



SABC DETAILED ANALYSIS

20260212_SONA 2026 / EFF leader Julius Malema reacts to Ramaphosa's address.en

Broadcast: SABC-Sendung | Analyzed: 2026-05-25 10:33

Version 3.0-detail | Universal 3.0-detail | Konverter 3.4 (2026-05-20) | Standard: Broadcasting Act s. 6

OVERALL SCORE

6.1/10

Serious deviation from the impartiality standard. High degree of deviation

0 = balanced, 10 = strongly biased/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	EFF	MK	ANC	IFP	DA	ActionSA	PA	FF+
CHES	1.50	3.50	4.50	6.00	6.50	6.50	7.00	8.00
Spectrum	Left	Left	Center	Right	Right	Right	Right	Right

The overall tendency is presented on a 0–10 scale (0 = strongly left-favoring, 5 = balanced, 10 = strongly right-favoring). The calculation is based on the difference in average favoritism of left vs. right parties (grouping per CHES 2024).

TENDENCY (L – R)

3.2 / 10

Left-favoring

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](#) | Thresholds: [Pew Research Center](#)

This section provides political context and does not contribute to the overall score.



POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

South Africa is governed by a Government of National Unity (GNU) formed after the 29 May 2024 general elections, in which the ANC lost its 30-year parliamentary majority for the first time. The GNU is a broad coalition led by the ANC (159 seats, 39.8%) together with the DA (87 seats, 21.8%), IFP (17 seats), PA (9 seats), FF+ (6 seats), and five smaller parties, totalling approximately 287 of 400 National Assembly seats. The main opposition outside the GNU consists of MK (58 seats, 14.6%), EFF (39 seats, 9.5%), ActionSA (6 seats), and ACDP (3 seats).

Party	CHES L-R (est.)	Seats	Government/Opposition	Core Position
EFF	1.5	39	Opposition	Far-left: land expropriation, nationalisation, anti-capital
PAC	2.0	1	Opposition	Left-wing Pan-Africanist
MK	3.0	58	Opposition	Left-populist, Zuma personality cult
ANC	4.0	159	Government (GNU)	Centre-left, broad church
UDM	4.5	3	Government (GNU)	Centre-left, rural base
Rise Mzansi	4.5	2	Government (GNU)	Centre-left progressive
GOOD	4.5	1	Government (GNU)	Centre-left progressive
Al Jama-ah	4.0	2	Government (GNU)	Left economics, socially conservative
DA	6.0	87	Government (GNU)	Centre-right, free market, liberal
ActionSA	6.5	6	Opposition	Centre-right, anti-immigration
IFP	6.5	17	Government (GNU)	Right-wing, Zulu nationalist
PA	7.0	9	Government (GNU)	Right-wing populist
ACDP	7.5	3	Opposition	Right-wing Christian conservative
FF+	8.0	6	Government (GNU)	Right-wing, Afrikaner interest

The GNU coalition between the ANC and DA — historically bitter rivals — creates constant internal tension, with media coverage of either partner carrying significant political weight. The radical opposition (MK and EFF) challenges the GNU from the left, framing it as a capitulation to white minority interests. The legacy of State Capture under Zuma, the ongoing land reform debate, and South Africa's ICJ genocide case against Israel all represent flashpoints where broadcast framing carries direct political consequences. Crime and policing policy, particularly the deployment of the SANDF in gang-affected areas, is a live political battleground directly relevant to this broadcast.

The SABC is South Africa's public broadcaster, mandated under the Broadcasting Act 4 of 1999 and its own Charter to provide impartial, fair, and balanced public affairs programming. The SABC has a documented history of political capture during the Hludi Motsoeneng era (approximately 2012–2016), during which editorial independence was systematically compromised in favour of ANC interests. Post-capture reforms have improved formal independence, but questions about residual institutional bias remain a legitimate subject of public scrutiny.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Party Representation Assessment

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Broadcast Representation vs. Party Programme Position
ANC	-2	00:19–03:07 — Malema characterises the President as "scared," running a "campaign for his political party," lacking "necessary capacity," and presiding over a corrupt police service. ANC programme position on service delivery, SAPS reform, and infrastructure investment is presented exclusively through an adversarial EFF lens without ANC rebuttal. Party position: distorted by omission of counter-narrative.
DA	0	Not mentioned. Score: not applicable.
MK	0	Not mentioned. Score: not applicable.
EFF	+2	00:00–03:26 — EFF's core positions on SAPS failure, military deployment, youth unemployment (40%), and anti-corruption are presented directly and at length by the party leader. EFF programme positions on policing, unemployment, and government accountability are accurately reflected. Slight inflation: no critical scrutiny of EFF's own record or policy alternatives.
IFP	0	Not mentioned. Score: not applicable.
PA	0	Not mentioned. Score: not applicable.
FF+	0	Not mentioned. Score: not applicable.
ActionSA	0	Not mentioned. Score: not applicable.

Party Bias Summary

- Most Accurate Representation: EFF (Score +2) — party leader speaks directly and at length; core positions on policing, unemployment, and accountability are faithfully conveyed.
- Strongest Distortion: ANC (Score -2) — ANC positions on service delivery, SAPS reform, and infrastructure are presented exclusively through hostile EFF framing with no ANC voice to correct, contextualise, or rebut.
- Average Deviation from 0: 1.0 (across parties with non-zero scores)
- Finding: The broadcast is structurally asymmetric: the EFF receives an uncontested platform to characterise ANC governance as dishonest, incompetent, and corrupt. The ANC's own programme positions — including its stated rationale for military deployment, infrastructure investment figures, and SAPS reform agenda — are never presented from an ANC source. This creates a one-sided representation that favours the EFF's political narrative.



CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Broadcast Data

- Title: Unidentified SABC news/current affairs programme (post-State of the Nation Address or equivalent presidential speech reaction segment)
- Date: Not determinable from transcript alone (internal reference to election year context and GNU formation suggests 2024–2025)
- Estimated Length: Approximately 3 minutes 26 seconds (based on transcript timestamps 00:00–03:26)
- Presenter/Reporter: Unidentified (referred to as "you" in Malema's address at 03:16; one interjection at 03:07 suggests a second voice, possibly a co-presenter or studio guest)
- Persons Interviewed:

Actors	Function	Party/Affiliation	Political Spectrum
Julius Malema	Leader, Economic Freedom Fighters	EFF	Far-left (CHES est. 1.5)
Unidentified voice (03:07)	Unknown — possibly co-presenter or studio guest	Unknown	Unknown

Main Topic

A post-presidential-address reaction interview in which EFF leader Julius Malema evaluates the content and credibility of a presidential speech, focusing on policing, military deployment, water infrastructure, unemployment, and government accountability.

