



NPO DETAILED ANALYSIS

2025-06-10_POW_05879218

Broadcast: NPO broadcast | 2025-06-10 | Analysed on: 2026-05-22 19:16

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

TOTAL SCORE

3.9/10

Slight 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 favouring left, 5 = balanced, 10 = strongly favouring right). The calculation is based on the difference in average favouring of left vs. right parties (grouping according to CHES 2024).

TENDENCY (L – R)

4.7 / 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 in July 2024 as an extra-parliamentary cabinet, supported by PVV, VVD, NSC and BBB. Prime Minister Dick Schoof is non-partisan. Geert Wilders' PVV is the largest coalition party with 37 seats. The opposition is led by GL-PvdA (25 seats), followed by D66, CDA, SP, PvdD, CU, SGP, FvD, DENK and Volt.

Party	CHES L-R	Seats	Government/Opposition	Core position
SP	1,1	5	Opposition	Socioeconomically left, anti-market forces
GL-PvdA	2,4	25	Opposition (largest)	Climate, humane asylum policy, fair 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, rule of law, manageable migration
CU	6,0	3	Opposition	Christian-social, centre-right
VVD	7,0	24	Government	Free market, strict migration policy, nuclear energy
BBB	7,5	7	Government	Agrarian-populist, asylum stop, anti-Green Deal
SGP	7,8	3	Opposition	Reformed, far right
PVV	9,2	37	Government (largest)	Asylum stop, de-Islamisation, anti-elite, Nexit debate
FvD	9,5	3	Opposition	Far right, Baudet, sovereignty

The coalition is under severe pressure following the fall of the Schoof cabinet, with PVV and VVD publicly fighting each other over reliability and direction. The migration debate remains the dominant political battleground, with fundamental disagreements between coalition and opposition parties over asylum policy and the rule of law. At the same time, the relationship between Muslim communities and the government plays a role, with distrust over discriminatory legislation and security services at its centre. The question of who can form a coalition after any new elections determines the strategic positioning of all parties.

The Dutch public broadcaster (NPO) operates under the Media Act 2008, of which Article 2.1 requires pluriform, balanced and independent reporting across the total output. The NPO is composed of separate broadcasting associations (including BNNVARA, KRO-NCRV, AVRO TROS) with their own editorial responsibility, which by definition distributes pluriformity across the entire system. The PVV has repeatedly criticised the NPO as a "left-wing broadcaster," which increases the political sensitivity of balanced reporting.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Assessment per party

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Broadcast representation vs. party programme
PVV	-1	07:39 "This is just the beginning. We will rise much further." — Wilders is given airtime for his own narrative; party programme (asylum stop, de-Islamisation) is not substantively tested — partially represented, not analysed
VVD	-1	07:28 "Someone who is so unreliable and cares so little about the interests of the country, you cannot do business with them." — VVD position (strict but fair migration policy, budgetary discipline) not substantively addressed; only conflict rhetoric — partially represented
GL-PvdA	0	Not substantively covered; party programme not represented or distorted — absent
NSC	+1	08:19 "Let us above all look at how we can move forward together and all parties here in the Chamber that hold the rule of law in high regard but also want a grip on migration" — NSC core position (rule of law + manageable migration) correctly represented — correct
D66	0	Not covered — absent
BBB	0	Not covered — absent
CDA	0	Not covered — absent
SP	0	Not covered — absent

Score explanation: Score +5 = party programme correctly and fully represented; 0 = party/topic not in broadcast; -5 = party programme actively distorted or incorrectly represented.

Summary of party bias

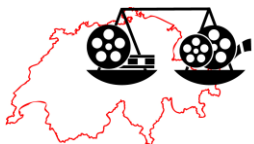
- Most accurate representation: NSC (score +1) — core position on rule of law and migration control correctly cited
- Strongest distortion: PVV and VVD (score -1) — both parties appear exclusively through conflict rhetoric, without substantive testing of their programme positions
- Average deviation from 0: 0.4
- Conclusion: The political reporting in this broadcast is limited to a brief news item on the coalition crisis (approx. 07:15–08:29). Party programmes are not substantively addressed; the focus is on personal attacks and strategic positioning. Most parties are entirely absent. This is inherent to the news format, but makes no contribution to programmatic pluriformity.

Left-Right General Tendency

TENDENCY SCORE: -0.3

CLASSIFICATION: Balanced (slight tendency favouring right)

Reasoning: The broadcast is primarily an evening news programme with multiple news topics and no pronounced political agenda. The mosque item (04:52–06:06) gives airtime exclusively to a researcher describing distrust of Muslim communities towards the government, without a counter-perspective from the government or critical contextualisation — this is slightly left-favouring. The coalition item gives Wilders relatively ample space for his own



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narrative without substantive rebuttal, which has a slightly right-favouring effect. On balance, the broadcast is nearly balanced with a marginal tendency.



CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Broadcast details

- Title: NOS Journaal (evening edition, presumably 20:00 or 22:00)
- Date: 10.06.2025
- Length (estimated from transcript):
- Presenter/reporter: Two presenters (names not mentioned in transcript); sports reporter Eline; meteorologist Marco
- Persons interviewed:

Person	Function	Party/Affiliation	Political spectrum
Geert Wilders	Parliamentary group leader	PVV	Far right
Dilan Yeşilgöz (indirectly cited)	Parliamentary group leader	VVD	Right
Unidentified politician	Opposition (presumably NSC or D66)	Unknown	Centre
Researcher/spokesperson (mosque item)	Researcher/involved party	Not mentioned	Not applicable
Memphis Depay	Footballer	None	Not applicable

Main topic

The broadcast is a regular evening news programme with multiple news topics: the shooting in Graz (11 dead), the Ukrainian deserter who stabbed five people in Amsterdam, the political power struggle following the fall of the Schoof cabinet, the distrust of mosque boards towards the government, and sports news (Memphis Depay record, tennis results, cycling).

Relevant perspectives for a balanced broadcast

- [A] Perspective of bereaved relatives and survivors of the Graz shooting
- [B] Perspective of Austrian authorities on gun legislation and prevention
- [C] Perspective of the Ukrainian embassy or the Ukrainian military on the deserter case
- [D] Perspective of the Dutch government (Ministry of Justice or BZK) on the distrust of mosque boards
- [E] Perspective of security experts on the balance between counter-terrorism and civil rights
- [F] Perspective of non-Islamic religious organisations for comparison (are they treated differently by the government?)
- [G] Perspective of VVD on the coalition crisis (substantively, not only via attack quote)
- [H] Perspective of opposition parties other than the cited speaker
- [I] Perspective of Californian citizens and local authorities on the deployment of federal troops
- [J] Perspective of legal experts on the constitutionality of Trump's actions in Los Angeles

Assessment: Is each perspective addressed?

[A] INDICATED

Timestamp: 00:51 — Quote: "Grieving residents of Graz gather at the cathedral for a special memorial service." — Assessment: Emotional context is represented, but bereaved relatives do not speak for themselves.

[B] OMITTED

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Timestamp: 02:11 — Quote: "Why he did it is not known." — Assessment: No attention to gun legislation, prevention policy or school safety in Austria.

[C] INDICATED

Timestamp: 02:39 — Quote: "Nieuwsuur spoke with soldiers from his battalion." — Assessment: Ukrainian military sources are indirectly cited, but the official position of Ukraine is absent.

[D] OMITTED

Timestamp: 05:56 — Quote: "Not only talking when something is wrong, but structural consultation as equal partners." — Assessment: Government response to the research is entirely absent.

[E] OMITTED

Timestamp: 05:31 — Quote: "the law against money laundering and counter-terrorism" — Assessment: No security expert or legal expert speaks about the trade-off between security and civil rights.

[F] OMITTED

Timestamp: 04:52–06:06 — Assessment: No comparison with the treatment of other religious communities by the government; the item suggests a specifically Islamic problem without contextualisation.

[G] INDICATED

Timestamp: 07:28 — Quote: "Someone who is so unreliable and cares so little about the interests of the country, you cannot do business with them." — Assessment: VVD position is represented exclusively through an attack quote, not substantively.

[H] INDICATED

Timestamp: 08:09 — Quote: "They will continue exactly as they have worked over the past year and a half and I wish the Netherlands something better than this." — Assessment: One opposition voice, not identified; other opposition parties are entirely absent.

[I] INDICATED

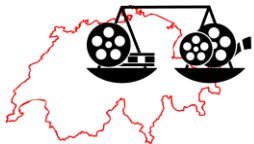
Timestamp: 04:01 — Quote: "Local authorities are furious." — Assessment: Position of local authorities briefly indicated, but citizens do not speak.

[J] OMITTED

Timestamp: 03:43–04:52 — Assessment: No legal contextualisation of the constitutionality of Trump's deployment of federal troops and marines.

Completeness score: 4/10

Reasoning: The broadcast is a compact evening news programme with multiple topics, which structurally limits the depth per item. Of the ten relevant perspectives, four are indicated (but not fully elaborated) and six are entirely omitted. In particular, the mosque item lacks an essential counter-perspective from the government, and the Graz item lacks any policy-related contextualisation. This is partly inherent to the news format, but the one-sidedness of the mosque item could also have been avoided within a short item.



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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: Unidentified researcher/spokesperson (mosque item)

Timestamp: 05:19

Statement: "Mosques suffer from being seen as a kind of security risk."

Framing: The speaker is not identified by name or function in the transcript. The statement is presented as a factual finding, not as a position.

Missing counter-voice: A representative of the Ministry of Justice, the AIVD or an independent security expert could have provided a counter-voice.

Source depth check:

(a) FUNDING: The research was conducted on behalf of the National Coordinator against Racism and Discrimination (NCRD). The NCRD is a government institution, funded by the Ministry of the Interior. The mandate of the NCRD is to combat racism and discrimination — this creates a structural tendency to frame findings as a discrimination problem.

(b) MANDATE: The mandate of the NCRD is not compatible with a fully neutral assessment of security legislation; the organisation has an institutional interest in demonstrating discriminatory effects.

