



NPO DETAILED ANALYSIS

2025-07-15_VPWON_1360509

Broadcast: NPO broadcast | 2025-07-15 | Analysed on: 2026-05-22 17:21

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

TOTAL SCORE

5.6/10

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)

5.0 / 10

Balanced

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

← Left

Right →

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

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



POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

The Schoof cabinet has been in office since July 2024 as an extra-parliamentary cabinet, supported by PVV (37 seats), VVD (24 seats), NSC (20 seats) and BBB (7 seats). Prime Minister Dick Schoof is non-partisan. The largest opposition party is GL-PvdA with 25 seats, followed by D66 (9 seats), CDA (5 seats), SP (5 seats), SGP (3 seats), PvdD (3 seats), CU (3 seats), FvD (3 seats), DENK and Volt.

Party	CHES L-R	Seats	Government/Opposition	Core position
SP	1.1	5	Opposition	Socialist, anti-market
GL-PvdA	2.4	25	Opposition (largest)	Climate, social, humane asylum
PvdD	2.5	3	Opposition	Animal rights, climate
D66	4.8	9	Opposition	Liberal-progressive, pro-EU
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	Liberal, free market
BBB	7.5	7	Government	Agrarian-populist
SGP	7.8	3	Opposition	Reformed, conservative
PVV	9.2	37	Government (largest)	Anti-Islam, migration stop, Wilders
FvD	9.5	3	Opposition	Far right, Baudet

The main political fault line concerns migration policy, with the coalition pursuing an asylum stop while the opposition (particularly GL-PvdA and D66) advocates for a more humane policy. A second line of tension concerns foreign policy towards Israel and Gaza, with the Netherlands internally divided over sanctions and the degree of pressure on Israel. Third, there is economic uncertainty surrounding export restrictions and geopolitical tensions, particularly for the high-tech sector around ASML. Finally, there is tension over the role of the NPO: the PVV has repeatedly labelled the public broadcaster a "left-wing broadcaster," putting pressure on editorial independence.

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 system is fragmented: broadcasting associations such as BNNVARA, AVROTROS and KRO-NCRV each bear their own editorial responsibility. Nieuwsuur is a joint production of NOS and NTR and is considered one of the most authoritative news programmes in the Netherlands.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Assessment per party

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Broadcast representation vs. Party programme
VVD	0	Not addressed; no relevant reference to VVD positions on foreign policy or the economy — omitted
PVV	0	Not addressed; PVV positions on Israel (pro-Israel, anti-sanctions) nor on ASML/economy were mentioned — omitted
GL-PvdA	0	Not explicitly addressed; the critical tone on Israel aligns substantively with GL-PvdA positions, but the party is not mentioned by name — not directly represented
NSC	0	Not addressed — omitted
D66	0	Not addressed — omitted
BBB	0	Not addressed — omitted
CDA	0	Not addressed — omitted
SP	0	Not addressed — omitted

Summary party bias

- Most accurate representation: No party was explicitly represented (all scores 0)
- Strongest distortion: Not applicable at party level; substantively, the critical framing of Israel policy aligns most closely with left-wing opposition positions (GL-PvdA, D66, SP), without this being explicitly stated
- Average deviation from 0: 0.0
- Conclusion: No party is discussed by name or has its programme positions examined. The broadcast treats Minister Veldkamp (NSC) as an individual officeholder, not as a party representative. The substantive framing of the Gaza segment — emphasis on insufficient EU action, humanitarian shortcomings and criticism of Israel — structurally aligns with left-wing opposition positions, but this is not communicated via party labels.

Left-Right General Tendency

TENDENCY SCORE: +1.4

CLASSIFICATION: Left-favouring

Reasoning: The broadcast devotes the largest share of airtime to the Gaza crisis with a framing that emphasises insufficient EU action and Israeli conduct, which structurally aligns with left-wing opposition positions (GL-PvdA, D66, SP, PvdD). The correspondent cites Amnesty International as an authoritative voice without counterbalance from pro-Israel or right-wing perspectives. The ASML segment is substantively neutral and economic in nature, which somewhat moderates the overall tendency.



CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Broadcast details

- Title: Nieuwsuur
- Date: 15.07.2025
- Length (estimated from transcript):
- Presenter/Reporter: Presenter not named in transcript; correspondent Nasrah Habiballah (East Jerusalem); reporter of ASML segment not named; expert Steven Pattheeuws interviewed in studio
- Persons interviewed:

Person	Function	Party/Affiliation	Political Spectrum
Casper Veldkamp	Minister of Foreign Affairs	NSC	Centre-right
Nasrah Habiballah	Correspondent East Jerusalem	NOS/Nieuwsuur	Journalistic, no party
Steven Pattheeuws	Tech sector specialist	PwC	Commercial consultancy
Anonymous entrepreneur (plastics processor)	Director/owner ASML supplier	None	None
Birgit Goumans	Director of family business (second-tier ASML supplier)	None	None
Anonymous employee (machinist)	Skilled worker	None	None

Main theme

The broadcast covers two main topics: (1) the EU's decision to refrain for the time being from imposing sanctions on Israel despite concerns about the humanitarian situation in Gaza, and (2) the economic dependence of suppliers in the Eindhoven region on chip giant ASML.



CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS

Hard facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically verifiable

1. CHOICE OF EXPERTS

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Definition: Who speaks as an expert?

