



MTVA DETAILED ANALYSIS

2026-03-24_48-perc

Programme: MTVA-Sendung (M1/Kossuth Rádió) | 2026-03-24 | Analysed: 2026-05-24 20:25
Version 3.0-detail | Universal 3.0-detail | Konverter 3.4 (2026-05-20) | Mércé: Mttv. §83

TOTAL SCORE

8.1/10

Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high degree of bias

0 = balanced, 10 = strongly biased/manipulative

POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification based on the Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) 2024

The Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) classifies parties on a left-right scale based on a survey of 609 political scientists (0 = far left, 10 = far right). We apply the Pew Research Center (2025) thresholds: <4.5 = Left, 4.5–5.5 = Centre, >5.5 = Right. This enables an objective classification of perceived party-political bias.

Party	DK	MSZP	Momentum	LMP	KDNP	Fidesz	Mi Hazánk
CHES	1.69	2.31	3.15	3.46	6.92	7.77	9.31
Spectrum	Left	Left	Left	Left	Right	Right	Right

The overall tendency appears on a 0–10 scale (0 = strongly left-leaning, 5 = balanced, 10 = strongly right-leaning). The calculation is based on the difference between the average advantage of left-wing and right-wing parties (grouped according to CHES 2024).

TENDENCY (L – R)

6.0 / 10

Balanced

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

← Left

Right →

Source: Chapel Hill Expert Survey 2024 — chesdata.eu | [Jolly et al., Electoral Studies, 2022](#) | Thresholds: [Pew Research Center](#)

This section provides political context and is not included in the total score.



POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

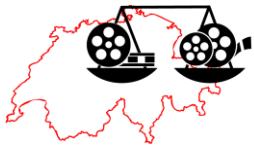
Government: Fidesz-KDNP has governed continuously since 2010, currently with a two-thirds parliamentary majority (135 seats out of 199). Prime Minister Viktor Orbán leads the cabinet.

Main opposition forces: TISZA (led by Magyar Péter, won 29.6% at the 2024 EP elections, since then the strongest opposition party), DK (Ferenc Gyurcsány), Momentum, LMP, MSZP, Jobbik, Mi Hazánk (6 seats, far-right).

Party	CHES left-right	Seats (2022)	Government/Opposition	Base position
MSZP	3,00	(United Opposition)	Opposition	Left-wing, social democratic
MKKP	3,50	0	Outside parliament	Left-wing, satirical-libertarian
LMP	3,79	(United Opposition)	Opposition	Left-wing, green-progressive
Momentum	4,17	(United Opposition)	Opposition	Centre-left, pro-EU
DK	4,28	(United Opposition)	Opposition	Centre-left
TISZA	6,17	— (2024 new entrant)	Opposition (strongest)	Centre-right, anti-corruption
Jobbik	6,47	(United Opposition)	Opposition	Centre-right (moderated)
Fidesz-KDNP	8,61	135	Government (2/3 majority)	Far right, authoritarian-nationalist
Mi Hazánk	9,29	6	Opposition	Far right

Hungarian political life is defined by four main fault lines: (1) the systemic confrontation between Fidesz-KDNP and all opposition forces; (2) the intensifying campaign battle ahead of the 2026 parliamentary elections, centred on the TISZA party and the person of Magyar Péter; (3) the relationship with the war in Ukraine and EU membership, where the government takes a sovereigntist, pro-Russian stance and the opposition a pro-Western one; (4) the question of media freedom and the rule of law, made particularly acute by the EU funding blockade and the KESMA media concentration.

MTVA (M1, M2, M4, M5, Duna TV) operates as a public service media provider that de facto functions as a government propaganda tool: the NMHH Media Council has been staffed exclusively by persons close to Fidesz-KDNP since 2010, editorial independence formally exists but is structurally not enforced. The KESMA foundation (approximately 500 media companies since 2018) has consolidated pro-government media, while the independent press (Telex.hu, 444.hu, RTL, ATV) operates in an increasingly restricted space — Hungary ranks 85th on the Reporters Without Borders press freedom index, the worst ranking in the EU. Section 83 of the Mttv. obliges public service media to provide current, objective and balanced information, and to reflect diversity of opinion.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Image presented in the broadcast vs. party programme position
Fidesz-KDNP	+4	00:09 "The Ukrainian agents are already in the Spájz, this is what Viktor Orbán spoke about a few hours ago" — The Prime Minister's position is presented without criticism, in an affirmative frame; the party's sovereigntist, Ukraine-sceptic, pro-peace position consistently appears as correct. Party programme position: EU sovereigntism, Ukraine-scepticism, maintenance of Russian energy dependence — depicted accurately but in an exclusively positive tone.
TISZA	-5	03:12 "the IT staff of the Tisza party were on the one hand trained in Ukraine, that they visited the Ukrainian embassy, and worked for the Ukrainians" — The party appears exclusively as a tool of Ukrainian intelligence services; its programme positions (anti-corruption, rule of law, pro-EU) are not mentioned at all. Party programme position: transparency, EU integration, Ukraine solidarity — actively distorted, framed exclusively as a negative security threat.
DK	0	Not featured in the broadcast.
Momentum	0	Not featured in the broadcast.
Jobbik	0	Not featured in the broadcast.
Mi Hazánk	0	Not featured in the broadcast.
LMP	0	Not featured in the broadcast.
MSZP	0	Not featured in the broadcast.

Party bias summary

- Most accurate portrayal: Fidesz-KDNP (+4) — the governing party's positions are presented essentially accurately, but exclusively in an affirmative context.
- Strongest distortion: TISZA (-5) — the party's programme positions are entirely absent; it is framed exclusively as a tool of Ukrainian intelligence services.
- Average deviation from 0: 1.5 (parties not featured counted as 0).
- Conclusion: The broadcast conveys the Fidesz-KDNP narrative without criticism, while portraying the TISZA party exclusively as a security threat, without presenting a single element of its programme positions. The remaining opposition parties are entirely absent from the broadcast, which is in itself a serious factor of imbalance.

Left-right overall tendency

TENDENCY SCORE: -4.8

CLASSIFICATION: Strongly right-leaning

Justification: The broadcast in its entirety reinforces the Fidesz-KDNP government narrative: it treats the thesis of Ukrainian intelligence interference as established fact, presents the TISZA party as a tool of foreign interests, and does not present opposition programme positions at all. Both invited guests are affiliated with pro-government institutions; no opposition or independent voice is heard at all. The thematic frame (sovereignty protection, patriotism, Ukrainian threat) coincides entirely with the Fidesz-KDNP 2026 campaign message.



CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST DATA AND TOPIC FRAMES

Broadcast data

- Title: 48 perc
- Date (from filename): not specified; based on internal references, the period around March 2025, approximately 2.5 weeks before the April 12 election
- Estimated length: approx. 48 minutes (two parts, based on continuous transcript)
- Host / Reporter: Töröcsik Zsolt
- Invited guests:

Person	Function	Party/Institutional affiliation	Political spectrum
Póca István	Professional programme director of the Batthyány Lajos Foundation	Pro-government think tank	Right-wing, Fidesz-sympathiser
Kisraj Munda	Head of the Diplomatic Workshop of the Matthias Corvinus Collegium	State-funded, pro-government institution	Right-wing, Fidesz-sympathiser

Main topic

The broadcast claims that Ukrainian (and, more broadly, Western) intelligence services have infiltrated the organisation of the TISZA party and are actively interfering in the Hungarian elections of 12 April 2025 with the aim of ousting Fidesz-KDNP.



CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS

Hard facts — countable and scientifically verifiable

Hard facts — 9 measurable and scientifically verifiable techniques

1. EXPERT SELECTION

9/10

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Total score: 9/10

Definition: Who speaks as an expert?

Expert 1: Póca István — Professional programme director of the Batthyány Lajos Foundation

Timestamp: 00:34

Statement: "If we look at the past few days, we can say that unfortunately yes, because information is suddenly coming out one after another about how deeply present [...] the Ukrainians are in Hungarian domestic politics."

Classification: Employee of a pro-government think tank; the Batthyány Lajos Foundation is a Fidesz-sympathising intellectual workshop, funded by state and private sources.

Missing counter-opinion: An independent intelligence analyst who would assess the verifiability of the allegations.

Source deep analysis:

(a) FUNDING: The Batthyány Lajos Foundation is a private foundation, but has close intellectual and personal ties to Fidesz-KDNP government circles. It is funded by state commissions and pro-government private sources.

Conflict of interest: the foundation has an interest in reinforcing the government narrative.

(b) MANDATE: The foundation engages in political analysis; its mandate is not compatible with a neutral, evidence-based assessment of intelligence matters.

D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Pro-government institution with a direct interest in reinforcing the Fidesz narrative

D2 Personal risk: -1 — Statements are consistent with institutional interests, no personal risk

D3 Professional competence: 0 — Political analyst, not an intelligence expert; the claims require intelligence expertise

D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Consistently represents a pro-government position

D5 Emotional vs. data-based: -2 — "incredibly alarming", "shocking" — emotional, not data-based argumentation

D6 Source level: -2 — Tertiary source; does not himself cite primary documents

TOTAL: -6 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: RED

(c) PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE: The title "professional programme director" implies neutral expert authority, while the institution is politically committed.

Expert 2: Kisraj Munda — Head of the Diplomatic Workshop of the Matthias Corvinus Collegium

Timestamp: 25:08

Statement: "It is not only unfortunate but unprecedented that any country in recent decades would have exercised such influence on Hungarian politics"

Classification: The Matthias Corvinus Collegium (MCC) is a state-funded, Fidesz-aligned institution; in 2021 it received state assets worth 1.5 billion euros.



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Source deep analysis:

(a) FUNDING: In 2021, the Hungarian state endowed the MCC with assets worth 1.5 billion euros (shares in Corvinus University, stakes in state companies). Direct state funding, Fidesz-aligned board of trustees. Conflict of interest: the institution's existence and funding depend on the Fidesz government.

(b) MANDATE: Diplomatic and geopolitical analysis; its mandate is in principle compatible with the topic, but institutional dependence precludes a neutral assessment.

D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct state funding, Fidesz-dependent institution

D2 Personal risk: -2 — Risks nothing by reinforcing the government narrative

D3 Professional competence: +1 — Diplomatic and geopolitical background is relevant, but not proven in intelligence matters

D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Consistently represents a pro-government position

D5 Emotional vs. data-based: -2 — "terrible", "shameful", "unprecedented" — emotional, not data-based

D6 Source level: -2 — Tertiary source; does not himself cite primary documents

TOTAL: -6 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: RED

(c) PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE: The title "head of diplomatic workshop" implies neutral expert authority, while the institution is structurally biased due to state funding.

Missing expert groups:

- Independent intelligence analyst (e.g. academic researcher, former intelligence officer not affiliated with the government)
- Press law or media affairs expert for assessing the Panyi case
- Ukrainian or EU diplomatic source for contextualising the claims

Summary (matrix result):

- Póca István: RED (-6) — pro-government, emotional argumentation, tertiary source
- Kisraj Munda: RED (-6) — state-funded, emotional argumentation, tertiary source
- Both guests share the same political orientation and the same institutional affiliation; no counterbalancing voice is heard at all.

Source credibility overview:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
expert: Póca István — Professional programme director of the Batthyány Lajos Foundation	-2	-1	0	+1	-2	-2	-6	RED
expert: Kisraj Munda — Head of the Diplomatic Workshop of the Matthias Corvinus Collegium	-2	-2	+1	+1	-2	-2	-6	RED



2. SOURCE SELECTION									9/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Total score: 9/10

Definition: What sources are cited? Are they varied and independent?

Source 1: "National security intelligence report"

Timestamp: 03:09 — Statement: "this long-awaited national security intelligence report has come to light"

(a) Funding and operator: Hungarian government intelligence service (AH — Office for the Protection of the Constitution), which is subordinate to the Minister of the Interior.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: The intelligence service is subordinate to the government; the timing of the report's publication (2.5 weeks before the election) and its content directly reinforce the government campaign message.

(c) Missing counter-source: An independent legal or intelligence analyst who would assess the credibility and evidentiary value of the report.

