



NPO DETAILED ANALYSIS

2024-10-08_VPWON_1353297

Broadcast: NPO broadcast | 2024-10-08 | Analysed on: 2026-05-22 23:51

Version 3.0-detail | Universal 3.0-detail | Konverter 3.4 (2026-05-20) | Maatstaf: Mediawet 2008 Art. 2.1

TOTAL SCORE

5.3/10

Considerable imbalance

0 = balanced, 10 = strongly one-sided/manipulative

POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification based on Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) 2024

The Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES 2024) is an academic survey of 609 political scientists in 31 countries. Each party is rated on a scale from 0 (far left) to 10 (far right).

Party	SP	GL-PvdA	PvdD	D66	CDA	NSC	CU	VVD	BBB	SGP	PVV	FvD
CHES	1.10	2.40	2.50	4.80	5.50	5.80	6.00	7.00	7.50	7.80	9.20	9.50
Spectrum	Left	Left	Left	Left	Centre	Centre	Right	Right	Right	Right	Right	Right

The overall tendency is displayed on a 0–10 scale (0 = strongly left-favouring, 5 = balanced, 10 = strongly right-favouring). The calculation is based on the difference in average favouring of left vs. right parties (grouping according to CHES 2024).

TENDENCY (L – R)

4.0 / 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](#) | Threshold values: [Pew Research Center](#)

This section provides political context and does not count towards the total score.



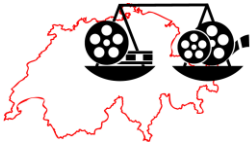
POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

The Schoof cabinet took office on 2 July 2024 as an extra-parliamentary cabinet, supported by four coalition parties: PVV (37 seats), VVD (24 seats), NSC (20 seats) and BBB (7 seats). Prime Minister Dick Schoof is non-partisan and comes from the top of the civil service (former AIVD director). The opposition consists of GL-PvdA (25 seats), D66 (9 seats), CDA (5 seats), SP (5 seats), PvdD (3 seats), CU (3 seats), SGP (3 seats), FvD (3 seats), DENK and Volt.

Party	CHES L-R	Seats	Government/Opposition	Core position
SP	1.1	5	Opposition	Socioeconomically left, anti-market
GL-PvdA	2.4	25	Opposition (largest)	Climate, humane asylum policy, wealth distribution
PvdD	2.5	3	Opposition	Animal rights, climate, left-progressive
D66	4.8	9	Opposition	Liberal-progressive, pro-EU, education
CDA	5.5	5	Opposition	Christian democratic, centre-right
NSC	5.8	20	Government	Economic security, manageable migration, rule of law
CU	6.0	3	Opposition	Christian-social, centre-right
VVD	7.0	24	Government	Free market, liberal-right, strict migration policy
BBB	7.5	7	Government	Agrarian-populist, farmers' interests, EU-critical
SGP	7.8	3	Opposition	Reformed, conservative
PVV	9.2	37	Government (largest)	Anti-Islam, asylum stop, national-populist
FvD	9.5	3	Opposition	Far-right, sovereignty, anti-establishment

The most important political fault line concerns asylum and migration policy: the cabinet wants to introduce an asylum crisis emergency measure via emergency law (articles 110–111 of the Aliens Act), but is meeting resistance in the Senate where the coalition does not have a majority. A second line of tension is the relationship between the non-partisan Prime Minister Schoof and the four coalition party leaders, each of whom pursues their own agenda via social media and parliamentary debates. Third, the position of Geert Wilders as an informal centre of power plays a role: as leader of the largest coalition party he exerts pressure outside the cabinet, which undermines Schoof's authority. Finally, the VAT increase on culture and sport is at odds with municipal policy, such as the Arnhem initiative for free culture cards for young people.

The Dutch public broadcaster (NPO) is legally required to provide pluriform, balanced and independent reporting under the Media Act 2008, article 2.1. The NPO system is fragmented: individual broadcasting associations (such as BNNVARA, AVRO-TROS, KRO-NCRV) bear their own editorial responsibility, while pluralism is assessed across the total output. Nieuwsuur is a joint production of NOS and BNNVARA and is considered one of the most important political news programmes of the public broadcaster; PVV leader Wilders has repeatedly described the NPO as a "left-wing broadcaster".



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Assessment per party

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Broadcast representation vs. party programme position
PVV	-3	00:26 / 10:26–12:54: Wilders is repeatedly framed negatively as a destabilising factor ("basically doesn't abide by anything", "all day long he tries to be the boss via Twitter") — Party position: PVV wants strict asylum policy as a core promise to voters; this legitimate democratic mandate is not presented as such but as obstruction — distorted
VVD	-1	13:06–13:36: VVD is described as a party that "washes its hands of it" and does not want to mediate — Party position: VVD supports the cabinet and the asylum policy; the representation reduces the VVD to a passive bystander without a substantive position — partially distorted
NSC	-1	13:42–13:53: NSC is reduced to "the leader is at home sick" and "not a good business partner" — Party position: NSC has substantive positions on the rule of law and economic security; these are completely omitted — omitted
BBB	-1	13:59–14:09: BBB is described as a party that "is mainly there to arrange something in Agriculture" and where "the Minister of Agriculture is under fire" — Party position: BBB has a broader agenda (regional policy, food security); reduction to one dossier — partially distorted
GL-PvdA	0	Party does not appear in the broadcast — not covered
D66	+1	06:22–07:14: D66 leader Rob Jetten is given extensive airtime to voice criticism of Schoof regarding lack of vision — Party position: D66 as an opposition party critically monitoring the cabinet; representation is substantively correct — correct
CDA	0	Party does not appear in the broadcast — not covered
SP	0	Party does not appear in the broadcast — not covered

Summary of party bias

- Most accurate representation: D66 (score +1) — Jetten's criticism of the absence of a cabinet vision is represented factually correctly and provided with context.
- Strongest distortion: PVV (score -3) — The party with the largest democratic mandate (37 seats, 23.5% of the votes) is consistently framed as an obstructive force, without its legitimate political objectives being presented substantively.
- Average deviation from 0: 0.9
- Conclusion: The broadcast treats coalition parties predominantly as problem factors for the Prime Minister, not as political actors with their own democratic mandates. PVV's asylum policy — the core theme of the broadcast — is framed as obstruction rather than as the substantive reason for the coalition formation. Opposition party D66 receives relatively more substantive airtime than coalition parties.