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — NCRD has an institutional interest in findings that demonstrate discrimination

D2 Personal risk: 0 — Researcher bears no personal risk

D3 Competence: +1 — Social scientific research among mosque boards is within the area of competence

D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 — No previous statements known from transcript

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Findings are partly substantiated with concrete examples (terror lists, surveillance)

D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source (research report, no primary data presented)

• TOTAL: +1 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW (-4 to +4)

(c) COMPETENCE: Is the assessment framed as neutral while being structurally biased? Yes. The researcher is presented as a neutral scientist, while the research was conducted on behalf of an organisation with an explicit anti-discrimination mandate. This is technique no. 2 (source selection).

Expert 2: Soldiers from the battalion of Roman D. (Amsterdam stabbing)

Timestamp: 02:39

Statement: "Nieuwsuur spoke with soldiers from his battalion. This revealed that he had been harbouring plans for some time to end up in a European prison."

Framing: Anonymous sources; not identified by name, rank or verification method.

Missing counter-voice: Official position of the Ukrainian military or embassy is absent.

Source depth check:

(a) FUNDING: Anonymous military sources; no funding structure verifiable.

(b) MANDATE: Anonymous witnesses have no formal mandate; their reliability is not verifiable from the transcript.

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- D1 Conflict of interest: 0 — Unclear; possible interest in a certain framing of fellow deserter
- D2 Personal risk: +1 — Soldiers speaking about a fellow deserter bear some risk
- D3 Competence: +1 — Direct witnesses to the behaviour of Roman D.
- D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 — Not verifiable
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Factual description of behaviour
- D6 Source level: -1 — Anonymous secondary sources

• TOTAL: +1 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW

(c) COMPETENCE: Structurally biased framed as neutral? Partially. Anonymous sources are presented as reliable witnesses without a verification caveat.

Missing expert groups:

- Government spokesperson (response to mosque research)
- Independent security expert (AIVD context, counter-terrorism)
- Legal expert (constitutionality of federal troops in the US)

Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Unidentified researcher/spokesperson (mosque item)	-1	0	+1	0	+1	0	+1	YELLOW
Soldiers from the battalion of Roman D. (Amsterdam stabbing)	0	+1	+1	0	0	-1	+1	YELLOW

Summary (matrix result):

- Expert 1 (NCRD researcher): YELLOW (+1) — structurally biased mandate, not identified as such
- Expert 2 (anonymous soldiers): YELLOW (+1) — anonymous sources, not verifiable



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: National Coordinator against Racism and Discrimination (NCRD)

Timestamp: 05:01 — Statement: "That is the outcome of a study among 82 mosque boards commissioned by the National Coordinator against Racism and Discrimination."

(a) Funding and management: Government institution, funded by the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: The NCRD has an institutional mandate to demonstrate and combat racism and discrimination. This creates a structural tendency to frame research results as a discrimination problem, even when alternative explanations are possible.

(c) Is a source missing that would provide a counter-voice? Yes. A response from the Ministry of Justice, the AIVD or an independent security researcher is entirely absent.

Missing counter-source: Scientific research into the effectiveness of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism legislation, or a response from the relevant government authorities.

Source 2: Anonymous Ukrainian soldiers (Nieuwsuur)

Timestamp: 02:26 — Statement: "This emerges from conversations that Nieuwsuur conducted with soldiers who served with him."

(a) Funding and management: Nieuwsuur is an NPO programme; the anonymous soldiers are not identifiable.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: Anonymous sources cannot be tested for reliability or motive.

(c) Is a counter-source missing? Yes. Official position of the Ukrainian Ministry of Defence or the embassy is absent.

Rumour check (penalty points):

Rumour 1:

Timestamp: 02:42

Claim: "This revealed that he had been harbouring plans for some time to end up in a European prison."

Word marking: "revealed" — suggests certainty based on anonymous sources

Primary source present: No — penalty point (+1)

Rumour 2:

Timestamp: 02:20

Claim: "Even before his departure from Ukraine he had said that he wanted to end up in a European prison."

Word marking: No explicit doubt marker; presented as established fact based on anonymous witnesses

Primary source present: No — penalty point (+1)

Summary: The source selection in the mosque item is one-sided: exclusively a government institution with an anti-discrimination mandate, without a counter-perspective. The Amsterdam item relies on non-verifiable anonymous sources that are presented as established fact. Two penalty points for claims without a primary source.



3. TIME ALLOCATION

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Definition: Distribution of airtime between different positions.

Estimated airtime:

- Graz shooting (reporting): approx. 2 min. 15 sec. (approx. 12%)
- Amsterdam stabbing (reporting): approx. 1 min. 30 sec. (approx. 8%)
- Los Angeles/Trump (reporting): approx. 1 min. (approx. 6%)
- Mosque item (researcher speaking): approx. 1 min. 15 sec. (approx. 7%)
- Coalition crisis (politicians speaking): approx. 1 min. 15 sec. (approx. 7%)
- Sports news (Memphis Depay, tennis, cycling): approx. 7 min. (approx. 39%)
- Other (Amalia, Marengo, POW exchange, weather, announcements): approx. 3 min. 45 sec. (approx. 21%)
- Presenters: approx. 18 min. total (including the above items)

Political airtime:

- Geert Wilders (PVV): approx. 25 sec.
- Dilan Yeşilgöz (VVD, indirect/direct): approx. 10 sec.
- Unidentified opposition politician: approx. 20 sec.
- Unidentified politician (NSC-like): approx. 15 sec.