Rumour check (penalty points):

Assumption 1:

Timestamp: 04:02

Claim: "the Ukrainian national security forces, the Ukrainian intelligence services are there in the background around the IT systems of the Tisza party"

Verbal signal: "could be seen", "are there in the background" — unproven inference

Primary source: not named — penalty point: +1

Assumption 2:

Timestamp: 06:00

Claim: "the picture of an almost coordinated intelligence game is beginning to take shape here"

Verbal signal: "picture is beginning to take shape" — speculation

Primary source: none — penalty point: +1

Assumption 3:

Timestamp: 22:20

Claim: "it seems that a coalition of Brussels, Berlin, Kyiv and Zagreb has come together"

Verbal signal: "it seems" — unproven

Primary source: none — penalty point: +1

Summary: The broadcast cites not a single primary, independent source; the "national security report" is a government source whose credibility is not examined. Three unproven claims without primary sources. Source selection is systematically one-sided.



3. TIME ALLOCATION

8/10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Total score: 8/10

Definition: Distribution of speaking time among different viewpoints.

Estimated speaking time:

- Töröcsik Zsolt (host): approx. 8 minutes (17%)
- Póca István (part 1): approx. 18 minutes (37%)
- Kisraj Munda (part 2): approx. 22 minutes (46%)
- Opposition voice: 0 minutes (0%)
- Independent expert: 0 minutes (0%)
- Ukrainian/EU position: 0 minutes (0%)

Summary: The entire speaking time of the broadcast is divided between two pro-government guests; no opposition, independent or contrary viewpoint receives a single minute. This distribution of time is incompatible with the balance requirement of Section 83 of the Mttv.



4. SELECTIVE OMISSION

9/10

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Total score: 9/10

Definition: What does not appear, even though it would be relevant?

Omission 1:

Context: The TISZA party's and Magyar Péter's rebuttal of the allegations

Relevant: 03:12 — "the IT staff of the Tisza party were on the one hand trained in Ukraine"

Effect: The allegations are presented one-sidedly, without rebuttal; the viewer does not receive the position of the party concerned.

Omission 2:

Context: The source, public status and evidentiary value of the "national security report"

Relevant: 03:09 — "this long-awaited national security intelligence report has come to light"

Effect: A document published by the government intelligence service is treated as established fact; examination of the document's credibility is entirely absent.

Omission 3:

Context: The press freedom dimension of the Panyi Szabolcs case

Relevant: 01:38 — "Panyi Szabolcs specifically provided the phone number of the foreign minister"

Effect: The question of journalistic source protection, the legality of intelligence surveillance and press freedom is not raised at all; Panyi appears exclusively as a spy.

Summary: The broadcast systematically omits the opposition rebuttal, the source credibility examination and the press freedom dimension. These omissions are not random but the result of editorial decisions that reinforce the government narrative.

Missing voices

- TISZA party spokesperson or Magyar Péter: Would have contributed to the opposition rebuttal of the allegations and the presentation of the party's programme positions.
- Independent intelligence analyst (e.g. CSIS, Chatham House, or Hungarian academic researcher): Would have contributed to assessing the credibility of the "national security report" and the verifiability of the allegations.
- Representative of a press freedom organisation (RSF, CPJ, Hungarian Association of Journalists): Would have contributed to presenting the journalistic freedom dimension of the Panyi case.
- Ukrainian diplomatic source or the Ukrainian embassy: Would have contributed to directly presenting the Ukrainian position in response to the allegations.
- Representative of a Transcarpathian Hungarian civil organisation: Would have contributed to presenting the real effects of the Ukrainian language law from the scene.
- Constitutional lawyer or electoral law expert: Would have contributed to presenting the legal concept of foreign interference and the standards of proof.
- EU institutional source (MEP, Commission spokesperson): Would have contributed to directly presenting EU reactions without passing through a government filter.



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5. NUMBER MANIPULATION									3/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Complete figures include: absolute value, ratio (%) and trend

Total score: 3/10

Definition: Selective or misleading use of statistics.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 01:16

Figure: "93 billion euro loan to Ukraine"

Dimensions: (a) absolute value is stated; (b) ratio (% of EU GDP, burden per member state) is missing; (c) trend (compared to previous Ukrainian loan packages) is missing

Missing context: The sum is approximately 0.5% of the EU's annual GDP; the repayment conditions and guarantee structure are not discussed.

Effect: The sum appears large in isolation; the real economic burden cannot be assessed.

Summary: The broadcast contains few specific figures; number manipulation is not a dominant technique, but the only sum mentioned appears without context.



6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION									9/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 9/10

Definition: Discrediting through association with negative groups/ideas.

Association 1:

Timestamp: 06:40

Quote: "foreign intelligence services want to influence the Hungarian elections, they want to decide who will be the winner of the Hungarian elections, they want to bring a party to power, the dissident party"

Technique: The TISZA party is directly identified as a tool of foreign intelligence services; the use of the word "dissident party" creates a pejorative association.

Effect: TISZA voters appear as victims of foreign manipulation or as conscious collaborators.

Association 2:

Timestamp: 34:17

Quote: "Magyar Péter's friend, the expelled Ukrainian spy" (about Szeber Roland)

Technique: The characterisation of Szeber Roland as a "Ukrainian spy" is unproven; the spy association is extended to Magyar Péter through the word "friend".

Effect: Magyar Péter appears as a person with spy connections, even though this is not proven.

Association 3:

Timestamp: 35:24

Quote: "The background financial power and that left-liberal political force, which is equally strong, professes the same ideology from New York through Brussels"

Technique: The expression "background financial power" is a conspiracy-theory concept with antisemitic connotations; the opposition is identified with global financial forces.

Effect: The opposition and its allies appear as part of a global conspiracy.

Chain of association: TISZA → Ukrainian intelligence service → Brussels → Berlin → "background financial power" → global conspiracy

Summary: The broadcast systematically applies the technique of guilt by association: it presents the TISZA party as a tool of Ukrainian intelligence services, Magyar Péter as a person with spy connections, and the opposition as a tool of global financial forces. These claims are unproven but are treated as facts.



7. TIMING								8/10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 8/10

Definition: Strategic placement of information (beginning/middle/end).

Finding 1:

Position: 00:09 (beginning)

Content: "The Ukrainian agents are already in the Spáyz, this is what Viktor Orbán spoke about a few hours ago."

Timing effect: The first sentence of the broadcast presents Viktor Orbán's claim as fact; this defines the interpretive frame of the entire broadcast before any evidence or context is heard.