Left-Right General Tendency

TENDENCY SCORE: +1.8

CLASSIFICATION: Left-favouring

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Reasoning: The broadcast consistently frames right-wing coalition policy (asylum emergency law, Wilders' statements) as problematic and destabilising, while opposition criticism (Jetten, Senate opposition) is presented as substantively legitimate. The choice to position Wilders' tweets about Mayor Halsema as the central problem, without explaining the substantive asylum issue driving the coalition, reflects an editorial agenda closer to the left than to the right of the political spectrum.



CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Broadcast details

- Title: Nieuwsuur
- Date: 08.10.2024
- Estimated length:
- Presenter/reporter: Not named in transcript; The Hague correspondent: Arjan Noorlander
- Persons interviewed:

Person	Function	Party/Affiliation	Political spectrum
Arjan Noorlander	The Hague Correspondent, Nieuwsuur	NOS/BNNVARA	Journalism, no party
Rob Jetten	Parliamentary leader D66, House of Representatives	D66	Centre, liberal-progressive (opposition)
Paul 't Hart	Professor of Public Administration, Utrecht University	Academic	Neutral (academic)
Dick Schoof	Prime Minister	Non-partisan	Extra-parliamentary cabinet
Eslam Idhair	Palestinian journalist, Gaza Post	No party	Victim/witness
Spokesperson Free Press Unlimited	Representative press freedom organisation	NGO	Non-governmental
Several ministers (unnamed)	Ministers of the Schoof cabinet	Coalition	Right (coalition)
Young people Arnhem (unnamed)	Visitors to cultural institution	No party	None
Municipal spokesperson Arnhem	Municipal policy	Municipality	Local government

Main theme

The broadcast evaluates the first 100 days of the Schoof cabinet, with emphasis on the weak position of the non-partisan Prime Minister, the problems surrounding the asylum emergency law in the Senate, and the destabilising role of Geert Wilders.



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CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS

Hard facts — countable and scientifically substantiated



Hard facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically verifiable

1. EXPERT SELECTION

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Definition: Who speaks as an expert?

Expert 1: Arjan Noorlander — The Hague Correspondent, Nieuwsuur

Timestamp: 01:34–20:14

Statement: "Geert Wilders as party leader basically doesn't abide by anything. All day long he tries to be the boss via Twitter."

Framing: Noorlander acts as the primary interpreter of the political situation; his analysis completely dominates the first segment.

Missing countervoice: A correspondent or analyst with a different political reading of the coalition dynamics.

Source depth check:

(a) FUNDING: Nieuwsuur is a co-production of NOS and BNNVARA. BNNVARA is a progressive-left broadcasting association (originating from the trade union broadcaster VARA). NOS is publicly funded. Potential structural conflict of interest in assessing a right-wing cabinet.

(b) MANDATE: Journalistic interpretation is the mandate; however, the boundary between factual analysis and political commentary is repeatedly crossed in this segment ("100 days of solitude", "weak stuff").

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — BNNVARA affiliation when assessing right-wing cabinet

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Correspondent with reputational risk in case of incorrect analysis

D3 Professional competence: +2 — Experienced political journalist

D4 Opinion consistency: 0 — Insufficient historical material available

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — Multiple evaluative statements without empirical substantiation

D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary analysis

• TOTAL: +1 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

(c) PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE: Noorlander's analysis is presented as neutral journalistic interpretation, while his statements about Wilders ("doesn't abide by anything") and Schoof ("100 days of solitude") are evaluative and politically coloured.

Expert 2: Paul 't Hart — Professor of Public Administration, Utrecht University

Timestamp: 05:56–09:09

Statement: "He is a businesslike person who, in reasonableness, through consultation, is actually a very traditional Dutch consensus man. Yes, can that work in this heated political atmosphere with these characters around you? Well, the jury is out."

Framing: Presented as an independent academic expert who has "known Schoof professionally for years".

Missing countervoice: A public administration scholar with a more positive reading of Schoof's chances, or an expert who defends the extra-parliamentary model.

Source depth check:

(a) FUNDING: Utrecht University, publicly funded. No direct institutional interest in a cabinet fall.

Voorzitter: Schläpfer, David - **Contact:** kontakt@SVFAB.ch - **Adres:** SVFAB, Postfach, CH-8021 Zürich 1



(b) MANDATE: Public administration and crisis management are relevant for the analysis of the prime ministership; mandate is compatible.

- D1 Conflict of interest: +1 — No direct institutional interest
- D2 Personal risk: +1 — Academic reputation at stake
- D3 Professional competence: +2 — Public administration is the relevant field
- D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Consistent academic profile
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Predominantly analytical
- D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary analysis

• TOTAL: +6 → SOURCE LIGHT: GREEN

(c) PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE: 't Hart is the most credible source in the broadcast; his analysis is nuanced and acknowledges uncertainty ("the jury is out").

Expert 3: Rob Jetten — Parliamentary leader D66 (opposition)

Timestamp: 06:22–07:14

Statement: "At the political deliberations in September, I and other party leaders asked him what is the vision of the cabinet, where does the cabinet want to take the Netherlands? And the answer at the time was literally: Yes, our vision is the outline agreement."

Framing: Jetten is presented as a critical voice on Schoof, but he is an opposition politician with a direct interest in undermining the cabinet.

Missing countervoice: A coalition party leader who defends Schoof's vision.

Source depth check:

(a) FUNDING: D66, political party, publicly funded via party subsidy.

(b) MANDATE: As opposition leader, Jetten's mandate is by definition not compatible with a neutral assessment of the cabinet.

