



NPO DETAILED ANALYSIS

2025-02-25_AT_300017765

Broadcast: NPO Programme | 2025-02-25 | Analysed on: 2026-05-22 18:19

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TOTAL SCORE

5.5/10

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)

4.5 / 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 (since July 2024) is an extra-parliamentary cabinet consisting of PVV (37 seats), VVD (24 seats), NSC (20 seats) and BBB (7 seats). Prime Minister Schoof is non-partisan. The largest opposition party is GL-PvdA (25 seats), followed by 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, fair sharing
PvdD	2.5	3	Opposition	Animal rights, climate
D66	4.8	9	Opposition	Pro-EU, liberal-progressive
CDA	5.5	5	Opposition	Christian democratic, centre
NSC	5.8	20	Government	Economic security, rule of law
CU	6.0	3	Opposition	Christian-social
VVD	7.0	24	Government	Free market, liberal-right
BBB	7.5	7	Government	Agrarian-populist, farmer protection
SGP	7.8	3	Opposition	Reformed, traditional
PVV	9.2	37	Government (largest)	Anti-Islam, asylum stop, national-populist
FvD	9.5	3	Opposition	Far right, sovereignty

The coalition is under severe pressure due to fundamental disagreements over asylum policy (PVV wants maximum restrictions, NSC and VVD seek legally tenable solutions), nitrogen policy (BBB protects farmers, VVD wants a pragmatic approach) and support for Ukraine (PVV opposes military involvement, VVD and NSC support Kyiv). The tension between Wilders' populist electoral promises and the governing reality of coalition compromises forms the common thread. At the same time, societal pressure is growing from voters demanding concrete results after eight months of cabinet formation and policy.

The NPO is the Dutch public broadcaster, built up from broadcasting associations (including AVROTROS, BNNVARA, KRO-NCRV) with their own editorial responsibility. The Media Act 2008, Article 2.1, obliges the public broadcaster to provide pluriform, balanced and independent reporting across its entire output. PVV and Wilders have repeatedly criticised the NPO as a "left-wing broadcaster", which structurally burdens the relationship between the largest governing party and the public broadcaster.



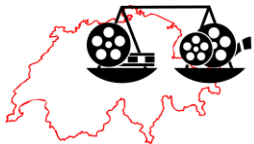
CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Assessment per party

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Broadcast representation vs. Party programme position
PVV	-2	00:49–04:15 "At PVV, only half of its supporters still have confidence in this cabinet" / "With the PVV there is no talking about it" — Programme position: PVV wants asylum stop, national sovereignty, anti-EU military deployment — Partially correctly represented (asylum stop, Ukraine resistance), but consistently framed as obstructive and unreliable; the substantive rationale of PVV positions is absent — distorted by tone
VVD	0	03:15 "VVD and D66 gain 2 seats" — Programme position: VVD stands for free market, strict but fair migration policy — Party is barely addressed substantively; only polling figure mentioned — omitted (substantively)
NSC	-1	04:15 "strained cooperation with coalition partner NSC" — Programme position: NSC wants manageable migration, strengthening the rule of law — NSC is presented exclusively as an obstruction factor, substantive position not explained — distorted by omission
BBB	-1	01:49–01:57 "BBB minister Wiersma wants to make a good impression with a new calculation method for nitrogen. The method turns out to be highly uncertain." — Programme position: BBB wants to protect farmers, realistic nitrogen standards — Initiative is immediately disqualified without letting the BBB perspective speak — distorted
GL-PvdA	0	03:20 "GroenLinks-PvdA does rise slightly, by 3 seats" — Programme position: humane asylum, climate, fair sharing — Party is not addressed substantively; only polling figure — omitted (substantively)
D66	0	03:15 "VVD and D66 gain 2 seats" — Programme position: pro-EU, liberal-progressive — Only polling figure, no substantive treatment — omitted (substantively)
CDA	0	Not mentioned in broadcast — omitted
SP	0	Not mentioned in broadcast — omitted

Summary Party Bias

- Most accurate representation: GL-PvdA, D66, VVD (Score 0 — not addressed substantively, so no active distortion)
- Strongest distortion: PVV (Score -2 — consistently framed as obstructive and unreliable)
- Average deviation from 0: 0.5
- Conclusion: The broadcast addresses parties almost exclusively via polling figures, without substantive representation of programme positions. The only party discussed substantively is the PVV, and it is consistently framed negatively: as an obstacle to cooperation ("with the PVV there is no talking about it"), as a party that threatens but does not deliver, and as a loser in the polls. The substantive rationale behind PVV positions — asylum stop as an electoral promise, sovereignty argument regarding Ukraine — is not explained. BBB is also treated negatively via the nitrogen item.



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Left-Right Overall Tendency

TENDENCY SCORE: +1.4

CLASSIFICATION: Left-favouring

Reasoning: The broadcast directs its critical attention almost exclusively at the right-wing coalition and in particular at PVV and BBB. Opposition parties are not critically questioned or substantively tested. The polling segments are presented in a way that emphasises the PVV's loss and mentions the rise of GL-PvdA neutrally without comparable critical commentary. The Ukraine item and the labour rights segment are substantively aligned with progressive agenda elements (international solidarity, worker protection), without a countervoice from a right-wing or national-sovereign perspective.



CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Broadcast details

- Title: EenVandaag
- Date: 25.02.2025
- Length (estimated from transcript):
- Presenter/Reporter: Not named in transcript (presenter unknown); reporters: Joyce (EenVandaag Opinion Panel), Rob (foreign affairs editor), Joost Vullings (political commentator)
- Persons interviewed:

Person	Function	Party/Affiliation	Political Spectrum
Joyce	EenVandaag Opinion Panel analyst	AVROTROS/EenVandaag	Neutral (researcher)
Joost Vullings	Political commentator	Independent (NPO/EenVandaag)	Neutral (commentator)
Rob	Foreign affairs correspondent	EenVandaag	Neutral (journalist)
Abdulhamid Ashurov	Striking truck driver	None	Not applicable
FNV spokesperson	Trade union representative	FNV	Left-progressive (trade union)
Jan Hein Mastenbroek	Lawyer	Independent (legal representation)	Neutral (legal)
Khristina	Medical nurse/volunteer Ukraine	Protect Ukraine	Pro-Ukraine
Spokesperson Protect Ukraine	NGO representative	Protect Ukraine	Pro-Ukraine

Main theme

The broadcast covers three separate topics: declining confidence in the Schoof cabinet based on polling figures, exploitation of non-EU truck drivers by Lithuanian transport companies, and the Israeli military operation in the West Bank combined with a human interest story about a Dutch volunteer in Ukraine.



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CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS



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: Joyce — EenVandaag Opinion Panel analyst

Timestamp: 00:37–04:46

Statement: "Quite frustrated. A lot is being said and promised by politicians, but the cabinet has not actually achieved anything so far."

Framing: Internal EenVandaag employee who presents and interprets the organisation's own poll. Not an independent external expert.

Missing countervoice: An independent political scientist or a coalition spokesperson who would interpret the polling results differently.

Source depth check:

(a) FUNDING: AVROTROS/EenVandaag — publicly funded via NPO. Structural interest: EenVandaag has an institutional interest in highlighting its own polling results as newsworthy and authoritative.

(b) MANDATE: Joyce is an analyst of the organisation's own opinion panel — her mandate is to present EenVandaag research, not to independently interpret political developments. Limited compatibility with neutral assessment.

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Presents own employer's research as objective news

D2 Personal risk: 0 — No personal risk with these statements

D3 Professional competence: +1 — Opinion panel research is her field, but political interpretation goes further

D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Consistent in presentation style

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Predominantly data-driven presentation

D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source (own research, not peer-reviewed)

TOTAL: +2 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

(c) PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE: The statements are framed as neutral research results, while Joyce as an internal employee has a structural interest in presenting the organisation's own poll as authoritative news. This is a form of institutional bias that is not named.

Expert 2: Joost Vullings — Political commentator

Timestamp: 05:01–07:59

Statement: "But the coalition is only working against itself." / "Things have been promised that are difficult to deliver."

Framing: Regular political commentator at EenVandaag/NPO. No academic or institutional independence; works for the same broadcaster.

Missing countervoice: A commentator with a different political background or a more coalition-friendly perspective.

Source depth check:

(a) FUNDING: NPO/AVROTROS — publicly funded. Same institutional context as Joyce.



(b) MANDATE: Political commentator — mandate is to provide interpretation, but from a fixed editorial environment. Limited independence.

- D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Works for the same broadcaster; editorial line may influence his commentary
- D2 Personal risk: 0 — No personal risk
- D3 Professional competence: +2 — Experienced political journalist with broad knowledge
- D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Consistently critical of the coalition across multiple broadcasts
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Predominantly analytical, some normative statements
- D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source (journalistic interpretation)

TOTAL: +3 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

(c) PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE: Vullings is presented as an independent commentator, but works for the same broadcaster. His statements are consistently critical of the coalition without a commentator with a different view being invited.

Expert 3: Jan Hein Mastenbroek — Lawyer

Timestamp: 11:37–14:27

Statement: "In this specific case, one of my clients has been designated as a victim of human trafficking."

Framing: Lawyer representing the striking drivers — direct party interest in the case.

Missing countervoice: A labour law expert without a litigation interest, or a representative of the Lithuanian transport sector.

Source depth check:

(a) FUNDING: Private — works for the drivers as clients. Direct financial interest in an outcome favourable to his clients.

(b) MANDATE: A lawyer's mandate is to represent the interests of his clients — structurally incompatible with neutral assessment.

- D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct party to proceedings; financial interest in a particular outcome
- D2 Personal risk: +1 — Reputational risk with exaggerated claims
- D3 Professional competence: +2 — Labour law lawyer, professionally competent in this field
- D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Consistent in his legal position
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Mix of legal facts and emotional framing
- D6 Source level: -1 — Partisan source (party to proceedings)

TOTAL: +1 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW (borderline towards RED due to D1)

(c) PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE: Mastenbroek is presented as a legal expert, while he is a party to the proceedings. This is not explicitly named by the presenter.

Missing expert groups:

- Independent political scientist (not affiliated with EenVandaag) for poll interpretation
- Labour law expert without litigation interest for the transport dossier
- Middle East expert or UN lawyer for the West Bank segment

Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Joyce — EenVandaag Opinion Panel analyst	-1	0	+1	+1	+1	0	+2	YELLOW
Joost Vullings — Political commentator	-1	0	+2	+1	+1	0	+3	YELLOW
Jan Hein Mastenbroek — Lawyer	-2	+1	+2	+1	0	-1	+1	YELLOW



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Summary (Matrix result):

- Joyce (EenVandaag): YELLOW (+2) — internal employee presents own research as neutral news
- Joost Vullings (EenVandaag): YELLOW (+3) — experienced commentator but institutionally not independent
- Jan Hein Mastenbroek (lawyer): YELLOW/RED (+1) — party to proceedings presented as legal expert



2. SOURCE SELECTION

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Claims without a primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

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

Source 1: EenVandaag/Verian Poll

Timestamp: 00:17 — Statement: "That is shown by the poll from EenVandaag and Verian."

(a) Funding and management: AVROTROS (public) and Verian (commercial market research agency). EenVandaag has an institutional interest in presenting its own polls as authoritative news.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: The broadcaster presents its own research as objective news without external validation or methodological accountability.