Finding 2:

Position: 48:06 (end)

Content: "The threats directed at Hungary and personally at Viktor Orbán from Ukrainian politicians, military leaders and opinion leaders are therefore not subsiding. And according to the national security report published a few hours ago, Ukrainian intelligence services have also infiltrated the Tisza party."

Timing effect: The broadcast's summary repeats and reinforces the opening claim; the viewer closes the broadcast with the impression of "established fact", even though the claims remained unproven throughout.

Summary: The opening and closing sentences of the broadcast convey the same message as fact; this framing structure fixes the unproven claims as proven in the viewer's mind.



8. SELECTIVE OUTRAGE								8/10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Outrage = bias. Selective outrage reinforces the finding. Score = degree of outrage (0–5) + selectivity (0–5)

Total score: 8/10

Definition: Outrage at certain positions but not at similar ones.

Methodological principle: Before each assessment, the triggering event must be documented. A reaction can only be classified as selective if a similar triggering event at a different position did not produce an analogous reaction.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 06:24

Triggering event: Alleged interference by foreign intelligence services in the Hungarian elections with the help of the TISZA party

Reaction: "foreign intelligence services want to influence the Hungarian elections [...] they have become the ensnared agents of a massive intelligence operation"

Comparison: Allegations regarding connections between Fidesz-KDNP and Russian intelligence services (e.g. Russian energy dependence, Orbán–Putin relationship) — reaction: not mentioned at all

Asymmetry: Proven — the allegation of Ukrainian interference triggers intense outrage, while the question of Russian influence does not appear at all.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 29:00

Triggering event: President Zelensky's threatening statements towards Hungary

Reaction: "Unfortunately [...] what has happened so far is terrible"

Comparison: Friedrich Merz's threatening statement (45:20) — reaction: "It has nothing to do with it, this is the same blackmail potential" — similar outrage, but even in the case of EU allies, only Hungary's and the Fidesz government's grievances are raised; Ukrainian civilian victims or Russian threats do not trigger outrage.

Asymmetry: Partially proven — outrage appears exclusively at grievances of Hungary and the Fidesz government.

Degree of outrage: 4/5

Selectivity: 4/5

Summary: The broadcast shows intense outrage regarding allegations of Ukrainian and Western interference, while Russian influence, Ukrainian civilian suffering or the Fidesz government's own contradictions do not trigger a similar reaction. This is a systematic asymmetry.



9. SELECTIVE OMISSION — OVERALL PICTURE

9/10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Total score: 9/10

Definition: How complete is the broadcast's representation of the topic?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 03:09

Missing viewpoint/fact: Independent verification of the content of the "national security report"

Relevance: Examining the credibility of a document published by a government intelligence service and made public 2.5 weeks before an election is a fundamental journalistic task.

Effect: The document appears as established fact; the viewer cannot assess its real evidentiary value.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 15:24

Missing viewpoint/fact: The Ukrainian side of the Ukrainian–Hungarian energy conflict (why they blocked the oil supply, what contractual dispute lies behind it)

Relevance: The energy conflict appears exclusively as "Ukrainian blackmail"; the contractual background, Ukrainian arguments and EU mediation attempts are absent.

Effect: The one-sided portrayal completely excludes the Ukrainian party's position.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 44:09

Missing viewpoint/fact: The political context of the participants of the "patriot rally" (Marine Le Pen, Salvini) and a critical assessment of the movements they represent

Relevance: Le Pen and Salvini are mentioned in a positive context, without criticism; the European perception of the far-right movements they represent is not raised.

Effect: Far-right European politicians appear as positive figures in the "patriot" narrative.

Summary: The broadcast systematically omits the opposition rebuttal, the source credibility examination, the Ukrainian side and critical context. This is not a random deficiency but a deliberate editorial decision.

End of hard facts — Beginning of soft facts

Soft facts — debatable, not merely countable

The topic touches on one of the most sensitive points of the 2025 Hungarian election campaign: the allegation of foreign interference, which the government uses to delegitimise the opposition. The Panyi Szabolcs case (journalist and alleged wiretapping of Szijjártó Péter), the national security report on TISZA party IT staff, and the Ukrainian–Hungarian energy conflict (friendship oil pipeline) constitute interrelated but separately distinguishable matters. The government narrative arranges these into a single coherent intelligence conspiracy picture, the aim of which is to topple Fidesz. According to the opposition and independent interpretation, the allegations are unproven, the "national security report" is politically motivated, and the real question is press freedom, the rule of law and the integrity of the election campaign.



Proportion of viewpoints covered

Inverted: the original value measures coverage (higher = better). Displayed as deviation (higher = greater gaps).

- [A] The position of the TISZA party and Magyar Péter regarding the allegations
- [B] Opinion of an independent expert dealing with media law or intelligence matters
- [C] The press freedom dimension of the Panyi Szabolcs case (position of press freedom organisations)
- [D] The source, verifiability and public status of the mentioned "national security report"
- [E] Ukrainian government or diplomatic position on the allegations
- [F] Reaction of EU institutions or allied governments to the Hungarian allegations
- [G] The legal and factual background of the Szijjártó wiretapping case (what is proven, what is assumption)
- [H] The institutional affiliation and funding of the Batthyány Lajos Foundation and the Matthias Corvinus Collegium
- [I] The Ukrainian minority language law and the situation of Transcarpathian Hungarians from an independent source
- [J] The general state of the election campaign, the programmes of other parties

[A] OMITTED

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: Magyar Péter's and the TISZA party's position appears exclusively in the context of the allegations, in a hostile frame; they are not given the opportunity to speak independently.

[B] OMITTED

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: Not a single independent intelligence or media affairs expert speaks; both guests are affiliated with pro-government institutions.

[C] OMITTED

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: The press freedom dimension of the Panyi case (protection of a journalist's sources, legality of intelligence surveillance) is not raised at all.

[D] OMITTED

Timestamp: 03:09 — Quote: "this long-awaited national security intelligence report has come to light" — Assessment: The source, verifiability, public status and content of the report are not critically examined; it is treated as established fact.

[E] OMITTED

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: Ukrainian government or diplomatic position does not appear at all; Ukraine is present exclusively as a threat.

[F] OMITTED

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: Reactions of EU institutions and allied governments appear exclusively through the Hungarian government's interpretation.