- D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct political opponent of the cabinet
- D2 Personal risk: -1 — Political advantage in case of cabinet fall
- D3 Professional competence: +1 — Political experience relevant
- D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Consistent opposition profile
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Mix of factual observations and political rhetoric
- D6 Source level: -1 — Party-political source

• TOTAL: -2 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

(c) PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE: Jetten is presented as a substantive critic, while he has a structural party-political interest in framing the cabinet negatively. This is not made explicit.

Missing expert groups:

- Constitutional law expert on the constitutionality of the emergency law
- Coalition party leader or cabinet minister as substantive defender
- Conflict law expert or independent media scholar on journalist safety in Gaza

Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Arjan Noorlander — The Hague Correspondent, Nieuwsuur	-1	+1	+2	0	-1	0	+1	YELLOW
Paul 't Hart — Professor of Public Administration, Utrecht University	+1	+1	+2	+1	+1	0	+6	GREEN



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Rob Jetten — Parliamentary leader D66 (opposition)	-2	-1	+1	+1	0	-1	-2	YELLOW
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Summary (matrix result):

- Noorlander: YELLOW (+1) — Evaluative statements exceed journalistic neutrality
- 't Hart: GREEN (+6) — Most reliable source, nuanced academic analysis
- Jetten: YELLOW (-2) — Opposition politician presented as substantive expert without making his interest explicit



2. SOURCE SELECTION

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Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Definition: Which sources are cited? Are they diverse and independent?

Source 1: Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ)

Timestamp: 32:14–32:31

Statement: "Figures from the Committee to Protect Journalists show that the war in Gaza has become the deadliest conflict for the press since records of how many of them become victims began in 1992."

(a) Funding and management: CPJ is an American non-profit organisation, funded by private donors and foundations. No direct government funding.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: CPJ has an institutional interest in emphasising journalist safety; this is compatible with the figures presented but may lead to selective emphasis.

(c) Missing counter-source: An independent conflict law expert who assesses the methodology of CPJ counts (distinction combatants/journalists).

Source 2: Free Press Unlimited

Timestamp: 33:00–34:15

Statement: "This analysis is also shared by Free Press Unlimited, an international organisation that promotes press freedom worldwide."

(a) Funding and management: Free Press Unlimited is a Dutch NGO, partly funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and private foundations.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: As a press freedom organisation, FPU has an institutional interest in documenting attacks on journalists; this is not neutral on the question of whether attacks were deliberate.

(c) Missing counter-source: An independent military or legal expert who assesses the qualification "deliberate attack".

Rumour check (penalty points):

Rumour 1:

Timestamp: 32:47–32:56

Claim: "he is one of five journalists for whom it has been established that they were killed in a deliberate attack by the Israeli army"

Word marking: "established" (by CPJ, not by independent judicial or military investigation)

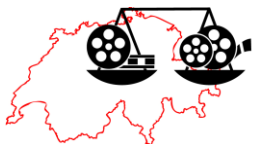
Primary source present: No — CPJ is an advocacy organisation, not a judicial or military body; the qualification "deliberate" is a legal-military conclusion that CPJ is not authorised to draw — penalty point

Rumour 2:

Timestamp: 02:07–02:13

Claim: "Tweets by Geert Wilders about Mayor Halsema. With these he is putting Schoof in trouble."

Word marking: No explicit rumour marking, but the causal claim ("with these he is putting Schoof in trouble") is an interpretation without empirical substantiation — penalty point



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Summary: The source selection is one-sided: two advocacy NGOs are cited as factual authorities on the question of whether journalists were deliberately attacked, without an independent legal or military source confirming or refuting this. Two penalty points for insufficiently substantiated claims.



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

Definition: Distribution of airtime between different positions.

Estimated airtime:

- Arjan Noorlander (correspondent, critical of cabinet): approx. 8 min. (20%)
- Dick Schoof (Prime Minister, cabinet): approx. 3 min. (7%)
- Rob Jetten (D66, opposition): approx. 1.5 min. (4%)
- Paul 't Hart (academic, predominantly critical): approx. 2 min. (5%)
- Other voices on Schoof (predominantly critical): approx. 2 min. (5%)
- Eslam Idhair (Palestinian journalist): approx. 4 min. (10%)
- Free Press Unlimited spokesperson: approx. 1 min. (2%)
- Other items (hurricane, Arnhem, Bosnia, Trump, Sonneveld, weather): approx. 18 min. (45%)
- Presenter: approx. 2 min. (5%)

Summary: In the main political segment (Schoof cabinet), critical voices (Noorlander, Jetten, 't Hart, other critics) together receive approx. 13.5 minutes of airtime compared to the cabinet itself. Coalition party leaders do not speak at all. The time allocation is structurally unbalanced to the detriment of the cabinet.



4. OMISSION (Selective omission)

7/10

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Definition: What is not shown, even though it is relevant?

Omission 1:

Context

The substantive arguments in favour of the asylum emergency law are not presented.

Relevant at: 14:20–18:02

Effect

The viewer hears only the opposition criticism of the emergency law; the cabinet's argumentation is reduced to Schoof's repetition that "we assume we will reach an agreement", without the legal or policy substantiation being explained.

Omission 2:

Context

The Hamas attack of 7 October 2023 as the trigger for the Gaza war is addressed in only one sentence.

Relevant at: 20:16–21:18

Effect

The broadcast devotes attention to Palestinian victims and journalist safety, but the Hamas attack that started the war — including the 1,200 Israeli deaths and 250 hostages — receives less than 30 seconds of attention. This creates a structurally unbalanced picture of the conflict.

Omission 3:

Context

The positive policy results of the cabinet in the first 100 days are not mentioned.

Relevant at: 01:34–20:14

Effect

The segment on 100 days of the Schoof cabinet contains only problems, crises and weaknesses; any policy results (budget agreements, international appearances, legislative agenda) are not covered, which produces a one-sidedly negative picture.

Summary: The selective omission is structural and consistent: in both the political segment and the Gaza segment, perspectives that would support the cabinet's policy or the Israeli position are systematically omitted.

