



NPO DETAILED ANALYSIS

2025-09-05_AT_300017930

Broadcast: NPO broadcast | 2025-09-05 | Analysed on: 2026-05-22 19:30

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

TOTAL SCORE

4.6/10

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 (took office July 2024) is an extra-parliamentary cabinet consisting of 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
GL-PvdA	2.4	25	Opposition (largest)	Climate, humane asylum, 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, entrepreneurship, strict asylum
BBB	7.5	7	Government	Agrarian-populist, farmer protection
SGP	7.8	3	Opposition	Reformed, traditionally conservative
PVV	9.2	37	Government (largest)	Anti-Islam, asylum stop, national sovereignty
FvD	9.5	3	Opposition	Far right, Baudet, sovereignty

The coalition is under pressure due to internal disagreements over asylum policy, with NSC and VVD regularly clashing with the PVV agenda. The energy transition and nitrogen issue divide the coalition internally, particularly between BBB and VVD. The relationship between the rule of law and decisive governance is a structural line of tension, partly due to the Act on Admission and Return of Asylum Seekers. Internationally, the position of the Netherlands with regard to the EU and geopolitical conflicts (Ukraine, Congo) is playing an increasing role in the domestic debate.

The Dutch public broadcaster operates under the Media Act 2008, whereby Article 2.1 requires pluriform, balanced and independent reporting across the total output. The NPO system is fragmented: broadcasting associations such as AVROTROS (responsible for EenVandaag) have their own editorial responsibility within the NPO's frameworks. PVV leader Wilders 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
VVD	0	Not present in broadcast — party position not represented
PVV	0	Not present in broadcast — party position not represented
GL-PvdA	0	Not present in broadcast — party position not represented
NSC	0	Not present in broadcast — party position not represented
D66	0	Not present in broadcast — party position not represented
BBB	0	Not present in broadcast — party position not represented
CDA	0	Not present in broadcast — party position not represented
SP	0	Not present in broadcast — party position not represented

Note: This EenVandaag broadcast covers three social topics (treats at school, alcohol and drug testing in the workplace, Roblox safety) and one geopolitical topic (UCI Road World Championships in Rwanda). None of the persons interviewed represents a political party. State Secretary Nobel (Social Affairs) is briefly mentioned (00:27:27) but not interviewed. Party-political positions are not explicitly represented.

Summary Party Bias

- Most accurate representation: Not applicable (no parties present)
- Strongest distortion: Not applicable
- Average deviation from 0: 0.0
- Conclusion: The broadcast contains no direct party-political representation. No party is discussed or quoted by name. The absence of political context on socially sensitive topics (labour law, privacy legislation, geopolitics) is in itself an editorial choice that is analysed further below in Step 3.

Left-Right Overall Tendency

TENDENCY SCORE: +0.8

CLASSIFICATION: Slightly left-favouring

Reasoning: The broadcast does not address explicit party-political themes, but the framing of the three main topics shows a slight progressive tendency. In the Rwanda segment, the EU minerals deal is approached critically from a human rights perspective, which aligns with GL-PvdA and D66 positions. In the drugs and alcohol testing segment, FNV trade unionist Leo Hartveld receives substantial speaking time to articulate privacy objections, while the employer side also gets a turn but is more frequently challenged. The tone is predominantly socially critical without integrating explicitly right-conservative perspectives.



CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Broadcast details

- Title: EenVandaag
- Date: 05.09.2025
- Length (estimated from transcript):
- Presenter/Reporter: Not named in transcript; Whitney (reporter Roblox segment)
- Persons interviewed:

Person	Function	Party/Organisation	Political Spectrum
School principal (name unknown)	Principal of primary school Houten	School (neutral)	Neutral
Marcel van Herpen	Educationalist	Unknown	Neutral
Karin Frikee	Canton court judge Rotterdam	Rotterdam District Court	Neutral/institutional
Leo Hartveld	Trade unionist	FNV	Left/progressive
Marcel Heijnen	Owner of Alcohol Security	Private company	Neutral/commercial
Sif director (name unknown)	Director of Sif (wind turbine manufacturer)	Private company	Neutral/commercial
Whitney (reporter)	Journalist EenVandaag	AVROTROS/NPO	Neutral
Police spokesperson (name unknown)	Police	Government	Institutional
Congo researcher (name unknown)	Researcher/expert Congo	Unknown	Critical of Rwanda/EU
Pierre (anonymous)	Rwandan refugee	Anonymous	Critical of Rwanda
KNWU director (name unknown)	Director KNWU	KNWU	Institutional/sport
State Secretary Nobel	State Secretary for Social Affairs	Caretaker cabinet	Institutional (mentioned only, not interviewed)

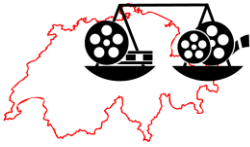
Main theme

The broadcast covers four social topics: (1) the ban on treats at primary schools, (2) the legal and ethical limits of alcohol and drug testing in the workplace, (3) the safety risks of the online gaming platform Roblox for children, and (4) the ethical question of whether Dutch cyclists may participate in the World Championships in Rwanda given the human rights situation in eastern Congo.



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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: Karin Frikee — Canton court judge Rotterdam

Timestamp: 06:56

Statement

***"My appeal to the legislator is genuinely this: make it possible for employers to test employees in roles with safety risks."**

Framing

Frikee is presented as a judge who wants to change the law. She does not speak as a neutral applier of the law but as an advocate for legislative change — a role that falls outside her judicial mandate.

Missing counter-voice: A privacy law jurist or GDPR specialist who could have systematically substantiated the fundamental rights objections to mandatory testing.

Source depth check:

(a) FUNDING: Central government (Rotterdam District Court). No commercial interest. Institutional interest in enforcement capacity.

(b) MANDATE: Judges are appointed to apply the law, not to advocate for legislation. Her appeal to the legislator exceeds the judicial mandate and is therefore not neutral.