[G] PARTIALLY ADDRESSED

Timestamp: 01:38 — Quote: "Panyi Szabolcs specifically provided the phone number of the foreign minister" — Assessment: The legal and factual background of the case (what is proven, what is assumption) is not separated; the claims appear as established facts.

[H] OMITTED

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: The institutional affiliation and funding of the two guests is not mentioned at all; they appear as "experts" and "diplomats".

[I] PARTIALLY ADDRESSED

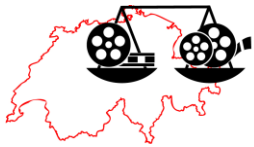
Timestamp: 24:45 — Quote: "Ukraine would further tighten the language law" — Assessment: The topic appears, but exclusively as part of the Ukrainian threat narrative; no independent source or Transcarpathian Hungarian civil organisation speaks.

[J] OMITTED

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: The programmes of other parties, the general state of the election campaign, and the real questions of voters are not raised at all.

Completeness score: 1/10

Justification: Out of ten relevant viewpoints, the broadcast addresses only one partially (factual background of the Szijjártó case) and one superficially (Ukrainian language law). The TISZA party, independent experts, the Ukrainian position, EU reactions, the press freedom dimension and the guests' institutional affiliations are entirely absent. This is not a random deficiency but systematic exclusion.



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Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. DEFINITION OF INTERPRETIVE FRAME

9/10

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10

Total score: 9/10

Definition: How does the broadcast fundamentally frame the topic?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 00:09

Quote: "The Ukrainian agents are already in the Spájz"

Manipulation: The "Spájz" (pantry) metaphor places the Ukrainian presence in the most intimate, most protected space; the word "agent" implies espionage without proof.

Why problematic: From the first sentence of the broadcast, the viewer interprets all subsequent information within the frame of a proven spy story; the presumption of innocence does not apply.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 08:15

Quote: "this election, the Hungarian election, the April 12 election, goes far beyond the significance of a simple election [...] it has European significance, and indeed, I would say, world political significance as well"

Manipulation: The election is framed as an existential, civilisational struggle; this frame excludes rational, programme-based decision-making and serves emotional mobilisation.

Why problematic: The contrast between "simple election" and "civilisational clash" conveys the Fidesz-KDNP campaign message as fact.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 35:24

Quote: "The background financial power and that left-liberal political force [...] Everything we do not believe in, and everything we fight for, for the family, for patriots, for the nation state"

Manipulation: The "us" vs. "them" framing identifies the viewer with the Fidesz-KDNP camp; "background financial power" is a conspiracy-theory concept.

Why problematic: The host does not challenge this frame; the viewer gets the impression that this is the broadcast's neutral assessment.

Summary: The broadcast's framing follows the Fidesz-KDNP campaign narrative in its entirety: existential threat, foreign conspiracy, civilisational struggle. This frame is not a journalistic but a political propaganda tool.



11. LANGUAGE AND CONCEPTS

9/10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Total score: 9/10

Definition: What language is used? What connotations are created?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 00:09

Quote: "The Ukrainian agents are already in the Spájz"

Manipulation: "Agent" = spy; "Spájz" = innermost space — together: the enemy is already in the most protected place.

Why problematic: Neutral alternative: "Persons allegedly having Ukrainian connections were active in the vicinity of the TISZA party."

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 17:20

Quote: "the Ukrainian intelligence service comes into possession of blackmail potential against a Hungarian government [...] they are caught people"

Manipulation: "Caught people" = puppets controlled by blackmail; this presents future government members of the TISZA party as already compromised.

Why problematic: Neutral alternative: "If the allegations were proven, the persons concerned could find themselves in a conflict of interest."

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 38:21

Quote: "Hungary's future certainly cannot be entrusted to a party cooperating with such extreme semi-criminal groups"

Manipulation: The "semi-criminal" characterisation is unproven; it identifies the TISZA party as a criminal organisation.

Why problematic: Neutral alternative: "The investigation of the allegations raised around the party is ongoing."

Summary: The broadcast's language systematically applies spy-story, criminal and conspiracy-theory concepts to the opposition; concepts relating to the government (sovereignty, patriotism, peace) have positive connotations. This is not neutral journalistic language use.



12. MODERATOR CONDUCT								8/10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 8/10

Definition: Asymmetries in follow-up questions, interruptions, expressions of sympathy.

Methodological principle: Before each assessment, the triggering event must be documented. An intervention can only be classified as asymmetric if a similar triggering event with a different guest did not produce an analogous intervention.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 07:24

Triggering event: Póca István speaks of "covert activity" for which there is no evidence

Quote (host): "Yes indeed, this is very interesting, that you too speak of covert activity, which now seems to have come to light"

Comparison: There is no opposition guest to compare with — but the host confirms the unproven claim instead of asking a follow-up question.

Asymmetry: Proven — the host consistently confirms the guests' claims, never challenges them.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 13:42

Triggering event: Kisraj Munda claims that "the only prime minister who consistently takes a position on the Ukrainian-Russian question is Viktor Orbán"

Quote (host): "Then let us place it in context and connection."

Comparison: No follow-up question as to whether other EU prime ministers (e.g. Scholz, Macron) have also consistently taken positions — just in a different direction.

Asymmetry: Proven — the host adopts the guest's frame and reinforces it.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 30:16

Triggering event: Kisraj Munda says he is "optimistic" and that the broadcast is his "favourite programme"

Quote (host): [does not interrupt, does not challenge]

Comparison: Such a personal expression of sympathy would not occur with an opposition guest — but there is no opposition guest.

Asymmetry: Partially proven — the friendly, affirmative atmosphere between the host and the guests is one-sided.

Summary: The host consistently plays an affirmative, never critical role; does not challenge the guests' claims, treats unproven claims as facts. This is not neutral moderator conduct.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

8/10

1

2

3

4

5

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8

9

10

Total score: 8/10

Definition: Questions of different hardness/softness to different persons.

Asymmetry 1:

Törőcsik Zsolt → to Póca István, 00:41: "Are the Ukrainians really in the Spájz?" — soft, affirmative (the question presupposes the truth of the claim)

Comparison: There is no opposition guest to whom a hard question could be put — but the question itself reinforces the government narrative.

Comparison: In a balanced broadcast, the question would be: "What evidence supports the allegation of Ukrainian interference?"