Missing voices

- Coalition party leader (PVV/VVD/NSC/BBB): Could have given their own assessment of the first 100 days and substantively defended the asylum policy.
- Legal expert (constitutional law): Could have objectively assessed the constitutional feasibility of articles 110–111 of the Aliens Act.
- PVV voter or asylum-critical citizen: Could have represented the public support for the strict asylum policy.
- Israeli journalist or IDF spokesperson (in depth): Could have substantively explained the Israeli perspective on journalist safety in Gaza.
- Relative of Hamas attack victim of 7 October: Could have represented the victim perspective on the Israeli side in the Gaza segment.



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- Senate senator (coalition-minded): Could have articulated support for the emergency law in the Senate.
- Independent conflict law expert: Could have objectively assessed the legal qualification of journalist deaths in Gaza.
- Economic expert (VAT culture): Could have explained the macroeconomic arguments for and against the VAT increase on culture.



5. STATISTICAL MANIPULATION

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Complete figures include: absolute number, share (%) and trend

Definition: Selective or misleading use of statistics.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 27:07–28:13

Figure: "The war in Gaza, with at least 128 journalists killed, has grown into the deadliest conflict for the press since records have been kept."

Dimensions:

- (a) Absolute value: 128 journalists — shown
- (b) Share: Not shown — how many journalists were active in Gaza? What is the mortality rate per journalist compared to other conflicts?
- (c) Trend: Not shown — how does this compare to other conflicts per unit of time?

Missing context

Of the 128, 123 are Palestinians (mentioned at 32:31); it is unclear how many were working as journalists versus dying as civilians. CPJ methodology is not explained.

Effect

The absolute comparison ("deadliest conflict") suggests a unique Israeli aggression against journalists, without taking into account the scale of the conflict, the number of active journalists or the methodology.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 27:30–27:35

Figure: "more than 40,000 Palestinians have been killed"

Dimensions:

- (a) Absolute value: 40,000+ — shown
- (b) Share: Not shown — ratio of combatants/civilians not mentioned
- (c) Trend: Not shown

Missing context

The Gaza Ministry of Health (Hamas-governed) is cited as the source; this is not made explicit as a potentially partisan source. The ratio between Hamas fighters and civilians among the dead is not addressed.

Effect

The figure is presented as an objective fact, while the source is structurally partisan.

Summary: Two significant cases of incomplete presentation of figures: the journalist deaths are presented without methodological context, and the total Palestinian deaths are cited from a Hamas-related source without source qualification.



6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

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Definition: Discrediting through association with negative groups or ideas.

Association 1:

Timestamp: 10:26–10:33

Quote

"Geert Wilders as party leader basically doesn't abide by anything. All day long he tries to be the boss via Twitter."

Technique: Wilders is associated with unreliability ("doesn't abide by anything") and abuse of power ("being the boss"), without specific agreements being named that he is alleged to have violated.

Effect

The viewer associates Wilders with political unreliability and obstruction, which disqualifies his democratic mandate without substantive substantiation.

Association 2:

Timestamp: 12:46–12:57

Quote

"If he is not allowed to become Prime Minister... then he will simply tweet his opinion."

Technique: Wilders' political communication is framed as a resentful reaction to not becoming Prime Minister, thereby reducing his statements to personal frustration rather than political conviction.

Effect

Wilders' positions are not assessed substantively but psychologically disqualified.

Association 3:

Timestamp: 12:54–12:57

Quote

"And everyone up in arms today, rightly so... because these are far-reaching statements."

Technique: The correspondent adds the normative judgement "rightly so" to the description of the public reaction to Wilders' tweets, thereby presenting his own political judgement as universally shared.

Effect

Viewers who do not experience Wilders' statements as problematic are implicitly placed outside the norm.

Summary: Wilders is consistently framed in the political segment as an obstructive, unreliable and resentful actor, without his statements being assessed substantively or his democratic mandate being acknowledged. The association technique is subtle but consistent.



7. TIMING

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

Finding 1:

Position: 00:59–01:22 (opening)

Content: "On the day that Prime Minister Schoof faces a critical Senate on the proposed asylum emergency law... mayors across the country are asking him to distance himself from statements by Geert Wilders."

Timing effect

The broadcast opens with two negative frames for the cabinet (Senate criticism + mayors' appeal), thereby setting the tone for the entire segment before any context or defence has been offered. This is a classic primacy technique: the first information colours the interpretation of everything that follows.

Finding 2:

Position: 18:06–18:09 (closing of political segment)

Content: "Because this is more or less the raison d'être of this cabinet... this strict asylum policy."

Timing effect

The political segment closes with the implicit message that the cabinet is not fulfilling its raison d'être, after which it immediately transitions to the Gaza segment. The negative conclusion about the cabinet is given as the final impression.

Finding 3:

Position: 20:16–20:24 (beginning of Gaza segment)

Content: "A year ago, a few hours after the start of the bloody terrorist attack by Hamas... Israel began bombing Gaza."

Timing effect

The Hamas attack is dismissed in one subordinate clause ("bloody terrorist attack"), after which the Israeli response immediately takes centre stage. The sequence suggests that the Israeli action is the primary subject, not the trigger.

Summary: The timing of negative frames at the beginning and end of the political segment reinforces the critical tone; the Gaza opening minimises the Hamas attack as context.



8. SELECTIVE INDIGNATION

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

Definition: Indignation at certain positions, but not at comparable others.

Methodological principle (v2.2): Before each assessment, the triggering event is documented. A reaction can only be assessed as selective if comparable triggering events at other positions did not produce an analogous reaction.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 10:26–10:33

Triggering event: Wilders posts tweets about Mayor Halsema.

Reaction: "Geert Wilders as party leader basically doesn't abide by anything. All day long he tries to be the boss via Twitter."

Comparison

Rob Jetten (D66) also makes critical statements about the cabinet via social media and in debates — Reaction: no comparable qualification of Jetten's communication style; his statements are presented as substantive criticism.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — Wilders' social media communication is framed as problematic and inappropriate; Jetten's comparable political communication is not.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 12:54–12:57

Triggering event: Wilders' tweets about Halsema lead to mayors' appeal.

Reaction: "And everyone up in arms today, rightly so... because these are far-reaching statements."