Expert 1: Casper Veldkamp (Minister of Foreign Affairs, NSC)

Timestamp: 00:01:41

Statement: "You can see that European member states — both small and larger ones — do not all agree on such measures."

Classification: Officeholder with direct policy responsibility; structural interest in defending his own decision not to impose sanctions.

Missing countervoice: An independent EU expert or a representative of a member state that did want sanctions could have nuanced the ministerial account.

Source depth check:

(a) FUNDING: Funded by the Dutch state as minister; his position depends on the coalition agreement and the support of coalition partners.

Conflict of interest: As minister he defends a decision he himself helped make; he has an institutional interest in presenting the outcome as positive.

(b) MANDATE: Not compatible with neutral assessment of the EU decision; he is a party to the decision-making process.

D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct policy responsibility for the decision under discussion

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Political risk in openly criticising own policy

D3 Competence: +2 — Competent minister with access to all relevant information

D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Consistent with earlier NSC position on constructively critical EU stance

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Predominantly factual, with concrete agreements

D6 Source level: +2 — Primary source (present at the decision-making)

TOTAL: +5 → SOURCE LIGHT: GREEN (but with structural conflict of interest as policy actor)

(c) COMPETENCE: Presenting Veldkamp as the sole interlocutor on the EU decision suggests that his account reflects the full reality, while he is a party to the decision. This is technique no. 2 (source selection).

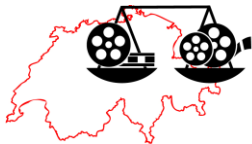
Expert 2: Nasrah Habiballah (Correspondent East Jerusalem, NOS/Nieuwsuur)

Timestamp: 00:11:12

Statement: "that is not exactly a signal that the EU values the human rights of Palestinians."

Classification: Journalist-correspondent; not an independent expert but an editorial staff member who expresses a value judgement.

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Missing countervoice: A correspondent or analyst with a different reading of the EU decision is absent.

Source depth check:

(a) **FUNDING:** Funded by NOS (public broadcaster, state-funded).

Conflict of interest: As an on-the-ground correspondent she has a strong personal involvement in the subject; her statements cross the boundary of factual reporting.

(b) **MANDATE:** Journalistic mandate for factual reporting; expressing a value judgement ("not exactly a signal that the EU values human rights") exceeds this mandate.

- D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — On-the-ground correspondent with strong personal involvement
- D2 Personal risk: +1 — Journalistic risk when reporting from a conflict zone
- D3 Competence: +1 — Experienced correspondent, but not a policy expert
- D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 — Unknown
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — Value judgement without substantiation
- D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source (on-the-ground reporting)

TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

(c) **COMPETENCE:** The correspondent is presented as a neutral information provider, but expresses an explicit value judgement about the EU decision. This is technique no. 2 (source selection as an apparently neutral voice).

Expert 3: Steven Pattheeuws (Tech sector specialist, PwC)

Timestamp: 00:13:31

Statement: "That dependence is increasing enormously. That is a cause for concern."

Classification: Commercial consultant at PwC; has an institutional interest in emphasising risks (advisory mandates).

Missing countervoice: An independent economist or a representative of the Eindhoven region could have offered a different reading.

Source depth check:

(a) **FUNDING:** PwC is a commercial consultancy; funded by clients in the private sector, possibly including companies in the ASML supply chain.

Conflict of interest: PwC has an interest in emphasising risks and complexity, as this generates advisory mandates.

(b) **MANDATE:** Not compatible with fully neutral assessment; commercial interest in framing the situation as risky and in need of advice.

- D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Commercial interest in risk framing
- D2 Personal risk: 0 — No personal risk
- D3 Competence: +2 — Sector specialist with access to company data
- D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 — Unknown
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Predominantly data-driven (percentages, trends)
- D6 Source level: +1 — Own research report (secondary source)

TOTAL: +3 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

(c) **COMPETENCE:** Pattheeuws is presented as a neutral sector specialist, while his commercial interest in risk framing is not mentioned.

Missing expert groups:

- Independent expert in international law (on the EU-Israel association agreement)
- Representative of a pro-Israel EU member state
- Independent economist (not from a commercial consultancy) on ASML dependence

Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
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Casper Veldkamp (Minister of Foreign Affairs, NSC)	-2	+1	+2	+1	+1	+2	+5	GREEN
Nasrah Habiballah (Correspondent East Jerusalem, NOS/Nieuwsuur)	-1	+1	+1	0	-1	0	0	YELLOW
Steven Pattheeuws (Tech sector specialist, PwC)	-1	0	+2	0	+1	+1	+3	YELLOW

Summary (matrix result):

- Veldkamp: GREEN (+5), but structurally partisan as a policy actor — sole voice on the EU decision
- Habiballah: YELLOW (0) — exceeds journalistic mandate with value judgement
- Pattheeuws: YELLOW (+3) — commercial interest not disclosed



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: UNRWA (UN relief organisation)

Timestamp: 00:11:00 — Statement: "According to UN relief organisation UNRWA, one in ten children in the Gaza Strip is now malnourished."

- (a) **Funding and governance:** UNRWA is funded by UN member states; the US suspended funding following allegations of staff involvement in the Hamas attack of 7 October 2023.
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** UNRWA has an institutional interest in emphasising humanitarian need in order to maintain funding and political support.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** An independent humanitarian organisation (e.g. MSF or WFP) or an Israeli source on aid delivery is absent.