D1 Conflict of interest: +1 — No direct financial interest, but institutional interest in expanding enforcement powers

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Judge with permanent appointment, limited personal risk

D3 Competence: +2 — Legal expert, relevant to labour law

D4 Opinion consistency: 0 — No previous statements available

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Predominantly factual, with some normative weight

D6 Source level: +1 — Primary source (own judicial experience)

• TOTAL: +6 → SOURCE LIGHT: GREEN

(c) COMPETENCE: her legal position is used to legitimise a political recommendation.

Expert 2: Leo Hartveld — Trade unionist FNV

Timestamp: 07:56

Statement

***"A mandatory alcohol or drug test is an intrusion into privacy and an employer should keep well away from that."**

Framing

Hartveld represents the FNV, the largest trade union in the Netherlands. He speaks from a clear institutional interest (employee protection) but is not qualified as such as a partisan voice.

Missing counter-voice: An employers' organisation (VNO-NCW or MKB-Nederland) that could have systematically represented the employer side.

Source depth check:



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(a) **FUNDING:** FNV — funded by membership fees from employees. Structural interest in expanding employee protection.

(b) **MANDATE:** FNV's mandate is to represent employees' interests. Not neutral on labour law issues.

- D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Clear institutional interest in employee protection
- D2 Personal risk: 0 — Trade union representative, limited personal risk
- D3 Competence: +1 — Relevant to labour law, but not a legal expert
- D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — FNV position is consistent with historical positions
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Mix of principled arguments and practical considerations
- D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source (institutional position)

• TOTAL: +1 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

(c) **COMPETENCE:** Hartveld is presented as a "trade unionist" without explicit mention that the FNV is a partisan stakeholder in the labour law debate. This is a mild form of framing by omission.

Expert 3: Congo researcher (anonymous)

Timestamp: 16:38–20:02

Statement	**No, that doesn't actually go too far. That is what is happening.** (on EU complicity in mineral plunder)
Framing	The researcher is not introduced by name or institutional affiliation. His/her expertise, funding and possible conflicts of interest are unknown.

Missing counter-voice: An EU spokesperson or Rwanda expert with a more nuanced picture of the minerals deal.

Source depth check:

(a) **FUNDING:** Unknown — no institutional affiliation mentioned. This is a fundamental problem for source assessment.

(b) **MANDATE:** Unknown.

- D1 Conflict of interest: 0 — Unknown
- D2 Personal risk: 0 — Unknown
- D3 Competence: +1 — Speaks knowledgeably about Congo/Rwanda, but not verified
- D4 Opinion consistency: 0 — Unknown
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — Combines factual claims with normative judgements without citing sources
- D6 Source level: -1 — No primary sources cited in the segment

• TOTAL: -1 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

(c) **COMPETENCE:** The anonymous presentation of an expert making far-reaching claims ("the EU is actively complicit in mineral plunder") without institutional embedding or source citation is journalistically problematic.

Missing expert groups:

- GDPR/privacy law jurist (independent of government and employers)
- Rwandan academic or human rights expert with knowledge of both sides
- Child psychologist or online safety expert for the Roblox segment

Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Karin Frikee — Canton court judge Rotterdam	+1	+1	+2	0	+1	+1	+6	GREEN
Leo Hartveld — Trade unionist FNV	-1	0	+1	+1	0	0	+1	YELLOW
Congo researcher (anonymous)	0	0	+1	0	-1	-1	-1	YELLOW



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Summary (matrix result):

- Karin Frikee: GREEN (+6) — Competent but exceeding judicial mandate
- Leo Hartveld: YELLOW (+1) — Partisan source not qualified as such
- Congo researcher: YELLOW (-1) — Anonymous, no institutional embedding, far-reaching claims



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: Dutch Data Protection Authority

Timestamp: 10:06

Statement

The Dutch Data Protection Authority states that mandatory tests are only permitted in aviation, on the railways and in inland waterway transport.

- (a) **Funding and management:** Central government — independent supervisory authority, but funded by the state.
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** The AP has an institutional interest in enforcing the GDPR. Its position is consistent with its mandate but not neutral in the political debate on legislative change.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** An employers' organisation or comparative legal study demonstrating that other EU countries allow broader testing options.

Source 2: State Secretary Nobel (caretaker)

Timestamp: 12:27

Statement

She concludes that the law should not change: alcohol and drug tests remain prohibited.

- (a) **Funding:** Central government.
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** Caretaker state secretary — limited political legitimacy for policy changes. Her conclusion is summarised in one sentence without explanation or interview.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** The research report itself is not cited or summarised; the methodology is unknown.

Source 3: Louisiana lawsuit against Roblox

Timestamp: 13:35

Statement

The state of Louisiana sued Roblox last month because according to them it has become 'the perfect place for paedophiles'.

- (a) **Funding:** Government lawsuit — politically motivated (Louisiana is a conservative state with an active tech regulation policy).
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** A lawsuit is a legal claim, not an established fact. The formulation "the perfect place for paedophiles" is a quote from an indictment, not an established fact.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** Roblox's response to the indictment; independent research into the platform's safety measures.

Rumour check (penalty points):

Rumour 1:

Timestamp: 05:35–05:44

Claim: "I know that when we started with this in October 2023, we had quite a number of people who tested positive."

Word marking: "quite a number" — vague, no exact figures



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Primary source present: No — no report or official document cited — penalty point (+1)

Rumour 2:

Timestamp: 19:27–19:30

Claim: "Rwanda exports far more minerals than it could mine itself."

Word marking: No explicit marking, but the claim is not substantiated with a primary source (UN report, trade statistics)

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

Summary: The source selection is predominantly institutional (government, court, trade union) with limited diversity. Two rumour points without primary source citation increase the score. The anonymous Congo expert and the absence of a Roblox response are the biggest gaps.



3. TIME ALLOCATION

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Definition: Distribution of speaking time between different positions.