World-Knowledge Context

Presidential addresses in South Africa (State of the Nation Address or equivalent) are constitutionally significant events that set the government's legislative and policy agenda. Reaction coverage is a standard journalistic format, but its credibility depends on the diversity of voices included. The specific issues raised — SAPS corruption, SANDF deployment in gang-affected areas (notably the Cape Flats), youth unemployment at approximately 40% (broadly consistent with StatsSA data), water infrastructure failures, and the Madanga Commission findings on police corruption — are all live, contested political issues. The GNU's internal tensions between the ANC and DA on policing and service delivery make balanced reaction coverage particularly important. The ADOC (Ad Hoc Committee) and Madanga Commission references relate to documented parliamentary and judicial processes examining SAPS corruption, lending some factual grounding to Malema's claims, though his characterisation of their findings is selective.



CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS

Hard Facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically verifiable

1. EXPERT SELECTION

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Expert 1: Julius Malema, EFF Leader

Timestamp: 00:00–03:26

Statement: "The unemployment in South Africa is very high amongst young people is sitting at 40% and he can't be proud that he's going to give them some money"

Classification: Elected opposition politician and party leader. Malema has a direct, declared institutional interest in discrediting the ANC-led government. He is not a policing expert, economist, water engineer, or legal analyst — yet he is presented as the authoritative voice on all these subjects within the broadcast.

Missing Counter-Voice: An independent criminologist, economist, or government spokesperson would have provided the necessary expert counterweight.

Source Depth Check:

(a) FUNDING: EFF is funded through parliamentary allocations (proportional to seats) and private donations. Malema's personal financial history includes controversial tax and fraud matters (charges were eventually dropped, but the record of financial controversy is public). No structural independence from political interest.

(b) MANDATE: EFF's mandate is explicitly to oppose the ANC government and advance far-left policy. This mandate is structurally incompatible with neutral assessment of government performance.

D1 Conflict of Interest: -2 — Direct, declared institutional interest in discrediting the ANC government; opposition leader assessing the government he seeks to replace.

D2 Personal Risk: +1 — Malema takes reputational risk by making specific, verifiable claims (unemployment figures, commission findings) that could be fact-checked against him.

D3 Subject Competence: -1 — Malema is a politician, not a policing expert, economist, or water engineer. He speaks across multiple technical domains without specialist qualification.

D4 Opinion Consistency: +1 — Malema's critique of ANC governance is long-standing and consistent with his public record.

D5 Emotionalisation vs. Data: -1 — Mix of data references (40% unemployment, commission findings) and highly emotive language ("sweating from lying," "criminal," "spaza shop"). Emotional register dominates.

D6 Source Level: -1 — Secondary at best; Malema characterises commission findings and statistics without citing primary documents.

TOTAL: -3 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW (-4 to +4)

(c) PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE: Malema is introduced as "leader of the EFF" — his political identity is disclosed. However, the broadcast presents his assessments of policing, water infrastructure, unemployment, and commission findings as substantive political analysis without flagging that these are partisan claims requiring independent verification. The framing implicitly elevates partisan commentary to expert analysis.

Missing Expert Groups:

- Independent policing/criminology expert (e.g., Institute for Security Studies)
- Independent economist (e.g., Bureau for Economic Research)



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- Government/ANC spokesperson

Source Credibility Overview:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Julius Malema, EFF Leader	-2	+1	-1	+1	-1	-1	-3	YELLOW

Summary: The broadcast relies exclusively on a single partisan political actor as its sole analytical voice across multiple technical and policy domains. No independent expert is present. Source Traffic Light: YELLOW, trending RED due to structural conflict of interest and absence of any counterbalancing expertise.



2. SOURCE SELECTION

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Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Source 1: Julius Malema (EFF) — references to "ADOC committee" and "Madanga Commission"

Timestamp: 02:10–03:03

Statement: "that is a confirmation of the evidence that were able to uh lead in the ADOC committee and in the Madanga commission that it looks like majority of police are corrupt"

(a) Funding and Governance: EFF parliamentary funding; Malema is a direct participant in the ADOC committee process, meaning he is characterising proceedings in which he was an active partisan participant.

(b) Structural Conflict of Interest: Malema characterises commission and committee findings in terms maximally favourable to his political narrative. The actual findings of the Madanga Commission are more nuanced than "majority of police are corrupt" — this is a selective and inflammatory characterisation.

(c) Missing Counter-Source: The Madanga Commission's own published findings, or an independent legal analyst's summary, would have provided the necessary corrective.

Source 2: Malema — "40% youth unemployment"

Timestamp: 01:57–02:04

Statement: "The unemployment in South Africa is very high amongst young people is sitting at 40%"

(a) Funding: EFF/political source.

(b) Structural Conflict: The figure is broadly consistent with StatsSA data (youth unemployment under the expanded definition has exceeded 60%; the narrow definition is closer to 40%), but is cited without source attribution, without distinguishing narrow vs. expanded definitions, and without trend context.

(c) Missing Counter-Source: StatsSA Quarterly Labour Force Survey would have provided authoritative, sourced data.

Rumour Check (Penalty Points):

Rumour 1:

Timestamp: 03:07–03:16

Claim: "You can see that Julius that is a criminal is a liar. They've been making that municipality a spaza shop."

Word Marker: Assertion without evidentiary basis; no primary source cited.

Primary Source Present: No — Penalty point applied (+1).

Note: This statement appears to originate from an unidentified second voice in the broadcast (possibly a co-presenter or studio guest), not from Malema. It constitutes an unsubstantiated personal attack broadcast without challenge or correction.

Summary: The broadcast draws on a single partisan source (Malema) for all substantive claims, with secondary references to commission proceedings characterised selectively. One unsubstantiated personal attack is broadcast without correction. Source diversity is critically deficient.



3. TIME DISTRIBUTION							7/10		
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Estimated Speaking Time:

- Julius Malema (EFF): approximately 3 minutes 00 seconds (approx. 87%)
- Unidentified second voice (03:07–03:24): approximately 17 seconds (approx. 8%)
- Presenter/Presenter (00:02–00:06): approximately 5 seconds (approx. 2%)
- ANC/Government: 0 seconds (0%)
- Any other party or independent voice: 0 seconds (0%)

Summary: The broadcast allocates approximately 87% of its duration to a single far-left opposition politician. No government voice, no alternative opposition voice, and no independent analyst receives any airtime. This distribution is structurally incompatible with the balance requirements of the Broadcasting Act s. 6 and BCCSA Code Clause 18.



4. SELECTIVE OMISSION								8/10	
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Omission 1:									
Context									
The ANC government's own account of the presidential address — including the rationale for military deployment, the specific infrastructure investment figures cited, and the SAPS reform programme — is entirely absent.									
Relevant at: 00:07–01:16 (Malema's critique of the presidential address)									
Effect									
The viewer receives only the EFF's hostile characterisation of the speech. The government's own framing, which would allow the viewer to assess Malema's critique against the original, is withheld.									

Omission 2:									
Context									
The legal and operational framework governing SANDF deployment in civilian areas (Constitution s. 201, Defence Act) is not mentioned.									
Relevant at: 00:07–00:32 (Malema endorses military deployment)									
Effect									
Malema's endorsement of military deployment is presented without any discussion of the constitutional, legal, or human rights implications of deploying the army in civilian townships — a significant omission given South Africa's history.									