Summary: The time allocation is inherent to the news format; sports news dominates with approx. 39%. Within the political segment, Wilders receives relatively the most direct airtime (approx. 25 sec.), but the difference is not extreme. The one-sidedness in the mosque item (exclusively pro-research perspective, no government response) is more problematic than the absolute time allocation.



4. OMISSION (Selective omission)

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Definition: What is not shown, even though relevant?

Omission 1:

Context: Government response to the mosque research is entirely absent.

Relevant at: 04:52–06:06

Effect: The item presents exclusively the perspective of mosque boards and the NCRD researcher. The government — which is criticised in the research — is given no airtime. This creates a one-sided picture in which government policy is presented as discriminatory without rebuttal.

Omission 2:

Context: Comparison with the treatment of other religious communities by the government is absent.

Relevant at: 05:24 — "the fact that there is legislation and regulation that has a truly disproportionate effect on mosques"

Effect: Without comparison with churches, synagogues or other religious institutions, it is impossible to assess whether the legislation is specifically directed at Islam or generally applicable. The omission reinforces the suggestion of targeted discrimination.

Omission 3:

Context: Motivation of the perpetrator in Graz is absent, but so is any policy-related contextualisation.

Relevant at: 02:11 — "Why he did it is not known."

Effect: The broadcast ends the Graz item without any contextualisation regarding prevention, gun legislation or school safety. This is a missed opportunity for contextualisation, although it may also be an honest representation of the state of affairs.

Summary: The most significant omission is the absence of a government response to the mosque research. This makes the item structurally one-sided, even if the reporting itself is factually correct.

Missing voices

- Spokesperson of the Ministry of Justice and Security: Could have responded to the findings of the mosque research and explained government policy.
- Security expert (AIVD or academic): Could have contextualised the balance between counter-terrorism and civil rights.
- Representative of a non-Islamic religious organisation: Could have indicated whether comparable legislation also has problematic effects for them, for contextualisation.
- Austrian education expert or policymaker: Could have addressed prevention policy and school safety following the Graz shooting.
- Ukrainian embassy or official spokesperson: Could have provided the official position of Ukraine on the deserter.



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- Legal expert in constitutional law (US): Could have assessed the legality of Trump's deployment of federal troops in Los Angeles.
- Victim or bereaved relative of the Graz shooting: Could have provided a human perspective alongside the factual reporting.
- Unidentified opposition politician: The cited opposition voice (08:09) is not identified; multiple opposition parties are entirely absent.



5. USE OF FIGURES

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

Definition: Selective or misleading use of statistics.

Triangulation test: For figures used as argument or evidence, three dimensions are tested:

- (a) Absolute value — the raw number
- (b) Share — percentage, per capita, in proportion
- (c) Trend — development over time

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 04:52

Figure: "7 in 10 mosque boards have little trust in the government."

Dimensions: (a) Absolute value present (70%); (b) Share present (70% of 82 boards); (c) Trend absent — has this trust increased or decreased compared to earlier measurements?

Missing context: The transcript does mention that "trust has declined considerably in recent years" (05:05), but without concrete comparative figures or a time series.

Effect: The 70% claim is presented as alarming without a reference point; it is unclear whether this is a historic low or a long-standing stable pattern.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 04:59

Figure: "research among 82 mosque boards"

Dimensions: (a) Absolute value present (82); (b) Share absent — how many mosques are there in the Netherlands in total? 82 out of how many?

Missing context: The Netherlands has an estimated 450–500 mosques. 82 boards represents approx. 17–18% of the total. This is a relevant limitation of representativeness that is not mentioned.

Effect: The impression is created that the research is representative of all Dutch mosques, while it concerns a selective sample.

Summary: Two cases of incomplete presentation of figures: the 70% claim lacks a time series, and the sample size (82 of approx. 450–500 mosques) is not contextualised. These are not gross manipulations, but they are relevant omissions that distort the picture.



6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

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Definition: Discrediting through association with negative groups or ideas.

Association 1:

Timestamp: 07:25

Quote: "The VVD is trying to isolate Geert Wilders and his PVV."

Technique: The presenter describes the VVD strategy as "isolating" Wilders — a term with negative connotations (exclusion, quarantine). This is, however, a factual description of a political strategy, not an explicit association with negative groups.

Effect: Slightly negative framing of the VVD strategy as exclusionary politics, but not serious enough for a high score.

No persons framed as "conspiracy theorist" or similar in this broadcast.

Summary: No significant guilt-by-association techniques found. The term "isolate" in the VVD strategy is slightly negatively framed but remains within the bounds of normal political reporting.



7. TIMING

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

Finding 1:

Position: 00:05–02:14 (beginning)

Content: The broadcast opens with the shooting in Graz (11 dead) and the Ukrainian deserter in Amsterdam. Both items are emotionally heavily charged.