Asymmetry 2:

Törőcsik Zsolt → to Kisraj Munda, 27:02: "But what would it take for the Ukrainians to calm down?" — soft, adopting the guest's frame (presupposes that the Ukrainians are "disturbed")

Comparison: A balanced question: "What steps could the Hungarian government take to improve Ukrainian–Hungarian relations?"

Summary: The host asks exclusively soft, affirmative questions; the questions presuppose the truth of the government narrative. Not a single hard, critical question is asked.



14. FALSE BALANCE							7/10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 7/10

Definition: Artificial balance despite actual inequality.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 07:54

Construction: "Because fundamentally the election campaign should be about the fact that there is a government [...] there is an opposition standing against it [...] and then these programmes clash with each other"

Analysis: The host paints an apparently balanced picture (government vs. opposition), but the broadcast as a whole immediately replaces this frame with the "Ukrainian intelligence interference" narrative, which presents the opposition not as a legitimate political force but as a foreign tool. The apparent reference to balance in fact conceals the actual inequality.

Summary: The broadcast does not achieve actual balance for a single moment; the false balance reference (07:54) is a rhetorical device that conceals the actual one-sidedness.



15. AGENDA-SETTING									9/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 9/10

Definition: What counts as normal/self-evident? What does not get onto the agenda?

Finding 1:

Agenda item: Ukrainian intelligence interference is established fact

Timestamp: 00:09 — Evidence: "The Ukrainian agents are already in the Spáyz"

Alternative agenda: The verifiability of the allegations, examination of the credibility of the "national security report", the presumption of innocence.

Finding 2:

Agenda item: The Fidesz-KDNP "pro-peace" policy is correct and successful

Timestamp: 13:04 — Evidence: "the Hungarian strategy was the right strategy, because there is information about what the Russians are thinking"

Alternative agenda: The economic and security risks of Russian energy dependence, the effectiveness of EU sanctions, Ukrainian civilian victims.

Summary: The broadcast's agenda reflects the Fidesz-KDNP 2026 campaign message in its entirety; alternative agendas (verifiability, Russian influence, Ukrainian civilian suffering) are systematically excluded.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Overview of individual scores

No.	Criterion	Type	Score	Main finding (1 sentence)
1	Expert selection	H	9	Both guests are affiliated with pro-government institutions; source traffic light: RED.
2	Source selection	H	9	Not a single independent source is featured; three unproven claims without primary sources.
3	Time allocation	H	8	The opposition, independent and Ukrainian position does not receive a single minute.
4	Omission	H	9	The opposition rebuttal, source credibility examination and press freedom dimension are systematically absent.
5	Number manipulation	H	3	The only sum mentioned appears without context; not a dominant technique.
6	Guilt by association	H	9	The TISZA party is presented as a tool of Ukrainian intelligence services, Magyar Péter as a person with spy connections.
7	Timing	H	8	The opening and closing sentences fix the same unproven claim as fact.
8	Selective outrage	H	8	Ukrainian interference triggers intense outrage; Russian influence does not appear at all.
9	Completeness	H	9	Out of ten relevant viewpoints, the broadcast addresses only one partially.
10	Framing	S	9	The broadcast's framing follows the Fidesz-KDNP campaign narrative in its entirety.
11	Language	S	9	Spy-story, criminal and conspiracy-theory concepts for the opposition; positive connotations for the government.
12	Moderator conduct	S	8	The host consistently plays an affirmative, never critical role.
13	Question asymmetry	S	8	Exclusively soft, affirmative questions; not a single hard, critical question is asked.
14	False balance	S	7	The only balance reference is a rhetorical device that conceals the actual one-sidedness.
15	Agenda-setting	S	9	The broadcast's agenda reflects the Fidesz-KDNP campaign message in its entirety.

Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (average of criteria 1–9): 8.0 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (average of criteria 10–15): 8.3 / 10
- TOTAL SCORE (average of all 15 criteria): 8.1 / 10



Dominant techniques

- 1. Guilt by association (9/10):** The broadcast systematically identifies the TISZA party as a tool of Ukrainian intelligence services, Magyar Péter as a person with spy connections, and the opposition as a puppet of global financial forces — all on the basis of unproven claims treated as facts. This technique presents the opposition not as a political competitor but as a traitor to the homeland.
- 2. Framing (9/10):** The entire interpretive frame of the broadcast follows the Fidesz-KDNP campaign narrative: existential threat, foreign conspiracy, civilisational struggle. This frame applies from the first sentence to the last and excludes the possibility of alternative interpretations.
- 3. Omission (9/10):** The systematic exclusion of the opposition rebuttal, source credibility examination, the Ukrainian position and the press freedom dimension is not a random deficiency but a deliberate editorial decision that fixes the government narrative as the sole valid interpretation.

Messages of the broadcast

- 1. MESSAGE (CONTENT):** "Ukrainian intelligence services have infiltrated the TISZA party, and foreign forces are deciding who will win the Hungarian elections."

Technique: Framing + guilt by association — Evidence: 00:09, 03:12, 06:31

- 2. MESSAGE (PERSONAL):** "Magyar Péter and the TISZA party represent foreign interests, not those of Hungarians."

Technique: Language + omission — Evidence: 17:20, 34:17, 38:21

- 3. MESSAGE (SOCIAL):** "Fidesz-KDNP is the only force that protects Hungary's sovereignty against the foreign conspiracy."

Technique: Agenda-setting + timing — Evidence: 13:04, 45:09, 48:06

Manipulation level classification

Justification: The broadcast's total score is 8.1/10, which is on the boundary between "systematic one-sidedness" and "extreme one-sidedness". None of the balance, objectivity and diversity of opinion requirements mandated by Section 83 of the Mttv. is met: the opposition position does not appear at all, both guests are affiliated with pro-government institutions, unproven claims appear as facts, and the broadcast's framing conveys the government campaign message in its entirety. In 12 out of 15 criteria the score is 8 or above, indicating systematic, not random manipulation.

SUMMARY

The examined broadcast of 48 perc violates several fundamental requirements of Section 83 of the Mttv. The broadcast is not information but campaign communication: it conveys the Fidesz-KDNP 2026 election narrative (Ukrainian intelligence interference, opposition as foreign tool, sovereignty protection) as fact, while the opposition position, independent expert opinion and the Ukrainian position are entirely absent. Both invited guests are affiliated with pro-government institutions (Batthyány Lajos Foundation, Matthias Corvinus Collegium); their source traffic light is RED; the host consistently plays an affirmative, never critical role. Unproven claims (Ukrainian intelligence infiltration, spy connections, global conspiracy) appear as facts; the presumption of innocence does not apply at all. The broadcast's total score (8.1/10) indicates systematic, deliberate manipulation, which constitutes a serious violation of Section 83 of the Mttv.



OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual scores — All 15 criteria

No.	Criterion	Score	Classification
1	EXPERT SELECTION	9/10	Systematic imbalance
2	SOURCE SELECTION	9/10	Systematic imbalance
3	TIME ALLOCATION	8/10	Pronounced imbalance
4	SELECTIVE OMISSION	9/10	Systematic imbalance
5	NUMBER MANIPULATION	3/10	Mild imbalance
6	GUILT BY ASSOCIATION	9/10	Systematic imbalance
7	TIMING	8/10	Pronounced imbalance
8	SELECTIVE OUTRAGE	8/10	Pronounced imbalance
9	SELECTIVE OMISSION — OVERALL PICTURE	9/10	Systematic imbalance
10	DEFINITION OF INTERPRETIVE FRAME	9/10	Systematic imbalance
11	LANGUAGE AND CONCEPTS	9/10	Systematic imbalance
12	MODERATOR CONDUCT	8/10	Pronounced imbalance
13	QUESTION ASYMMETRY	8/10	Pronounced imbalance
14	FALSE BALANCE	7/10	Pronounced imbalance
15	AGENDA-SETTING	9/10	Systematic imbalance

HARDFACTS SCORE (1-8)

9.0/10

Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high degree of bias

SOFTFACTS SCORE (9-14)

8.3/10

Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high degree of bias

TOTAL SCORE

8.7/10

Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high degree of bias

Average of hard facts and soft facts



LEGEND — Meaning of scores

Individual scores per criterion (0–10)

0	No finding	No relevant anomaly detectable.
1–2	Weak finding	Mild anomaly without material effect on balance.
3–4	Mild-moderate finding	Recognisable tendency; low-to-moderate impact relevance.
5	Moderate finding with impact	Relevant imbalance that influences the audience's opinion-forming potential.
6	Significant finding (threshold)	Scores of 6 or higher qualify as "significant findings".
7	Significant finding	Clear, well-documented imbalance with obvious impact relevance.
8–9	Serious finding	Pronounced imbalance; multiple individual findings documented for this criterion.
10	Maximum severity	Systematic and pervasive imbalance for this criterion.

Aggregate deviation index — Interpretation ranges

0.0 – 2.5	Imperceptible	No material patterns detectable; the programme meets the balance requirement.
2.6 – 4.0	Mild imbalance	Isolated anomalies; statistically visible but still within the tolerance threshold.
4.1 – 6.0	Significant imbalance	Multiple significant findings; relevant impairment of viewpoint diversity.
6.1 – 8.0	Serious deviation from the balance requirement. High degree of deviation	Pronounced, cross-programme patterns; high impact relevance.
8.1 – 10	Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high degree of bias	Maximum pronouncedness in almost every criterion; systematically one-sided reporting.

Party-political bias (–5 to +5)

–5 to –3	Strongly disadvantaged	The party is significantly under-represented in framing, speaking time or portrayal.
–2 to –1	Mildly disadvantaged	Recognisable but mild disadvantage.
0	Neutral	No preference or disadvantage detectable.
+1 to +2	Mildly advantaged	Recognisable but mild preference.
+3 to +5	Strongly advantaged	The party is significantly over-represented in framing, speaking time or portrayal.



CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL ASSESSMENT (Mttv. Section 83)

Assessment under Section 83 of the Mttv.

Section 83 of the Mttv. requires that in news and information programmes, reporting on current events must be objective and balanced, and must reflect diversity of opinion.

Violation 1:

Norm: Mttv. Section 83 (1) — balance

Facts: Not a single opposition, independent or Ukrainian position appears in the broadcast; both guests are affiliated with pro-government institutions.

Evidence: Timestamp 00:34 — "My guest is Póca István, professional programme director of the Batthyány Lajos Foundation"; timestamp 25:08 — "Kisraj Munda, head of the diplomatic workshop of the Matthias Corvinus Collegium"

Assessment: The balance requirement is not met: the entire speaking time of the broadcast is divided between two guests of the same political orientation; no opposition, independent or contrary position receives a single minute.

Violation 2:

Norm: Mttv. Section 83 (1) — objectivity

Facts: Unproven claims (Ukrainian intelligence infiltration, spy connections) appear as facts; the presumption of innocence does not apply.

Evidence: Timestamp 03:12 — "the IT staff of the Tisza party were on the one hand trained in Ukraine, that they visited the Ukrainian embassy, and worked for the Ukrainians"; timestamp 34:17 — "Magyar Péter's friend, the expelled Ukrainian spy"

Assessment: The objectivity requirement is not met: the evidentiary value of the allegations is not examined, the rebuttal of the parties concerned is not presented, and the characterisation "spy" is applied without a court ruling.

Violation 3:

Norm: Mttv. Section 83 (2) — diversity of opinion

Facts: The broadcast conveys a single political viewpoint; the programme positions of the TISZA party, DK, Momentum and other opposition forces do not appear at all.

Evidence: Timestamp 06:40 — "foreign intelligence services want to influence the Hungarian elections [...] they want to bring a party to power, the dissident party" — the opposition appears exclusively as a foreign tool, not as a legitimate political force.

Assessment: The diversity of opinion requirement is not met: the broadcast conveys the Fidesz-KDNP campaign narrative as the sole valid interpretation.

Overall assessment under Section 83 of the Mttv.

The examined broadcast violates three fundamental requirements of Section 83 of the Mttv.: balance (one-sided guest selection, complete absence of an opposition voice), objectivity (treatment of unproven claims as facts, disregard of the presumption of innocence) and diversity of opinion (exclusive conveyance of a single political viewpoint). The violations are not random but systematic and span the entire length of the broadcast, indicating a deliberate editorial decision. The broadcast, while maintaining the formal framework of public service information, de facto conducts election campaign communication in favour of Fidesz-KDNP, which constitutes a serious and demonstrable violation of Section 83 of the Mttv.