Omission 3:									
Context									
The EFF's own record on policing, service delivery, and governance in municipalities where it has governed (e.g., Emfuleni, Tshwane coalition periods) is not raised.									
Relevant at: 01:00–01:16 (Malema criticises government's "task teams" and "failing to execute")									
Effect									
Malema's critique of government execution capacity is presented without any reference to the EFF's own governance record, removing a directly relevant comparative context.									

Summary: Three categories of material omission are identified: the government's own account of the speech, the legal framework for military deployment, and the EFF's own governance record. These omissions collectively ensure that Malema's critique is presented in a vacuum that maximises its rhetorical impact.

Missing Voices

- ANC Government Spokesperson/Minister: Would have provided the government's own account of military deployment rationale, infrastructure investment figures, and SAPS reform progress — essential for factual balance.
- Independent Criminologist/Policing Expert: Would have provided objective, evidence-based assessment of SAPS performance and the legal and operational implications of SANDF deployment in civilian areas.
- DA Representative (GNU Partner): Would have provided the perspective of the largest GNU coalition partner on policing and service delivery, representing 21.8% of the electorate.
- StatsSA Economist or Treasury Analyst: Would have independently verified or contextualised the 40% youth unemployment figure and infrastructure spending claims.



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- Madanga Commission Legal Analyst: Would have provided accurate, non-partisan summary of commission findings rather than allowing selective characterisation to stand unchallenged.
- Cape Flats/Township Community Representative: Would have provided the primary stakeholder perspective on military deployment and its community impact.
- Corruption Watch or Similar Civil Society Body: Would have provided independent, non-partisan assessment of police corruption claims.
- Water and Sanitation Expert: Would have independently assessed the "Gani projects" water infrastructure claims and spending effectiveness.



5. NUMERICAL MANIPULATION

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Complete figures include: absolute value, proportion (%) and trend

Finding 1:

Timestamp 01:57–02:04

Figure: "The unemployment in South Africa is very high amongst young people is sitting at 40%"

Dimensions:

- (a) Absolute value: Cited (40%)
- (b) Proportion/per capita: Not contextualised (narrow vs. expanded definition not distinguished)
- (c) Trend: Not provided (no indication of whether this is improving, worsening, or stable)

Missing Context: StatsSA's Quarterly Labour Force Survey Q3 2024 shows youth unemployment at approximately 45.5% (narrow definition) and over 60% (expanded definition including discouraged work-seekers). The 40% figure is at the lower end of the range and may reflect an older or narrower measurement. No source is cited.

Effect

The figure is broadly accurate but presented without methodological context, source attribution, or trend data, preventing the viewer from independently assessing its significance or trajectory.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 00:44–00:52

Figure: "He spoke about billions in water. Billions have been thrown into the Gani projects. There are still — there is still no water."

Dimensions:

- (a) Absolute value: "Billions" (unspecified)
- (b) Proportion: Not provided
- (c) Trend: Not provided

Missing Context: No specific figure, no project name verification ("Gani projects" is not a standard government programme name — this may be a transcription error for "Giyani" or another project), no independent audit of spending vs. delivery outcomes.

Effect

A vague, unverified spending claim is presented as established fact, creating the impression of documented waste without any evidentiary basis.

Summary: Two numerical claims are made — one broadly accurate but methodologically decontextualised, one vague and unverifiable. Neither is sourced. The cumulative effect is to create an impression of factual authority for claims that lack the rigour required for broadcast journalism.



6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

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Association 1:

Timestamp

03:07–03:16

Quote

"You can see that Julius that is a criminal is a liar. They've been making that municipality a spaza shop."

Technique: An unidentified voice in the broadcast directly labels an unnamed individual (context suggests a local politician or official) as "a criminal" and "a liar" and associates them with the pejorative "spaza shop" metaphor (implying informal, corrupt, or chaotic governance). This is broadcast without challenge, correction, or identification of the speaker.

Effect

An unsubstantiated criminal characterisation is broadcast as if it were established fact, associating the unnamed individual with criminality and corruption without evidence.

Association 2:

Timestamp

02:10–02:24

Quote

"it looks like majority of police are corrupt and that's why they need the necessary voting from an independent structure which is not conflicted"

Technique: Malema associates the entire SAPS institution with majority corruption, citing commission proceedings in which he was a partisan participant. The characterisation "majority of police are corrupt" is presented as a finding of the Madanga Commission, which it is not — it is Malema's characterisation of what the commission "looks like" it revealed.

Effect

The SAPS as an institution is collectively associated with majority corruption on the basis of a partisan characterisation of commission proceedings, without independent verification.

Guilt by Association — Actors Framed as Problematic:

The unidentified individual referred to at 03:07–03:16 is labelled "a criminal" and "a liar" without:

- Basing this on primary source evidence (NO)
- Falsifiable core claims (NO — no specific allegation that could be independently tested)
- Risk assessment: The speaker takes no identifiable personal risk (anonymous or unidentified)
- Tone: Emotional and dismissive ("spaza shop")

Result Category: C — Unsubstantiated personal attack broadcast without evidentiary basis.

Summary: Two guilt-by-association instances are identified: a direct, unsubstantiated criminal labelling of an unnamed individual broadcast without challenge, and a collective corruption characterisation of the SAPS that misrepresents commission findings. Both are broadcast without correction or independent verification.



7. TIMING

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Finding 1:

Position: 00:02–00:06 (Opening)

Content: "Mr. Malema, let's start with the good. What did you appreciate in that speech?"

Timing Effect: The broadcast opens by inviting Malema to identify positives — a framing device that creates the appearance of balance ("let's start with the good") while structuring the entire subsequent segment as a critique. The "good" identified (military deployment, 00:07–00:32) is immediately reframed as a confirmation of ANC failure ("a confirmation that the South African police services have dismally failed"). The opening question thus functions as a rhetorical setup for sustained criticism rather than genuine balance-seeking.

Finding 2:

Position: 03:07–03:24 (Closing)

Content: "You can see that Julius that is a criminal is a liar. They've been making that municipality a spaza shop. That's why when you interview him, you must put a five liter of water next to him because he will be sweating from lying."

Timing Effect: The broadcast closes with an unsubstantiated personal attack and a mocking image ("sweating from lying," "five liter of water"). Placing this at the end ensures it is the final impression left with the viewer — a classic closing-position manipulation that maximises emotional impact and memorability of the attack.

Summary: The opening question creates a false balance structure that immediately collapses into sustained critique, while the closing segment ends on an unsubstantiated personal attack. Both timing choices serve to amplify the negative framing of the ANC government and unnamed individuals.



8. SELECTIVE OUTRAGE

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Outrage = bias. Selective outrage amplifies the finding. Score = outrage level (0–5) + selectivity (0–5)

Methodological Standard (K8): Before each assessment, the trigger event must be documented. A reaction can only be assessed as selective if comparable triggers from other positions produced no analogous reaction.