Timing effect: Placing violent news at the beginning of the broadcast maximises the emotional impact and sets the tone for the rest of the broadcast. This is standard news practice, but has the effect that viewers consume the political news in a heightened state of alertness.

Finding 2:

Position: 04:52–06:06 (middle)

Content: The mosque item follows directly after the Los Angeles item about immigration services and protests.

Timing effect: The placement of the mosque item directly after the item about government action against immigrants in the US creates an implicit thematic connection between government action and minorities, even though there is no explicit link. This can influence the perception of the mosque item.

Finding 3:

Position: 07:15–08:29 (middle-late)

Content: The coalition item is placed after the mosque item and before the sports news.

Timing effect: The political news is sandwiched between the mosque item and the sports news, which relativises the political impact. Wilders' statement "This is just the beginning" (07:39) receives no follow-up or contextualisation.

Summary: The timing of the mosque item directly after the Los Angeles item creates an implicit thematic connection that is not made explicit. The opening with heavy violent news is standard news practice but has an emotional priming effect.



8. SELECTIVE OUTRAGE

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

Definition: Outrage 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.

Score calculation:

Score = Degree of outrage (0-5) + Selectivity (0-5)

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 04:01

Triggering event: Deployment of federal troops and marines by Trump in Los Angeles

Reaction: "Local authorities are furious."

Comparison: In the description of the coalition crisis (07:15–08:29), politicians are cited attacking each other, but the presenter does not use emotionally charged terms such as "furious" for Dutch politicians.

Asymmetry: The term "furious" is used exclusively for the reaction to Trump, not for comparable political conflicts in the Netherlands. However, this is a quote from local authorities, not an editorial judgement by the presenter.

Degree of outrage: 1/5 — One-off, mild

Selectivity: 1/5 — Slight asymmetry, but it concerns a quote

Summary: No significant selective outrage found. The term "furious" in the Los Angeles item is a quote from local authorities, not an editorial judgement. The broadcast as a whole shows no pronounced emotional asymmetry between political positions.



9. COMPLETENESS (Selective omission — overall picture)

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Definition: How completely does the broadcast represent the topic? Are relevant perspectives, facts or actors systematically omitted?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 04:52–06:06

Missing perspective/fact: Government response to the mosque research

Relevance: The research contains serious accusations directed at the government (surveillance, disproportionate legislation, terror lists). The right of reply is a basic principle of journalism.

Effect: The item presents exclusively the perspective of the criticised party (mosque boards) and the commissioner of the research (NCRD), without a response from the criticised party (the government). This is a structural one-sidedness.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 05:24

Missing perspective/fact: Comparison with the treatment of other religious communities

Relevance: The claim that legislation "has a disproportionate effect on mosques" requires a basis for comparison in order to assess whether there is targeted discrimination or general application.

Effect: Without comparison, the suggestion of specific Islamophobic legislation is reinforced, even if the legislation may be neutral in design.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 07:15–08:29

Missing perspective/fact: Substantive programme positions of the coalition and opposition parties

Relevance: The coalition item is limited to personal attacks and strategic positioning. Viewers gain no insight into the substantive points of contention that led to the fall of the cabinet.

Effect: The political reporting reduces complex policy conflicts to personal feuds, which limits the informative value for viewers.

Summary: The most significant completeness deficiencies concern the mosque item (no government response, no comparative perspective) and the coalition item (no substantive contextualisation). These are structural omissions that distort the overall picture of both topics.



Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. FRAMING (Setting the frame)

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Definition: How is the topic fundamentally framed?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 04:52

Quote: "7 in 10 mosque boards have little trust in the government."

Manipulation: The item is framed as a problem of government behaviour towards mosques, not as a mutual trust problem or a security issue. The headline presents the finding as an established fact, not as self-reporting by an involved party.

Why problematic: Viewers are directed to read the item as evidence of government failure, while it concerns the perception of 82 (of approx. 450–500) mosque boards, researched by an organisation with an anti-discrimination mandate.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 05:47

Quote: "We have seen that mosques have been spied upon, whereby the national government has also violated its own rules."

Manipulation: This serious accusation is presented without verification, source citation or government response. The frame is: the government has broken the law.

Why problematic: An accusation of illegal surveillance requires journalistic verification and the right of reply. Presenting it as an established fact without rebuttal is a framing choice that declares the government guilty in advance.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 07:25

Quote: "The VVD is trying to isolate Geert Wilders and his PVV."

Manipulation: The use of "isolate" frames the VVD strategy as exclusion and marginalisation, while the VVD itself speaks of "not doing business with someone who is unreliable." The frame of "isolating" has connotations of political quarantine.

Why problematic: A more neutral formulation would be: "The VVD rules out cooperation with the PVV." The chosen frame influences the perception of the VVD strategy as aggressive and exclusionary.

Summary: The most significant framing problem concerns the mosque item, which is framed as evidence of government failure without verification or counter-perspective. The coalition item uses slightly negatively charged terminology for the VVD strategy.



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11. WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY

4/10

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

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 07:25

Quote: "The VVD is trying to isolate Geert Wilders and his PVV."

Manipulation: "Isolate" has connotations of exclusion, quarantine and marginalisation.

