

TODAY'S MEDIA TRENDS

RTPI

JUNE 3, 2026

THE GDELT PROJECT

A NATION'S PROFOUND DICHOTOMY: DOMESTIC CRISIS VS. GLOBAL ROLE

While grappling with a paralyzed economy and violent strikes, Portugal ascends to the UN Security Council during a period of extreme international volatility and economic strain.

INTERNAL LABOR PARALYSIS & SOCIAL UNREST



NATIONWIDE GENERAL STRIKE:

Called by CGTP in response to government's Labor Reform Package.

Paralyzed critical infrastructure: transport, healthcare, education.

Resulted in violent clashes between police and protesters in front of the Assembly of the Republic.

Shows deepening divide over "precarity" vs. productivity.



VIOLENT CONFRONTATION

Police and protesters clash in Lisbon; 6 arrests.

Unions claim 100% adherence in some hospitals; government says private sector unaffected.



JUNE 18 DEADLINE

Labor law discussion resumes in Parliament. Potential for further strikes.

GLOBAL SECURITY ESCALATION & DIPLOMATIC VICTORY



MAJOR DIPLOMATIC MILESTONE:

Portugal elected as non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for 2027-2028 (134 votes).

Mandate focuses on conflict prevention and ocean protection, positioning Portugal as a "bridge-builder" and "honest broker".



IRAN-US TENSIONS

Iran launches explosive drones against Kuwait airport and missile attacks on Bahrain in retaliation for US strikes.

Direct attacks threaten global energy security.

UKRAINE WAR PRESSURE

War faces mounting fiscal and military pressures. Russian officials warn Putin war costs are "unsustainable" as deficit reaches 2.5% of GDP.

Intense Russian missile attacks; NATO reaffirms support.

ECONOMIC STRAIN & POLITICAL FALLOUT



ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT STAGNATION RISKS:

OECD downgrades Portugal's growth forecast to 1.8% for 2026, citing energy costs and inflation (3.2% in May, driven by 11% energy cost surge).

General strike caused estimated €200 million loss in one day; 40% flight cancellation rate.



POLITICAL CORRUPTION & JUDICIAL CONTROVERSIES

Institutional integrity under scrutiny. 5 arrests in search of Socialist Party (PS) headquarters related to municipal contracts.

Court suspended 13-year sentence of former banker Ricardo Salgado due to Alzheimer's, sparking public debate over judicial equity.



TRENDS & FUTURE OUTLOOK



FRAGMENTATION OF DOMESTIC MANDATE

Strike reveals deep structural fissure. Government "staying the course" on reforms may alienate working class; peaceful protest becoming radicalized dissent.



INSTITUTIONAL POLARIZATION

Public confidence in judiciary tested by Salgado case. Debate over Single Social Benefit (PSU) shifts towards "conditional welfare" and solidarity work.



CLIMATE REALISM GAP

Researchers warn of 30% increase in droughts by 2040. Policy focused on immediate economic fixes, not long-term ecological infrastructure.



STRATEGIC FORESIGHT

Short term: Continued strikes, potential "second-wave".

Medium term: UN agenda formalization, economic impact of strike in Q2 GDP.

Long term: Systemic labor changes, green hydrogen shift, 2027 constitutional revision outcome.

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PORTUGAL FACES INTERNAL LABOR PARALYSIS AMIDST GLOBAL SECURITY ESCALATION AND A MAJOR DIPLOMATIC MILESTONE

DAY-AT-A-GLANCE

June 3, 2026, was defined by a profound dichotomy between Portugal's domestic instability and its ascending international prestige. Domestically, the nation was gripped by a **general strike** called by the CGTP, which paralyzed critical infrastructure including transport, healthcare, and education. The strike, a direct response to the government's proposed **labor reform package**, culminated in violent clashes between police and protesters in front of the Assembly of the Republic. This internal friction highlights a deepening divide between the center-right administration's push for productivity and the unions' resistance against perceived "precarity."