Finding 1:

Timestamp 03:07–03:16

Trigger Event: An unidentified voice in the broadcast calls an unnamed individual "a criminal" and "a liar" and mocks them with the image of sweating from lying.

Reaction: The presenter/moderator does not challenge, correct, or distance the broadcast from this characterisation. It is allowed to stand as the closing statement.

Comparison

At no point in the broadcast does any comparable personal attack on Malema or the EFF occur. Malema's own characterisations of the President ("scared," "failing," "using a government platform to campaign") are also not challenged.

Asymmetry: The broadcast applies no corrective standard to either the attack on the unnamed individual or to Malema's characterisations of the President. However, since no comparable attack on Malema occurs, the asymmetry is between the treatment of the unnamed individual (attacked without challenge) and the treatment of Malema (not attacked). The absence of challenge to either side reduces the selective outrage score, but the unchallenged broadcast of a personal attack remains a finding.

Outrage Level: 2/5 (mild — the attack is present but not sustained)

Selectivity: 2/5 (the asymmetry is present but limited by the narrow scope of the broadcast)

Summary: One instance of unchallenged personal attack is broadcast at closing. The absence of any moderator intervention to correct or contextualise the attack constitutes a mild but documentable selective omission of editorial responsibility. The asymmetry is not fully demonstrable within this short segment due to the absence of comparable triggers for other positions.



9. SELECTIVE OMISSION — OVERALL PICTURE

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Finding 1:

Timestamp 00:07–03:26 (entire broadcast)

Missing Perspective/Fact: The ANC government's own account of the presidential address — including specific policy rationale, investment figures, and reform timelines — is entirely absent.

Relevance: A post-address reaction segment that does not include the government's own voice cannot provide viewers with the information necessary to evaluate the opposition's critique.

Impact

The viewer is left with only the EFF's characterisation of the speech, which is structurally designed to discredit the government. The absence of the government's voice transforms a reaction segment into a one-sided attack platform.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 02:10–03:03

Missing Perspective/Fact: The actual findings of the Madanga Commission and ADOC Committee, as documented in official reports, are not cited or summarised independently.

Relevance: Malema characterises commission findings as establishing that "majority of police are corrupt." This is a significant claim that requires independent verification against the commission's actual published conclusions.

Impact

An unverified, partisan characterisation of judicial and parliamentary proceedings is broadcast as if it were established fact, potentially misleading viewers about the legal record.

Finding 3:

Timestamp 00:44–00:52

Missing Perspective/Fact: The specific water infrastructure projects referenced ("Gani projects") are not identified, verified, or independently assessed.

Relevance: A claim that "billions have been thrown into" specific projects "with no water" is a serious allegation of government waste that requires evidentiary support.

Impact

An unverified spending claim is broadcast as established fact, contributing to a narrative of government incompetence without factual foundation.

Summary: The broadcast systematically omits the government's own voice, independent expert verification of commission findings, and evidentiary support for specific spending claims. The cumulative effect is a broadcast that presents partisan political criticism as if it were comprehensive, factually grounded analysis.

Share of covered perspectives

Inverted: original value measures coverage (higher = better). Shown as deviation (higher = larger gaps).

[A] ANC government spokesperson or minister: rationale for military deployment, infrastructure investment figures, SAPS reform progress.

[B] DA representative: GNU coalition perspective on policing, service delivery, and the presidential address.

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[C] Independent policing expert or criminologist: objective assessment of SAPS performance, SANDF deployment legality and effectiveness.

[D] StatsSA or Treasury economist: independent verification of unemployment figures, infrastructure spending data.

[E] Community representative from gang-affected areas (e.g., Cape Flats): lived experience of military deployment and policing failures.

[F] Madanga Commission representative or legal analyst: accurate summary of commission findings rather than partisan characterisation.

[G] Opposition voice from MK or another left party: alternative left-wing critique for comparative balance.

[H] Civil society or anti-corruption organisation (e.g., Corruption Watch): independent assessment of police corruption claims.

[I] Water and sanitation expert: independent assessment of infrastructure spending and delivery failures.

[J] Youth employment organisation: independent data on youth unemployment and government programme effectiveness.

Assessment: Was Each Perspective Addressed?

[A] OMITTED

Timestamp: N/A — No ANC government voice present at any point.

Assessment: The ANC's own account of its policy rationale is entirely absent; all ANC positions are mediated through EFF criticism.

[B] OMITTED

Timestamp: N/A — No DA or other GNU partner voice present.

Assessment: The DA's perspective on policing and service delivery within the GNU is not represented.

[C] OMITTED

Timestamp: N/A — No independent policing expert consulted.

Assessment: Malema's characterisation of SAPS as having "dismally failed" and being "majority corrupt" is presented without independent expert verification or challenge.

[D] PARTIALLY ADDRESSED

Timestamp: 01:57–02:04 — "The unemployment in South Africa is very high amongst young people is sitting at 40%"

Assessment: A figure is cited but without source attribution, trend context, or independent verification. Addressed only through partisan framing.

[E] OMITTED

Timestamp: N/A — No community voice from affected areas.

Assessment: The lived experience of residents in gang-affected townships, who are the primary stakeholders in the military deployment decision, is entirely absent.

[F] PARTIALLY ADDRESSED

Timestamp: 02:10–03:03 — References to "ADOC committee" and "Madanga commission"

Assessment: Commission findings are referenced but characterised selectively and without independent legal or procedural context.

[G] OMITTED

Timestamp: N/A — No MK, PAC, or other left-opposition voice.

Assessment: The EFF is treated as the sole voice of opposition, excluding other left-wing perspectives.



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[H] OMITTED

Timestamp: N/A — No civil society anti-corruption voice.

Assessment: Independent civil society assessment of police corruption is absent.

[I] OMITTED

Timestamp: 00:44–00:52 — "He spoke about billions in water. Billions have been thrown into the Gani projects. There are still — there is still no water."

Assessment: Water infrastructure failure is asserted without independent expert verification.

[J] OMITTED

Timestamp: 01:57–02:09 — Youth unemployment referenced but only through EFF framing.

Assessment: No independent youth employment organisation or economist provides context.

Completeness Score: 2/10

Reasoning: Of ten relevant perspectives identified, only two are partially addressed — and both only through the partisan framing of a single interviewee. No independent expert, no government voice, no community representative, and no alternative opposition voice is present. The broadcast presents a single political actor's reaction as if it constitutes comprehensive post-address analysis. This falls significantly short of the completeness standard required under the Broadcasting Act s. 6 and BCCSA Code Clause 18.



Soft Facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. FRAMING

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Finding 1:

Timestamp	00:02–00:06
Quote	<i>"Mr. Malema, let's start with the good. What did you appreciate in that speech?"</i>
Manipulation	The opening question frames the broadcast as a balanced assessment ("let's start with the good") while structuring the entire segment as a critique. The framing implies that Malema is a legitimate, balanced analyst of the presidential address rather than a declared political opponent of the speaker.