Comparison

Opposition parties attacking the cabinet via social media and debates — Reaction: no comparable qualification of their statements as "far-reaching".

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — The normative judgement "rightly so" is applied exclusively to reactions to Wilders, not to reactions to opposition statements.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 33:26–33:30

Triggering event: Description of Israeli attacks on journalists.

Reaction: "then you could say that they are very visible and are nevertheless deliberately attacked with precision bombs."

Comparison

Hamas' deliberate attacks on Israeli civilians on 7 October — Reaction: no comparable indignation or qualification as "deliberate" in the Gaza segment.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — Israeli military actions are qualified as deliberate and problematic; Hamas' deliberate attacks on civilians are not treated with comparable indignation.

Degree of indignation: 3/5



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Selectivity: 3/5

Summary: The selective indignation is consistent in two domains: in the political segment only Wilders' communication style is framed as problematic, and in the Gaza segment only Israeli military action is treated with indignation.



9. COMPLETENESS (Selective omission — overall picture)

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Definition: How completely does the broadcast portray the subject?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 01:34–20:14

Missing perspective/fact: Positive policy results of the cabinet in the first 100 days.

Relevance: A balanced 100-day evaluation requires both successes and failures; naming only problems is by definition incomplete.

Effect

The viewer receives an exclusively negative picture of the cabinet, without the question being asked whether things have also gone well.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 20:16–34:24

Missing perspective/fact: Israeli perspective on journalist safety and the context of Hamas' use of journalists as human shields.

Relevance: The Israeli army denies deliberate attacks on journalists; the question of whether Hamas fighters use journalistic accreditation is not raised.

Effect

The viewer receives a one-sided picture of journalist deaths in Gaza, with the Israeli position reduced to a brief denial.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 14:36–18:02

Missing perspective/fact: Legal experts who consider the asylum emergency law feasible, or the substantive arguments of the cabinet for the emergency measure.

Relevance: The Senate discussion is presented exclusively from an opposition perspective; the cabinet's argumentation is absent.

Effect

The viewer gets the impression that the emergency law is legally and politically untenable, while this is a contested matter.

Summary: The broadcast is structurally incomplete in both main segments: the cabinet segment lacks positive policy results and cabinet arguments, the Gaza segment lacks the Israeli perspective and the Hamas context.

End of hard facts — Beginning of soft facts

Soft facts — debatable, not purely countable



Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. FRAMING

7/10

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Definition: How is the subject fundamentally framed?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 02:32

Quote	<i>"That it feels like 100 days of solitude."</i>
Manipulation	Schoof's prime ministership is framed as a personal drama of isolation and failure, not as an institutional challenge of a new cabinet model.
Why problematic	The frame "solitude" activates emotional associations (failure, abandonment) that replace an objective assessment of policy performance.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 10:26–10:33

Quote	<i>"Geert Wilders as party leader basically doesn't abide by anything."</i>
Manipulation	Wilders' political behaviour is framed as breach of contract and misconduct, not as legitimate exercise of his role as party leader outside the cabinet.
Why problematic	In an extra-parliamentary cabinet, it is precisely the intention that party leaders in parliament make their own voice heard; this is framed as a problem rather than as a characteristic of the chosen model.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 18:06–18:09

Quote	<i>"Because this is more or less the raison d'être of this cabinet... this strict asylum policy."</i>
Manipulation	The asylum policy is framed as the only raison d'être of the cabinet, thereby suggesting that the cabinet has no reason to exist if this dossier fails.
Why problematic	The cabinet has a broad coalition agreement covering multiple policy areas; the reduction to one dossier is a simplifying frame that ignores the complexity of cabinet policy.

Summary: The dominant frame of the broadcast is that the Schoof cabinet is structurally weak, isolated and on the verge of failure; this frame is consistently carried through via word choice, expert selection and time allocation.



11. WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY						6/10			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

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

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 05:18–05:20

Quote	"Yes, that was weak stuff."
Manipulation	An informal, derogatory expression is used to qualify Schoof's performance at the first debate.
Why problematic	"Weak stuff" is an evaluative judgement, not a journalistic description. Neutral alternative: "Schoof received mixed reactions to his first debate performance."

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 10:26–10:30

Quote	"basically doesn't abide by anything"
Manipulation	The expression implies that Wilders is violating agreements, without specifying which agreements these are.
Why problematic	The claim is not substantiated; Wilders as party leader outside the cabinet has no formal obligation to limit his social media communication. Neutral alternative: "Wilders communicates actively via social media outside cabinet consultations."

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 03:53–04:00

Quote	"and that the Prime Minister stands above it as an isolated figure who perhaps has less power than he had hoped"
Manipulation	"Isolated figure" combines a political analysis (limited power) with an emotional-personal frame (isolation), thereby portraying the Prime Minister as a tragic figure.
Why problematic	The term "isolated figure" is a characterisation, not a factual description. Neutral alternative: "The Prime Minister has fewer formal instruments of power in this model than in a parliamentary cabinet."

Summary: The word choice in the political segment is consistently negatively coloured with regard to the cabinet and Wilders; informal and derogatory expressions are used where neutral descriptions would be appropriate.



12. MODERATION BEHAVIOUR

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

Methodological principle (v2.2): Before each assessment, the triggering event is documented. An intervention can only be assessed as asymmetric if comparable triggering events with other guests did not produce an analogous intervention.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 16:17–16:43

Triggering event: Schoof repeats his position on the emergency law without new arguments.

Quote (presenter)

"Does that mean that every justification you come up with is valid?"

Comparison

Rob Jetten repeats his criticism of Schoof without new arguments (06:22–07:14) — Reaction: no comparable critical follow-up question.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — Schoof is sharply questioned on the logical consistency of his position; Jetten is not questioned on the consistency of his opposition strategy.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 18:54–19:01

Triggering event: Correspondent Noorlander raises the question of whether Wilders can be talked to about an emergency bill.

Quote (correspondent)

"Do you think Wilders can be talked to about not an emergency law but an expedited bill?"

Comparison

It is not asked whether the opposition can be talked to about supporting the cabinet's policy.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — The framing of the question presupposes that Wilders is the problem that needs to be solved, not that the opposition could play a constructive role.