Simultaneously, Portugal achieved a major diplomatic victory by being elected as a **non-permanent member of the UN Security Council** for the 2027-2028 term. This achievement comes at a moment of extreme global volatility, with **Iran** launching drone

and missile attacks against US allies Kuwait and Bahrain, and the war in **Ukraine** facing mounting fiscal and military pressures. The contrast between Portugal's domestic struggles and its new role in global conflict management underscores the challenges facing the current administration as it attempts to manage systemic internal reforms while projecting stability on the world stage.

Economically, the environment remains strained. The **OECD** has revised Portugal's growth forecasts downward to 1.8% for the year, citing energy costs and global uncertainty. Institutional integrity is also under scrutiny as high-profile corruption investigations continue into major political parties, and the judicial system faces criticism over the suspended sentence of former banker **Ricardo Salgado**. The convergence of these events suggests a government under siege by labor and judicial crises, seeking to leverage its diplomatic success to maintain domestic legitimacy.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

- **Nationwide General Strike Paralyzes Public Services:** A general strike called by the CGTP significantly impacted transport, health, and education sectors across Portugal [across Portugal](#). Violent confrontations broke out in Lisbon between police and protesters [protesters in Lisbon](#).
- **Portugal Elected to UN Security Council:** In a significant diplomatic win, Portugal secured a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council with [134 votes in favor](#). The mandate will focus on conflict prevention and [ocean protection](#).

- **Escalation of Iran-US Tensions:** Iran launched explosive drones against [Kuwait's international airport](#) and missile attacks against Bahrain in retaliation for US strikes on Iranian assets [against Bahrain](#).
- **OECD Downgrades Economic Growth:** The OECD lowered its growth projection for the Portuguese economy to [1.8% for 2026](#), warning of persistent inflation and energy cost pressures [inflation pressures](#).
- **Political Corruption and Judicial Controversies:** Five people were arrested in a search of the Socialist Party (PS) headquarters related to [municipal contracts](#). Meanwhile, the court suspended the 13-year prison sentence of Ricardo Salgado due to [Alzheimer's disease](#).

KEY GOVERNANCE TOPICS

Civil Unrest & Social Order

- The general strike led to the arrest of [six individuals](#) in Lisbon following the throwing of glass bottles and the burning of garbage containers [burning of containers](#).
- Unions claim a [100% adherence rate](#) in certain public hospitals, while the government maintains the private sector remained largely unaffected [largely unaffected](#).

Diplomacy & Statecraft

- Portugal's election to the UN Security Council is portrayed as a victory for its **multilateralism** and position as a "bridge-builder" [bridge-builder](#).
- NATO Secretary General Mark Rutte visited Kyiv to reaffirm [alliance support](#) following intense Russian missile attacks [Russian attacks](#).

Leadership Dynamics & Governance

- The PSD-led government is accused of **arrogance** and refusing to negotiate with unions over labor laws [refusing negotiation](#).
- A strategic "understanding" was reached between the **PSD and Chega** to postpone the [constitutional revision process](#) until 2027, signaling shifting parliamentary alliances [parliamentary alliances](#).

Legal Warfare & Regulatory Risk

- The "Operation Influencer" and searches at PS headquarters indicate continued judicial pressure on the [political establishment](#).
- Debate persists over the **Single Social Benefit (PSU)**, which seeks to merge [13 different payments](#) but faces opposition for its "work-for-benefit" requirements [work requirements](#).

DEEP DIVE: TRENDS AND THEMES

The Fragmentation of the Domestic Mandate

- The general strike reveals a deep structural fissure in the Portuguese social contract. The government characterizes its **labor reform** as essential for modernization and productivity [productivity](#), while labor groups see it as a regression to "19th-century" precarity [precarity](#).
- The violence in Lisbon suggests that peaceful protest is increasingly giving way to **radicalized dissent**, potentially fueled by groups operating outside traditional union structures [outside structures](#).

Institutional and Judicial Polarization

- Public confidence in the judiciary is being tested by the **Salgado case**, where illness was cited to avoid imprisonment for a high-profile white-collar convict [Salgado case](#). This contrasts with the aggressive prosecution and "Operation Influencer" searches targeting [political figures](#).
- The debate over the **Single Social Benefit (PSU)** highlights a shift toward "conditional welfare," which critics argue penalizes the vulnerable by requiring **solidarity work** in exchange for support [solidarity work](#).