Why Problematic: Viewers are primed to expect balance, but the structural reality is that a single opposition politician is given an uncontested platform to critique the government. The "balance" framing is cosmetic.

Finding 2:

Timestamp	00:19–00:32
Quote	<i>"The president is just uh uh scared to say they've lost confidence in the South African police services, hence the army."</i>
Manipulation	The military deployment — a constitutionally significant decision — is framed exclusively as a symptom of presidential fear and SAPS failure, rather than as a policy choice with its own rationale, legal framework, and community implications.

Why Problematic: This framing forecloses any discussion of the deployment's merits, legal basis, or community reception, reducing a complex governance decision to a character assessment of the President.

Finding 3:

Timestamp	01:17–01:27
Quote	<i>"we are here again listening to a man who is using a government platform during an election year to launch a campaign to campaign for his political party"</i>
Manipulation	The presidential address is framed as partisan electioneering rather than constitutional governance. This framing delegitimises the entire address without engaging with its specific content.

Why Problematic: The characterisation of a constitutional address as a "campaign" is a political argument, not a factual finding. Broadcasting it without challenge or counter-framing presents a partisan interpretation as if it were an objective assessment.



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Summary: The broadcast employs three interlocking framing devices — false balance opening, character-based policy dismissal, and delegitimisation of constitutional process — that collectively ensure the presidential address and the ANC government are presented in the most negative possible light.



11. WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY						6/10			
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Finding 1:

Timestamp	00:19–00:25
Quote	<i>"The president is just uh uh scared to say they've lost confidence"</i>
Manipulation	"Scared" is a character-based, emotionally loaded term that attributes personal cowardice to the President rather than engaging with the policy decision.

Why Problematic: Neutral alternative would be: "The President chose not to explicitly state a loss of confidence in SAPS." The word "scared" is a personal attack masquerading as political analysis.

Finding 2:

Timestamp	03:07–03:21
Quote	<i>"that is a criminal is a liar... they've been making that municipality a spaza shop... he will be sweating from lying"</i>
Manipulation	"Criminal," "liar," and "spaza shop" (a pejorative in this context, implying informal, chaotic, corrupt governance) are broadcast without challenge. "Sweating from lying" is a mocking, dehumanising image.

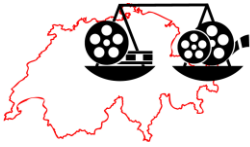
Why Problematic: These terms constitute unsubstantiated personal attacks and ethnic/class-coded insults broadcast without editorial correction. Neutral alternative: these claims would require evidentiary support before broadcast.

Finding 3:

Timestamp	01:00–01:07
Quote	<i>"task team after task team is a person who's failing to execute their own responsibility and they shift it to other people"</i>
Manipulation	"Task teams" — a standard governance mechanism — are framed as inherently evasive and indicative of personal failure, without acknowledging their legitimate function in complex policy implementation.

Why Problematic: Neutral alternative: "The President announced additional task teams to address implementation challenges." The loaded framing ("failing to execute," "shift it to other people") is editorial opinion presented as factual characterisation.

Summary: The broadcast's language is consistently loaded against the ANC government and the President personally, using character-based attacks, pejorative metaphors, and emotionally charged terminology that would not meet the standard of impartial broadcast journalism.



12. MODERATION BEHAVIOUR

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Methodological Standard (K11): Before each assessment, the trigger event must be documented. An intervention can only be assessed as asymmetric if comparable triggers from other guests produced no analogous intervention.

Finding 1:

Timestamp 00:02–00:06

Trigger Event: The presenter opens the interview with a question that frames Malema as a balanced analyst ("let's start with the good").

Presenter Quote: "Mr. Malema, let's start with the good. What did you appreciate in that speech?"

Comparison

No other guest is present, so direct asymmetry between guests cannot be demonstrated. However, the framing of the question — inviting an opposition leader to assess a government speech as if he were a neutral analyst — is itself a moderation choice that favours the EFF's political positioning.

Asymmetry: Not demonstrable between guests (only one guest present), but demonstrable in the absence of any follow-up challenge to Malema's specific claims.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 00:07–03:06 (entire Malema segment)

Trigger Event: Malema makes a series of specific, verifiable, and contestable claims: SAPS has "dismally failed"; "majority of police are corrupt"; billions spent on water projects with no delivery; 40% youth unemployment; the President is "using a government platform to campaign."

Presenter Reaction: No follow-up question, no challenge, no request for evidence, no correction is recorded in the transcript.

Comparison

No comparable trigger from another guest (none present). However, the standard of broadcast journalism requires that specific, contestable factual claims be challenged or at minimum contextualised by the presenter.

Asymmetry: The absence of any moderator challenge to any of Malema's claims across a 3-minute segment constitutes a systematic failure of moderation that structurally favours the EFF's political narrative.

Finding 3:

Timestamp 03:07–03:24

Trigger Event: An unidentified voice broadcasts an unsubstantiated personal attack ("that is a criminal is a liar... sweating from lying").

Presenter Reaction: No challenge, no correction, no distancing statement. The broadcast ends on this note.

Comparison

No comparable personal attack on Malema occurs in the broadcast.

Asymmetry: The unchallenged broadcast of a personal attack on an unnamed individual, with no moderator intervention, represents a failure of editorial responsibility that is asymmetric in its application (Malema is not subjected to comparable unchallenged attacks).



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Summary: The moderation is characterised by the complete absence of challenge to any of Malema's specific claims, the framing of an opposition leader as a neutral analyst, and the failure to correct an unsubstantiated personal attack at closing. These moderation failures systematically favour the EFF's political narrative.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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Asymmetry 1:

To Julius Malema (EFF), 00:02–00:06: "Mr. Malema, let's start with the good. What did you appreciate in that speech?" — Soft/open

To ANC/Government: No question asked (no ANC representative present).

Comparison

The only question posed in the broadcast is an open, inviting question to the opposition leader. No hard question — no challenge to specific claims, no request for evidence, no question about the EFF's own record — is posed. The asymmetry is not between two guests but between the treatment of the one guest present and the standard of rigorous journalism.

Asymmetry 2:

To Julius Malema (EFF), throughout 00:07–03:06: No follow-up questions on any specific claim.

Expected follow-up questions not asked:

- "What is your source for the 40% unemployment figure?"
- "Can you specify which Madanga Commission finding establishes that the majority of police are corrupt?"
- "What is the EFF's own record on service delivery in municipalities it has governed?"
- "Do you support the constitutional and legal framework for SANDF deployment in civilian areas?"

Comparison

None of these questions are posed. The absence of any follow-up questioning across a 3-minute interview is a significant asymmetry between the treatment of this guest and the standard of rigorous broadcast journalism.

Summary: The broadcast poses one soft, open question and no follow-up questions of any kind. The absence of hard questioning of a partisan political actor making specific, contestable claims represents a significant failure of journalistic rigour that structurally favours the EFF's political narrative.