Why problematic: A neutral alternative would be: "The VVD rules out coalition cooperation with the PVV" or "The VVD distances itself from the PVV."

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 05:19

Quote: "Mosques suffer from being seen as a kind of security risk."

Manipulation: "Suffer from" is an emotionally charged formulation that positions the mosques as victims of an unjustified perception. The formulation "being seen as a kind of security risk" implies that this perception is incorrect, without substantiating this.

Why problematic: Neutral alternative: "Mosques indicate that they are regarded by the government as a security risk." This leaves open the question of whether that perception is justified.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 09:09

Quote: "And this is it then. This is it."

Manipulation: No political manipulation; this is enthusiastic sports commentary on the Depay record. No problematic connotation.

Why problematic: Not applicable — this is a neutral finding.

Summary: The most problematic word choices concern the mosque item ("suffer from", "being seen as a kind of security risk") and the coalition item ("isolate"). Both choices steer the viewer's perception in a certain direction without journalistic necessity.



12. MODERATION BEHAVIOUR

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Definition: Asymmetry 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: 07:39

Triggering event: Wilders makes a pronounced political claim ("This is just the beginning. We will rise much further.")

Quote (presenter): [No follow-up question or rebuttal visible in transcript]

Comparison: The opposition voice (08:09) is also not followed up.

Asymmetry: Not demonstrable — none of the politicians are followed up. This is inherent to the news format in which politicians are cited, not interviewed.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 08:07

Triggering event: Wilders says: "You actually see it as a compliment?"

Quote (presenter/interviewer): "Absolutely." — This is an answer from Wilders himself, not from the presenter. The question "You actually see it as a compliment?" is a soft, non-critical question.

Comparison: The opposition politician (08:09) is not asked a comparable question.

Asymmetry: The question to Wilders is soft and gives him space to reinforce his narrative. Whether this is asymmetric compared to other guests cannot be fully verified from the transcript, because other guests are not interviewed but cited.

Summary: Moderation behaviour is difficult to fully assess from the transcript, because most politicians are cited and not interviewed live. The question to Wilders ("You actually see it as a compliment?") is soft, but there is insufficient comparative material to establish a clear asymmetry.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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

Asymmetry 1:

To Wilders, 08:07: "You actually see it as a compliment?" — soft

To opposition politician, 08:09: [No direct question visible in transcript; quote is presented without interview context] — not verifiable

Comparison: The only verifiable question in the political segment is the soft question to Wilders. There is no comparable hard question to another politician, but also no hard question to Wilders. The asymmetry is limited but present.

Asymmetry 2:

To researcher/spokesperson mosque item: [No critical follow-up question visible in transcript]

To government representative: [Not present in broadcast]

Comparison: The researcher is not critically questioned about the representativeness of the research (82 of approx. 450–500 mosques) or the mandate of the NCRD. A government representative is not present to be questioned.

Summary: The question asymmetry is limited but present: the only verifiable question to a politician (Wilders) is soft, and the researcher in the mosque item is not critically questioned about methodology or mandate.



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

Definition: Artificial balance despite factual imbalance.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 07:15–08:29

Construction: The coalition item presents PVV, VVD and one opposition voice as three equally weighted perspectives on the coalition crisis.

Analysis: This is not a classic false balance (in which a minority position is presented as equivalent to a scientific consensus), but rather a simplification of a complex political situation into three quotes. The opposition consists of multiple parties with different positions; reducing it to one unidentified voice is a form of artificial simplification.

Summary: No serious false balance found. The coalition item simplifies the political situation, but this is inherent to the news format. Score low because it does not concern a classic false balance.



15. AGENDA-SETTING

5/10

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

Finding 1:

Agenda element: The distrust of mosque boards towards the government is presented as an urgent social problem requiring structural consultation.

Timestamp: 05:56 — Evidence: "Not only talking when something is wrong, but structural consultation as equal partners. That is needed to restore trust, say the researchers."

Alternative agenda: The question of whether the security legislation that mosques experience as problematic is effective in combating terrorism and money laundering does not make it onto the agenda. Nor does the question of whether the distrust of mosque boards is representative of the broader Muslim community.

Finding 2:

Agenda element: The coalition crisis is presented as a conflict between persons (Wilders vs. Yeşilgöz), not as a policy conflict.

Timestamp: 07:19 — Evidence: "Especially PVV and VVD are verbally tearing each other apart."

Alternative agenda: The substantive points of contention that led to the fall of the cabinet (asylum policy, budgetary discipline, rule of law) do not make it onto the agenda. Viewers are not informed about the policy content of the conflict.

Finding 3:

Agenda element: The shooting in Graz is presented as a humanitarian tragedy, not as a policy issue.

Timestamp: 02:11 — Evidence: "Why he did it is not known."

Alternative agenda: Gun legislation, school safety, prevention of violence by young people and the role of mental health care do not make it onto the agenda.