Estimated speaking time:

- School principal Houten: approx. 2 min. (8%)
- Educationalist Marcel van Herpen: approx. 1 min. (4%)
- Sif director (pro-testing): approx. 3 min. (12%)
- Canton court judge Frikee (pro-legislative change): approx. 1.5 min. (6%)
- Marcel Heijnen / Alcohol Security (pro-testing): approx. 2 min. (8%)
- Leo Hartveld / FNV (contra-testing): approx. 2 min. (8%)
- Congo researcher (critical of Rwanda/EU): approx. 3 min. (12%)
- Pierre (anonymous, critical of Rwanda): approx. 0.5 min. (2%)
- KNWU director: approx. 2 min. (8%)
- Police (Roblox): approx. 0.5 min. (2%)
- Presenter/reporter: approx. 7 min. (28%)
- Other (images, music, transitions): approx. 1 min. (4%)

Summary: The time allocation is reasonably balanced for the drug testing debate (pro and contra receive comparable time). The Rwanda segment, however, is strongly asymmetrical: critical voices (researcher, Pierre) together receive approx. 3.5 minutes, while the official Rwandan perspective is entirely absent. The KNWU director receives 2 minutes to defend himself, but faces an overwhelmingly critically framed segment.



4. OMISSION (Selective Omission)

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

Omission 1:

Context

Official Rwandan position on M23 accusations is entirely absent.

Relevant at: 16:38–22:25 (entire Rwanda segment)

Effect

The viewer receives an exclusively critical picture of Rwanda without the right of reply. This is a violation of the journalistic principle of the right of reply and creates a one-sided picture of a complex geopolitical conflict.

Omission 2:

Context

The research report by State Secretary Nobel on drug testing is not discussed substantively.

Relevant at: 12:27–12:33

Effect

The conclusion "the law should not change" is presented without substantiation, meaning the viewer cannot assess on what grounds this conclusion is based. This disadvantages the position of the state secretary.

Omission 3:

Context

Roblox does not respond directly to the accusations; the measures are summarised by the reporter.

Relevant at: 15:40–15:57

Effect

The viewer hears exclusively critical voices about Roblox. The platform's own safety measures are summarised by a journalist, not by the company itself, giving the impression that Roblox takes no responsibility.

Summary: All three omissions concern the absence of the right of reply for criticised parties (Rwanda, state secretary, Roblox). This is a structural pattern that undermines the credibility of the reporting and may be in conflict with the journalistic code of conduct.

Missing voices

- Rwandan government spokesperson: Could have clarified the official Rwandan position on the M23 accusations and provided the right of reply.
- Congolese victims' organisation: Could have articulated the human impact of the conflict directly rather than through a researcher.
- Employee who has been tested or refused: Could have made the employee perspective on drug testing concrete and personal.



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- Privacy law jurist (independent): Could have analysed the GDPR implications of mandatory drug testing more thoroughly than the canton court judge.
- Roblox spokesperson: Could have refuted or nuanced the accusations and explained the company's own safety measures.
- Parent who is against the treat ban: Could have concretely represented the parental perspective rather than being referred to via social media.
- EU spokesperson on the Rwanda minerals deal: Could have clarified the official EU position on the controversial minerals deal.
- Sports ethicist or academic: Could have provided an independent normative framework for the question of whether participation in the World Championships in Rwanda is ethically justifiable.



5. NUMERICAL MANIPULATION

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

Definition: Selective or misleading use of statistics.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 06:02–06:09

Figure: "Well over 18 percent the first time we come are under the influence of alcohol and drugs."

Dimensions: (a) Absolute: not mentioned (b) Share: 18% — shown (c) Trend: not mentioned

Missing context

This concerns the first measurement at a specific company (Alcohol Security), not a representative sample of the Dutch construction sector. The selection bias (companies that already suspect problems engage Alcohol Security) is not mentioned.

Effect

The viewer gets the impression that 18% of the construction sector works under the influence, whereas it concerns a selective sample.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 07:08–07:16

Figure: "Approximately 20 to 25% of workplace accidents are caused under the influence of alcohol."

Dimensions: (a) Absolute: not mentioned (b) Share: 20-25% — shown (c) Trend: not mentioned

Missing context

No source cited. Canton court judge Frikee mentions this figure without referring to a study or report. It is unclear whether this is a Dutch or international statistic, and whether it concerns proven causality or correlation.

Effect

The figure is presented as an established fact in support of the argument for legislative change, while the substantiation is absent.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 12:58–13:02

Figure: "An estimated approximately two million [Dutch children on Roblox]."

Dimensions: (a) Absolute: 2 million — shown (b) Share: not mentioned (c) Trend: not mentioned

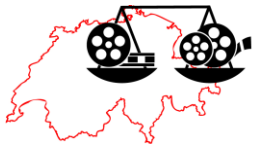
Missing context

"An estimated" suggests uncertainty, but the source of the estimate is not mentioned. The share of 2 million relative to the total number of Dutch children (approx. 3.5 million in the age group 6-18) would contextualise the scale.

Effect

The absolute figure reinforces the urgency of the story without the viewer being able to assess the proportionality.

Summary: Three figures are used as argumentative evidence without adequate source citation or contextualisation. In particular, the 20-25% figure from canton court judge Frikee and the 18% figure from Alcohol Security are problematic due to selection bias and missing sources.



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6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

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Definition: Discrediting through association with negative groups or ideas.

Association 1:

Timestamp: 17:42–17:50

Quote

That is what is called sportswashing — associating oneself with sporting events with the intention of projecting a certain image, of course often a positive image.

Technique: The concept of "sportswashing" is introduced as an established fact, after which the participation of Dutch cyclists is implicitly associated with legitimising a murderous regime.

Effect

The KNWU and Dutch cyclists are indirectly associated with complicity in war crimes, without this connection being explicitly substantiated.

Association 2:

Timestamp: 21:29–21:35

Quote

Rwanda sponsors European football clubs such as Arsenal and Paris Saint-Germain with millions.

Technique: Arsenal and PSG are associated with Rwanda's sportswashing strategy. This implies that all European sports organisations cooperating with Rwanda are complicit in the regime.

Effect

The chain of association Rwanda → sports sponsorship → European clubs → KNWU/cyclists creates a moral equivalence that is not explicitly substantiated.

Chain of association: Rwanda (regime) → sportswashing → Arsenal/PSG → KNWU → Dutch cyclists → implicit legitimisation of war crimes

Summary: The Rwanda reportage makes use of an implicit chain of association that links Dutch sports organisations to the legitimisation of an authoritarian regime. The KNWU director is given speaking time to defend himself, but the framing of the segment is such that his rebuttal is presented as insufficient.