(c) Missing counter-source: Ipsos, I&O Research or an independent political scientist who could contextualise or relativise the polling results.

Missing counter-source: Comparative poll from an independent agency.

Source 2: FNV (trade union)

Timestamp: 09:11 — Statement: "Trade union FNV is helping these men in their fight with the Lithuanian employer."

(a) Funding and management: FNV is a trade union funded by membership contributions and partly public funds. It has a structural interest in putting labour rights violations on the agenda.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: FNV is an advocacy organisation with a clear political agenda (worker protection, regulation of labour migration). It is not identified as such but presented as a neutral aid provider.

(c) Missing counter-source: Employers' organisation Transport en Logistiek Nederland (TLN) or a European transport sector organisation.

Missing counter-source: TLN or comparable employers' organisation.

Source 3: Protect Ukraine (NGO)

Timestamp: 24:06–24:29 — Statement: "Our motto is: Saving lives, protecting people."

(a) Funding and management: Donation-funded Dutch NGO with an explicit pro-Ukraine mission.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: Protect Ukraine has an institutional interest in mobilising public support and donations for Ukraine. This is not named as such.

(c) Missing counter-source: A peace organisation or an expert who illuminates the complexity of the peace negotiations from a more neutral perspective.

Missing counter-source: Peace organisation or independent conflict analyst.

Rumour check (penalty points):

Rumour 1:

Timestamp: 15:22–15:30

Claim: "But critics say that the current action is compensation. A sweetener for Netanyahu's coalition partners who were against the peace deal with Hamas."

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



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Word marker: "critics say" — anonymous source reference

Primary source present: No — no name, no document, no official statement — penalty point +1

Rumour 2:

Timestamp: 18:23–18:29

Claim: "You can imagine that Israel makes a number of concessions... that Israel gets a free hand in the West Bank."

Word marker: "you can imagine" — speculative formulation without source

Primary source present: No — pure speculation by the reporter — penalty point +1

Score after penalty points: $4 + 2 = 6/10$

Summary: The broadcast relies heavily on internal sources (own poll, own commentator) and advocacy organisations (FNV, Protect Ukraine) that are presented as neutral information sources. Two speculative claims without a primary source increase the score.



3. TIME ALLOCATION

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Definition: Distribution of speaking time between different positions.

Estimated speaking time:

- Joyce (EenVandaag, poll presentation): approx. 3.5 min. (14%)
- Joost Vullings (commentator, coalition criticism): approx. 2.5 min. (10%)
- Rob (reporter West Bank): approx. 3 min. (12%)
- FNV spokesperson (transport dossier): approx. 1.5 min. (6%)
- Jan Hein Mastenbroek (lawyer): approx. 2.5 min. (10%)
- Khristina (Ukraine volunteer): approx. 4 min. (16%)
- Spokesperson Protect Ukraine: approx. 0.5 min. (2%)
- Abdulhamid Ashurov (striking driver): approx. 0.5 min. (2%)
- Presenter/other: approx. 7 min. (28%)

Summary: The coalition and in particular the PVV are discussed exclusively via polling figures and critical commentary; no coalition spokesperson or minister receives speaking time. Critical voices (FNV, lawyer, pro-Ukraine NGO) collectively receive more speaking time than neutral or coalition-friendly perspectives. The time allocation is not severely skewed but structurally one-sided due to the complete absence of coalition voices.



4. OMISSION (Selective Omission)

7/10

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

Omission 1:

Context

Not a single coalition minister or spokesperson is given the floor to defend the cabinet's results or to contextualise the timeline.

Relevant at: 05:01–07:59

Effect: Vullings' criticism ("the coalition is only working against itself") goes completely unchallenged. The viewer receives exclusively the image of a failing cabinet without any countervoice.

Omission 2:

Context

The methodology of the EenVandaag/Verian poll is not explained: no sample size, no margin of error, no comparison with other polling agencies.

Relevant at: 00:17–03:50

Effect: The polling results are presented as established facts, while polls are inherently uncertain. The viewer cannot assess their reliability.

Omission 3:

Context

In the West Bank segment, any Palestinian voice is absent. The Palestinian Authority is presented exclusively through Israeli accusations ("they have failed in that").

Relevant at: 15:37–18:39

Effect: The conflict is presented one-sidedly from an Israel-critical but not Palestinian-inclusive perspective; the Palestinian Authority cannot defend its own position.

Summary: The three most significant omissions concern the absence of coalition voices in the political segment, the absence of polling methodology and the absence of a Palestinian voice in the West Bank segment. Together these omissions create a structurally one-sided picture.

Missing voices

- Coalition spokesperson or minister: Could have explained what concrete results the cabinet has in fact achieved after eight months and why the timeline is realistic.
- PVV MP or spokesperson: Could have explained the substantive reasoning behind the Ukraine position and the asylum stance, rather than being discussed exclusively via polling figures.
- Lithuanian transport entrepreneur or sector organisation: Could have fully presented the employer's perspective in the transport dossier.
- Palestinian resident or Palestinian Authority spokesperson: Could have articulated the Palestinian perspective on the West Bank operation.
- Independent polling researcher/methodologist: Could have critically assessed the reliability and limitations of the EenVandaag/Verian poll.



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- Dutch truck driver: Could have spoken from personal experience about the competitive pressure from non-EU drivers.
- EU transport regulation expert: Could have clarified the legal framework around cabotage and work permits in road transport.
- Russian or neutral peace negotiator: Could have represented the perspective of the other party in the Ukraine peace talks.