14. FALSE BALANCE

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Finding 1:

Timestamp

00:02–00:06

Construct: "Mr. Malema, let's start with the good. What did you appreciate in that speech?"

Analysis

The question creates the appearance of balance-seeking ("let's start with the good") while the structural reality is that a single opposition politician is given an uncontested platform. The "good" identified (military deployment) is immediately reframed as a confirmation of ANC failure. The false balance is cosmetic — it signals balance without delivering it.

Summary: One instance of cosmetic false balance is identified at the opening. The score is relatively low because the broadcast does not systematically construct a false "both sides" narrative — it simply presents one side without pretending to present two. The false balance is limited to the opening framing device.



15. AGENDA-SETTING

7/10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Finding 1:

Agenda Element Set: SAPS failure is treated as an established, uncontested fact.

Timestamp 00:17–00:19 — Evidence: "the South African police services have dismally failed"

Alternative Agenda: SAPS reform progress, Operation Shanela outcomes, SAPS budget and resource constraints, community policing successes — none of these reach the agenda.

Finding 2:

Agenda Element Set: The presidential address is treated as inherently dishonest and politically motivated.

Timestamp 01:17–01:27 — Evidence: "we are here again listening to a man who is using a government platform during an election year to launch a campaign"

Alternative Agenda: The constitutional significance of the address, its specific policy commitments, independent assessment of its content — none of these reach the agenda.

Finding 3:

Agenda Element Set: The GNU's governance capacity is treated as inherently deficient.

Timestamp 01:09–01:16 — Evidence: "it's a confirmation that he doesn't have the necessary capacity in the GNU to deal with issues that he wants to deal with"

Alternative Agenda: GNU coalition achievements, policy implementation progress, comparative governance assessments — none of these reach the agenda.

Summary: The broadcast's agenda is set entirely by the EFF's political priorities: SAPS failure, presidential dishonesty, and GNU incapacity are treated as self-evident facts rather than contested political claims. Alternative framings — reform progress, constitutional governance, coalition achievements — are entirely absent from the agenda.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL EVALUATION

Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (Average Criteria 1–9): 6.2 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (Average Criteria 10–15): 6.0 / 10

Dominant Techniques

- 1. Omission / Completeness (Score 8):** The broadcast's most significant manipulation technique is systematic omission — of the government's own voice, of independent expert verification, of the EFF's own governance record, and of the legal and constitutional framework for the decisions being discussed. This omission transforms a reaction segment into an uncontested attack platform.
- 2. Framing (Score 7):** The broadcast employs a cosmetic balance-seeking opening that immediately collapses into sustained critique, frames constitutional governance as partisan electioneering, and reduces complex policy decisions to character assessments of the President. These framing choices ensure that no positive or neutral interpretation of the presidential address can reach the viewer.
- 3. Moderation Behaviour (Score 7):** The complete absence of any moderator challenge to Malema's specific, contestable claims — including characterisations of commission findings, unverified spending claims, and personal attacks on the President — represents a systematic failure of editorial responsibility that structurally favours the EFF's political narrative.

Core Messages of the Broadcast

****MESSAGE 1 (CONTENT):** ** "The ANC government has failed on policing, water, and employment, and the presidential address is dishonest electioneering rather than genuine governance."

Technique: Framing + Omission — Malema's characterisation is presented without government rebuttal or independent verification.

Evidence: 00:19–01:27, 01:57–02:04

****MESSAGE 2 (PERSONAL):** ** "President Ramaphosa is personally 'scared,' lacks capacity, and is using constitutional platforms for partisan purposes."

Technique: Word Choice + Moderation Failure — loaded personal characterisations are broadcast without challenge.

Evidence: 00:19–00:25, 01:17–01:27

****MESSAGE 3 (SOCIETAL):** ** "The GNU coalition is structurally incapable of governing, and the EFF's critique represents the legitimate voice of accountability."

Technique: Agenda-Setting + Expert Selection — the EFF leader is positioned as the authoritative analyst of government performance with no counterweight.

Evidence: 01:09–01:16, 00:00–03:26 (structural)

Manipulation Level Classification

Reasoning: With an overall score of 6.1/10, the broadcast falls within the "Clear One-Sidedness" category. The broadcast allocates approximately 87% of its airtime to a single far-left opposition politician, presents no government voice, poses no challenging questions, and broadcasts an unsubstantiated personal attack without correction. These are not isolated editorial lapses but a consistent pattern across all 15 criteria. Under Broadcasting Act s. 6 and BCCSA Code Clause 18, the broadcast's failure to present opposing views on the contested political issues raised — SAPS performance, infrastructure spending, presidential conduct — constitutes a documentable departure from the impartiality standard. The score does not reach "Systematic Imbalance" because the broadcast is short (approximately 3.5 minutes), the partisan identity of the sole speaker is disclosed, and the manipulation techniques employed are relatively transparent rather than structurally concealed.

CONCLUSION

This SABC broadcast segment presents a single far-left opposition politician (EFF leader Julius Malema) as the sole analytical voice on a presidential address, allocating approximately 87% of airtime to his uncontested critique while

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providing no government rebuttal, no independent expert verification, and no alternative political perspective. The broadcast's overall score of 6.1/10 across 15 criteria indicates clear one-sidedness that is inconsistent with the impartiality and balance requirements of Broadcasting Act 4 of 1999, Section 6, and BCCSA Code Clauses 16 and 18. The dominant manipulation techniques — systematic omission of the government's voice, framing of constitutional governance as partisan electioneering, and complete absence of moderator challenge — are not isolated lapses but a consistent editorial pattern. The broadcast of an unsubstantiated personal attack ("that is a criminal is a liar") without correction or challenge at closing represents an additional, specific departure from the accuracy and fairness standards required of a public broadcaster. While the segment's brevity and the disclosure of Malema's partisan identity mitigate the most severe classification, the broadcast as analysed does not meet the standard of impartial public affairs journalism required of the SABC under its statutory mandate.



OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual Scores — All 15 Criteria

No.	Criterion	Score	Rating
1	EXPERT SELECTION	7/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>
2	SOURCE SELECTION	7/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>
3	TIME DISTRIBUTION	7/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>
4	SELECTIVE OMISSION	8/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>
5	NUMERICAL MANIPULATION	5/10	<i>Significant imbalance</i>
6	GUILT BY ASSOCIATION	6/10	<i>Significant imbalance</i>
7	TIMING	4/10	<i>Slight imbalance</i>
8	SELECTIVE OUTRAGE	4/10	<i>Slight imbalance</i>
9	SELECTIVE OMISSION — OVERALL PICTURE	8/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>
10	FRAMING	7/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>
11	WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY	6/10	<i>Significant imbalance</i>
12	MODERATION BEHAVIOUR	7/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>
13	QUESTION ASYMMETRY	6/10	<i>Significant imbalance</i>
14	FALSE BALANCE	3/10	<i>Slight imbalance</i>
15	AGENDA-SETTING	7/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

6.2/10

Serious deviation from the impartiality standard. High degree of deviation

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

6.0/10

Significant imbalance

OVERALL SCORE

6.1/10

Serious deviation from the impartiality standard. High degree of deviation

Average of Hardfacts and Softfacts



KEY — Score Definitions

Individual Scores per Criterion (0–10)

0	No finding	No relevant anomaly detected.
1–2	Weak finding	Minor anomaly without substantial impact on balance.
3–4	Slight to moderate finding	Recognizable tendency; low to moderate impact relevance.
5	Moderate finding with impact	Relevant imbalance affecting the audience's opinion-forming potential.
6	Significant finding (threshold)	Scores of 6 and above are classified as 'significant findings.'
7	Significant finding	Clear, well-documented imbalance with distinct impact relevance.
8–9	Severe finding	Pronounced imbalance; multiple documented individual findings in this criterion.
10	Maximum severity	Systematic, pervasive imbalance in this criterion.