Summary: The moderation behaviour is asymmetric: Schoof is questioned more sharply than opposition voices, and the framing of questions in the correspondent conversation consistently presupposes that the cabinet and Wilders are the problem parties.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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Definition: Different hard/soft questions to different persons.

Asymmetry 1:

To Dick Schoof, 16:17: "Does that mean that every justification you come up with is valid?" — hard/challenging
To Rob Jetten, no direct question — Jetten speaks his criticism uninterrupted without follow-up question — no question

Comparison

Schoof is challenged on the logical consistency of his position; Jetten receives no comparable challenge on the consistency of his opposition strategy.

Asymmetry 2:

To Arjan Noorlander, 18:54: "Do you think Wilders can be talked to about not an emergency law but an expedited bill?" — presupposes Wilders as obstacle
Alternative question that was not asked: "Do you think the opposition is willing to cooperate constructively towards a solution?" — not asked

Comparison

The framing of questions to the correspondent consistently presupposes that the cabinet and Wilders are the problem parties; the opposition is not framed as a potential obstacle.

Summary: The question asymmetry is structural: the cabinet and Wilders are challenged and framed as problem parties, while opposition voices can express their criticism unchallenged.



14. FALSE BALANCE

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Definition: Artificial balance despite factual imbalance.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 32:00–33:09

Construction: "We asked the Israeli army for a response. Just before this broadcast, the army denies having been involved in the attack on his home."

Analysis

The Israeli army's denial is mentioned in one sentence after the Palestinian perspective. This creates an appearance of hearing both sides, while the actual distribution of time and attention is strongly unbalanced. The denial is not discussed substantively or contextualised.

Summary: There is limited false balance in the Gaza segment: the Israeli denial is formally mentioned but not substantively addressed, thereby creating the appearance of balance without this actually being the case.



15. AGENDA-SETTING

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

Finding 1:

Stated agenda element: The asylum emergency law is legally and politically problematic and the cabinet has no plan B.

Timestamp: 14:51–18:09 — Evidence: "Most parties here have great difficulty with the emergency law" / "That is a painful setback for the cabinet"

Alternative agenda: The question of whether the asylum influx actually constitutes a crisis justifying emergency measures is not raised; the cabinet's position that there is an asylum crisis is not substantively assessed.

Finding 2:

Stated agenda element: Wilders' tweets are the central political problem of the day.

Timestamp: 01:04–01:09 — Evidence: "mayors across the country are asking him to distance himself from statements by Geert Wilders"

Alternative agenda: The content of Wilders' statements about Halsema and the question of whether these are substantively correct or incorrect is not assessed; the mayors' appeal is presented as self-evidently legitimate.

Finding 3:

Stated agenda element: Israel is the primary aggressor in the Gaza conflict.

Timestamp: 20:16–34:24 — Evidence: Structural emphasis on Israeli bombardments, journalist deaths and humanitarian crisis; Hamas attack as trigger receives minimal attention.

Alternative agenda: The question of whether Israel's military operation is proportionate in light of the Hamas attack and the ongoing rocket fire is not raised.

Summary: The agenda-setting is consistent: the cabinet and Wilders are positioned as problem actors, and in the Gaza segment Israel is placed on the agenda as the primary aggressor, while alternative frames are not considered.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Overview of individual scores

No.	Criterion	Type	Score	Main finding (1 sentence)
1	Expert selection	H	6	Correspondent and opposition politician dominate; coalition parties and legal experts are absent
2	Source selection	H	5	Two advocacy NGOs are presented as factual authorities without methodological scrutiny
3	Time allocation	H	5	Critical voices receive approx. 4x more airtime than the cabinet in the political segment
4	Omission	H	7	Positive cabinet results, Israeli perspective and cabinet arguments for the emergency law are structurally absent
5	Statistical manipulation	H	4	Journalist deaths and Palestinian casualties are presented without source qualification or methodological context
6	Guilt by association	H	5	Wilders is consistently associated with unreliability and obstruction without substantive substantiation
7	Timing	H	4	Opening and closing of political segment are negatively framed; Hamas attack is minimised in Gaza opening
8	Selective indignation	H	6	Wilders' communication and Israeli military action are treated with indignation; comparable actions by opposition and Hamas are not
9	Completeness	H	7	Both main segments structurally lack perspectives that would support the cabinet or Israel
10	Framing	Z	7	Cabinet is consistently framed as weak, isolated and on the verge of failure
11	Word choice	Z	6	Derogatory and evaluative terms ("weak stuff", "doesn't abide by anything") are used for the cabinet and Wilders
12	Moderation behaviour	Z	4	Schoof is questioned more sharply than opposition voices; framing of questions presupposes cabinet as problem party
13	Question asymmetry	Z	5	Cabinet and Wilders are challenged; opposition receives unchallenged airtime
14	False balance	Z	3	Israeli denial is formally mentioned but not substantively addressed
15	Agenda-setting	Z	6	Cabinet, Wilders and Israel are placed on the agenda as problem actors; alternative frames are absent

Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (average criteria 1-9): 5.4 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (average criteria 10-15): 5.2 / 10
- TOTAL SCORE (average all 15 criteria): 5.3 / 10

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Dominant techniques

- 1. Omission / Selective omission (Score 7):** The broadcast structurally omits perspectives that would support the cabinet's policy or the Israeli position. In the political segment, positive policy results and cabinet arguments for the emergency law are absent; in the Gaza segment, the Israeli perspective and the Hamas context are absent. This creates a consistently one-sided picture in both main segments.
- 2. Framing (Score 7):** The Schoof cabinet is framed from beginning to end as weak, isolated and on the verge of failure, while Wilders is framed as an obstructive and unreliable actor. This frame is carried through via word choice ("weak stuff", "solitude", "doesn't abide by anything"), expert selection and time allocation, without an alternative frame being offered.
- 3. Completeness (Score 7):** Both main segments are structurally incomplete: the cabinet segment lacks coalition party leaders, positive results and legal defence of the emergency law; the Gaza segment lacks the Israeli perspective, the Hamas context and an independent legal assessment of the journalist deaths. The completeness score of 3/10 in Step 2 confirms this pattern.