SOURCE DEEP ANALYSIS (Mandatory for every cited specialist institution / NGO / advisory organisation)

1. Batthyány Lajos Foundation



1. **FUNDING:** Private foundation; its precise funding structure is not public, but it has close personal and intellectual ties to Fidesz-KDNP government circles. State commissions and pro-government private sources are probable.
2. **MANDATE:** Political analysis and public policy research; its mandate is in principle compatible with the topic, but institutional affiliation precludes a neutral assessment.
3. **CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** The foundation has an interest in reinforcing the government narrative; criticism of Fidesz-KDNP policy would be contrary to its institutional interests.
4. **CREDIBILITY MATRIX:**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -2
 - D2 Personal risk: -1
 - D3 Professional competence: 0
 - D4 Opinion consistency: +1
 - D5 Emotional vs. data-based: -2
 - D6 Source level: -2**TOTAL: -6 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: RED**
5. **COUNTER-OPINION:** Independent political analysis institutes (e.g. Political Capital, Republikon Intézet) would provide a different assessment; these do not feature in the broadcast.

2. Matthias Corvinus Collegium (MCC)

1. **FUNDING:** In 2021, the Hungarian state endowed the MCC with assets worth 1.5 billion euros (shares in Corvinus University, stakes in state companies). Direct state funding, Fidesz-aligned board of trustees (chair: Szalai Zoltán, a Fidesz-aligned economist).
2. **MANDATE:** Education, research, diplomatic analysis; its mandate is in principle compatible with the topic, but state funding and the Fidesz-aligned board of trustees preclude a neutral assessment.
3. **CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** The MCC's existence and funding depend on the Fidesz government; criticism of government policy would be contrary to its institutional interests.
4. **CREDIBILITY MATRIX:**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -2
 - D2 Personal risk: -2
 - D3 Professional competence: +1
 - D4 Opinion consistency: +1
 - D5 Emotional vs. data-based: -2
 - D6 Source level: -2**TOTAL: -6 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: RED**
5. **COUNTER-OPINION:** Independent diplomatic analysts (e.g. ECFR, Chatham House) would provide a different assessment of Ukrainian–Hungarian relations and the allegations of foreign interference; these do not feature in the broadcast.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The title "recognised expert" or "head of diplomatic workshop" is not a substantive qualification. It is a social attribution that must itself be examined. In the case of both guests, the source traffic light is RED, which means their statements cannot be treated as neutral expert opinion — only as pro-government political analysis.

Source credibility overview:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Batthyány Lajos Foundation	-2	-1	0	+1	-2	-2	-6	RED
Matthias Corvinus Collegium (MCC)	-2	-2	+1	+1	-2	-2	-6	RED

Legal and methodological classification



Schweizerischer Verein für ausgewogene Berichterstattung
Association suisse pour une information équilibrée
Associazione svizzera per un reporting equilibrato

Not a finding of fact

The results presented do not constitute a finding of fact regarding individual persons, editorial offices or programmes. They are the results of standardised operationalisation, not a determination of individual responsibility.

Not a legal ruling

The aggregate deviation index does not replace the legal assessment under Mttv. Section 83. Determining whether a given programme violates statutory requirements is exclusively the task of the competent authorities (in particular the Media Council).

Not evidence of causality

Statistical correlations must not be interpreted as evidence of causal relationships or editorial intent. Deviation values may be influenced by topic selection, the news situation, political controversy or format logic.

Not an assessment of intent

The analysis measures the observable structural characteristics of programmes. A score of 7 means that significant imbalance has been established — not that the editorial team did this deliberately. The methodology makes no statements about motives.

Heuristic comparative tool

The index serves for comparative pattern recognition across thousands of programmes, not for precise metric measurement of individual contributions. The threshold values serve as heuristic orientation, not as precise legal qualification.



ANNEX 1: NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Legal basis Hungary — MTVA

Laws

- Act CLXXXV of 2010 on Media Services and Mass Communication (Mttv.)
- Act CIV of 2010 on the Freedom of the Press (Smtv.)
- Fundamental Law of Hungary (2011)

Relevant articles

Mttv. (Media Act 2010)

- Section 83 (1): Public service obligation — current, objective and balanced information in news and information programmes.
- Section 83 (2): Information must reflect diversity of opinion.
- Section 12: Protection of pluralism of opinion as a fundamental principle.
- Section 13: Prohibition of one-sided information in news programmes.

Smtv. (Press Freedom Act 2010)

- Section 4: Freedom of the press and freedom of expression.
- Section 10: Separation of news and opinion.
- Section 13: Right of correction.

Fundamental Law

- Article IX: Freedom of opinion and the press, media pluralism as a state obligation of protection.

European reference framework

- ECHR Article 10: Right to freedom of expression (European Convention on Human Rights)
- EU Rule of Law Report: Annual assessment, documenting systematic media freedom deficiencies since 2018
- RSF Press Freedom Index: Reporters Without Borders, annual ranking
- EMFA (European Media Freedom Act, 2024): EU-level minimum standards for media freedom

Special case — Structural non-enforcement

IMPORTANT: The Mttv. formally contains correct balance obligations. The criticism is not directed against the text of the law, but against the structural non-enforcement by the pro-government NMHH. MTVA is a broadcaster operating de facto under state-aligned control.

Supervisory authority

- NMHH (National Media and Infocommunications Authority): National media and communications authority. Structurally pro-government composition since 2010.

Complaint procedure

1. NMHH (formally, but structurally not independent)
2. Kúria (Supreme Court, in theory)



ANNEX 2: ACADEMIC REFERENCES

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Unbalanced reporting as a response to the Swiss halving initiative: This book describes the manipulation techniques in detail, starting with the selection of staff and sources. It then outlines 15 principles: omission, framing, temporal framing, guilt by association, emotionalisation, removal of context and many more, illustrated with numerous examples. It also reveals where we ourselves apply these techniques — fostering not only understanding but also empathy.

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You think you see the world. In reality, you see the frame that someone has placed around it. Framing is the world's oldest and most elegant manipulation technique. It does not change the facts — it changes what we think about them. How we feel. What we believe. How we decide. And it works — because we all participate in it. Every day. Unconsciously. You too. This book is not a dry textbook. It is a workbook — playful, direct, full of real examples. You will not only learn how others frame you. You will learn how to frame yourself — and how to use that consciously and fairly.

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