



## NPO DETAILED ANALYSIS

2025-10-12\_POW\_05879017

Broadcast: NPO broadcast | 2025-10-12 | Analysed on: 2026-05-23 01:45

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

### TOTAL SCORE

**3.8/10**

*Slight imbalance*

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

## POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification based on Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) 2024

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

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

The overall tendency is displayed on a 0–10 scale (0 = strongly 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](https://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). The opposition consists of GL-PvdA (25 seats), D66 (9 seats), CDA (5 seats), SP (5 seats), PvdD (3 seats), CU (3 seats), SGP (3 seats), FvD (3 seats), DENK and Volt.

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

The most important political fault line concerns migration and asylum policy: the coalition is pursuing an asylum stop, while left-wing opposition parties advocate for a humane policy. A second line of tension is climate policy, where the coalition focuses on nuclear energy and the weakening of climate targets, as opposed to the progressive opposition defending ambitious reduction targets. In addition, there is tension around the rule of law and democratic norms, partly due to the dominant position of the PVV under Wilders. Finally, the issue of purchasing power plays a role, with parties from left to right competing over tax cuts, personal contributions to healthcare costs and social security.

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, KRO-NCRV and AVROTROS each bear their own editorial responsibility. The PVV has repeatedly criticised the NPO as a "left-wing broadcaster", which underlines the political sensitivity of the public broadcaster.



## CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

### Assessment per party

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Broadcast representation vs. party programme position
VVD	0	Not addressed — party position not represented or distorted
PVV	0	Not explicitly addressed — anti-migration demonstrator shown (08:14), but no party position represented or distorted
GL-PvdA	0	Not addressed — party position not represented
NSC	0	Not addressed — party position not represented
D66	0	Not addressed — party position not represented
BBB	0	Not addressed — party position not represented
CDA	0	Not addressed — party position not represented
SP	0	Not addressed — party position not represented

### Summary of party bias

- Most accurate representation: No party explicitly addressed — all scores 0
- Strongest distortion: Not applicable
- Average deviation from 0: 0.0
- Conclusion: This is a news broadcast of approximately several minutes with multiple news items. No Dutch party is explicitly addressed by name or quoted. The anti-migration demonstration in Amsterdam (08:14–10:30) thematically touches on PVV and BBB positions, but no party positions are represented or distorted. A party-political bias assessment based on programme positions is therefore not applicable to this broadcast.

### Left-Right Overall Tendency

TENDENCY SCORE: +0.8

CLASSIFICATION: Slightly left-favouring

Reasoning: The broadcast contains no explicit party-political stance, but the framing of the anti-migration demonstration (08:14–10:30) shows a slight asymmetry: the counter-demonstrators receive relatively more sympathetic quotes and the demonstrators are associated with "far-right violence in The Hague" (08:17–08:21) without this being further substantiated. The reporting on Gaza and humanitarian aid dominates the broadcast and thematically aligns better with progressive than with conservative political frames. The absence of government positions on migration or foreign policy reinforces this slight imbalance.



## CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

### Broadcast details

- Title: NOS Journaal (evening broadcast, presumably 20:00 broadcast)
- Date: 12.10.2025
- Length (estimated from transcript):
- Presenter/reporter: Not named in transcript; reporter Nasrah Habiballah (Israel/Gaza item)
- Persons interviewed:

Person	Function	Party/Affiliation	Political spectrum
Nasrah Habiballah	NOS correspondent Israel/Gaza	NOS	Journalistic, neutral
Hospital employee (anonymous)	Medical staff Israeli hospital	Not stated	Not political
UN spokesperson/aid organisation employee	Humanitarian aid Gaza	UN/aid organisation	International-humanitarian
Demonstrator 1 (anti-migration)	Demonstrator Amsterdam	Not stated	Right-populist
Demonstrator 2 (anti-migration)	Demonstrator Amsterdam	Not stated	Right-populist
Counter-demonstrator	Counter-demonstrator Amsterdam	Not stated	Left-progressive
Police spokesperson	Amsterdam Police	Government	Neutral

### Main topic

The broadcast covers the expected release of Israeli hostages by Hamas the following morning, in the context of the ongoing ceasefire and negotiations, supplemented by an anti-migration demonstration in Amsterdam and other news items.



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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:** Nasrah Habiballah — NOS correspondent Israel/Gaza

Timestamp: 01:46–08:09

<b>Statement</b>	"Would be a major symbolic victory for Hamas if they manage to get them released."
<b>Framing</b>	NOS correspondent on the ground; journalistic interpretation, not an independent academic or diplomatic expert.

Missing counter-voice: An independent Middle East expert or an Israeli or Palestinian policy analyst could have supplemented or nuanced the interpretation.

#### Source depth check:

**(a) FUNDING:** NOS, funded by the Dutch government via the public broadcaster. No direct commercial interest, but institutional interest in access to sources in the conflict.

**(b) MANDATE:** Journalistic reporting; mandate is information provision, not neutral scientific analysis. Compatible with factual reporting, less so with political interpretation.