Core messages of the broadcast

MESSAGE 1 (SUBSTANTIVE): "The Schoof cabinet is structurally weak and is failing to fulfil its core promise in the area of asylum policy."

Technique: Framing + omission — Evidence: 02:32, 18:06–18:09

MESSAGE 2 (PERSONAL): "Geert Wilders is an unreliable and destabilising politician who is undermining his own Prime Minister."

Technique: Guilt by association + word choice — Evidence: 10:26–10:33, 12:46–12:57

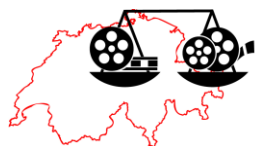
MESSAGE 3 (SOCIETAL): "Israel is waging a war in which journalists are deliberately attacked and the humanitarian situation in Gaza is catastrophic."

Technique: Selective indignation + source selection + omission — Evidence: 28:10–34:24

Reasoning: The broadcast scores 5.3/10 on average across all 15 criteria, indicating clear one-sidedness. The one-sidedness is not the result of one dominant technique but of a consistent pattern of selective omission, negative framing and asymmetric treatment of the cabinet and Wilders on the one hand and the opposition on the other. A comparable pattern is visible in the Gaza segment with regard to Israel. The one-sidedness is structural and consistent, indicating editorial choices rather than incidental errors. This is relevant in light of Media Act Art. 2.1, which requires pluriform and balanced reporting.

CONCLUSION

The Nieuwsuur broadcast of 9 October 2024 displays a consistent pattern of clear one-sidedness in both main segments. In the political segment, the Schoof cabinet is framed exclusively negatively, coalition party leaders are absent as speakers, and Wilders' democratic mandate is reduced to personal obstruction. In the Gaza segment, the Israeli perspective is minimised, advocacy NGOs are presented as factual authorities, and the Hamas attack as the trigger for the conflict is structurally underrepresented. The total score of 5.3/10 and the completeness score of 3/10 indicate a pattern that is difficult to explain as incidental editorial choices. In light of Media Act Art. 2.1 — which requires pluriform, balanced and independent reporting — the broadcast is insufficiently balanced: relevant perspectives are structurally omitted and the reporting is not pluriform in its treatment of the main political themes.



OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual scores — All 15 criteria

No.	Criterion	Score	Classification
1	EXPERT SELECTION	6	●●●
2	SOURCE SELECTION	5	●●●
3	TIME ALLOCATION	5	●●●
4	OMISSION (Selective omission)	7	●●●●
5	STATISTICAL MANIPULATION	4	●●
6	GUILT BY ASSOCIATION	5	●●●
7	TIMING	4	●●
8	SELECTIVE INDIGNATION	6	●●●
9	COMPLETENESS (Selective omission — overall picture)	7	●●●●
10	FRAMING	7	●●●●
11	WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY	6	●●●
12	MODERATION BEHAVIOUR	4	●●
13	QUESTION ASYMMETRY	5	●●●
14	FALSE BALANCE	3	●●
15	AGENDA-SETTING	6	●●●

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

5.4/10

Considerable imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

5.2/10

Considerable imbalance

TOTAL SCORE

5.3/10

Considerable imbalance

Average of Hard Facts and Soft Facts



KEY — Meaning of the scores

Individual scores per criterion (0–10)

0	No finding	No relevant deviation established.
1–2	Weak finding	Minor deviation without material impairment of balance.
3–4	Minor to moderate finding	Recognisable tendency; minor to moderate impact.
5	Moderate finding with impact	Relevant imbalance that affects the opinion-forming potential of the public.
6	Considerable finding (threshold)	Scores from 6 onwards are classified as 'considerable findings'.
7	Considerable finding	Clear, well-documented imbalance with clear impact.
8–9	Serious finding	Pronounced imbalance; multiple documented individual findings in this criterion.
10	Maximum severity	Systematic, ongoing imbalance in this criterion.

Aggregated deviation index — Interpretation ranges

0.0 – 2.5	Unremarkable	No material patterns discernible; broadcast meets the balance requirement.
2.6 – 4.0	Minor imbalance	Isolated deviations; statistically visible, but within tolerance range.
4.1 – 6.0	Considerable imbalance	Multiple considerable findings; relevant impairment of diversity of perspectives.
6.1 – 8.0	Serious deviation from the balance requirement. High degree of deviation	Pronounced patterns across broadcasts; high impact.
8.1 – 10	Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high degree of bias	Maximum severity across almost all criteria; systematically one-sided reporting.

Party-political bias (-5 to +5)

-5 to -3	Strongly disadvantaged	Party is clearly disadvantaged in framing, airtime or presentation.
-2 to -1	Slightly disadvantaged	Recognisable but minor disadvantage.
0	Neutral	No discernible favouring or disadvantaging.
+1 to +2	Slightly favoured	Recognisable but minor favouring.
+3 to +5	Strongly favoured	Party is clearly favoured in framing, airtime or presentation.



CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL ASSESSMENT (Media Act Art. 2.1)

Assessment on the basis of Media Act Art. 2.1

The Media Act requires pluriform, balanced and independent reporting by the public broadcaster.

Violation 1:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 — pluriformity

Factual description: The main political segment () covers the first 100 days of the Schoof cabinet exclusively from a critical perspective; not a single coalition party leader or cabinet minister speaks substantively to defend or explain the policy.

Evidence: Timestamp 01:34–20:14 — Quote: "Geert Wilders as party leader basically doesn't abide by anything. All day long he tries to be the boss via Twitter." (10:26–10:33) — No comparable statement about opposition parties.

Assessment: The pluriformity requirement of Art. 2.1 requires that relevant social and political currents are given a voice. The absence of a coalition perspective in a segment about the coalition cabinet is a demonstrable violation of this requirement.

Violation 2:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 — balance

Factual description: In the Gaza segment (), the Palestinian perspective structurally receives more attention than the Israeli one; the Israeli denial is mentioned in one sentence after extensive Palestinian testimonies and NGO analyses.