Summary: The agenda-setting in this broadcast is partly inherent to the news format (limited time per item), but the choice to frame the mosque item as a government failure problem without policy context, and to reduce the coalition crisis to a personal conflict, are editorial choices that limit the informative value.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Overview of individual scores

No.	Criterion	Type	Score	Main finding (1 sentence)
1	Expert selection	H	6	NCRD researcher has a structurally biased mandate, not identified as such; anonymous military sources not verifiable
2	Source selection	H	5	Two penalty points for claims without primary source; NCRD as sole source in mosque item without counter-source
3	Time allocation	H	3	Sports news dominates (39%); political airtime limited but not extremely asymmetric
4	Omission	H	6	Government response to mosque research entirely absent; no comparison with other religious communities
5	Use of figures	H	3	70% claim lacks time series; sample size (82 of approx. 450–500 mosques) not contextualised
6	Guilt by association	H	1	No significant guilt-by-association techniques; "isolate" slightly negatively framed
7	Timing	H	4	Mosque item directly after Los Angeles item creates implicit thematic connection; emotional opening with violent news
8	Selective outrage	H	2	"Furious" exclusively in Trump item; no significant asymmetry
9	Completeness	H	6	Structural one-sidedness in mosque item; coalition item lacks substantive contextualisation
10	Framing	S	5	Mosque item framed as evidence of government failure without verification or counter-perspective
11	Word choice	S	4	"Suffer from", "isolate" steer perception without journalistic necessity
12	Moderation behaviour	S	3	Soft question to Wilders; insufficient comparative material for clear asymmetry
13	Question asymmetry	S	3	Only verifiable question to a politician (Wilders) is soft; researcher not critically questioned
14	False balance	S	2	No classic false balance; coalition item simplifies political situation
15	Agenda-setting	S	5	Mosque item and coalition item lack policy context; personal conflict dominates over substance

Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (average criteria 1–9): 4.0 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (average criteria 10–15): 3.7 / 10
- TOTAL SCORE (average all 15 criteria): 3.8 / 10

Dominant techniques



- 1. Omission (score 6):** The most significant technique in this broadcast is the systematic omission of the government's position in the mosque item. A study containing serious accusations directed at the government (illegal surveillance, disproportionate legislation) is presented without any response from the criticised party. This is a violation of the right-of-reply principle and creates a structurally one-sided picture.
- 2. Expert selection (score 6):** The NCRD researcher is presented as a neutral scientist, while the NCRD is a government institution with an explicit anti-discrimination mandate. This mandate makes a fully neutral assessment of security legislation structurally unlikely. Not identifying the speaker by name and function reinforces the appearance of neutrality.
- 3. Framing (score 5):** The mosque item is framed as evidence of government failure, and the coalition item as a personal conflict. Both framing choices limit the informative value for viewers and steer perception in a certain direction without journalistic necessity.

Core messages of the broadcast

MESSAGE 1 (SUBSTANTIVE): "The Dutch government has violated the trust of Muslim communities through disproportionate and possibly illegal treatment of mosques."

Technique: Framing, omission (no government response), expert selection (NCRD as sole source) — Evidence: 04:52, 05:47

MESSAGE 2 (PERSONAL): "Geert Wilders is an unreliable politician who is being isolated by the VVD, but sees himself as a winner."

Technique: Word choice ("isolate"), soft questioning, timing — Evidence: 07:25, 08:07

MESSAGE 3 (SOCIETAL): "Violence and instability — both internationally (Graz, Los Angeles) and nationally (Amsterdam, coalition crisis) — are the dominant reality, but life goes on (Depay record as positive closing piece)."

Technique: Agenda-setting, timing (emotional opening, positive sports news as conclusion) — Evidence: 00:05, 09:05

Reasoning: The broadcast scores 3.8/10, which falls in the category "slight tendency." The most significant problems concern the mosque item, which is structurally one-sided due to the absence of a government response and the use of a partially funded research institution as the sole source. This is a violation of the right-of-reply principle required under Media Act Art. 2.1. The remaining items are largely factually correct, but lack depth and contextualisation. The broadcast shows no systematic political agenda, but the editorial choices in the mosque item deviate from the requirements of pluriform and balanced reporting.

CONCLUSION

The NOS evening broadcast of presumably June 2025 is a regular news programme that reports factually correctly on most points, but falls significantly short on two points in meeting the requirements of Media Act Art. 2.1. First, the mosque item is presented without a government response to serious accusations, which is a violation of the right-of-reply principle and the requirement of balanced reporting. Second, the NCRD — a government institution with an explicit anti-discrimination mandate — is presented as a neutral research body, without this mandate being identified or problematised. The coalition reporting is substantively superficial and reduces complex policy conflicts to personal feuds, which limits the informative value for viewers. The total score of 3.8/10 indicates a slight tendency, not systematic manipulation; the identified deficiencies are partly inherent to the news format but are also partly avoidable editorial choices.