7. TIMING

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

Finding 1:

Position: 00:25–00:30 (beginning, teaser)

Content: "2.2 million Dutch children play online games on Roblox but that is not without risk, Whitney."

Timing effect

The teaser places the Roblox segment in an alarmist frame ("not without risk") before any context or nuance has been provided. This primes the viewer to watch the segment with concern.

Finding 2:

Position: 17:52–18:08 (middle of Rwanda segment)

Content: "People are literally going for a little bike ride while less than 50 to 100 km away people are being murdered and raped."

Timing effect

This emotionally charged statement is placed before the KNWU director speaks, meaning his rebuttal must be positioned in a morally laden context.

Finding 3:

Position: 23:39–23:46 (just before the end of the Rwanda segment)

Content: "At the same time we also see, 50 to 100 kilometres away, people are being raped and murdered en masse. Can you go cycling there?"

Timing effect

The presenter closes the segment with a rhetorical question that implicitly confirms the moral condemnation of participation, after the KNWU director has explained his position. This gives the last word to the critical framing.

Summary: The timing of emotionally charged statements — particularly in the Rwanda segment — is such that critical voices are amplified and the KNWU director's rebuttal is framed by moral condemnation. The teaser for the Roblox segment primes the viewer in an alarmist manner.



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: 08:29

Triggering event: Leo Hartveld (FNV) defends his principled position against mandatory drug testing on the basis of privacy arguments.

Reaction: "Where does your principled position lead? Who is helped by it?"

Comparison

The Sif director (pro-testing, acting illegally) is asked at 10:15: *"You choose to work here."* — no comparable challenging question about the illegality of his actions.

Asymmetry: The presenter challenges the FNV man with a rhetorical question that frames his position as impractical and irresponsible, while the Sif director who demonstrably breaks the law is not comparably challenged about the consequences of his illegal actions.

Degree of indignation: 2/5

Selectivity: 2/5

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 24:16–24:21

Triggering event: KNWU director uses the word "discomfort" to describe the situation in Congo.

Reaction: "But discomfort, sorry to interrupt, I find a stone in my shoe. We are talking about war crimes here."

Comparison

The Congo researcher makes far-reaching normative statements (EU is complicit in mineral plunder, Rwanda legitimises murder) without comparable challenge from the presenter.

Asymmetry: The presenter interrupts the KNWU director with emotional intensity over the use of too mild a word, but does not hold the researcher comparably accountable for his far-reaching claims without source citation.

Degree of indignation: 3/5

Selectivity: 2/5

Summary: There are two instances of selective indignation: the FNV man is challenged more forcefully than the law-breaking Sif director, and the KNWU director is interrupted over a word choice while the researcher is not comparably challenged. The asymmetry is present but not extreme.



9. COMPLETENESS (Selective Omission — Overall Picture)

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Definition: How completely does the broadcast portray the subject?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 16:38–22:25

Missing perspective/fact: Official Rwandan position on M23 accusations and minerals deal.

Relevance: The right of reply is a fundamental journalistic principle. Rwanda denies involvement in M23 and has an official position on the minerals deal.

Impact

The viewer receives a one-sided picture of Rwanda as uncontestedly guilty of war crimes, without being informed of the official Rwandan rebuttal or the complexity of the conflict.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 12:27–12:33

Missing perspective/fact: Content and methodology of State Secretary Nobel's research.

Relevance: The conclusion "the law should not change" is presented without any substantiation, while the research forms the basis for current policy.

Impact

The viewer cannot assess whether the state secretary's conclusion is well-founded, which harms democratic information provision.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 13:46–15:57

Missing perspective/fact: Official response from Roblox to the accusations of child abuse and the lawsuit in Louisiana.

Relevance: Roblox is the criticised party; the right of reply is journalistically mandatory.

Impact

The viewer hears exclusively critical voices, while Roblox's own safety measures are only summarised by the reporter without direct source citation.

Summary: The broadcast shows a structural pattern of missing right of reply for criticised parties. This is most pronounced in the Rwanda segment, but also visible in the Roblox and drug testing segments. This pattern undermines journalistic credibility and the pluriformity requirement under the Media Act.

The debate about treats at school touches on broader discussions about the role of schools as an educational institution versus the autonomy of parents. The drugs and alcohol testing debate is set in the context of increasing safety requirements in the workplace versus privacy protection (GDPR), with the legislator having maintained the privacy line until now. The Roblox issue is part of a growing social concern about online child safety and the responsibility of tech platforms. The Rwanda segment touches on the geopolitical discussion about sportswashing, the EU minerals deal and Western complicity in conflicts in Africa.

Relevant Perspectives for a Balanced Broadcast



- Legal perspective: what does the GDPR say exactly about mandatory drug testing, and what exceptions are there?
- Employee perspective: experiences of employees who have been tested or refused
- Employer perspective: liability risks in workplace accidents caused by intoxication
- Legislative perspective: what are the plans of the state secretary/legislator for revision?
- Pedagogical perspective: scientific evidence for or against treats as a social learning tool
- Parents' perspective: both supporters and opponents of the treat ban
- Roblox company perspective: official response from Roblox to the accusations
- Congolese civilian perspective: voice of Congolese victims themselves
- Official Rwandan perspective: response of the Rwandan government to the accusations
- Sports ethics perspective: academics or ethicists on the boundary between sport and politics

Check: Was each perspective addressed?

[A] ADDRESSED

Timestamp: 07:00–10:12 — Quote: "The Dutch Data Protection Authority states that mandatory tests are only permitted in aviation, on the railways and in inland waterway transport." — Assessment: The legal framework is mentioned but not analysed in depth; the GDPR basis is only superficially touched upon.

[B] INDICATED

Timestamp: 11:39 — Quote: "And if I then say, it's none of your business that I sometimes take a pill on Sunday evening." — Assessment: The employee perspective is indicated via the Sif director as a hypothetical argument, but no employees themselves are interviewed.