Source 2: Amnesty International

Timestamp: 00:12:39 — Statement: "Which says this will go down in the history books as one of the most shameful moments of the EU."

- (a) **Funding and governance:** Amnesty International is an international NGO, funded by donors and membership fees; it has an outspoken human rights agenda.
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** Amnesty has an institutional interest in framing government decisions as human rights violations; this is the core of their advocacy mandate.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** An organisation with a different reading of the EU decision (e.g. a pro-Israel human rights organisation or an EU policy analyst) is entirely absent.

Source 3: Advisory report (not further specified)

Timestamp: 00:20:30 — Statement: "according to an advisory report"

- (a) **Funding and governance:** The report is not identified; author, commissioner and funding are unknown.
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** Unknown due to lack of identification.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** No alternative report or independent verification.

Rumour check (penalty points):

Rumour 1:

Timestamp: 00:25:17

Claim: "I heard that a woman was shot by her ex-husband and that the children were present."

Word marker: "I heard"

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

Explanation: This is an unverified witness statement from a bystander; the police have not confirmed this. The presenter adds no verification.

Summary: The source selection in the Gaza segment is structurally one-sided: UNRWA and Amnesty International are both organisations with an outspoken pro-Palestinian advocacy mandate, while no pro-Israel or neutral source is cited.

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The unidentified advisory report in the ASML segment does not meet journalistic minimum standards for source attribution.



3. TIME ALLOCATION

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Definition: Distribution of speaking time between different positions.

Estimated speaking time:

- Gaza segment total: approx. 12 min. 44 sec. (approx. 45% of the broadcast)
- Minister Veldkamp: approx. 5 min. (approx. 18%)
- Correspondent Habiballah: approx. 2 min. (approx. 7%)
- Presenter (questions + context): approx. 3 min. (approx. 11%)
- Visual context/voice-over Gaza: approx. 2 min. 44 sec. (approx. 10%)
- ASML segment total: approx. 12 min. (approx. 43%)
- Steven Pattheeuws (PwC): approx. 3 min. (approx. 11%)
- Entrepreneurs/skilled workers: approx. 5 min. (approx. 18%)
- Presenter/voice-over: approx. 4 min. (approx. 14%)
- Other news (Gouda, Nibud, KLM, Four Days Marches, etc.): approx. 3 min. 16 sec. (approx. 12%)

Summary: In the Gaza segment, Minister Veldkamp is the only political interlocutor given speaking time, while no other political or diplomatic voice is heard. Correspondent Habiballah is given the opportunity to express a value judgement without counterbalance. The time allocation reflects the structural one-sidedness of the source selection.



4. OMISSION (Selective Omission)

7/10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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

Omission 1:

Context

The Hamas attack of 7 October 2023 and the ongoing hostage situation are not mentioned anywhere in the broadcast.

Relevant to: Entire Gaza segment (00:00 – 00:12:44)

Effect

The broadcast presents the Gaza crisis as a one-sided humanitarian problem caused by Israel, without the context of the cause of the conflict. This creates a structurally distorted picture.

Omission 2:

Context

The positions of PVV and VVD on Israel sanctions are not mentioned, even though these are the coalition parties that co-determine Dutch foreign policy and traditionally follow a pro-Israel line.

Relevant to: 00:05:07 — "Were you actually in favour of taking measures against Israel?"

Effect

The question suggests that Veldkamp personally wanted to go further, but the coalition context that constrains him is not mentioned. This makes the ministerial position incomprehensible to the viewer.

Omission 3:

Context

The controversial status of UNRWA (allegations of staff involvement in Hamas, suspension of funding by several countries) is not mentioned when citing UNRWA statistics.

Relevant to: 00:11:00 — "According to UN relief organisation UNRWA, one in ten children in the Gaza Strip is now malnourished."

Effect

UNRWA is presented as a neutral authoritative source, while the organisation itself is the subject of political debate.

Summary: The structural omission of the 7 October context, the coalition positions and the controversial status of UNRWA leads to a one-sided picture of the Gaza crisis that does not meet the pluralism requirement of Media Act Art. 2.1.

Missing voices

- Israeli government spokesperson or ambassador: Could have clarified the official Israeli position on aid delivery and the security context.
- Representative of a pro-Israel EU member state (e.g. Hungary or the Czech Republic): Could have substantively underpinned the arguments against sanctions.
- PVV or VVD foreign affairs spokesperson: Could have clarified the coalition position on Israel sanctions, given the internal tension within the coalition.



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- Expert in international law (e.g. professor of international law): Could have independently interpreted the legal obligations of the EU and Israel.
- Representative of hostage families or Israeli victims of 7 October: Could have represented the human dimension of the Israeli side.
- Trade union representative (FNV or CNV) from the Eindhoven region: Could have explained the social and labour law consequences of ASML dependence.
- Central government representative on the regional plan for Eindhoven: Could have explained the concrete government policy that is only mentioned in passing.
- Independent economist or sector analyst (not from PwC): Could have provided a second opinion on the analysis of ASML dependence without a commercial interest.



5. NUMERICAL MANIPULATION								4/10	
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Complete figures include: absolute number, share (%) and trend

Definition: Selective or misleading use of statistics.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 00:09:55

Figure: "In the past six weeks, 875 people were killed at food distribution points."