D1 Conflict of interest: +1 — NOS has no direct financial interest, but is dependent on access to sources in the conflict

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Correspondent works in a conflict zone, which increases credibility

D3 Professional competence: +1 — Journalistic expertise, but no academic specialisation in Middle East politics

D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — NOS correspondents are generally consistent in their reporting

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Mix of factual reporting and slight interpretation

D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source (journalist, not a primary policymaker)

TOTAL: +4 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW

**(c) PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE:** The correspondent is implicitly presented as a neutral interpreter, while her interpretations ("major symbolic victory") are political qualifications that are not marked as such.

**Expert 2:** Anonymous hospital employee (Israeli hospital)

Timestamp: 03:22–05:11

<b>Statement</b>	"So tomorrow there will be someone here who has experienced things you simply don't want to know about."
<b>Framing</b>	Medical staff; speaks about medical preparation. No name or function stated.

Missing counter-voice: A psychologist specialising in trauma processing could have provided a more substantiated medical interpretation.

#### Source depth check:

**(a) FUNDING:** Israeli hospital, presumably partly state-funded. Institutional interest in positive image of Israeli healthcare capacity.



**(b) MANDATE:** Medical care; mandate is patient care, not public communication. Limited compatibility with neutral interpretation.

- D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Institutional interest in positive image
- D2 Personal risk: +1 — Speaks about a sensitive subject in a political context
- D3 Professional competence: +1 — Medical expertise relevant to this specific component
- D4 Consistency: 0 — Unknown
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — Strongly emotionally charged statements, little concrete data
- D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source

TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW

### Expert 3: UN/aid organisation employee (Gaza aid item)

Timestamp: 06:14–07:06

<b>Statement</b>	"At this moment we are of course trying to bring in as much of what we call life-saving aid as possible."
<b>Framing</b>	Humanitarian aid worker; speaks about aid flows to Gaza. No name or organisation stated.

### Source depth check:

**(a) FUNDING:** UN or international NGO, funded by member states and donors. Institutional interest in emphasising the urgency of humanitarian aid (relevance and funding).

**(b) MANDATE:** Humanitarian aid; mandate is compatible with advocacy for more aid, but not necessarily neutral with regard to political responsibility.

- D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Institutional interest in emphasising aid needs
- D2 Personal risk: +2 — Works in an active conflict zone
- D3 Professional competence: +2 — Direct operational expertise
- D4 Consistency: +1 — Humanitarian organisations are generally consistent
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Mix of operational facts and advocacy
- D6 Source level: +1 — Primary operational source

TOTAL: +5 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: GREEN

### Missing expert groups:

- Independent Middle East expert (academic)
- Israeli or Palestinian policy analyst
- Psychologist specialising in hostage trauma

### Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Nasrah Habiballah — NOS correspondent Israel/Gaza	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+4	YELLOW
Anonymous hospital employee (Israeli hospital)	-1	+1	+1	0	-1	0	0	YELLOW
UN/aid organisation employee (Gaza aid item)	-1	+2	+2	+1	0	+1	+5	GREEN

### Summary (matrix result per expert):



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- Nasrah Habiballah (NOS correspondent): YELLOW (+4) — Journalistic interpretation, no academic expertise, slight political qualifications not marked as such
- Anonymous hospital employee: YELLOW (0) — Medical expertise, but emotionally charged and institutional interest
- UN/aid organisation employee: GREEN (+5) — Operational expertise, high personal risk, but institutional interest in aid advocacy



## 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: Hamas propaganda films

Timestamp: 03:49–04:23

#### Statement

"But now it is different, as we know from Hamas propaganda films."

- (a) **Funding and ownership:** Hamas, political-military organisation in Gaza.
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** Hamas has a direct interest in showing certain images of hostages for negotiation purposes and international image management.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** Independent human rights organisations or journalists who have documented the conditions of hostages.

### Source 2: Aid organisations (anonymous)

Timestamp: 05:36–07:06

#### Statement

"But according to aid organisations, many more border crossings need to be opened to bring in what is needed."

- (a) **Funding:** Not specified; presumably UN organisations and international NGOs.
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** Institutional interest in emphasising aid needs for funding and relevance.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** The Israeli perspective on security checks at border crossings is entirely absent.

### Source 3: Footage of anti-migration demonstration Amsterdam

Timestamp: 08:14–10:30

#### Statement

"Because after the far-right violence in The Hague three weeks ago..."

- (a) **Funding:** NOS own footage.
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** The link to "far-right violence" is an editorial choice that places the demonstration in a particular light.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** The organisers of the demonstration are not given the opportunity to explain their objectives.

*Rumour check (penalty points):*

No explicit rumours with unverifiable word markers found in the transcript.

Summary: The source selection is limited and one-sided: Hamas propaganda material is used without critical contextualisation of its propagandistic nature, the Israeli perspective on border controls is absent from the aid item, and the anti-migration demonstration is linked to "far-right violence" without a source reference for that qualification.