[C] ADDRESSED

Timestamp: 10:31–10:43 — Quote: "Suppose an accident happens here and the cause lies in the fact that someone was under the influence of alcohol and drugs. What then?" — Assessment: The employer's liability perspective is addressed via the Sif director.

[D] INDICATED

Timestamp: 12:27–12:33 — Quote: "Caretaker State Secretary Nobel of Social Affairs has commissioned research. She concludes that the law should not change." — Assessment: The legislative perspective is summarised in just one sentence without explanation or interview.

[E] ADDRESSED

Timestamp: 04:10–04:37 — Quote: "Giving treats as a phenomenon, as a custom, is very important." — Assessment: Educationalist Marcel van Herpen offers a scientifically substantiated perspective on the social function of giving treats.

[F] INDICATED

Timestamp: 02:55–03:00 — Quote: "On social media, parents are reacting critically." — Assessment: The parental perspective is indicated via social media and a brief reference, but parents are not directly interviewed as opponents of the ban.

[G] OMITTED

Timestamp: 15:40–15:50 — Quote: "On top of that, conversations between children and unknown adults will be prohibited and by the end of this year age verification will become mandatory." — Assessment: Roblox's measures are summarised by the reporter, but Roblox itself does not respond directly; an official statement from Roblox is absent.

[H] INDICATED

Timestamp: 17:44–18:01 — Quote: "People are literally going for a little bike ride while less than 50 to 100 km away people are being murdered and raped." — Assessment: The Congolese civilian perspective is indicated via the researcher, but Congolese victims themselves do not speak.

[I] OMITTED



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Timestamp: 16:55–17:02 — Quote: "Something very characteristic of the Kagame regime and the Rwandans is that they like to flatly deny things." — Assessment: The Rwandan government is given no speaking space; its perspective is conveyed exclusively through critical sources.

[J] INDICATED

Timestamp: 23:39–24:10 — Quote: "I recognise, so to speak, the situation in which sport and politics are close together." — Assessment: The KNWU director touches on the sports ethics question, but an independent sports ethicist or academic is absent.

Reasoning: Four of the ten perspectives are addressed, three are indicated and three are entirely absent. In particular, the absence of an official Roblox response, an official Rwandan position and direct employee voices in the drug testing debate constitute substantial gaps. The broadcast offers a recognisable journalistic framework but lacks the depth needed for a fully balanced picture.

Share of perspectives covered

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



Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. FRAMING (Setting the frame)

6/10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Definition: How is the subject fundamentally framed?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 13:02–13:14

Quote	<i>"But that colourful exterior has a serious dark side. Adults with bad intentions also find their way to the platform."*</i>
Manipulation	Roblox is framed as a platform with a deceptive façade ("colourful exterior") that conceals danger. This is a classic "wolf in sheep's clothing" frame.
Why problematic	The frame suggests that the danger is inherent to the platform, whereas it is also a matter of user behaviour and parental supervision. Alternative frames (Roblox as a valuable educational platform with manageable risks) are not offered.

Finding 2:

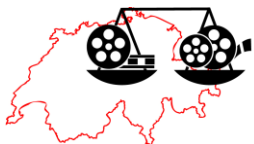
Timestamp: 17:35–17:42

Quote	<i>"Rwanda is the host country for the UCI Road World Championships and the whole world will see a beautiful and clean country where everything is in order. That is what is called sportswashing."*</i>
Manipulation	The frame "sportswashing" is presented as an established fact, not as an interpretation. The term has a strongly negative connotation and implies deliberate deception.
Why problematic	The frame excludes alternative interpretations (Rwanda as a legitimate host country that also has human rights problems; sport as an apolitical domain). The viewer is not invited to form their own judgement.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 00:49–00:55

Quote	<i>"According to, among others, the GGD, it is unhealthy and can lead to inequality between children. To the irritation of some parents. Is this nannying or not?"*</i>
Manipulation	The question "Is this nannying or not?" frames the debate as a choice between two extremes (nannying vs. justified policy), while a broad spectrum of nuances exists.
Why problematic	The frame "nannying" has a negative connotation that implicitly disqualifies the position of the schools and the GGD before the debate has begun.



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Summary: The broadcast makes use of three dominant frames: "dangerous platform with deceptive façade" (Roblox), "sportswashing as established fact" (Rwanda) and "nannyng vs. justified policy" (treats). These frames steer the viewer's interpretation in a particular direction without offering alternative frameworks.



11. WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY

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

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 16:25

Quote	<i>**"A country that has been guilty of massacres and rapes in eastern Congo for years."*</i>
Manipulation	"Has been guilty" implies proven legal guilt, whereas Rwanda's involvement in M23, while widely documented, has not been irrevocably established in law.
Why problematic	Neutral alternative: "A country that is accused of being involved in violence in eastern Congo" or "A country whose involvement in M23 is documented by UN reports."

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 17:52–17:55

Quote	<i>**"People are literally going for a little bike ride while less than 50 to 100 km away people are being murdered and raped."*</i>
Manipulation	"Literally going for a little bike ride" is a trivialising expression that belittles the sport of cycling and maximises the moral contrast with the violence.
Why problematic	The word choice is emotionally charged and steers the viewer towards a moral judgement. Neutral alternative: "Holding a cycling race while violence is taking place a short distance away."

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 13:46–13:50

Quote	<i>**"But the platform would also attract child abusers who try to extort children, get them to send nude photos or, worse still: incite them to deadly acts."*</i>
Manipulation	The escalating sequence "extortion → nude photos → deadly acts" creates an escalating danger frame. "Worse still" is an emotional marker that prepares the viewer for the worst-case scenario.
Why problematic	The escalating word choice suggests that deadly acts are a regular risk of Roblox, whereas these are extreme cases. Neutral alternative: "The platform also attracts people who want to abuse children."

Summary: The word choice in the Rwanda and Roblox segments is consistently emotionally charged and steers the viewer towards negative judgements about the criticised parties. The legally incorrect formulation "has been guilty" regarding Rwanda is the most problematic finding.



12. MODERATION BEHAVIOUR

5/10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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 asymmetrical if comparable triggering events with other guests did not produce an analogous intervention.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 08:29

Triggering event: Leo Hartveld (FNV) defends his principled position against mandatory drug testing.