5. NUMERICAL MANIPULATION

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

Definition: Selective or misleading use of statistics.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 02:49–03:07

Figure: "The PVV loses 4 seats this month. [...] But this month it drops to 34 seats. Virtually below the election result."

Dimensions:

- (a) Absolute value: shown (34 seats)
- (b) Share: partially shown (37 seats at elections)
- (c) Trend: incomplete — "fluctuated around 40 seats in recent months" is mentioned but not substantiated graphically or numerically

Missing context

The margin of error of the poll is not mentioned. A difference of 4 seats may fall within the statistical margin of error. Comparison with other polling agencies is absent.

Effect: "Virtually below the election result" suggests a significant political shift that may not be statistically significant.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 00:51–01:01

Figure: "In June, 4 in 10 thought Schoof and his team were doing alright. [...] Confidence is fading, to just a quarter of voters this month."

Dimensions:

- (a) Absolute value: not shown (no absolute number of respondents)
- (b) Share: shown (40% → 25%)
- (c) Trend: partially shown (two measurement points, no intermediate data)

Missing context

Sample size, margin of error and definition of "confidence" are not explained. Two measurement points suggest a linear decline that may not be representative.

Effect: The decline from 40% to 25% is presented as a dramatic trend without statistical substantiation.

Summary: The polling results are consistently presented without statistical context (margins, sample size, methodology). This is particularly problematic because EenVandaag presents its own poll as news, meaning the institutional incentive to frame the results as significant is structurally present.



6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

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Definition: Discrediting by association with negative groups or ideas.

Association 1:

Timestamp: 02:12–02:19

Quote

"Whether or not to send military personnel that way, with the PVV there is no talking about it."

Technique: The PVV is associated with unreasonableness and unwillingness to engage in dialogue through the formulation "there is no talking about it" — a characterisation that positions the party as unwilling to engage in dialogue.

Effect: Suggests that the PVV is an obstacle to rational governance, without presenting the party's substantive reasoning.

Association 2:

Timestamp: 15:22–15:30

Quote

"But critics say that the current action is compensation. A sweetener for Netanyahu's coalition partners who were against the peace deal with Hamas."

Technique: The Israeli military operation is associated with political opportunism ("sweetener") and internal coalition dynamics, which discredits the security rationale without refuting it.

Effect: Suggests that the operation is politically motivated rather than security-motivated, without evidence.

Summary: No explicit "conspiracy theorist" framing present. There are, however, two cases of associative discrediting: the PVV as unwilling to engage in dialogue and the Israeli operation as politically opportunistic. Both cases are not substantiated with primary sources.



7. TIMING

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

Finding 1:

Position: 00:09–00:20 (opening)

Content: "Disagreement and even quarrelling between the coalition parties leads to voters having yet less confidence in the cabinet."

Timing effect

The broadcast opens with the most strongly negative formulation ("even quarrelling") about the coalition. This sets the tone for the entire broadcast and activates a negative frame of reference in the viewer before any evidence has been presented. The words "even" and "yet" reinforce the effect of repetition and escalation.

Finding 2:

Position: 04:38 (closing of political segment)

Content: "Giving the left a chance is also terrible, according to them."

Timing effect

The political segment closes with a quote that positions PVV voters as irrational and fearful ("terrible"). This is the last impression the viewer takes away from the political segment, leaving a negative image of the PVV electorate.

Finding 3:

Position: 23:43–23:52 (end of Ukraine segment)

Content: "Where is our opinion. Why does nobody ask us anything? We are the ones who will bear the consequences."

Timing effect

The Ukraine segment closes with an emotional appeal from the Ukrainian volunteer that positions the peace talks as unjust. This is an effective emotional conclusion that mobilises the viewer without leaving room for nuance.

Summary: The opening of the broadcast and the closings of the political and Ukraine segments are strategically placed to reinforce a negative image of the coalition and a pro-Ukraine sentiment respectively.



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: 01:49–01:57

Triggering event: BBB minister Wiersma presents a new calculation method for nitrogen as positive news.

Reaction: "Good news. The method turns out to be highly uncertain. The time of just getting on with it is now over. The minister must start delivering."

Comparison

When the GL-PvdA rise in the polls is mentioned (03:20), no comparable critical commentary is given; the rise is presented neutrally.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — a coalition initiative is immediately disqualified with a sarcastic tone ("just getting on with it"), while opposition rises are presented neutrally.

Degree of indignation: 3/5

Selectivity: 2/5

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 02:12–02:19

Triggering event: PVV refuses to negotiate about Dutch military personnel going to Ukraine.

Reaction: "Whether or not to send military personnel that way, with the PVV there is no talking about it."

Comparison

When GL-PvdA's opposition to asylum policy is mentioned (no direct quote in broadcast), no comparable characterisation of "there is no talking about it" is used.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — the PVV's refusal is framed as unwillingness to engage in dialogue; comparable opposition from left-wing parties to coalition policy is absent from the broadcast.

Degree of indignation: 2/5

Selectivity: 3/5

Summary: There is mild but demonstrable selective indignation: coalition initiatives (BBB nitrogen, PVV Ukraine) are framed critically or sarcastically, while comparable opposition positions are neutral or absent. The asymmetry is not extreme but consistent.



9. COMPLETENESS (Selective Omission — Overall Picture)

7/10

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Definition: How completely does the broadcast portray the subject?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 05:01–07:59

Missing perspective/fact: Concrete policy results of the Schoof cabinet after eight months (passed legislation, budgetary measures, international agreements) are not mentioned.

Relevance: A fair assessment of cabinet results requires an overview of what has been achieved as well as what has not been achieved.

Impact

The viewer receives exclusively the image of a failing cabinet without any nuance or context about the complexity of coalition governance.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 09:11–14:27

Missing perspective/fact: The European regulations around cabotage and work permits for non-EU drivers are not fully explained. It is unclear whether the Lithuanian companies are actually breaking the law or making use of legal constructions.