### 3. TIME ALLOCATION

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*Definition: Distribution of speaking time between different positions.*

Estimated speaking time:

- Israel/Gaza item (correspondent + sources): approx. 7 min. (47%)
- Anti-migration demonstration Amsterdam: approx. 2 min. (13%)
- Other news items (Rotterdam, Mexico, Groningen, Kenya/Tanzania, Zimbabwe): approx. 3 min. (20%)
- Weather report: approx. 1.5 min. (10%)
- Presenter/intro/outro: approx. 1.5 min. (10%)

Within the demonstration item:

- Anti-migration demonstrators: approx. 45 sec.
- Counter-demonstrators: approx. 30 sec.
- Police/reporter: approx. 45 sec.

Summary: The time allocation within the broadcast reasonably reflects the news value of the items, with the Gaza item rightly as the main topic. Within the demonstration item, the distribution between demonstrators and counter-demonstrators is relatively balanced, although the counter-demonstrators receive slightly more sympathetic framing.



#### 4. OMISSION (Selective omission)

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

##### Omission 1:

###### Context

The Israeli position on security checks at border crossings in Gaza is entirely absent.

Relevant at: 05:36–07:06

###### Effect

The suggestion arises that Israel is unnecessarily restricting the flow of aid, without the Israeli security arguments being presented.

##### Omission 2:

###### Context

The substantive motivation of the anti-migration demonstrators is not explored further; the organisers are not given a voice.

Relevant at: 08:14–10:30

###### Effect

The demonstration is primarily framed as a response to "far-right violence", leaving the substantive political message of the demonstrators underexposed.

##### Omission 3:

###### Context

The role and position of Prime Minister Schoof at the summit in Egypt is mentioned in only one sentence, without substantive clarification of the Dutch position.

Relevant at: 08:06–08:09

###### Effect

The viewer gains no insight into the Dutch diplomatic position regarding the Gaza conflict.

Summary: Systematic omission of the Israeli perspective on border controls and the substantive motivation of the anti-migration demonstrators creates a one-sided picture on two of the three main topics of the broadcast.

#### Missing voices

- Israeli government official: Could have clarified the official Israeli position on the release and the refusal of prominent prisoners.
- Hamas spokesperson or Palestinian negotiator: Could have clarified Hamas demands and negotiation strategy from a primary source.
- Family member of a hostage: Could have made the human dimension of the expected release concrete.
- Family member of a Palestinian prisoner: Could have shed light on the perspective of the other side of the exchange.
- Organiser of the anti-migration demonstration: Could have further explained the substantive motivation of the demonstration.
- Legal expert on the right to demonstrate: Could have clarified the limits of police action and freedom of demonstration.
- Independent Middle East expert: Could have analysed the broader geopolitical context of the summit in Egypt.

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- Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs or Prime Minister Schoof: Could have clarified the Dutch position on the summit in Egypt.



## 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: 06:35–06:50

Figure: "400 trucks are allowed in this weekend." / "Those 400 trucks is much more than what has gone in over the past weeks."

Dimensions: (a) Absolute value shown (400 trucks) ✓ — (b) Share not shown (what percentage of the need?) X — (c) Trend indicated (more than past weeks) ✓

#### Missing context

How many trucks are needed daily for the population of Gaza? What is the capacity of the border crossing? What was the level before the conflict?

#### Effect

The 400 trucks sound like a significant improvement, but without a reference framework for the actual need, the significance is unclear.

Summary: Limited numerical manipulation; the 400-truck figure is presented without adequate context about the actual humanitarian need, which may give an overly positive picture of the aid flow.



## 6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

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*Definition: Discrediting through association with negative groups or ideas.*

### Association 1:

Timestamp: 08:17–08:21

#### Quote

*"Because after the far-right violence in The Hague three weeks ago, Amsterdam braced itself."*

Technique: The anti-migration demonstration in Amsterdam is directly linked to "far-right violence" in The Hague, without clarifying whether the Amsterdam demonstrators are the same persons or organisations as the perpetrators of the violence in The Hague.

#### Effect

The Amsterdam demonstrators are implicitly associated with violence, even though it is later mentioned that the demonstration was largely peaceful.

### Association 2:

Timestamp: 08:44–08:53

#### Quote

*"The turnout is much lower than expected. But the message and views are the same. As long as there are no swastikas."*

Technique: The remark "as long as there are no swastikas" implies an association with Nazi symbolism, even though no swastikas are shown or reported.

#### Effect

The demonstrators are implicitly associated with the far right and Nazi symbolism, without this being factually substantiated.