Dimensions: (a) Absolute value shown ✓ — (b) Share missing X — (c) Trend missing X

Missing context	No ratio to total casualties, no comparison with earlier periods, no distinction between combatants and civilians.
Effect	The figure of 875 is presented as a standalone fact illustrating the gravity of the situation, without the viewer being able to put it in perspective.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 00:12:07 / 00:06:09

Figure: "500 trucks per day" (before the ceasefire) vs. "160 trucks per day" (current deal)

Dimensions: (a) Absolute values shown ✓ — (b) Share of need missing X — (c) Trend partially shown ✓

Missing context	What is the total humanitarian need in trucks? What was the level before October 2023? The comparison suggests that 500 trucks was "enough," while the correspondent herself says "that was actually already too few" (00:12:09) — a contradiction that is not resolved.
Effect	The comparison 500 vs. 160 is used as evidence of EU failure, without the absolute need being quantified.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 00:22:12

Figure: "On average, companies were 30 percent dependent on ASML five years ago. By now that has already risen to 40 percent."

Dimensions: (a) Absolute values shown ✓ — (b) Share shown ✓ — (c) Trend shown ✓

Missing context	The source of this figure (the unidentified advisory report) is not verified; it is unclear whether this is a sample or a population measurement.
Effect	The figure is presented as an established fact, while the methodological basis is unknown.

Summary: The figures in the Gaza segment are used selectively to illustrate the gravity of the humanitarian situation without adequate contextualisation. The absence of ratios and trends for the casualty figures and the truck comparison amplifies the emotional impact at the expense of analytical completeness.



6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

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Definition: Discrediting through association with negative groups or ideas.

Association 1:

Timestamp: 00:03:37 / 00:10:03 / 00:11:42

Quote

"the controversial Israeli-American organisation GHF"

Technique: The adjective "controversial" is consistently coupled with GHF, structurally framing the organisation negatively. The term "controversial" is repeated three times without the nature of the controversy being explained.

Effect

The viewer automatically associates GHF with something negative, without the specific objections being substantiated.

Association 2:

Timestamp: 00:03:36

Quote

"Today in Brussels, the ministers are discussing, as they often do, punitive measures against countries such as Russia and Iran. But today it is also about an ally: Israel."

Technique: Israel is placed in the same sentence as Russia and Iran (countries against which the EU has imposed sanctions for serious violations), after which the contrast "but also an ally" reinforces rather than neutralises the association.

Effect

The viewer implicitly associates Israel with Russia and Iran as countries deserving punitive measures.

Summary: The repeated coupling of "controversial" with GHF and the placement of Israel in the context of Russia and Iran are forms of guilt by association that negatively colour the image of Israel without substantive justification.



7. TIMING

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

Finding 1:

Position: 00:00:20 (beginning — teaser)

Content: "The EU sees small improvements in the supply of emergency aid to Gaza... and so punitive measures against Israel remain in the drawer for now."

Timing effect

The teaser frames the EU decision as a consequence of "small improvements" — a minimising formulation that negatively colours the decision from the outset, before the minister has given his explanation.

Finding 2:

Position: 00:12:39 (end of Gaza segment)

Content: "Which says this will go down in the history books as one of the most shameful moments of the EU."

Timing effect

The Gaza segment closes with the most extreme criticism (Amnesty International), making this the last impression the viewer takes away. No rebuttal or nuance follows.

Finding 3:

Position: 00:07:04 (just before the end of the interview with Veldkamp)

Content: "Meanwhile, dozens of people are dying every day in Gaza and there is hunger. Do you find it acceptable to take that much time?"

Timing effect

The question is asked at a moment when the minister has already given his answer about the monitoring mechanism; the emotionally charged question serves as a closing remark that places the minister in a morally defensive position.

Summary: The teaser, the closing with the Amnesty quote and the emotionally charged closing question to Veldkamp are strategically placed to reinforce the negative framing of the EU decision.



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: 00:07:04

Triggering event: Minister Veldkamp explains that the monitoring mechanism takes two weeks and that the next Council of Ministers is at the end of August.

Reaction: "Meanwhile, dozens of people are dying every day in Gaza and there is hunger. Do you find it acceptable to take that much time?"

Comparison

There is no comparable moment in the broadcast where the presenter asks a similarly morally charged question about other humanitarian crises (e.g. Sudan, Yemen, Myanmar) or about the Hamas hostages.

Asymmetry: The question is directed exclusively at EU/Dutch passivity regarding Gaza; comparable humanitarian urgency elsewhere in the world does not lead to an analogous line of questioning.

Degree of indignation: 3/5

Selectivity: 3/5

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 00:12:26

Triggering event: Correspondent Habiballah describes the disappointment over the EU deal.

Reaction: "that is not exactly a signal that the EU values the human rights of Palestinians."

Comparison

There is no moment in the broadcast where a correspondent expresses a comparable value judgement about the human rights situation of other groups (e.g. Israeli hostages, Ukrainian civilians).

Asymmetry: The value judgement is directed exclusively at the EU's attitude towards Palestinians; no analogous statement about other groups.

Degree of indignation: 3/5

Selectivity: 4/5

Summary: The selective indignation manifests itself in two forms: a morally charged question to the minister that is not asked in relation to other humanitarian crises, and an explicit value judgement by the correspondent directed exclusively at the situation of Palestinians. This pattern is structurally one-sided.



9. COMPLETENESS (Selective Omission — Overall Picture)

7/10

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Definition: How completely does the broadcast portray the subject?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: Entire Gaza segment

Missing perspective/fact: The context of the Hamas attack of 7 October 2023, the hostages and the Israeli security situation.