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	3	●●
4	OMISSION (Selective omission)	6	●●●
5	USE OF FIGURES	3	●●
6	GUILT BY ASSOCIATION	1	●
7	TIMING	4	●●
8	SELECTIVE OUTRAGE	2	●
9	COMPLETENESS (Selective omission — overall picture)	6	●●●
10	FRAMING (Setting the frame)	5	●●●
11	WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY	4	●●
12	MODERATION BEHAVIOUR	3	●●
13	QUESTION ASYMMETRY	3	●●
14	FALSE BALANCE	2	●
15	AGENDA-SETTING	5	●●●

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

4.0/10

Slight imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

3.7/10

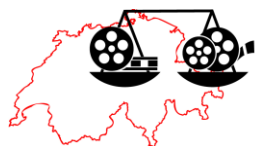
Slight imbalance

TOTAL SCORE

3.9/10

Slight 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	Slight 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 influences 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	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 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 — requirement of balanced reporting

Factual description: The mosque item (04:52–06:06) contains serious accusations directed at the Dutch government, including illegal surveillance of mosques and disproportionate application of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism legislation. The government is given no airtime to respond.

Evidence: Timestamp 05:47 — Quote: "We have seen that mosques have been spied upon, whereby the national government has also violated its own rules."

Assessment: Presenting serious accusations without the right of reply is contrary to the requirement of balanced reporting under Media Act Art. 2.1. This is not a matter of political colour, but of a basic journalistic principle: the criticised party must be given the opportunity to respond.

Violation 2:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 — requirement of pluriform reporting

Factual description: The mosque item uses exclusively the NCRD as a research source. The NCRD is a government institution with an explicit mandate to combat racism and discrimination, which creates a structural interest in demonstrating discriminatory effects. No alternative research source or counter-perspective is cited.

Evidence: Timestamp 05:01 — Quote: "That is the outcome of a study among 82 mosque boards commissioned by the National Coordinator against Racism and Discrimination."

Assessment: The use of exclusively a partially funded source without identification of the mandate or presentation of an alternative perspective is contrary to the requirement of pluriform reporting. Media Act Art. 2.1 requires that the total output is pluriform; within a single item, one-sidedness is acceptable if compensated, but the absence of any counter-perspective in this item is problematic.

No violation — remaining items:

The remaining items (Graz, Amsterdam, Los Angeles, coalition crisis, sport, weather) show no significant violations of Media Act Art. 2.1. The reporting is factually correct, the time allocation is not extremely asymmetric, and the political items give multiple parties airtime, even if the depth is limited.

Overall assessment Media Act Art. 2.1

The broadcast meets the requirements of Media Act Art. 2.1 on most points, but the mosque item shows two demonstrable deficiencies: the absence of the right of reply in the face of serious accusations directed at the government, and the use of a structurally partially funded source as the sole research body. These deficiencies are not of such a nature that they constitute a systematic violation of the pluriformity requirement, but they are avoidable and deviate from the journalistic standards that the Media Act aims to safeguard. In the context of a possible complaint procedure before the Media Authority, the mosque item would be the most vulnerable part of the broadcast.



CHAPTER 6 — SOURCE DEPTH CHECK

1. National Coordinator against Racism and Discrimination (NCRD)

1. FUNDING: The NCRD is a government institution, established by royal decree and funded by the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations. The funding is entirely public/state.

2. MANDATE: The mandate of the NCRD is to coordinate government-wide policy to combat racism and discrimination. This mandate is not compatible with a fully neutral assessment of security legislation that may have discriminatory effects: the NCRD has an institutional interest in demonstrating such effects in order to justify its own existence.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: The NCRD has an institutional interest in findings that demonstrate discrimination or disproportionate treatment. This creates a structural tendency in the research design, questioning and reporting. This is not evidence of bad faith, but a structural given that must be journalistically identified.

4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX (Source traffic light, 6D -2/+2):

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Institutional mandate to demonstrate discrimination

D2 Personal risk: 0 — Organisation bears no personal risk

D3 Competence: +1 — Social scientific research among mosque boards is within the area of competence

D4 Consistency of opinion: -1 — NCRD has a structural interest in consistent findings of discrimination

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Findings are partly substantiated with concrete examples

D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source (research report based on self-reporting by involved party)

• TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW (-4 to +4)

5. COUNTER-VOICE: No alternative research source has been cited. Relevant counter-perspectives could come from: the Ministry of Justice and Security, the AIVD, independent criminologists or administrative law jurists who have examined the effectiveness and proportionality of the legislation concerned.

IMPORTANT: "Commissioned by the NCRD" is not a qualification label for neutrality. It is an institutional affiliation that must itself be tested — and which is not tested in this broadcast.

Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
CREDIBILITY MATRIX (Source traffic light, 6D -2/+2):	-1	0	+1	-1	+1	0	0	YELLOW

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 Media Authority).

No proof of causality

Statistical correlations must not be interpreted as proof of causal relationships or editorial intentions. Deviation values can be influenced by topic selection, news environment, political controversiality or format logic.



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**No judgement on
intention**

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 mandate): 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

- 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 court)



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC SOURCES

Literature

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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 staff and source selection. Subsequently, 15 principles are explained: omission, framing, temporal framing, guilt by association, emotionalisation, removal of context and much more, illustrated with numerous examples. In addition, 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**.

Also available as an **audiobook**.



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 is in the spotlight and wants to understand how the game works. So that they stop playing along — and start shaping it. In A5 format. Direct. For preparation, for reference, for debriefing and in difficult situations



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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.