Climate Realism vs. Policy Implementation

- While researchers warn of a **30% increase in droughts** in Portugal by 2040 [droughts](#), policy discussion remains focused on immediate economic fixes rather than long-term **ecological infrastructure** [ecological infrastructure](#).
- The "Green Pipeline" in Seixal represents a small-scale attempt at **hydrogen energy** integration, but systemic transition remains hindered by [low global usage rates](#).

INTERNAL DYNAMICS & DOMESTIC INSTABILITY

Portugal is currently experiencing a period of **heightened societal tension**. The general strike has exposed the limits of the government's ability to implement structural economic reforms without triggering mass unrest. The impact was total in some **hospitals and transport hubs**, with flight cancellation rates reaching [62% in Lisbon](#) and 32% in Porto. The government's insistence that the "reform follows its course" regardless of strike adherence [follows its course](#)

suggests a strategy of "staying the course" that may further alienate the working class.

Simultaneously, the **partisan landscape** is shifting. The center-right PSD is increasingly forced to negotiate with the right-wing **Chega** party to pass legislation or postpone controversial debates, such as the constitutional revision [negotiate with Chega](#). This dependency creates a volatile governing environment where policy is often subject to tactical "horse-trading." The Socialist Party (PS) remains on the defensive, hindered by ongoing **corruption investigations** that have recently led to searches of its national headquarters [searches](#).

EXTERNAL DYNAMICS & GLOBAL POSTURE

Portugal's election to the **UN Security Council** represents its primary tool for projecting power and securing national interests. The administration plans to use this platform to address [ocean protection](#) and "build bridges" between the Global North and South. This "honest broker" persona is essential for Portugal, a nation that relies heavily on international stability for its [tourism and export sectors](#).

However, the external environment is described as increasingly **hostile**. The Middle East is a significant threat matrix, with Iran and the US engaged in direct and proxy attacks that threaten [food and energy security](#) via the Strait of Hormuz. In Ukraine, the war's fiscal toll is becoming "unsustainable" for the Russian economy, according to its own finance officials [unsustainable](#), yet military operations show no sign of ceasing. Portugal is positioning itself as a reliable **NATO partner**, as evidenced by the US using the [Lajes base](#),

while simultaneously advocating for diplomatic solutions at the UN.

THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The Portuguese economy is facing **stagnation risks**. The OECD's downgrade to 1.8% growth highlights the impact of high energy prices and energy-driven inflation, which rose to [3.2% in May](#). Market sentiment is cautious, as evidenced by a slowdown in [holiday bookings](#) due to economic uncertainty.

Key Economic Vectors

- **GDP Growth:** Revised down to [1.8%](#) from previous, more optimistic estimates.
- **Inflation:** Zone euro average inflation rose to [3.2% in May](#), driven by an 11% surge in energy costs [energy costs](#).
- **Aviation/Tourism:** General strike caused a [40% cancellation rate](#) for flights, with estimated losses of **200 million euros** for the day [200 million euros](#).
- **Insurance Fraud:** A "mega-fraud" of **87 million euros** was detected in the insurance sector, primarily in automobile claims [87 million euros](#).
- **Agricultural Exports:** Algarve citrus production accounts for [80% of national output, with increasing focus on AI-driven sorting for export AI sorting](#).

LEADERSHIP CHANGES

Personnel shifts today were concentrated in the sports and judicial sectors, though they carry broader political implications.

- **Marco Silva:** Confirmed as the new **Benfica coach**, signing a two-season contract. This move follows his departure from Fulham and signals a major high-profile return to [Portuguese football](#).
- **Tiago Oliveira:** The **CGTP Secretary General** has emerged as the primary antagonist to the government, leading the general strike and accusing the administration of [total alienation](#) from reality.
- **Ricardo Salgado:** The former banker's 13-year sentence was suspended by a [Central Court judge](#) due to a medical diagnosis, sparking public and political debate over [judicial equity judicial debate](#).
- **Sérgio Conceição:** Resigned from Saudi club **Al-Ittihad** and is expected to return to [European football](#).