Evidence: Timestamp 32:00–32:08 — Quote: "We asked the Israeli army for a response. Just before this broadcast, the army denies having been involved in the attack on his home."

Assessment: The balance requirement of Art. 2.1 requires that in a contested matter such as journalist safety in Gaza, both parties are given substantive voice. The formal mention of the Israeli denial without substantive treatment does not meet this requirement.

Violation 3:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 — independence

Factual description: Correspondent Noorlander uses evaluative and normative language ("weak stuff", "doesn't abide by anything", "rightly so") that crosses the boundary between journalistic analysis and political commentary.

Evidence: Timestamp 05:18–05:20 — Quote: "Yes, that was weak stuff." / Timestamp 12:54–12:57 — Quote: "And everyone up in arms today, rightly so."

Assessment: The independence requirement of Art. 2.1 requires that the public broadcaster does not give the appearance of taking sides in political debates. The use of derogatory qualifications for the cabinet and normative judgements about political statements is not compatible with this requirement.

Overall assessment Media Act Art. 2.1

The Nieuwsuur broadcast of 9 October 2024 fails to meet the requirements of Media Act Art. 2.1 on three points. The pluriformity requirement is violated because the coalition perspective is structurally absent in the main political segment. The balance requirement is violated because the Israeli perspective in the Gaza segment is not substantively addressed. The independence requirement is violated because the correspondent uses evaluative and normative language that creates the appearance of partiality. Although the Media Act assesses pluralism across the total NPO output and not per broadcast, the consistent pattern of one-sidedness in this broadcast constitutes a demonstrable contribution to a structural violation of the pluralism requirement.



CHAPTER 6 — SOURCE DEPTH CHECK

1. Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ)

1. FUNDING: Privately funded (American foundations and donors); no direct government funding. No direct institutional dependence on a government.

2. MANDATE: Documenting attacks on journalists worldwide; mandate is compatible with counting journalist deaths, but not with the legal-military qualification "deliberate attack".

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: CPJ has an institutional interest in emphasising journalist safety; this may lead to selective emphasis on cases that profile the organisation.

4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Advocacy organisation with institutional interest

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Reputational risk in case of incorrect qualifications

D3 Professional competence: +1 — Expertise in documenting journalist deaths; not in military or legal qualification

D4 Consistency: +1 — Consistent profile

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Mix of figures and advocacy

D6 Source level: -1 — Secondary source (documents, does not verify militarily)

• TOTAL: +1 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

5. COUNTERVOICE: An independent conflict law expert or military expert who assesses the methodology of CPJ counts is not cited.

Important: The qualification "deliberate attack" by CPJ is an advocacy conclusion, not a judicially or militarily established fact. The broadcast presents this as an established fact, which is not justified.

2. Free Press Unlimited (FPU)

1. FUNDING: Partly funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and private foundations. Structurally dependent on government subsidy.

2. MANDATE: Promoting press freedom worldwide; mandate is compatible with documenting threats to journalists, but not with the legal-military qualification of attacks as "deliberate".

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: FPU has an institutional interest in documenting and publishing attacks on journalists (relevance, funding, visibility). Partly government-dependent, which creates a potential conflict when assessing matters in which the Dutch government takes a position.

4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Advocacy organisation with institutional and financial interest

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Reputational risk in case of incorrect qualifications

D3 Professional competence: +1 — Expertise in press freedom; not in military or legal qualification

D4 Consistency: +1 — Consistent profile

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — Strongly normative language in quote

D6 Source level: -1 — Secondary source

• TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

5. COUNTERVOICE: An independent military or legal expert who assesses the qualification "deliberate target" is not cited.

Important: FPU is presented in the broadcast as "an international organisation that promotes press freedom worldwide" — a neutral description that does not make explicit the advocacy nature and the partial government funding. This is an incomplete source qualification.

Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ)	-1	+1	+1	+1	0	-1	+1	YELLOW



Free Press Unlimited (FPU)	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	0	YELLOW
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Legal and methodological notes

No factual determination	The presented results do not constitute factual determinations about individual persons, editorial teams or broadcasts. They are the product of a standardised operationalisation, not a determination of individual responsibility.
No legal judgement	The aggregated deviation index does not replace a legal assessment on the basis of Media Act 2008 Art. 2.1. The assessment of whether a specific broadcast violates statutory requirements is exclusively the responsibility of the competent authorities (in particular the Commissariaat voor de Media).
No proof of causality	Statistical correlations must not be interpreted as proof of causal relationships or editorial intentions. Deviation values may be influenced by subject selection, news environment, political controversiality or format logic.
No judgement on intent	The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means that a considerable imbalance has been established — not that the editorial team intended this. The methodology makes no statements about motives or strategic objectives.
Heuristic comparison instrument	The index serves for comparative pattern recognition across thousands of broadcasts, not for precise metric measurement of individual contributions. Threshold values serve as heuristic orientation, not as sharp legal qualification.



APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Legal basis Netherlands — NPO

Act

Media Act 2008

Relevant articles

- Art. 2.1 (Public media remit): The public media service provides independent, pluriform, balanced information of high journalistic quality. The public media service contributes to the democratic, social and cultural needs of Dutch society.
- Art. 2.1 paragraph 2: The public media service reflects the social diversity of the Netherlands.
- Art. 2.88: Editorial independence and journalistic standards are guaranteed. The programmes are made under the editorial responsibility of the broadcasting associations.

Core obligations

1. **Independence:** Independent provision of information
2. **Pluriformity:** Pluriform reporting
3. **Balance:** Balanced information of high journalistic quality
4. **Social diversity:** Reflection of Dutch society

Supervisory authority

- Commissariaat voor de Media (CvdM): Media supervision, compliance with Media Act
- NPO Ombudsman: Internal complaints body

Complaints procedure

1. NPO Ombudsman
2. Commissariaat voor de Media
3. Court (administrative law)



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC SOURCES

Literature

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With many exercises and concrete examples from politics, media and everyday life — and an occasional smile.

Framing with style. Because the frame changes everything.