Relevance: Without this context, Israel's attitude towards aid delivery is incomprehensible and appears purely arbitrary or malicious.

Effect

The viewer receives a one-sided picture of Israel as an aggressor without cause or context.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 00:05:07

Missing perspective/fact: The positions of PVV and VVD on Israel sanctions, which as coalition partners co-determine Dutch foreign policy.

Relevance: Minister Veldkamp operates within a coalition agreement; his room for manoeuvre is partly determined by his coalition partners.

Effect

The viewer does not understand why the Netherlands does not go further, and the question "If you wanted to go further, you can do that as the Netherlands" (00:09:12) suggests that Veldkamp is personally responsible for the limited action, while the coalition dynamics remain out of view.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 00:11:00

Missing perspective/fact: The controversial status of UNRWA (allegations of staff involvement in Hamas, suspension of funding by the US, the Netherlands and other countries).

Relevance: UNRWA is cited as a neutral authoritative source, while the organisation itself is the subject of political and legal debate.

Effect

The viewer does not receive a complete picture of the reliability of the cited statistics.

Summary: The broadcast structurally lacks three crucial perspectives: the 7 October context, the coalition dynamics and the controversial status of UNRWA. This leads to a fundamentally incomplete picture of the Gaza crisis that does not meet the pluralism requirement of Media Act Art. 2.1.



Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. FRAMING (Setting the frame)

7/10

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Definition: How is the subject fundamentally framed?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 00:00:20

Quote	<i>"The EU sees small improvements in the supply of emergency aid to Gaza... and so punitive measures against Israel remain in the drawer for now."</i>
Manipulation	The word "small" minimises the reported progress; "in the drawer" is an informal, negatively charged metaphor that frames the decision as passivity or cowardice.
Why problematic	The viewer is conditioned from the outset to regard the EU decision as insufficient, before any substantive explanation has been given.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 00:08:07

Quote	<i>"That article covers much more than emergency aid. It covers human rights. That investigation that was conducted into it was commissioned by you, no less. And it states: Israel is not complying with human rights."</i>
Manipulation	The presenter frames the conversation as a confrontation in which the minister is held to account for a report commissioned "by him, no less" — the addition "no less" implies that the minister is ignoring his own findings.
Why problematic	This framing suggests hypocritical behaviour by the minister without the content of the report or the policy context being explained.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 00:03:36

Quote	<i>"Today in Brussels, the ministers are discussing, as they often do, punitive measures against countries such as Russia and Iran. But today it is also about an ally: Israel."</i>
Manipulation	The sentence implicitly places Israel in the category of countries deserving punitive measures (Russia, Iran), while the addition "ally" reinforces rather than neutralises the association through the contrast.
Why problematic	This framing normalises the comparison of Israel with Russia and Iran without substantive justification.



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Summary: The Gaza segment is consistently framed as a story of EU failure and Israeli violations, with the framing already set in the teaser and maintained throughout the segment. This is a structural framing choice that does not meet the neutrality requirement.



11. WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY

6/10

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

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 00:00:25

Quote	<i>"and so punitive measures against Israel remain in the drawer for now."</i>
Manipulation	"In the drawer" is an informal, negatively charged expression that suggests passivity and lack of decisiveness.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "the punitive measures will not be introduced for the time being" or "the measures remain available as an option."

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 00:03:37 / 00:10:03 / 00:11:42

Quote	<i>"the controversial Israeli-American organisation GHF"</i>
Manipulation	The adjective "controversial" is repeated three times as a fixed attribute of GHF, without the nature of the controversy being explained.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "the Israeli-American organisation GHF, which is criticised by UN organisations because of [specific reason]."

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 00:12:39

Quote	<i>"as one of the most shameful moments of the EU"</i>
Manipulation	The word "most shameful" is a superlative value judgement from Amnesty International that is cited without any nuance or rebuttal as the closing of the segment.
Why problematic	The quote is presented as an authoritative judgement, while it is an advocacy statement from a partisan organisation. A neutral alternative would be: "Amnesty International, which takes an outspoken pro-Palestinian position, calls this..."

Summary: The word choice in the Gaza segment is consistently negatively charged with regard to Israel and the EU decision, while neutral alternatives were available. This pattern is structural and not incidental.



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: 00:07:04

Triggering event: Minister Veldkamp explains the monitoring mechanism (biweekly reporting, next Council of Ministers at the end of August).

Quote (presenter)

"Meanwhile, dozens of people are dying every day in Gaza and there is hunger. Do you find it acceptable to take that much time?"

Comparison

There is no comparable moment where the presenter asks a morally charged question of a guest about another humanitarian crisis or about the Hamas hostages.

Asymmetry: The question is directed exclusively at EU/Dutch passivity; no analogous moral pressure on other topics.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 00:09:12

Triggering event: Veldkamp explains why he opts for EU cooperation over unilateral action.

Quote (presenter)

"If you wanted to go further, you can do that as the Netherlands. If you really wanted to."

Comparison

The repetition "If you really wanted to" implies doubt about the minister's sincerity — an intervention not applied to other guests in the broadcast.

Asymmetry: The presenter suggests that the minister is not sincere in his motivation; this is an asymmetric intervention not applied to other guests.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 00:08:30

Triggering event: Veldkamp gives an answer about the humanitarian blockade as a priority.

Quote (presenter)

"I have not heard you say that today."