Relevance: The distinction between legal but undesirable practices and actual violations of the law is legally and politically crucial.

Impact

The viewer gets the impression that the situation is unambiguously illegal, while the lawyer himself indicates that this is "difficult to prove".

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 14:37–18:39

Missing perspective/fact: The historical context of the West Bank operation — including the role of Hamas infiltration in refugee camps and the security challenges for Israel — is not fully addressed.

Relevance: Balanced reporting on a military operation requires presentation of the security rationale of the executing party.

Impact

The operation is presented primarily as politically opportunistic and as a violation of the Oslo Accords, without fully honouring the Israeli security perspective.

Summary: The broadcast shows structural completeness deficiencies in all three main segments: the political segment lacks coalition voices and concrete results, the transport dossier lacks legal clarity and the employer's perspective, and the West Bank segment lacks Palestinian voices and a full Israeli security perspective.



Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. FRAMING (Setting the frame)

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Definition: How is the subject fundamentally framed?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 00:09–00:13

Quote	<i>"Disagreement and even quarrelling between the coalition parties leads to voters having yet less confidence in the cabinet."</i>
Manipulation	The word "even" escalates the severity ("disagreement" is normal in a coalition; "quarrelling" is a value judgement). The word "yet" suggests a pattern of repeated failure. The causal link ("leads to") is presented as an established fact without evidence for the causality.
Why problematic	The viewer is placed from the outset in a frame of cabinet crisis. Coalition discussions are presented as pathological rather than as a normal democratic process.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 01:29–01:31

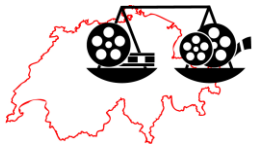
Quote	<i>"Nitrogen. Well, a half-dead sparrow."</i>
Manipulation	The metaphor "half-dead sparrow" is a strongly negative value judgement about the coalition's nitrogen policy, expressed by the presenter as a factual characterisation.
Why problematic	A presenter of a public broadcaster uses a derogatory metaphor for coalition policy without marking it as an opinion. This is not neutral reporting but editorial commentary.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 17:21–17:26

Quote	<i>"That is against the spirit of the agreement. But well, the Oslo Accords are dead altogether."</i>
Manipulation	The reporter presents his own political judgement ("against the spirit of the agreement", "Oslo Accords are dead") as a factual observation. This is a normative judgement about a complex geopolitical conflict.
Why problematic	The reporter takes a clear position on the legitimacy of Israeli action without marking it as an opinion or offering a countervoice.

Summary: The broadcast consistently shows normative framing in all three segments: the coalition is framed as failing, the nitrogen policy as a "half-dead sparrow" and the Israeli operation as contrary to international law. These frames are presented as factual observations, not as editorial opinions.



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11. WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY

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

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 00:09

Quote	<i>"Disagreement and even quarrelling between the coalition parties"</i>
Manipulation	"Quarrelling" has a strongly negative, childish connotation that positions coalition discussions as immature.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "differences of opinion" or "policy conflicts". "Quarrelling" is a value judgement that exaggerates the severity of normal coalition dynamics.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 08:02–08:03

Quote	<i>"They are 'modern slaves'"</i>
Manipulation	The term "modern slaves" is an extremely loaded term that maximises the situation of the drivers. It is cited as a statement by FNV but adopted without critical distance as the headline of the segment.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "drivers in poor working conditions" or "exploited labour migrants". "Modern slaves" is advocacy language from a partisan organisation that is presented as a factual description.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 15:24–15:27

Quote	<i>"A sweetener for Netanyahu's coalition partners who were against the peace deal with Hamas."</i>
Manipulation	"Sweetener" is a derogatory term that reduces a military operation to political opportunism. The term has a strongly negative, diminishing connotation.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "a concession to coalition partners" or "a political compromise". "Sweetener" is a value judgement that discredits Israeli decision-making.

Summary: The broadcast consistently uses loaded language that negatively frames coalition policy ("quarrelling", "half-dead sparrow"), working conditions ("modern slaves") and foreign policy ("sweetener"). In all cases, neutral alternatives are available that would represent the facts more accurately.



12. MODERATION BEHAVIOUR

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Definition: Asymmetries in follow-up questioning, 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: 05:01

Triggering event: Presenter asks Vullings whether criticism of the cabinet is justified.

Quote (presenter)

"Joost, is it justified that people reproach the cabinet for having achieved nothing yet?"

Comparison

No comparable question is asked about the results of the opposition or about what the opposition would do if it were in power.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — the question presupposes that the cabinet "has achieved nothing" (normative frame) and asks Vullings to confirm or nuance this, not to refute it.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 11:51–11:54

Triggering event: Presenter asks lawyer Mastenbroek about the scale of the problem.

Quote (presenter)

"How many drivers in the Netherlands work in this way?"

Comparison

No comparable question is asked of an employer's representative or an enforcement authority about the scale of legal versus illegal practices.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — the question is directed at a party to proceedings who has an interest in maximising the scale of the problem; no countervoice is elicited.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 13:22–13:29

Triggering event: Presenter asks the lawyer whether he can prove that drivers are being exploited.

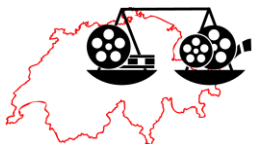
Quote (presenter)

"Can you prove that these drivers are being exploited?"

Comparison

This is a relatively critical question to the lawyer, but the question is immediately followed by a confirmatory answer that is not followed up further.

Asymmetry: Partial — the question is critical but the follow-up is not critical; the answer ("serious suspicions") is not questioned further.