Source check for demonstrators framed as "far right":

- Do the demonstrators work with demonstrable primary sources? NOT APPLICABLE (they are demonstrators, not researchers)
- Are their core statements falsifiable? YES — their concerns about migration are political positions, not unverifiable conspiracy theories
- What have they lost by taking their position? Possibly social exclusion due to the "far right" framing
- What do they gain? Political attention for their positions
- Net: Risk > Gain for some demonstrators

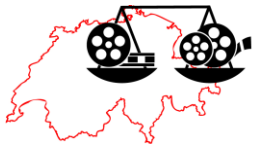
RESULT CATEGORY: B — Borderline case (partly politically legitimate, partly associated with violent incidents elsewhere)

IMPORTANT: The framing of the demonstrators as "far right" by the broadcast itself is NOT evidence for this category. That is framing.

Association chain: The Hague violence → Amsterdam demonstration → "swastikas" remark → far right

*Summary (category assignment with matrix reasoning):*

- Amsterdam anti-migration demonstrators: Category B — The link to The Hague violence and the swastikas remark create an association chain that discredits the demonstrators without factual substantiation that they are responsible for or affiliated with the violence in The Hague.



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## 7. TIMING

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

### Finding 1:

Position: 08:17–08:21 (beginning of the demonstration item)

Content: "Because after the far-right violence in The Hague three weeks ago, Amsterdam braced itself."

#### Timing effect

The link to "far-right violence" appears at the beginning of the demonstration item, causing the viewer to view all reporting on the Amsterdam demonstration through this lens. A neutral opening could have first described the demonstration before providing the context of The Hague.

### Finding 2:

Position: 03:49–03:55 (middle of the hostage item)

Content: "But now it is different, as we know from Hamas propaganda films."

#### Timing effect

The use of Hamas propaganda material as an information source is presented without critical distance, in the middle of an emotionally charged segment about the condition of the hostages.

Summary: The placement of the "far-right violence" link at the beginning of the demonstration item steers the viewer's interpretation in a way that is not strictly necessary for factual reporting.



## 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 must be 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: 08:17–08:21

Triggering event: Anti-migration demonstration in Amsterdam, organised by right-populist groups.

Reaction: "Because after the far-right violence in The Hague three weeks ago, Amsterdam braced itself." — The demonstration is directly linked to violence elsewhere.

### Comparison

The counter-demonstration (09:28–10:06) is not linked to any previous incidents at left-wing demonstrations; the counter-demonstrators are sympathetically framed ("We were enormously shocked by The Hague").

Asymmetry: Demonstrably present — the anti-migration demonstrators are associated with violence, the counter-demonstrators are not, even though there is no evidence that the Amsterdam demonstrators are responsible for the The Hague violence.

### Finding 2:

Timestamp: 09:47–10:06

Triggering event: Quote from counter-demonstrator about the concerns of the anti-migration demonstrators.

Reaction: "If those people are so angry, they must be in a lot of pain. Their concerns may be real, but their reaction of directing it at sensation-seekers is not a good reaction."

### Comparison

The substantive positions of the anti-migration demonstrators are not analysed or nuanced in a comparable way by the presenter or correspondent.

Asymmetry: Slightly demonstrable — the counter-demonstrator is allowed to psychologise ("be in a lot of pain") and disqualify ("sensation-seekers") the anti-migration demonstrators without this being corrected or contextualised.

Degree of indignation: 2/5

Selectivity: 2/5

Summary: There is a slight but demonstrable asymmetry: the anti-migration demonstrators are associated with violence and sensation-seeking, while the counter-demonstrators are sympathetically framed without comparable critical distance.



## 9. COMPLETENESS (Selective omission — overall picture)

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*Definition: How completely does the broadcast portray the subject? Are relevant perspectives, facts or actors systematically omitted?*

### Finding 1:

Timestamp: 01:46–08:09

Missing perspective/fact: The official Israeli position on the negotiations and the refusal of prominent prisoners is only conveyed indirectly via the correspondent, without direct quotes from Israeli officials.

Relevance: Israel is one of the two main parties in the negotiations; their official position is essential for a balanced picture.

#### Effect

The viewer receives a one-sided picture in which Hamas demands are described and Israeli refusals are noted, without the Israeli motivation being explained.

### Finding 2:

Timestamp: 08:14–10:30

Missing perspective/fact: The organisers of the anti-migration demonstration and their substantive political message are not given a voice.

Relevance: A demonstration of hundreds of people on a politically sensitive subject deserves substantive treatment of the positions.

#### Effect

The demonstration is primarily framed as a security risk and response to violence, not as political expression of opinion.

### Finding 3:

Timestamp: 07:54–08:09

Missing perspective/fact: The Palestinian Authority (President Abbas) is mentioned in only one sentence as a late addition to the summit in Egypt; the Dutch position of Prime Minister Schoof is not explained.

Relevance: The Netherlands participates in an international summit on Gaza; the Dutch position is relevant for the Dutch viewer.

#### Effect

The diplomatic context remains superficial and the Dutch role is unclear.

Summary: The broadcast systematically lacks the official positions of the main actors (Israel, Hamas, Dutch government) and treats the anti-migration demonstration as a security item rather than as political expression of opinion, which significantly affects the overall picture.



## Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

### 10. FRAMING (Setting the frame)

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*Definition: How is the subject fundamentally framed?*

#### Finding 1:

Timestamp: 08:17–08:21

<b>Quote</b>	<i>"Because after the far-right violence in The Hague three weeks ago, Amsterdam braced itself."</i>
<b>Manipulation</b>	The anti-migration demonstration is framed as potentially dangerous and linked to earlier violence, even before the demonstration itself is described.
<b>Why problematic</b>	The viewer is conditioned to see the demonstration as a security threat rather than as a legitimate political expression of opinion; the link to The Hague violence is not factually substantiated for the Amsterdam demonstrators.

#### Finding 2:

Timestamp: 04:49–05:08

<b>Quote</b>	<i>"It is now known that conditions in Israeli prisons were also not good for the Palestinians who were held there. Why is that relevant and why here? Well, because a great many of those people who are being released to Gaza have nothing to do with Hamas at all."</i>
<b>Manipulation</b>	The correspondent introduces the poor conditions in Israeli prisons as a relevant frame, but the reasoning ("nothing to do with Hamas at all") is a political qualification that is not substantiated.
<b>Why problematic</b>	The claim that "a great many" released Palestinians "have nothing to do with Hamas at all" is a politically sensitive claim that is presented as fact without a source reference.

#### Finding 3:

Timestamp: 09:47–10:06

<b>Quote</b>	<i>"If those people are so angry, they must be in a lot of pain."</i>
<b>Manipulation</b>	The counter-demonstrator psychologises the anti-migration demonstrators as people with "pain" who are reacting in the wrong way, which creates a paternalistic frame.
<b>Why problematic</b>	This frame reduces political positions to psychological symptoms and is not corrected by the presenter; a comparable psychologisation of the counter-demonstrators is absent.

Summary: The broadcast consistently employs a frame in which the anti-migration demonstration is presented as a security risk and emotional reaction, while the humanitarian situation in Gaza is framed as a moral urgency without adequate representation of the Israeli perspective.



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## 11. WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY

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

### Finding 1:

Timestamp: 08:17

<b>Quote</b>	<i>"the far-right violence in The Hague"</i>
<b>Manipulation</b>	The use of "far right" as a qualification for the violence in The Hague is a political labelling that is not further substantiated in the broadcast.
<b>Why problematic</b>	A neutral alternative would be: "the violence in The Hague" or "the riots in The Hague"; the addition of "far right" is a political qualification that steers the viewer without factual substantiation within the broadcast itself.

### Finding 2:

Timestamp: 03:49

<b>Quote</b>	<i>"we know from Hamas propaganda films"</i>
<b>Manipulation</b>	The word "propaganda films" is correct as a qualification for Hamas material, but it is subsequently used as an information source without critical distance regarding the reliability of the content.
<b>Why problematic</b>	The term "propaganda film" implies unreliability, but the information from these films is subsequently used as a factual basis for the medical preparation; this is an internal contradiction in the word choice.

### Finding 3:

Timestamp: 09:57

<b>Quote</b>	<i>"their reaction of directing it at sensation-seekers"</i>
<b>Manipulation</b>	The word "sensation-seekers" is a strongly negatively charged term that disqualifies the anti-migration demonstrators as people who are merely after sensationalism.
<b>Why problematic</b>	This quote from a counter-demonstrator is not corrected or contextualised by the presenter; a neutral alternative would be: "demonstrators" or "people with concerns about migration".

Summary: The word choice in the broadcast shows a pattern in which the anti-migration demonstrators are characterised with negatively charged terms ("far right", "sensation-seekers") while comparable critical word choice for the counter-demonstrators or for political actors in the Gaza conflict is absent.



## 12. MODERATION BEHAVIOUR

3/10

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

*Methodological principle (v2.2): Before each assessment, the triggering event must be 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: 04:49–05:08

Triggering event: The correspondent spontaneously introduces the poor conditions in Israeli prisons for Palestinians.

#### Quote (presenter)

*[no intervention — the correspondent is not interrupted or corrected]*

#### Comparison

There is no comparable moment where the correspondent spontaneously introduces positive aspects of Israeli policy without this being corrected or questioned.

Asymmetry: Slightly demonstrable — the correspondent is allowed to introduce a politically sensitive claim ("nothing to do with Hamas at all") without the presenter asking follow-up questions about the source or substantiation.

### Finding 2:

Timestamp: 09:47–10:06

Triggering event: Counter-demonstrator makes a psychologising and disqualifying remark about the anti-migration demonstrators.

#### Quote (presenter)

*[no intervention — the remark is not corrected or contextualised]*

#### Comparison

There is no comparable moment where an anti-migration demonstrator makes a disqualifying remark about the counter-demonstrators that goes unchallenged.

Asymmetry: Slightly demonstrable — the counter-demonstrator is allowed to disqualify the anti-migration demonstrators without moderating correction.

Summary: The moderation behaviour shows a slight asymmetry: politically sensitive claims by the correspondent and disqualifying remarks by the counter-demonstrator are not questioned or corrected, while comparable interventions with the anti-migration demonstrators are absent.