EDITORIAL POSTURE & STORY HIERARCHY

The network prioritizes **social conflict and international security**. The general strike was the lead domestic story, given extensive airtime with live reporting from hospitals, transport hubs, and the violent protest site. The UN Security Council election was the "prestige" story, framed as a moment of national pride to balance the negative strike coverage. Conflict in the Middle East and Ukraine received significant attention, framed as an **escalating global crisis** that justifies Portugal's focus on international diplomacy. Omissions include detailed coverage of potential legislative compromises on the labor

reform; the network focused on the **conflict** between parties rather than the **content** of the negotiations. The tone was one of **urgency and alarm** regarding global security, tempered by **nationalistic pride** in diplomatic achievements.

GEOPOLITICAL FRAMING

The transcripts portray a world in state of **escalating anarchy** where traditional norms of restraint are failing. The "West" (represented by NATO and the US) is framed as reactive, responding to "terrorist" drone attacks from Iran or Russian aggression. Portugal is framed as a **principled mediator** entering a chaotic arena to restore order.

COUNTRIES

- **Iran:** Portrayed as an **aggressive rogue actor** and "terrorist" threat. "Terão lançado drones explosivos contra aeroporto internacional do Cuweit" [drones against Kuwait](#).
- **Russia:** Framed as **financially overextended** and increasingly desperate. "O déficit público está a descontrolar e são precindíveis cortes na despesa" [cuts in spending](#).
- **Portugal:** Portrayed as a **geopolitically consistent** and stable diplomat. "Reflete a credibilidade, a confiança o respeito de Portugal na comunidade internacional" [credibility](#).
- **United States:** Depicted as **reactive and military-focused**, defending allies against Iranian aggression [defending allies](#).

LEADERS

- **Vladimir Putin:** Portrayed as a leader **ignoring his own financial advisors**. "Altos responsáveis das finanças russas avisaram Vladimir Putin de que o custo da guerra na Ucrânia é insustentável" [unsustainable war](#).
- **Luís Montenegro:** Portrayed as **determined but under siege**. He "insists on advancing with a labor reform" despite mass strikes [insists on reform](#).
- **Donald Trump:** Portrayed as an **unpredictable negotiator**. "Trump dizia que as conversações de paz com o regime iraniano poderão ser concluídas no próximo fim de semana" [peace talks](#).

NON-STATE & CORPORATE ACTORS

- **CGTP (Union):** Framed as a **powerful disruptive force** capable of paralyzing the state [disruptive force](#).
- **Lusa (News Agency):** Portrayed as the **essential pillar of information** in Portugal for 40 years [pillar of info](#).

INFORMATION WARFARE ENVIRONMENT

- **Narrative Seeding:** The government is actively seeding the narrative that the general strike only affected the **public sector** and that the "overwhelming majority of Portuguese decided to work" [majority worked](#). This is a direct attempt to minimize the strike's perceived legitimacy.
- **Misinformation Clashes:** Unions and the government provide **widely divergent adherence figures**. For example, unions claimed 100% adherence at Hospital São João, while the administration claimed [only 38%](#).

- **Media Framing:** RTPI frames the Iran attacks as a "violation of the ceasefire" [violation](#), while using bodycam footage from the UK to highlight "racist" police controversies [racist controversy](#), suggesting a focus on social justice narratives.

HYPOTHESES AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

- **Labor Law Impasse:** If the government does not reach a compromise with Chega, the **labor reform package** will likely fail or be drastically watered down, further weakening Montenegro's administration [Chega Kingmaker](#).
- **Security Council Mandate:** Portugal will likely prioritize **African security and maritime safety** during its term, potentially conflicting with US or Chinese interests in the Atlantic [Security Council goals](#).
- **Middle East Conflict:** The direct attacks by Iran on Kuwait and Bahrain suggest a **transition from proxy war to regional conflict**, which will drive global energy prices higher [regional conflict](#).
- **Political Realignment:** The searches at PS headquarters may lead to a **collapse in opposition leadership**, potentially benefiting the right-wing parties in the short term [PS searches](#).