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Summary: The moderation behaviour shows a pattern of questions that elicit and confirm coalition criticism, without comparable critical questions to the opposition or to the other side of the debate. The question to the lawyer is the only exception, but there too critical follow-up is absent.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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Definition: Different degrees of hardness/softness of questions to different persons.

Asymmetry 1:

To Joyce (EenVandaag), 00:39: "How do voters look at this?" — soft/open

To Joost Vullings, 05:01: "Is it justified that people reproach the cabinet for having achieved nothing yet?" — normatively loaded (presupposes that the cabinet has achieved nothing)

Comparison

The question to Joyce is open and neutral; the question to Vullings contains a normative frame that positions the coalition as failing. No comparable normatively loaded question about the opposition.

Asymmetry 2:

To Joost Vullings, 06:36: "Wilders threatening the fall of the cabinet — how seriously should we still take that?" — undermining (presupposes that the threat is not serious)

Comparison

No comparable undermining question is asked about the credibility of opposition positions or threats.

Asymmetry: The question undermines the credibility of Wilders as a political actor without comparable treatment of other politicians.

Asymmetry 3:

To Jan Hein Mastenbroek, 13:22: "Can you prove that these drivers are being exploited?" — relatively critical

Comparison

No comparable critical question is asked of the FNV spokesperson about the reliability of the term "modern slaves" or about FNV's own interest in putting this dossier on the agenda.

Asymmetry: The lawyer receives a critical question; the trade union does not.

Summary: Questions on coalition-related topics are consistently normatively loaded or undermining, while questions to opposition-related or advocacy sources are open or confirmatory. This pattern reinforces the coalition-critical tone of the broadcast.



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

Definition: Artificial balance despite factual imbalance.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 00:47

Construction: "That is criticism I hear from both left-wing and right-wing voters."

Analysis

Joyce presents the coalition criticism as broadly supported by both left and right, which creates an appearance of balance. In reality, the criticism from left-wing voters (cabinet too right-wing) is fundamentally different from that of right-wing voters (cabinet not delivering enough). By merging both under "criticism", a false balance is created that positions the coalition as universally failing.

Summary: There is one case of false balance in which fundamentally different criticisms are merged to suggest broad support for coalition criticism. The score is relatively low because the broadcast generally makes no attempt at artificial balance but is rather openly one-sided.



15. AGENDA-SETTING

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

Finding 1:

Agenda element: The Schoof cabinet has failed after eight months and is not delivering.

Timestamp: 00:09–07:59 — Evidence: "But the coalition is only working against itself." / "There is very little result to be seen."

Alternative agenda: What has the cabinet in fact achieved? What structural obstacles (Senate, European regulations, court rulings) make rapid results difficult?

Finding 2:

Agenda element: Labour migration from outside the EU is by definition a problem requiring regulation.

Timestamp: 09:11–14:27 — Evidence: "They compete on the backs of workers and on employment conditions."

Alternative agenda: The economic function of labour migration in road transport, the question of whether European regulations are adequate, and the perspective of the transport companies themselves do not make it onto the agenda.

Finding 3:

Agenda element: The Ukraine peace talks are unjust because Ukraine has no voice.

Timestamp: 22:49–23:52 — Evidence: "But it is Russia and the US who are talking to each other about it. Ukraine and Europe still have little say." / "Why does nobody ask us anything?"

Alternative agenda: The question of whether a swift peace — even under unfavourable conditions — would save lives, and the perspective of countries advocating a pragmatic solution, do not make it onto the agenda.

Summary: The broadcast sets three dominant agenda frames: the cabinet is failing, labour migration is exploitation, and the Ukraine peace talks are unjust. Alternative frames — cabinet results, economic function of labour migration, pragmatic peace — are systematically kept off the agenda.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Overview of Individual Scores

No.	Criterion	Type	Score	Main finding (1 sentence)
1	Expert selection	H	6	All experts are internal or party to proceedings; no independent external experts
2	Source selection	H	6	Own poll and advocacy organisations presented as neutral sources; two speculative claims without primary source
3	Time allocation	H	4	No coalition voices; critical voices dominate speaking time
4	Omission	H	7	Coalition voices, polling methodology and Palestinian voice completely absent
5	Numerical manipulation	H	5	Polling results presented as established facts without statistical context
6	Guilt by association	H	3	PVV associated with unwillingness to engage in dialogue and Israeli operation associated with political opportunism
7	Timing	H	4	Opening and closings strategically placed for maximum coalition-critical impact
8	Selective indignation	H	5	Coalition initiatives sarcastically framed; opposition rises presented neutrally
9	Completeness	H	7	Structural completeness deficiencies in all three segments
10	Framing	S	7	Normative frames ("quarrelling", "half-dead sparrow", "sweetener") presented as factual observations
11	Word choice	S	6	Consistently loaded language for coalition policy and foreign policy
12	Moderation behaviour	S	5	Questions elicit coalition criticism; no comparable critical questions to opposition
13	Question asymmetry	S	6	Normatively loaded questions on coalition-related topics; open questions to opposition/advocacy
14	False balance	S	3	One case of merging fundamentally different criticisms
15	Agenda-setting	S	7	Three dominant agenda frames systematically exclude alternative perspectives

Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (average criteria 1-9): 5.2 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (average criteria 10-15): 5.7 / 10
- TOTAL SCORE (average all 15 criteria): 5.4 / 10

Dominant Techniques



- 1. Omission (Score 7):** The complete absence of coalition voices in the political segment, combined with the absence of polling methodology and a Palestinian voice, creates a structurally one-sided picture. The viewer receives exclusively critical perspectives on the coalition without any countervoice, which reinforces the impression of a universally failing cabinet.
- 2. Framing (Score 7):** The broadcast consistently uses normative language ("quarrelling", "half-dead sparrow", "sweetener") that is presented as factual observation. This is particularly problematic because it blurs the boundary between reporting and commentary in a way that the viewer cannot recognise as editorial judgement.
- 3. Agenda-Setting (Score 7):** The three dominant agenda frames — cabinet is failing, labour migration is exploitation, Ukraine peace talks are unjust — are presented as self-evident. Alternative frames are systematically kept off the agenda, meaning the viewer has no access to a pluriform picture of reality.