Quote (presenter)

***Where does your principled position lead? Who is helped by it?**

Comparison

Sif director (acting illegally), 10:15 — Reaction: ***You choose to work here.*** — no comparable challenging question about the consequences of his illegal actions.

Asymmetry: Present — the FNV man is challenged with a rhetorical question that frames his position as impractical, while the law-breaking employer is not comparably challenged.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 24:16–24:21

Triggering event: KNWU director uses the word "discomfort" to describe the situation in Congo.

Quote (presenter)

But discomfort, sorry to interrupt, I find a stone in my shoe. We are talking about war crimes here.

Comparison

Congo researcher, 18:01–18:13 — Reaction: no interruption or challenge to far-reaching claims without source citation.

Asymmetry: Present — the presenter emotionally interrupts the KNWU director over a word choice, but does not hold the researcher comparably accountable.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 23:54–23:56

Triggering event: KNWU director states that participation in the World Championships does not send the wrong message.

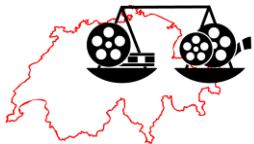
Quote (presenter)

***Are you not thereby sending the wrong message?**

Comparison

Congo researcher, 19:11–19:18 — Reaction: no comparable challenging question regarding the claim that the EU "is actively complicit in mineral plunder."

Asymmetry: Present — the KNWU director is challenged on his moral judgement, while the researcher is not comparably challenged on his far-reaching political claims.



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Summary: The moderation behaviour shows a consistent pattern of asymmetry: the KNWU director and the FNV man are challenged more forcefully than the Congo researcher and the Sif director. This pattern reinforces the critical framing of the Rwanda segment and the drug testing segment.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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

Asymmetry 1:

To Leo Hartveld (FNV), 08:29: "Where does your principled position lead? Who is helped by it?" — hard, rhetorical, challenging

To Sif director, 10:15: "You choose to work here." — soft, affirmative, no challenge regarding illegality

Comparison

The FNV man is challenged on the practical consequences of his position, while the Sif director who demonstrably breaks the law is not asked about the consequences of his illegal actions.

Asymmetry 2:

To KNWU director, 23:54: "Are you not thereby sending the wrong message?" — hard, morally challenging

To Congo researcher, 19:11: "Does it then go too far to say that the EU is actually actively complicit in the plundering of minerals from Congo?" — soft, inviting, affirmative

Comparison

The KNWU director is challenged on his moral judgement, while the researcher is invited to confirm his far-reaching claim. The question to the researcher is suggestive ("does it go too far to say...") and invites confirmation.

Summary: The question asymmetry is most pronounced in the Rwanda segment, where the KNWU director receives hard, morally challenging questions while the Congo researcher receives soft, affirmative questions. This reinforces the one-sided framing of the segment.



14. FALSE BALANCE

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Definition: Artificial balance despite factual imbalance.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 07:56–09:00

Construction: The FNV (Leo Hartveld) and the employers (Sif director, Marcel Heijnen) are presented as two equivalent parties in the drug testing debate.

Analysis

This is not false balance in the classical sense — both parties have legitimate positions and comparable speaking time. The balance here is reasonable, although the questioning is asymmetrical (see criterion 13).

Summary: No significant false balance has been identified in this broadcast. The two sides of the drug testing debate receive comparable speaking time, and the Rwanda segment does not present itself as balanced but as explicitly critical. Score 2 due to the slight asymmetry in questioning that creates an appearance of balance.



15. AGENDA-SETTING

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

Finding 1:

Stated agenda item: Participation in the World Championships in Rwanda is morally problematic.

Timestamp: 16:22–16:32 — Evidence: "A country that has been guilty of massacres and rapes in eastern Congo for years. Can you participate in a competition in a country that is responsible for these war crimes?"

Alternative agenda: The question of whether sport can be an effective instrument for positive change in authoritarian countries; the question of whether boycotts have historically proven effective; the question of what criteria are applied for refusing to participate in international sporting events (China, Qatar, Russia).

Finding 2:

Stated agenda item: Mandatory drug testing is desirable but is prevented by the law.

Timestamp: 05:20–05:35 — Evidence: "Some employers are completely fed up with this and therefore test their staff themselves. But the law does not allow it."

Alternative agenda: The question of whether the current law provides sufficient protection for employees; the question of whether there are alternative methods to guarantee workplace safety without mandatory testing; the question of which countries have mandatory testing and what the effects are.

Finding 3:

Stated agenda item: Roblox is a dangerous platform for children.

Timestamp: 12:47–12:51 — Evidence: "Roblox seems completely harmless, but it is not."

Alternative agenda: The question of what benefits Roblox offers children (creativity, social skills, programming); the question of how Roblox compares to other online platforms in terms of safety risks; the question of what role parental supervision plays.

Summary: The agenda-setting in all three main segments is one-sidedly critical: Roblox is dangerous, drug testing is desirable but prohibited, and participation in the World Championships in Rwanda is morally problematic. Alternative agendas that offer nuance or counter-voices are not placed on the agenda.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Overview of Individual Scores

No.	Criterion	Type	Score	Main finding (1 sentence)
1	Expert selection	H	5	Canton court judge exceeds mandate; anonymous Congo expert without institutional embedding
2	Source selection	H	4	Two rumour points without primary source; missing Roblox response
3	Time allocation	H	3	Reasonably balanced for drug testing; strongly asymmetrical in Rwanda segment
4	Omission	H	6	Structurally missing right of reply for Rwanda, Roblox and State Secretary Nobel
5	Numerical manipulation	H	4	Three figures without source citation or contextualisation used as argumentative evidence
6	Guilt by association	H	5	Implicit chain of association links KNWU to legitimisation of war crimes
7	Timing	H	3	Emotionally charged statements strategically placed before and after KNWU rebuttal
8	Selective indignation	H	4	FNV man challenged more forcefully than law-breaking Sif director; KNWU interrupted over word choice
9	Completeness	H	6	Structural pattern of missing right of reply for criticised parties
10	Framing	S	6	Three dominant frames steer viewer towards negative judgements without alternative frameworks
11	Word choice	S	5	Legally incorrect formulation "has been guilty" regarding Rwanda; emotionally charged escalating sequences
12	Moderation behaviour	S	5	Consistent pattern of asymmetry: KNWU and FNV challenged more forcefully than researcher and Sif
13	Question asymmetry	S	5	KNWU receives hard moral questions; Congo researcher receives soft affirmative questions
14	False balance	S	2	No significant false balance; slight asymmetry in questioning
15	Agenda-setting	S	5	All three segments framed one-sidedly critically without alternative agendas

Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (average criteria 1-9): 4.4 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (average criteria 10-15): 4.7 / 10
- TOTAL SCORE (average all 15 criteria): 4.5 / 10

Dominant Techniques

The 3 strongest techniques in this broadcast:

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- 1. Omission / Missing right of reply (Score 6):** The broadcast structurally omits the official positions of the criticised parties (Rwanda, Roblox, State Secretary Nobel). This creates a one-sided picture that is not in accordance with the journalistic principle of the right of reply and the pluriformity requirement of the Media Act.
- 2. Framing (Score 6):** All three main segments are framed via dominant frames ("dangerous platform", "sportswashing", "nannyng vs. justified policy") that steer the viewer's interpretation without offering alternative frameworks. The frames are presented as self-evident, not as editorial choices.
- 3. Completeness (Score 6):** The structural pattern of missing perspectives — in particular the official Rwandan position, the content of the Nobel research and the direct Roblox response — undermines the informational completeness of the broadcast and harms democratic information provision.

Core Messages of the Broadcast

MESSAGE 1 (SUBSTANTIVE): "Roblox is a dangerous platform that exposes children to abuse and whose risks are greater than the colourful exterior suggests."

Technique: Framing ("colourful exterior has a serious dark side"), alarmist teaser, escalating word choice — Evidence: 00:29, 13:02, 13:46

MESSAGE 2 (PERSONAL): "The KNWU director trivialises war crimes by defending participation in the World Championships in Rwanda with sporting arguments."

Technique: Selective indignation, interruption over word choice, rhetorical closing — Evidence: 24:16, 23:39, 17:52

MESSAGE 3 (SOCIAL): "The current legislation on drug testing in the workplace is inadequate and must be revised to guarantee safety."

Technique: Agenda-setting, asymmetrical questioning, selective presentation of figures — Evidence: 05:20, 06:02, 07:08

Reasoning: The broadcast scores 4.5/10 on average, which is on the boundary between "slight tendency" and "clear one-sidedness." The most problematic findings are the structural absence of the right of reply for criticised parties (Rwanda, Roblox) and the asymmetrical moderation in the Rwanda segment. The broadcast does not fully comply with the pluriformity requirement of Media Act Art. 2.1, particularly due to the absence of the official Rwandan perspective and the one-sided framing of the Rwanda segment. The drug testing segment is relatively balanced, but here too the content of the Nobel research is absent. The treats segment is the most balanced of the four topics.

CONCLUSION

The EenVandaag broadcast shows a pattern of structurally missing right of reply for criticised parties, asymmetrical moderation and one-sided framing, particularly in the Rwanda segment. The total score of 4.5/10 indicates clear one-sidedness that touches the boundary of Media Act Art. 2.1. The most serious finding is the complete absence of the official Rwandan position in a segment that accuses Rwanda of war crimes — this is a violation of the journalistic principle of the right of reply that is also required by the Media Act. The asymmetrical questioning (hard questions to KNWU, soft questions to the Congo researcher) and the emotionally charged word choice ("has been guilty", "literally going for a little bike ride") reinforce the one-sided framing. The broadcast is not so one-sided that it can be qualified as systematic propaganda, but the structural gaps in the right of reply and the consistent critical framing of all four segments together form a pattern that deserves attention in the context of the statutory pluriformity requirement.



OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual scores — All 15 criteria

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

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

4.4/10

Considerable imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

4.7/10

Considerable imbalance

TOTAL SCORE

4.6/10

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	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 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, persistent imbalance in this criterion.

Aggregated deviation index — Interpretation ranges

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

Party-political bias (-5 to +5)

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



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

Assessment on the basis of Media Act Art. 2.1

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

Violation 1:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 — pluriformity and balance

Factual description: The Rwanda segment presents exclusively critical voices (anonymous researcher, Rwandan refugee Pierre) without mentioning the official Rwandan position or offering the right of reply to the Rwandan government.

Evidence: Timestamp 16:38–22:25 — Quote: "A country that has been guilty of massacres and rapes in eastern Congo for years."

Assessment: The formulation "has been guilty" implies proven legal guilt without the Rwandan government having been given the opportunity to respond. This is in conflict with the principle of balanced reporting and the journalistic principle of the right of reply, which is also required by the Media Act.

Violation 2:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 — pluriformity

Factual description: The Roblox segment presents exclusively critical voices (police, researcher, Louisiana lawsuit) without a direct response from Roblox itself.

Evidence: Timestamp 13:46–15:57 — Quote: "Roblox is currently choosing to place the responsibility with parents and users while they have a responsibility."

Assessment: Roblox's measures are summarised by the reporter without direct source citation or official response from the company. This undermines the pluriformity of the reporting.

Violation 3:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 — balance

Factual description: The asymmetrical moderation in the Rwanda segment (interruption of the KNWU director over word choice, no comparable challenge to the Congo researcher) creates a structurally unbalanced picture.

Evidence: Timestamp 24:16–24:21 — Quote: "But discomfort, sorry to interrupt, I find a stone in my shoe. We are talking about war crimes here."

Assessment: The presenter implicitly takes a normative position by interrupting the KNWU director and correcting his word choice, while the Congo researcher is not comparably challenged. This is in conflict with the independence requirement of Media Act Art. 2.1.