Comparison

The presenter confronts the minister with an alleged omission in his answer; this is an assertive intervention not applied to other guests.

Asymmetry: The intervention suggests that the minister is deliberately avoiding topics, without this being substantiated.



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Summary: The moderation behaviour towards Minister Veldkamp is consistently assertive and morally charged, with repeated suggestions of insincerity or insufficient decisiveness. This pattern is asymmetric compared to the treatment of other guests in the broadcast.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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Definition: Different hard/soft questions to different persons.

Asymmetry 1:

To Minister Veldkamp, 00:07:04: "Meanwhile, dozens of people are dying every day in Gaza and there is hunger. Do you find it acceptable to take that much time?" — hard, morally charged

To Steven Pattheeuws (PwC), 00:22:04: "Are you worried about the long-term future of ASML and therefore all those suppliers?" — soft, open

Comparison

The question to Veldkamp places him in a morally defensive position; the question to Pattheeuws is inviting and non-confrontational. This difference is not justified by the difference in subject matter.

Asymmetry 2:

To Minister Veldkamp, 00:09:12: "If you wanted to go further, you can do that as the Netherlands. If you really wanted to." — hard, implies insincerity

To correspondent Habiballah, 00:11:57: "Does that lead to great disappointment?" — soft, inviting criticism

Comparison

The question to Veldkamp challenges his sincerity; the question to Habiballah invites her to express criticism without any counter-question or nuance.

Summary: The questions to Minister Veldkamp are consistently harder and more morally layered than the questions to other guests. Correspondent Habiballah is invited to express criticism without any follow-up questioning or nuance, which reinforces the asymmetry.



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

Definition: Artificial balance despite factual imbalance.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 00:01:41

Construction: "You can see that European member states — both small and larger ones — do not all agree on such measures."

Analysis	The mention that "both small and larger member states" disagree suggests a balanced distribution of positions within the EU. In reality the distribution is complex and asymmetric (a small minority wants sanctions, a majority does not), but this is not elaborated upon.
Effect	The viewer receives a vague picture of EU division without understanding which member states hold which position and why.

Summary: The false balance in this broadcast is limited; the main problem is not artificial balance but structural one-sidedness. The mention of EU division without substantive elaboration is a mild form of false balance.



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 set: The EU decision not to impose sanctions is a failure that requires accountability.

Timestamp: 00:00:20 — Evidence: "and so punitive measures against Israel remain in the drawer for now."

Alternative agenda: The decision can also be framed as a deliberate strategic choice to maintain diplomatic pressure through the threat of sanctions, or as a result of the complex EU decision-making procedure.

Finding 2:

Agenda element set: The humanitarian situation in Gaza is the result of Israeli action and EU passivity.

Timestamp: 00:10:54 — Evidence: "Palestinians in Gaza are suffering increasing hunger."

Alternative agenda: The role of Hamas in obstructing aid distribution (looting, 00:06:21 is mentioned in passing by Veldkamp but not elaborated upon), the hostage situation and the security context are entirely absent from the agenda.

Finding 3:

Agenda element set: The ASML dependence of suppliers is a problem requiring government intervention.

Timestamp: 00:22:44 — Evidence: "It is never good for a region to be dependent on one company."

Alternative agenda: The economic benefits of specialisation and clustering (the "Brainport" model) are not presented as a legitimate alternative vision; the agenda is entirely determined by the risk frame.

Summary: The agenda-setting in the Gaza segment is structurally one-sided: the EU decision is presented as a failure, the humanitarian crisis as a consequence of Israeli action, and alternative frames (diplomatic strategy, Hamas role, security context) do not make it onto the agenda.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Overview of Individual Scores

No.	Criterion	Type	Score	Main finding (1 sentence)
1	Choice of experts	H	6	Three experts with structural conflicts of interest are presented as neutral sources
2	Source selection	H	6	UNRWA and Amnesty International are cited without mention of their advocacy mandate or controversial status
3	Time allocation	H	5	Minister Veldkamp is the only political voice; no counterbalance from other political or diplomatic perspectives
4	Omission	H	7	The 7 October context, coalition positions and controversial status of UNRWA are structurally absent
5	Numerical manipulation	H	4	Casualty figures and truck numbers are presented without adequate contextualisation
6	Guilt by association	H	3	Israel is implicitly associated with Russia and Iran; GHF is repeatedly called "controversial"
7	Timing	H	4	Teaser and closing with Amnesty quote reinforce the negative framing of the EU decision
8	Selective indignation	H	6	Morally charged questions and value judgements are directed exclusively at the EU/Israel, not at other humanitarian crises
9	Completeness	H	7	Five of the ten relevant perspectives are entirely absent
10	Framing	S	7	The Gaza segment is consistently framed as EU failure and Israeli violations
11	Word choice	S	6	Negatively charged word choice ("in the drawer", "controversial", "most shameful") is structural and not incidental
12	Moderation behaviour	S	6	Asymmetric moderation behaviour: Veldkamp is morally challenged, other guests are invited
13	Question asymmetry	S	6	Hard, morally charged questions to Veldkamp; soft, inviting questions to other guests
14	False balance	S	3	Limited false balance; the main problem is structural one-sidedness
15	Agenda-setting	S	7	The EU decision is presented as a failure; alternative frames do not make it onto the agenda

Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (average criteria 1-9): 5.3 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (average criteria 10-15): 5.8 / 10
- TOTAL SCORE (average all 15 criteria): 5.5 / 10