Core Messages of the Broadcast

MESSAGE 1 (SUBSTANTIVE): "The Schoof cabinet is a failing coalition that quarrels and does not keep its promises."

Technique: Framing + Omission — Evidence: 00:09, 05:30, 01:29

MESSAGE 2 (PERSONAL): "Geert Wilders is a politician whose threats are no longer taken seriously and whose voters are beginning to abandon him."

Technique: Agenda-Setting + Timing — Evidence: 06:36, 03:49, 04:38

MESSAGE 3 (SOCIETAL): "Labour migrants are being exploited as modern slaves and Ukraine is being treated unjustly in peace talks — the Netherlands must do more."

Technique: Word Choice + Expert Selection — Evidence: 08:02, 22:49, 23:43

Reasoning: The broadcast shows a consistent pattern of coalition-critical framing, selective omission of coalition voices and normative word choice that blurs the boundary between reporting and commentary. This pattern is not incidental but structurally present in all three main segments. The score of 5.4 places the broadcast in the category "clear one-sidedness", where the one-sidedness works primarily to the detriment of the coalition and in particular the PVV. In light of Media Act Art. 2.1, this is problematic because the public broadcaster is obliged to provide pluriform and balanced reporting, and this broadcast structurally falls short in presenting coalition positions and alternative perspectives.

CONCLUSION

The EenVandaag broadcast of presumably January/February 2025 shows a structural pattern of coalition-critical reporting that exceeds the limits of the Media Act Art. 2.1 obligation to pluriformity and balance. The three most significant findings are: (1) the complete absence of coalition voices in the political segment, meaning the criticism of internal EenVandaag employees goes unchallenged; (2) the use of normative language ("quarrelling", "half-dead sparrow", "sweetener") as factual observation by presenters and reporters; and (3) the presentation of the organisation's own poll as objective news without methodological accountability. The broadcast is not extremely one-sided — there are no demonstrable factual inaccuracies and the tone is not hostile or inciting — but the structural omission of coalition perspectives and the consistent negative framing of coalition policy form a pattern that does not meet the pluriformity requirement of the Media Act. A particular point of concern is the institutional entanglement: EenVandaag presents its own polls as news, interprets them via its own employees and draws conclusions via a regular commentator who works for the same broadcaster — a circular information structure that puts the independence requirement of Art. 2.1 under pressure.



OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual scores — All 15 criteria

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

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

5.2/10

Considerable imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

5.7/10

Considerable imbalance

TOTAL SCORE

5.5/10

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	Slight 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 designated 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	Slight 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 QUALIFICATION (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 political segment (00:09–07:59) contains exclusively critical perspectives on the coalition via internal EenVandaag employees (Joyce, Vullings). Not a single coalition minister, spokesperson or sympathiser is given the floor. The coalition is presented exclusively via polling figures and critical commentary.

Evidence: 05:30 — "But the coalition is only working against itself." (Vullings, unchallenged)

Assessment: The complete absence of coalition voices in a segment that deals exclusively with coalition policy is a demonstrable violation of the pluriformity requirement. Pluriformity requires that relevant social and political currents are given a platform; the largest governing party (PVV, 37 seats) and its coalition partners are treated exclusively as objects of criticism, not as subjects with their own voice.

Violation 2:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 — Balance

Factual description: The broadcast consistently uses normative language for coalition policy ("quarrelling", "half-dead sparrow", "sweetener") that is presented as factual observation, while comparable normative language for opposition positions is absent.

Evidence: 01:29 — "Nitrogen. Well, a half-dead sparrow." (presenter, as factual characterisation)

Assessment: Balance requires that the public broadcaster does not discredit political positions via loaded language. The use of derogatory metaphors for coalition policy by presenters — not by interviewees — is a violation of the balance requirement.

Violation 3:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 — Independence

Factual description: EenVandaag presents its own poll (EenVandaag/Verian) as objective news, interprets it via an internal employee (Joyce) and draws political conclusions via a regular commentator (Vullings) who works for the same broadcaster. There is no external validation or critical distance with respect to the organisation's own research.

Evidence: 00:17 — "That is shown by the poll from EenVandaag and Verian." (presented as an established fact, without methodological accountability)

Assessment: Independence requires that the public broadcaster presents its own research with critical distance and provides external validation. The circular information structure — own poll, own interpretation, own conclusions — undermines the independence requirement of Art. 2.1.

Overall assessment Media Act Art. 2.1

The EenVandaag broadcast does not fully meet the requirements of Media Act Art. 2.1 on three points: pluriformity (absence of coalition voices), balance (normative language for coalition policy as factual observation) and independence (circular presentation of own polls). The violations are not of the most serious category — there are no demonstrable factual inaccuracies and the tone is not hostile or inciting — but the structural pattern of coalition-critical framing without countervoice constitutes a demonstrable deviation from the pluriformity and balance requirement. Within the framework of the NPO system, where pluriformity is assessed across the entire output and not per broadcast, a single broadcast in itself may be insufficient for a formal enforcement procedure. However, if this pattern is structurally present in multiple EenVandaag broadcasts, this could justify a well-founded complaint to the Media Authority on the basis of Art. 2.1 in conjunction with Art. 2.88 Media Act.