Overall Assessment Media Act Art. 2.1

The EenVandaag broadcast does not fully comply with the requirements of Media Act Art. 2.1 regarding pluriformity and balance, particularly in the Rwanda segment. The structural absence of the right of reply for the Rwandan government, the asymmetrical moderation and the one-sided framing of the Rwanda segment together form a pattern that touches the statutory pluriformity requirement. The other segments (treats, drug testing, Roblox) are less problematic but also show gaps in the right of reply and completeness. The broadcast exceeds the boundary of a slight tendency and is in the area of clear one-sidedness, particularly due to the absence of the official Rwandan position in a segment that accuses Rwanda of war crimes. A formal complaint to the Media Authority on the basis of Media Act Art. 2.1 would have a reasonable chance of success based on the Rwanda findings, given the absence of the right of reply and the legally incorrect formulation "has been guilty."



CHAPTER 6 — Source Depth Check

1. GGD (Municipal Health Service)

Timestamp: 00:10

- 1. FUNDING:** Publicly funded by municipalities and central government. No commercial interest.
 - 2. MANDATE:** Public health promotion — compatible with recommendations on healthy nutrition at school.
 - 3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Institutional interest in expanding health advice and policy. Limited but present.
 - 4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: +1 — Public interest, no commercial interest
 - D2 Personal risk: +1 — Institutional position, limited personal risk
 - D3 Competence: +2 — Public health expert, relevant to nutritional advice
 - D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Consistent with national health policy
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Predominantly factual
 - D6 Source level: +1 — Primary institutional source
- TOTAL: +7 → SOURCE LIGHT: GREEN
- 5. COUNTER-VOICE:** A nutritional scientist or educationalist who relativises the health risks of occasional treats is absent.

2. Netherlands Nutrition Centre

Timestamp: 00:10

- 1. FUNDING:** Funded by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. Government institution.
 - 2. MANDATE:** Information on healthy nutrition — compatible with recommendations on treats.
 - 3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Institutional interest in expanding nutritional advice. Limited.
 - 4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: +1
 - D2 Personal risk: +1
 - D3 Competence: +2
 - D4 Opinion consistency: +1
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1
 - D6 Source level: +1
- TOTAL: +7 → SOURCE LIGHT: GREEN
- 5. COUNTER-VOICE:** An independent nutritional scientist who questions the proportionality of the treat ban is absent.

3. Dutch Data Protection Authority (AP)

Timestamp: 10:06

- 1. FUNDING:** Central government — independent supervisory authority.
 - 2. MANDATE:** Enforcement of the GDPR — compatible with position on mandatory drug testing.
 - 3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Institutional interest in enforcing the GDPR. Its position is consistent with its mandate but not neutral in the political debate on legislative change.
 - 4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: +1 — Institutional interest in GDPR enforcement
 - D2 Personal risk: +1
 - D3 Competence: +2 — Privacy law expert
 - D4 Opinion consistency: +2 — Consistent with GDPR mandate
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +2 — Factual, legally substantiated
 - D6 Source level: +2 — Primary institutional source
- TOTAL: +10 → SOURCE LIGHT: GREEN



5. COUNTER-VOICE: An employers' organisation or comparative legal study demonstrating that other EU countries allow broader testing options is absent.

4. FNV (Federation of Dutch Trade Unions)

Timestamp: 07:56

1. FUNDING: Funded by membership fees from employees. No government funding.

2. MANDATE: Representation of employees' interests — not neutral on labour law issues.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: Structural interest in expanding employee protection and limiting employer powers. Clearly present.

4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Clear institutional interest

D2 Personal risk: 0

D3 Competence: +1 — Relevant to labour law

D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Consistent with FNV positions

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Mix of principled and practical arguments

D6 Source level: 0 — Institutional position

• TOTAL: +1 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

5. COUNTER-VOICE: VNO-NCW or MKB-Nederland as an employers' organisation is absent as a counterweight.

IMPORTANT: "Recognised" is not a substantive qualification. It is a social attribution that must itself be questioned. The GGD and the Netherlands Nutrition Centre are presented in the broadcast as authorities without their institutional interests being mentioned. The FNV is presented as a "trade unionist" without explicit mention of the structural conflict of interest.

Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
GGD (Municipal Health Service)	+1	+1	+2	+1	+1	+1	+7	GREEN
Netherlands Nutrition Centre	+1	+1	+2	+1	+1	+1	+7	GREEN
Dutch Data Protection Authority (AP)	+1	+1	+2	+2	+2	+2	+10	GREEN
FNV (Federation of Dutch Trade Unions)	-1	0	+1	+1	0	0	+1	YELLOW

Legal and methodological notes

No factual determination

The results presented do not constitute factual determinations about individual persons, editorial teams or broadcasts. They are the product of a standardised operationalisation, not a determination of individual responsibility.

No legal judgement

The aggregated deviation index does not replace a legal assessment on the basis of Media Act 2008 Art. 2.1. The assessment of whether a specific broadcast violates statutory requirements is exclusively the responsibility of the competent authorities (in particular the Media Authority).

No proof of causality

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



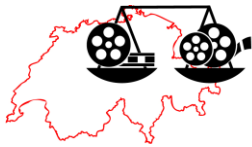
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No judgement on intent

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 paragraph 2: The public media service reflects the social diversity of the Netherlands.
- Art. 2.88: Editorial independence and journalistic standards are guaranteed. The programmes are made under the editorial responsibility of the broadcasting associations.

Core obligations

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

Supervisory authority

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

Complaints procedure

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



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC SOURCES

Literature

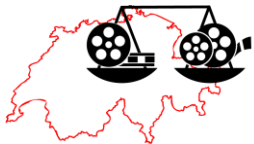
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Evaluations and membership at SVFAB

On SVFAB.ch you will find detailed evaluations and you can also have analyses carried out for any broadcast of your choice (billed separately).

To ensure the quality of our work, we depend on membership and donor contributions.

Contact and further information:

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The following books are available from SVFAB

Orders via www.svfab.ch or kontakt@svfab.ch



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. Moreover, it becomes visible where we ourselves apply these techniques — this promotes not only insight but also empathy.

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

Also available as an **audiobook**.

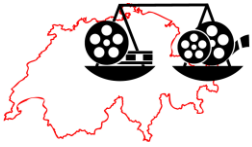


The interview is not a conversation. It is a stage — and someone else has written the script.

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 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.