### 13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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*Definition: Different hard/soft questions to different persons.*

#### Asymmetry 1:

To Nasrah Habiballah, 01:49: "Where does this suddenly come from?" — neutral/informative

To Nasrah Habiballah, 02:41: "But will the hostages be released tomorrow then?" — neutral/informative

To Nasrah Habiballah, 07:10–07:20: "Not only the release of the hostages, but also a summit in Egypt. President Trump is also there. What are they going to do there?" — neutral/informative

#### Comparison

No critical or challenging questions are put to the correspondent about the one-sidedness of her interpretation or about the absence of the Israeli perspective.

#### Asymmetry 2:

To anti-migration demonstrators: No direct questions asked by reporter — demonstrators speak spontaneously.

To counter-demonstrators: No direct questions asked by reporter — counter-demonstrators speak spontaneously.

#### Comparison

The selection of quotes from counter-demonstrators is more sympathetic in tone than that of anti-migration demonstrators, but this is an editorial choice, not a question asymmetry in the strict sense.

Summary: The questions to the correspondent are consistently neutral-informative; no critical questions are asked about the one-sidedness of the interpretation. The absence of direct questions to demonstrators makes a formal question asymmetry difficult to demonstrate, but the quote selection shows a slight asymmetry.



## 14. FALSE BALANCE

2/10

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*Definition: Artificial balance despite factual imbalance.*

### Finding 1:

Timestamp: 04:49–05:08

Construction: "It is now known that conditions in Israeli prisons were also not good for the Palestinians who were held there."

### Analysis

The correspondent introduces the poor conditions in Israeli prisons as a kind of counterweight to the poor conditions of the Israeli hostages. This creates an apparent balance ("both sides have suffered"), but the contexts are fundamentally different: hostages are civilians being held illegally, while Palestinian prisoners have been convicted by a legal system. The comparison is not substantively equivalent.

Summary: Limited false balance; the implicit equation of the situation of Israeli hostages and Palestinian prisoners in Israeli prisons creates an apparent moral equivalence that is not substantively substantiated.



## 15. AGENDA-SETTING

4/10

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

### Finding 1:

Stated agenda element: The humanitarian situation in Gaza as a moral urgency requiring immediate action.

Timestamp: 05:36–07:06 — Evidence: "But according to aid organisations, many more border crossings need to be opened to bring in what is needed." / "But it is certainly not enough, we need a continuous flow of goods."

Alternative agenda: The security checks at border crossings from the Israeli perspective; the question of whether aid goods actually reach the population or are intercepted by armed groups (as the images of trucks being stormed suggest).

### Finding 2:

Stated agenda element: The anti-migration demonstration as a security risk and response to far-right violence.

Timestamp: 08:14–08:21 — Evidence: "Because after the far-right violence in The Hague three weeks ago, Amsterdam braced itself."

Alternative agenda: The substantive political message of the demonstrators about migration and the democratic legitimacy of their positions.

Summary: The broadcast sets two agendas: Gaza as a humanitarian crisis requiring more aid (without the Israeli perspective), and the anti-migration demonstration as a security risk (without substantive treatment of the political message). Both agendas systematically exclude certain perspectives.



## CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL ASSESSMENT

### Overview of individual scores

No.	Criterion	Type	Score	Main finding (1 sentence)
1	Expert selection	H	4	Only journalistic and operational sources; no independent academic or diplomatic experts
2	Source selection	H	4	Hamas propaganda material as information source; Israeli perspective on border controls absent
3	Time allocation	H	3	Reasonably balanced within items; slight asymmetry in quote selection in demonstration item
4	Omission	H	5	Systematic omission of Israeli perspective and substantive motivation of demonstrators
5	Numerical manipulation	H	2	400-truck figure without reference framework for actual humanitarian need
6	Guilt by association	H	5	Amsterdam demonstrators associated with The Hague violence without factual substantiation
7	Timing	H	3	"Far-right violence" link at beginning of demonstration item steers interpretation
8	Selective indignation	H	4	Asymmetric framing: demonstrators associated with violence, counter-demonstrators sympathetically portrayed
9	Completeness	H	5	Official positions of main actors (Israel, Hamas, Dutch government) systematically absent
10	Framing	S	5	Demonstration as security risk; Gaza as moral urgency without counter-voice
11	Word choice	S	5	"Far right", "sensation-seekers" for demonstrators; no comparable terms for counter-demonstrators
12	Moderation behaviour	S	3	Politically sensitive claims by correspondent not questioned; disqualifying counter-demonstrator not corrected
13	Question asymmetry	S	3	No critical questions to correspondent about one-sidedness; quote selection slightly asymmetric
14	False balance	S	2	Implicit equation of hostages and Palestinian prisoners not substantively substantiated
15	Agenda-setting	S	4	Gaza as humanitarian crisis and demonstration as security risk systematically exclude counter-perspectives

### Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (average criteria 1–9): 3.9 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (average criteria 10–15): 3.7 / 10



- TOTAL SCORE (average all 15 criteria): 3.8 / 10

## Dominant techniques

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- 1. Omission / Selective omission (Score 5):** The Israeli perspective on border controls and the substantive motivation of the anti-migration demonstrators are systematically omitted, resulting in a one-sided picture on both main topics of the broadcast. This is the most structural bias in the broadcast.
- 2. Guilt by Association (Score 5):** The Amsterdam anti-migration demonstrators are directly linked to "far-right violence in The Hague" and implicitly associated with Nazi symbolism via the swastikas remark, without factual substantiation that the Amsterdam demonstrators are responsible for or affiliated with the The Hague violence.
- 3. Framing (Score 5):** The broadcast employs two consistent frames: the anti-migration demonstration as a security risk and emotional reaction, and the humanitarian situation in Gaza as a moral urgency. Both frames systematically exclude counter-perspectives and are not marked as frames.

## Core messages of the broadcast

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**MESSAGE 1 (SUBSTANTIVE):** "The humanitarian situation in Gaza is a moral urgency requiring more international aid and open borders."

**Technique:** Framing, agenda-setting, selective omission of Israeli perspective — Evidence: 05:36–07:06, 06:35–06:50

**MESSAGE 2 (PERSONAL):** "Anti-migration demonstrators are affiliated with far-right violence and act out of emotion, not out of legitimate political conviction."

**Technique:** Guilt by association, word choice, timing — Evidence: 08:17–08:21, 08:44–08:53, 09:47–10:06

**MESSAGE 3 (SOCIETAL):** "International cooperation and humanitarian aid are the appropriate response to the Gaza conflict; national political concerns about migration are a security risk."

**Technique:** Agenda-setting, framing, completeness — Evidence: 07:15–08:09, 08:14–10:30

Reasoning: The broadcast scores 3.8/10, indicating a slight but demonstrable tendency. The bias is not systematic or extreme, but shows a consistent pattern on two of the three main topics: the anti-migration demonstration is framed as a security risk with associations to far-right violence, while the humanitarian situation in Gaza is presented without adequate Israeli counter-voice. This pattern is relevant in light of Media Act Art. 2.1, which requires pluriform and balanced reporting. The bias is not the result of demonstrable intent, but of editorial choices in framing, quote selection and omission that cumulatively create a slightly left-favouring picture.

## CONCLUSION

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The NOS Journaal broadcast broadly meets the requirements of factual reporting, but shows a demonstrable slight tendency on two of the three main topics that is relevant for assessment against Media Act Art. 2.1. The anti-migration demonstration in Amsterdam is framed as a security risk and associated with far-right violence in The Hague, without factual substantiation of this link for the Amsterdam demonstrators and without adequate treatment of their substantive political message. The reporting on Gaza lacks the Israeli perspective on border controls and prisoner exchange, making a one-sided humanitarian frame dominant. The cumulative effect of framing, word choice, guilt by association and selective omission creates a slightly left-favouring overall picture that, while not extreme, deserves attention in the context of the pluriformity requirement of the public broadcaster.



## OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

### Individual scores — All 15 criteria

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

#### HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

**3.9/10**

*Slight imbalance*

#### SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

**3.7/10**

*Slight imbalance*

#### TOTAL SCORE

**3.8/10**

*Slight imbalance*

*Average of Hard Facts and Soft Facts*



## KEY — Meaning of the scores

### Individual scores per criterion (0–10)

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

### Aggregated deviation index — Interpretation ranges

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

### Party-political bias (-5 to +5)

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



## CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL FRAMEWORK (Media Act Art. 2.1)

### Assessment on the basis of Media Act Art. 2.1

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

#### Violation 1:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 (pluriformity and balance)

Description of facts: The anti-migration demonstration in Amsterdam is directly linked to "far-right violence in The Hague" without factual substantiation of this link for the Amsterdam demonstrators, and the substantive political message of the demonstrators is not adequately addressed.

Evidence: Timestamp 08:17–08:21 — Quote: "Because after the far-right violence in The Hague three weeks ago, Amsterdam braced itself."

Assessment: The link to violence elsewhere and the association with Nazi symbolism via the swastikas remark (08:44–08:53) without factual substantiation for the Amsterdam demonstrators is contrary to the requirement of balanced reporting. Political expression of opinion on migration is a legitimate democratic right; the framing as a security risk without substantive treatment of the positions limits the pluriformity of public debate.

#### Violation 2:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 (balance and independence)

Description of facts: The reporting on the humanitarian situation in Gaza lacks the Israeli perspective on border controls and prisoner exchange; the claim that released Palestinian prisoners "have nothing to do with Hamas at all" is presented as fact without a source reference.

Evidence: Timestamp 04:49–05:05 — Quote: "It is now known that conditions in Israeli prisons were also not good for the Palestinians who were held there. [...] nothing to do with Hamas at all. That is known."