CHAPTER 6 — SOURCE DEPTH CHECK

1. EenVandaag/Verian Poll

1. FUNDING: AVROTROS (public, NPO-funded) and Verian (commercial market research agency). EenVandaag pays Verian to conduct the poll; the broadcaster has an institutional interest in presenting its own polls as authoritative news.

2. MANDATE: The mandate of EenVandaag is public information provision; the mandate of Verian is market research. Neither has a mandate for independent political analysis.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: EenVandaag has an institutional interest in highlighting its own polling results as newsworthy. The more significant the results appear, the greater the news value and the legitimization of its own research programme.

4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:

- D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Own research as news
- D2 Personal risk: 0 — No personal risk
- D3 Professional competence: +1 — Market research is Verian's field
- D4 Consistency: +1 — Methodology consistent over time
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Predominantly data-driven
- D6 Source level: -1 — Secondary source without peer review

TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

5. COUNTERVOICE: No external poll validation or comparison with I&O Research, Ipsos or other agencies is presented.

2. FNV (trade union)

1. FUNDING: Membership contributions and partly public funds. FNV is the largest trade union in the Netherlands with an explicit political agenda focused on worker protection and regulation of labour migration.

2. MANDATE: FNV's mandate is to represent the interests of workers — structurally incompatible with neutral assessment of labour market practices.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: FNV has an institutional interest in putting labour rights violations on the agenda: this justifies its raison d'être, expands its membership base and strengthens its political influence.

4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:

- D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Advocacy organisation with direct interests
- D2 Personal risk: +1 — Reputational risk with exaggerated claims
- D3 Professional competence: +1 — Labour law is FNV's domain
- D4 Consistency: +2 — Consistent in worker protection positions
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — "Modern slaves" is emotionally loaded
- D6 Source level: -1 — Partisan source

TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

5. COUNTERVOICE: Transport en Logistiek Nederland (TLN) or a European transport sector organisation is not cited.

3. Protect Ukraine (NGO)

1. FUNDING: Donation-funded. Protect Ukraine is a Dutch NGO with an explicit pro-Ukraine mission focused on mobilising public support and donations.

2. MANDATE: The mandate of Protect Ukraine is to support Ukraine — structurally incompatible with neutral assessment of the war or the peace talks.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: Protect Ukraine has an institutional interest in maintaining public support for Ukraine: this is the basis for its donations and raison d'être. A peace agreement presented as unjust mobilises more donations than a nuanced analysis.

4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:

- D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Advocacy NGO with direct financial interests



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- D2 Personal risk: +1 — Reputational risk with exaggerated claims
- D3 Professional competence: +1 — Operational knowledge of the situation in Ukraine
- D4 Consistency: +2 — Consistently pro-Ukraine
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -2 — Strong emotional appeal, little data
- D6 Source level: -1 — Partisan source

TOTAL: -1 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW (borderline towards RED due to D1 and D5)

5. COUNTERVOICE: No peace organisation or neutral conflict analyst is cited as a counterweight.

IMPORTANT: "Recognised" is not a substantive qualification. It is a social attribution that must itself be critically questioned. All three organisations cited in this broadcast are presented as neutral or authoritative sources, while they have structural interests that influence their statements. This is not named in the broadcast.

Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
EenVandaag/Verian Poll	-2	0	+1	+1	+1	-1	0	YELLOW
FNV (trade union)	-2	+1	+1	+2	-1	-1	0	YELLOW
Protect Ukraine (NGO)	-2	+1	+1	+2	-2	-1	-1	YELLOW

Legal and methodological notes

No factual determination	The results presented 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 Media Authority).
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 choice, 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 information provision
2. **Pluriformity:** Pluriform reporting
3. **Balance:** Balanced information of high journalistic quality
4. **Social diversity:** Reflection of Dutch society

Supervisory authority

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

Complaints procedure

1. NPO Ombudsman
2. Media Authority
3. Court (administrative law)



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC SOURCES

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Unbalanced reporting is the response to the halving initiative in Switzerland: here the manipulation techniques are explained in detail, starting with the selection of employees and source selection. Subsequently, 15 principles are explained: omission, framing, temporal framing, guilt by association, emotionalisation, context removal and much more, illustrated with numerous examples. Moreover, it becomes visible where we ourselves apply these techniques — this promotes not only insight but also empathy.

Optionally the book is supplied with **playing cards**.

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The interview is not a conversation. It is a stage — and someone else has written the script.

Those who do not know this provide material. Good quotes that are cut incorrectly. Correct statements that end up in the wrong context. Honest answers that are framed as confessions.

This book is not a media criticism book. It is a toolbox — for everyone who has a microphone in front of them and wants to know what they can do about it. 7 chapters. 7 tools: What an interview really is. The 7 most common pitfalls. The three basic principles of sovereignty — anchoring, reframing, setting boundaries. Preparation in one hour. Body and voice. What to do when things go wrong. And what counts after the interview.

For politicians, activists, entrepreneurs, whistleblowers — for everyone who stands in the spotlight and wants to understand how the game works. So that they stop playing along — and start shaping it.

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Schweizerischer Verein für ausgewogene Berichterstattung
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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 oldest and most elegant manipulation technique in the world. It does not change the facts — it changes what we make of the facts. How we feel. What we believe. How we decide. And it works — because we all participate. Daily. Unconsciously. You too. This book is not a dry textbook. It is a workbook — playful, direct, full of examples from real life. You learn not only how others frame you. You learn how you yourself frame — and how you can use it consciously and fairly.

Because those who understand framing see the world more clearly. Hear news differently. Conduct conversations more confidently. And can no longer so easily have a frame imposed on them that someone else has chosen.

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

Framing with style. Because the frame changes everything.