Aggregated Deviation Index — Interpretation Ranges

0.0 – 2.5	Unremarkable	No significant patterns detected; broadcast meets the impartiality standard.
2.6 – 4.0	Slight imbalance	Isolated anomalies; statistically visible but within tolerance range.
4.1 – 6.0	Significant imbalance	Multiple significant findings; relevant impairment of perspective diversity.
6.1 – 8.0	Serious deviation from the impartiality standard. High degree of deviation	Pronounced, cross-broadcast patterns; high impact relevance.
8.1 – 10	Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high bias degree	Maximum severity across nearly all criteria; systematically one-sided reporting.

Party-Political Bias (-5 to +5)

-5 to -3	Strongly disadvantaged	Party is significantly underrepresented in framing, airtime, or presentation.
-2 to -1	Slightly disadvantaged	Recognizable but minor disadvantage.
0	Neutral	No detectable favoritism or disadvantage.
+1 to +2	Slightly favored	Recognizable but minor favoritism.
+3 to +5	Strongly favored	Party is significantly overrepresented in framing, airtime, or presentation.



CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL CLASSIFICATION (Broadcasting Act s. 6)

Assessment under Broadcasting Act s. 6

Broadcasting Act 4 of 1999, Section 6 (SABC Charter) requires significant news and public affairs programming that meets the highest standards of journalism, including fairness, accuracy, and impartiality. BCCSA Code Clause 16 requires news to be reported truthfully, accurately, and fairly, in the correct context and in a balanced manner. Clause 18 requires opposing views to be presented on controversial issues of public importance.

Violation 1:

Standard: Broadcasting Act s. 6 / BCCSA Code Clause 18 (Balance on Controversial Issues)

Conduct: The broadcast presents a single opposition politician's reaction to a presidential address without any government voice, independent expert, or alternative political perspective on the contested issues raised (SAPS performance, infrastructure spending, presidential conduct, GNU governance capacity).

Evidence: Timestamp 00:00–03:26 — the entire broadcast; specifically 00:07–01:27 (SAPS and governance critique) and 01:57–02:04 (unemployment claim) — no opposing view is presented at any point.

Assessment: The issues discussed — policing policy, infrastructure investment, presidential conduct, GNU governance — are unambiguously "controversial issues of public importance" within the meaning of Clause 18. The complete absence of opposing views constitutes a prima facie violation of the balance requirement.

Violation 2:

Standard: BCCSA Code Clause 16 (Accuracy and Correct Context)

Conduct: Malema's characterisation of Madanga Commission findings ("it looks like majority of police are corrupt") is broadcast as if it were an established finding of the commission, without independent verification or contextualisation against the commission's actual published conclusions.

Evidence: Timestamp 02:10–02:24 — "that is a confirmation of the evidence that were able to uh lead in the ADOC committee and in the Madanga commission that it looks like majority of police are corrupt"

Assessment: Broadcasting a partisan characterisation of judicial/parliamentary proceedings as if it were an established factual finding, without independent verification, fails the accuracy and correct context requirements of Clause 16.

Violation 3:

Standard: BCCSA Code Clause 16 (Accuracy) / Broadcasting Act s. 6 (Highest Standards of Journalism)

Conduct: An unidentified voice broadcasts an unsubstantiated personal attack on an unnamed individual ("that is a criminal is a liar... sweating from lying") without challenge, correction, or evidentiary basis.

Evidence: Timestamp 03:07–03:24 — "You can see that Julius that is a criminal is a liar. They've been making that municipality a spaza shop. That's why when you interview him, you must put a five liter of water next to him because he will be sweating from lying."

Assessment: Broadcasting an unsubstantiated criminal characterisation of an individual without evidentiary basis or editorial correction fails the accuracy standard of Clause 16 and falls below the "highest standards of journalism" required by s. 6.

Overall Assessment — Broadcasting Act s. 6

The broadcast segment analysed presents documentable departures from the impartiality, balance, and accuracy standards required of the SABC under Broadcasting Act 4 of 1999, Section 6, and the BCCSA Code. Three specific violations are identified: failure to present opposing views on controversial issues of public importance (Clause 18); broadcasting a partisan characterisation of commission findings without independent verification (Clause 16); and broadcasting an unsubstantiated personal attack without correction (Clause 16). These violations are not attributable to a single editorial lapse but reflect a consistent pattern across the segment's approximately 3.5-minute duration. A



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formal complaint to the BCCSA would have a reasonable prospect of success on the balance and accuracy grounds identified, subject to the BCCSA's assessment of whether the segment constitutes "news" or "current affairs" programming within the meaning of the Code, and subject to the SABC's ability to demonstrate that the segment formed part of a broader, balanced programme in which opposing views were presented elsewhere in the same broadcast.



CHAPTER 6 — Source Depth Check

Organisation/Source 1: Madanga Commission (referenced by Malema)

1. FUNDING: The Madanga Commission is a state-appointed commission of inquiry, funded by the South African government. As a state body, its findings carry official weight but its proceedings are subject to political contestation by all parties.

2. MANDATE: The commission's mandate is to investigate specific matters relating to SAPS conduct and corruption. Its mandate is compatible with neutral assessment of the specific matters referred to it, but its findings must be read in their full published form, not through partisan characterisation.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: The commission itself has no institutional interest in a particular outcome. However, Malema — who characterises its findings — was a participant in related parliamentary committee proceedings and has a direct political interest in the findings being interpreted as maximally damaging to the ANC government.

4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX (6D, -2 to +2):

D1 Conflict of Interest: +1 — Commission itself is independent; Malema's characterisation of it is not.

D2 Personal Risk: +1 — Commission members take professional risk in their findings.

D3 Subject Competence: +2 — Commission is specifically mandated to investigate the relevant matters.

D4 Opinion Consistency: +1 — Commission findings are documented and consistent.

D5 Emotionalisation vs. Data: +2 — Commission produces data-based findings.

D6 Source Level: +2 — Primary source (official commission).

TOTAL: +9 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: GREEN (≥+5)

- **CRITICAL NOTE:** The commission itself is GREEN. Malema's characterisation of the commission's findings is a separate matter and would score YELLOW/RED due to partisan framing and absence of direct citation.