Dominant Techniques

- 1. Omission / Selective Omission (Score 7):** The structural absence of the 7 October context, the coalition positions of PVV and VVD, and the controversial status of UNRWA leads to a fundamentally incomplete picture of the Gaza crisis. This is the most impactful technique in the broadcast, because it systematically withholds from the viewer information that is necessary for a balanced assessment.
- 2. Framing (Score 7):** The Gaza segment is framed from beginning to end as a story of EU failure and Israeli violations, with the framing already set in the teaser ("in the drawer") and closed with the most extreme judgement (Amnesty: "most shameful moment"). This frame is never challenged or nuanced.
- 3. Agenda-Setting (Score 7):** The broadcast determines what is taken for granted: the EU decision is a failure, the humanitarian crisis is the result of Israeli action, and the ASML dependence is a problem. Alternative frames — diplomatic strategy, Hamas role, economic benefits of specialisation — do not make it onto the agenda.

Core Messages of the Broadcast

MESSAGE 1 (SUBSTANTIVE): "The EU has failed by not imposing sanctions on Israel, despite proven human rights violations."

Technique: Framing + Agenda-Setting + Word Choice — Evidence: 00:00:20, 00:12:39

MESSAGE 2 (PERSONAL): "Minister Veldkamp actually wants to go further but does not dare or cannot, and is thereby co-responsible for the continuation of humanitarian suffering."

Technique: Moderation Behaviour + Question Asymmetry — Evidence: 00:07:04, 00:09:12

MESSAGE 3 (SOCIETAL): "The Eindhoven region is dangerously dependent on one company and the government must intervene."

Technique: Framing + Agenda-Setting — Evidence: 00:22:44, 00:23:23

Reasoning: The broadcast scores 5.5/10 based on 15 criteria, which falls in the category "clear one-sidedness." The one-sidedness is concentrated in the Gaza segment, where structural omission (7/10), framing (7/10) and agenda-setting (7/10) converge in a consistent pattern that presents the EU decision as a failure and Israel as a violator. The ASML segment is substantively more neutral (averaging approx. 3-4/10 on the relevant criteria), which moderates the total score. The one-sidedness in the Gaza segment is, however, structural and not incidental, which creates a potential conflict with the pluralism requirement of Media Act Art. 2.1.

CONCLUSION

The Nieuwsuur broadcast of 15 July 2025 displays in the Gaza segment a structural pattern of one-sided reporting that manifests simultaneously across multiple criteria: the 7 October context and the hostage situation are entirely absent, the coalition positions of PVV and VVD are not mentioned, UNRWA is cited without mention of its controversial status, and the moderation behaviour is asymmetric to the detriment of Minister Veldkamp. The word choice ("in the drawer", "controversial", "most shameful moment") and the timing (teaser + Amnesty closing) reinforce the negative framing of the EU decision. The ASML segment is substantively more neutral but also lacks relevant perspectives (trade unions, independent economists, central government). As a whole, the broadcast does not fully comply with the pluralism requirement of Media Act Art. 2.1, which requires balanced and independent reporting. The one-sidedness is not so serious that it can be qualified as "systematic bias," but it is sufficiently structural to be characterised as "clear one-sidedness" that warrants further attention from the editorial team and the supervisory authority.



OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual scores — All 15 criteria

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

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

5.3/10

Considerable imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

5.8/10

Considerable imbalance

TOTAL SCORE

5.6/10

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 identified.
1–2	Weak finding	Minor deviation without material impairment of balance.
3–4	Minor to moderate finding	Recognisable tendency; minor to moderate impact.
5	Moderate finding with impact	Relevant imbalance that affects the opinion-forming potential of the audience.
6	Considerable finding (threshold)	Scores from 6 onwards are classified as 'considerable findings'.
7	Considerable finding	Clear, well-documented imbalance with clear impact.
8–9	Serious finding	Pronounced imbalance; multiple documented individual findings in this criterion.
10	Maximum severity	Systematic, ongoing imbalance in this criterion.

Aggregated deviation index — Interpretation ranges

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

Party-political bias (-5 to +5)

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



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

Assessment under 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 — Pluralism

Factual description: The Gaza segment presents exclusively perspectives that are critical of Israel and the EU decision, without any representation of the Israeli position, the pro-Israel EU member states or the coalition positions of PVV and VVD.

Evidence: Entire Gaza segment (00:00:20 – 00:12:44) — not a single pro-Israel or coalition position is represented.

Assessment: The absence of several relevant perspectives in a segment on a politically sensitive subject is contrary to the pluralism requirement. Media Act Art. 2.1 does not require every perspective to be addressed in every broadcast, but the structural absence of the Israeli position and the coalition positions in a broadcast that explicitly deals with this subject exceeds the editorial margin.

Violation 2:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 — Balance

Factual description: Correspondent Nasrah Habiballah expresses an explicit value judgement ("that is not exactly a signal that the EU values the human rights of Palestinians") that is not labelled as an opinion but is presented as journalistic analysis.

Evidence: 00:12:26 — "that is not exactly a signal that the EU values the human rights of Palestinians."

Assessment: The expression of a value judgement by an editorial staff member of the public broadcaster, without it being labelled as an opinion or accompanied by a counter-perspective, is contrary to the balance requirement of Media Act Art. 2.1.

Violation 3:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 — Independence

Factual description: Amnesty International is cited as an authoritative closing of the Gaza segment ("one of the most shameful moments of the EU") without mention of the organisation's advocacy mandate or a rebuttal.