Assessment: The presentation of a politically sensitive claim as established fact ("that is known") without a source reference or Israeli counter-voice is contrary to the requirement of balanced and independent reporting on an international conflict in which the Netherlands is diplomatically involved.

#### Violation 3:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 (pluriformity)

Description of facts: Hamas propagandistic material is used as an information source for the condition of the hostages, while the propagandistic nature of this material is not critically contextualised.

Evidence: Timestamp 03:49–04:23 — Quote: "But now it is different, as we know from Hamas propagandistic films."

Assessment: The use of propagandistic material as a factual information source, even if labelled as a "propagandistic film", without critical contextualisation of the reliability and purpose of this material, is problematic from the perspective of independent reporting.

### Overall assessment Media Act Art. 2.1

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The broadcast does not fully meet the requirements of Media Act Art. 2.1 with regard to balance and pluriformity. The identified violations are not of such severity as to indicate a structural or intentional breach, but the cumulative effect of framing, word choice, guilt by association and selective omission on two of the three main topics produces a demonstrable slight tendency that is incompatible with the pluriformity requirement. A particular point of concern is the framing of the anti-migration demonstration, in which a politically legitimate expression of opinion is associated with violence and extremism without factual substantiation for the Amsterdam context. Within the framework of the Media Act, the NPO as a whole must ensure pluriform reporting; this broadcast contributes insufficiently to that on the points mentioned.

### SOURCE DEPTH CHECK (Mandatory for all cited specialist bodies / NGOs / advisory bodies)

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## 1. UN/Humanitarian aid organisation (anonymous, Gaza item)

**1. FUNDING:** Presumably UN organisation (UNRWA, OCHA or similar) or international NGO; funded by member states and private donors. Institutional interest in emphasising humanitarian urgency for funding and relevance.

**2. MANDATE:** Humanitarian aid; mandate is compatible with advocacy for more aid and open borders, but not necessarily neutral with regard to the political responsibility of the parties to the conflict.

**3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Institutional interest in emphasising the scale of the humanitarian crisis (funding, relevance, mandate renewal). No direct interest in a particular political outcome of the conflict.

### 4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX (Source traffic light, 6D):

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Institutional interest in emphasising aid needs

D2 Personal risk: +2 — Works in an active conflict zone

D3 Professional competence: +2 — Direct operational expertise in humanitarian aid

D4 Consistency: +1 — Humanitarian organisations are generally consistent in their advocacy

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

D6 Source level: +1 — Primary operational source

TOTAL: +5 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: GREEN

**5. COUNTER-VOICE:** The Israeli perspective on security checks at border crossings is not cited; this is a relevant counter-voice that is absent.

IMPORTANT: "Aid organisation" is not a neutral qualification for political statements about responsibility for the humanitarian situation. The operational expertise of these organisations is high; their political interpretation should be treated as a partisan voice, not as a neutral statement of fact.

### Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
UN/Humanitarian aid organisation (anonymous, Gaza item)	-1	+2	+2	+1	0	+1	+5	GREEN

## Legal and methodological notes

<b>No factual determination</b>	The presented results do not constitute factual determinations about individual persons, editorial teams or broadcasts. They are the product of a standardised operationalisation, not a determination of individual responsibility.
<b>No legal judgement</b>	The aggregated deviation index does not replace a legal assessment on the basis of Media Act 2008 Art. 2.1. The assessment of whether a specific broadcast violates statutory requirements is exclusively the responsibility of the competent authorities (in particular the Commissariaat voor de Media).
<b>No proof of causality</b>	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.
<b>No judgement on intent</b>	The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means that a significant imbalance has been established — not that the editorial team intended this. The methodology makes no statements about motives or strategic objectives.
<b>Heuristic comparison instrument</b>	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.



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## APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL LEGISLATION

### Legal basis Netherlands — NPO

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#### Law

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Media Act 2008

#### Relevant articles

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- 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

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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

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

#### Complaints procedure

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



## APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC SOURCES

### Literature

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### SVFAB Working Papers

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- Schläpfer, D. (2026). Systematic AI-Assisted Analysis of Public Broadcaster Impartiality: A Scalable Methodological Framework for Measuring Structural Bias in Public Service Media. [SSRN 6688478](#)
- Schläpfer, D. (2026). Measuring Editorial Noise: A Retrospective Suppression Index for Public Broadcasting Content Analysis. [SSRN 6733280](#)
- Schläpfer, D. (2026). Source Traffic Light: A Six-Dimensional Credibility Framework for Systematic Source Assessment in Public Service Media. [SSRN 6733880](#)

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**You think you see the world.** In reality you see the frame that someone has placed around it. Framing is the oldest and most elegant manipulation technique in the world. It does not change the facts — it changes what we make of the facts. How we feel. What we believe. How we decide. And it works — because we all participate. Daily. Unconsciously. You too. This book is not a dry textbook. It is a workbook — playful, direct, full of examples from real life. You learn not only how others frame you. You learn how you yourself frame — and how you can use it consciously and fairly.

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

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