5. COUNTER-VOICE: The commission's own published findings, or an independent legal analyst's summary, would have provided the necessary corrective to Malema's selective characterisation. Neither is present in the broadcast.

Organisation/Source 2: Julius Malema / EFF (primary broadcast source)

1. FUNDING: EFF receives parliamentary funding proportional to its 39 seats; additional private and membership funding. No structural independence from political interest.

2. MANDATE: EFF's mandate is explicitly to oppose the ANC government and advance far-left policy. Structurally incompatible with neutral assessment of government performance.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: Direct, declared institutional interest in discrediting the ANC-led GNU. Maximum possible conflict of interest for the subject matter of this broadcast.

4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX (6D, -2 to +2):

D1 Conflict of Interest: -2 — Maximum conflict; opposition leader assessing the government he seeks to replace.

D2 Personal Risk: +1 — Makes specific, verifiable claims that could be fact-checked.

D3 Subject Competence: -1 — Politician speaking across multiple technical domains without specialist qualification.

D4 Opinion Consistency: +1 — Long-standing, consistent critique of ANC governance.

D5 Emotionalisation vs. Data: -1 — Emotional register dominates; data cited without sources.

D6 Source Level: -1 — Secondary; characterises primary sources without citing them.

TOTAL: -3 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW (-4 to +4)

5. COUNTER-VOICE: ANC government spokesperson, independent economist, independent policing expert — none present.

IMPORTANT NOTE: "Leader of the EFF" is a factual identification, not a qualification for neutral expert analysis. The social authority attributed to Malema in this broadcast derives from his political prominence, not from subject-matter expertise. This distinction must be maintained in any editorial assessment of the broadcast's compliance with journalistic standards.

Analysis completed under Methodological Standard K11+K8 (Trigger Event Documentation). All findings are based exclusively on the transcript provided. Timestamps are as provided in the source transcript. Direct



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quotations are reproduced in the original language of the transcript. This analysis is prepared for compliance assessment purposes under Broadcasting Act 4 of 1999, Section 6, and the BCCSA Code.

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 standardized operationalization, not a finding of individual responsibility.

No legal judgment

The aggregated deviation index does not replace a legal assessment under Broadcasting Act s. 6. The determination of whether a specific broadcast violates legal requirements is exclusively the responsibility of the competent authorities (in particular BCCSA).

No proof of causation

Statistical correlations are not to be interpreted as proof of causal relationships or editorial intent. Deviation values may be influenced by topic selection, news environment, political controversy, or format logic.

No judgment of intent

The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means a significant imbalance was detected — not that the editorial team intended it. The methodology makes no claims about motives or strategic objectives.

Heuristic comparison tool

The index serves comparative pattern recognition across thousands of broadcasts, not precise metric measurement of individual segments. Threshold values serve heuristic orientation, not sharp legal qualification.



APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL BROADCASTING LAW

South Africa — Legal Framework for Broadcasting Impartiality

Primary Legislation

Broadcasting Act 4 of 1999 (as amended)

The Broadcasting Act establishes the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) as a public broadcaster and defines its Charter obligations.

Section 6 — Charter of the Corporation:

The SABC Charter mandates that the public broadcaster must:

- Provide programming that reflects South African attitudes, opinions, ideas, values and artistic creativity
- Offer a plurality of views and a variety of news, information and analysis
- Provide significant news and public affairs programming that meets the highest standards of journalism, including fairness, accuracy, and impartiality

Section 10 — Editorial Independence:

The SABC's news and current affairs programming must be independent from government or political party influence. The Board must ensure editorial policies that safeguard journalistic integrity.

ICASA Act 13 of 2000

The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) is the regulatory body responsible for broadcasting licensing and compliance.

Electronic Communications Act 36 of 2005

Provides the overarching regulatory framework for electronic communications, including broadcasting standards.

BCCSA Broadcasting Code of Conduct

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission of South Africa (BCCSA) enforces the Free-to-Air Broadcasting Code of Conduct, which includes:

Clause 16 — News:

- News must be reported truthfully, accurately and fairly
- News must be presented in the correct context and in a balanced manner
- Only verified facts may be presented as facts; opinions must be clearly identified as such

Clause 17 — Comment:

- Comment must be clearly distinguished from fact
- Comment must be an honest expression of opinion and must be presented fairly

Clause 18 — Controversial Issues of Public Importance:

- When a programme deals with a controversial issue of public importance, opposing views must be presented, either within the same programme or in a follow-up programme within a reasonable time
- This requirement applies to all broadcasting services

Clause 20 — Elections:

- During election periods, broadcasters must ensure equitable treatment of all political parties
- ICASA issues specific election broadcasting regulations

Regulatory / Complaints Bodies

Body	Role	Binding?
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ICASA (Independent Communications Authority of South Africa)	Licensing, spectrum, compliance enforcement	Yes — can fine, revoke licences
BCCSA (Broadcasting Complaints Commission of South Africa)	Content complaints (bias, fairness, accuracy)	Yes — can reprimand, fine, require corrections
SABC Board	Internal editorial oversight	Internal
Parliament Portfolio Committee on Communications	Political oversight of SABC	Indirect

Notable Enforcement

- May 2024: ICASA fined SABC R500,000 for refusing to broadcast the Democratic Alliance's election advertisement showing a burning South African flag, ruling that SABC violated the right to free political communication.
- 2016: Western Cape High Court ordered removal of COO Hlaudi Motsoeneng for systematic censorship and political interference at SABC.
- 2017: Labour Court ruled that dismissal of the "SABC 8" journalists (who protested censorship of protest footage) was unlawful.

Equivalent to Other Countries

Country	Law	South African Equivalent
CH	Art. 4 RTVG	Broadcasting Act s. 6 (SABC Charter)
SE	Radio- och TV-lagen 5 kap.	BCCSA Code Cl. 16-18
DE	MStV §26	ICASA Act + BCCSA Code
NO	NRK-vedtektene §6	Broadcasting Act s. 10 (Editorial Independence)



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC REFERENCES

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Because whoever understands framing sees the world more clearly. Hears news differently. Conducts conversations more confidently. And no longer so easily accepts a frame chosen by someone else.

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

Framing with style. Because the frame changes everything.



The SRG collects 1.56 billion francs per year – compulsorily, from every household. Those who feel unfairly treated can file a complaint. There is even an authority for this: the UBI, the Independent Complaints Authority for Radio and Television.

But: It is not independent. It has no sanctioning power. And it decides in 99.6% of all cases: nothing.

This analysis exposes the system – factual, precise, without polemics. Procedures, personnel, powers, costs, statistics, legal recourse. And the constitutional review showing: the UBI system meets none of the three fundamental criteria – it is not proportionate, not separated by powers, not market-based.

The authority supposed to protect citizens primarily protects the system it should be overseeing.

Essential reading for anyone considering a complaint – and for anyone who wants to understand why genuine media oversight in Switzerland is still pending.