Evidence: 00:12:39 — "Which says this will go down in the history books as one of the most shameful moments of the EU."

Assessment: Citing an advocacy organisation as an authoritative closing of a news segment, without contextualising its partisan mandate, undermines the independence of reporting as required by Media Act Art. 2.1.

Overall Assessment Media Act Art. 2.1

The Nieuwsuur broadcast of 15 July 2025 does not fully comply in the Gaza segment with the requirements of Media Act Art. 2.1 on the three dimensions of pluralism, balance and independence. The structural absence of the Israeli position and the coalition positions, the value judgement of the correspondent and the uncontextualised citation of Amnesty International together form a pattern that exceeds editorial neutrality. The ASML segment broadly meets the legal requirements, although relevant perspectives are also absent there. The violations are not of such severity that they can be qualified as deliberate manipulation, but they are sufficiently structural to be characterised as a shortcoming in the editorial implementation of the statutory pluralism obligation. A formal complaint to the Media Authority (Commissariaat voor de Media) on the basis of Media Act Art. 2.1 could be admissible on the basis of the identified findings.



CHAPTER 6 — Source Depth Check

1. UNRWA (UN relief organisation for Palestinian refugees)

1. FUNDING: Funded by UN member states through voluntary contributions; the US, the Netherlands, Germany and other countries temporarily suspended funding following allegations of staff involvement in the Hamas attack of 7 October 2023. Structural dependence on the political goodwill of donors.

2. MANDATE: UNRWA has a specific mandate for Palestinian refugees; this mandate is not compatible with neutral assessment of the broader political context of the Gaza conflict.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: UNRWA has an institutional interest in emphasising humanitarian need in order to maintain funding and political support; the organisation itself is the subject of political and legal debate.

4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:

D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Institutional interest in humanitarian need framing

D2 Personal risk: 0 — Organisational, not personal

D3 Competence: +2 — Direct access to humanitarian data on the ground

D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Consistent in humanitarian reporting

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

D6 Source level: +1 — Primary data (own fieldwork)

TOTAL: +3 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

5. COUNTERVOICE: An independent humanitarian organisation (e.g. WFP, MSF) or an Israeli source on aid delivery is absent. The controversial status of UNRWA is not mentioned.

2. Amnesty International

1. FUNDING: Funded by donors and membership fees; also receives grants from governments and foundations. No direct state funding, but dependent on public support for its advocacy agenda.

2. MANDATE: Amnesty International has an outspoken human rights advocacy mandate; this mandate is structurally incompatible with neutral assessment of political decision-making.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: Amnesty has an institutional interest in framing government decisions as human rights violations; this is the core of its raison d'être and funding model.

4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:

D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Structural advocacy mandate

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Organisational risk when making statements about powerful states

D3 Competence: +1 — Expertise in human rights documentation

D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Consistent in criticism of Israel

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — "Most shameful moment" is a value judgement, not data

D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source (own research based on field reports)

TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

5. COUNTERVOICE: An organisation with a different reading of the EU decision is entirely absent. The Amnesty quote is presented as the closing of the segment without any rebuttal.

3. PwC (consultancy, Steven Pattheuws)

1. FUNDING: PwC is a commercial consultancy; funded by clients in the private sector. Possible clients in the ASML supply chain.

2. MANDATE: Commercial advisory mandate; not compatible with fully neutral assessment of sector risks.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: PwC has an interest in emphasising risks and complexity, as this generates advisory mandates. The unidentified "advisory report" cited (00:20:30) may be a PwC report.

4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Commercial interest in risk framing

D2 Personal risk: 0 — No personal risk

D3 Competence: +2 — Sector specialist with access to company data

D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 — Unknown



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D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Predominantly data-driven
 D6 Source level: +1 — Own research report

TOTAL: +3 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

5. COUNTERVOICE: An independent economist or a representative of the Eindhoven region with a different reading is absent.

IMPORTANT NOTE: "Recognised" or "reputable" are not substantive qualifications. They are social attributions that must themselves be examined. None of the three sources cited in this broadcast is entirely free of structural conflicts of interest. This does not mean that their statements are incorrect, but it does mean that they may not be presented as neutral authoritative sources without contextualising their mandate and interests.

Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
UNRWA (UN relief organisation for Palestinian refugees)	-2	0	+2	+1	+1	+1	+3	YELLOW
Amnesty International	-2	+1	+1	+1	-1	0	0	YELLOW
PwC (consultancy, Steven Pattheeuws)	-1	0	+2	0	+1	+1	+3	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 under 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 selection, news environment, political controversiality or format logic.
No judgement on intent	The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means that a considerable imbalance has been identified — 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 para. 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. **Pluralism:** Pluriform reporting
3. **Balance:** Balanced information of high journalistic quality
4. **Social diversity:** Reflection of Dutch society

Supervisory authority

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

Complaints procedure

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



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC SOURCES

Literature

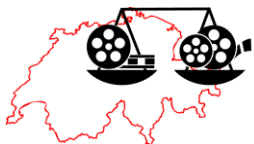
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Association suisse pour une information équilibrée
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You think you see the world. In reality you see the frame that someone has placed around it. Framing is the oldest and most elegant manipulation 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 go along with it. 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 no longer let themselves be so easily forced into a frame that someone else has chosen.

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

Framing with style. Because the frame changes everything.