STRATEGIC FORESIGHT

- **Short Term (1-4 Weeks):** Expect **continuation of strike actions** and potential "second-wave" strikes if the labor law is not withdrawn from the Assembly floor by June 18 [June 18 deadline](#). Increased security around government buildings in Lisbon.
- **Medium Term (1-6 Months):** Portugal will formalize its UN Security Council agenda. Economic data will show the **full impact of the general strike** on Q2 GDP [GDP impact](#). The Single Social Benefit (PSU) will likely be implemented to meet PRR deadlines [PSU deadline](#).
- **Long Term (1-5 Years):** Systemic labor changes and the shift to **green hydrogen** will either stabilize or further fracture the Portuguese economy. The outcome of the **constitutional revision** in 2027 will determine the next decade of Portuguese governance [2027 revision](#).

RISK ASSESSMENT

The risk environment is currently dominated by **social instability and regional conflict**. These factors are creating a high-stress operating environment for both the state and the private sector.

- **Escalation of Regional War in the Middle East:** Iran has moved from proxy attacks to direct drone strikes on US allies. **Triggers:** Further US retaliatory strikes inside Iranian territory. **Likelihood:** High. **Impact:** Catastrophic for global energy prices and food supply chains [food security risk](#). **Mitigations:** Successful UN Security Council mediation and back-channel diplomacy by Portugal [Portuguese mediation](#).

- **Internal Social Destabilization in Portugal:** Radicalization of labor protests leads to persistent strikes and economic paralysis. **Triggers:** Government refusal to amend the "Pacote Laboral" by June 18. **Likelihood:** Moderate. **Impact:** Sustained loss of economic productivity and potential for further civil unrest [civil unrest](#). **Mitigations:** Parliamentary compromise with opposition parties [compromise](#).
- **Healthcare System Collapse:** High adherence to strikes leads to a critical backlog of surgeries and diagnostics. **Triggers:** Sustained general strike beyond the initial day. **Likelihood:** Moderate. **Impact:** Increased mortality rates and public health crisis [health crisis](#). **Mitigations:** Enforcement of higher "minimum services" requirements [minimum services](#).
- **Economic Stagnation/Recession:** Energy costs and internal instability drive growth below 1%. **Triggers:** Further energy price spikes from the Middle East. **Likelihood:** High. **Impact:** Increased unemployment and fiscal deficit [fiscal deficit](#). **Mitigations:** Expediting PRR funding through measures like the PSU [PRR funding](#).
- **Institutional Loss of Credibility:** Public perception of a "two-tier" justice system following the Salgado ruling. **Triggers:** Widespread protests against judicial corruption. **Likelihood:** Moderate. **Impact:** Decay of faith in the democratic process and rule of law [judicial equity](#). **Mitigations:** Judicial reform and transparency in political investigations [transparency](#).

GAPS & BLIND SPOTS

- **Specifics of Labor Package Amendments:** The broadcast mentions "138 consensual measures" out of 144, but fails to detail the **exact content** of the 6 measures causing the strike [138 measures](#).
- **Retaliation Scope:** The full extent of US military responses to the Iranian drone attacks remains unclear; the focus is solely on the Iranian offensive [Iranian offensive](#).
- **Adherence Statistics Verification:** There is no independent audit of strike adherence figures; the reports rely purely on competing claims from **unions vs. government** [conflicting claims](#).
- **Angola Domestic Context:** The reporting on Angola is focused on Portuguese expatriates and city-building, ignoring the **internal economic and political challenges** currently facing the Angolan government [Angola coverage](#).

CONTRARIAN NARRATIVE SCENARIOS

- **The Strike is a Distraction:** Union leaders may be using the strike not to stop labor laws, but to force the government into broader **public sector wage increases**, using the "precarity" of the law as a convenient emotional lever [wage increases](#).
- **UN Seat as a Liability:** Portugal's seat on the Security Council during an era of US-Iran conflict may force it into **impossible choices** between its transatlantic alliance and its Mediterranean/African neutralities, leading to a loss of diplomatic maneuverability [diplomatic risk](#).

- **Black Swan - Iranian Escalation:** A direct strike on a **US base in the Azores (Lajes)** would force Portugal into an active military role in a Middle Eastern conflict, shattering its "bridge-builder" narrative [Lajes base](#).

RECOMMENDATIONS & IMPLICATIONS

For Statecraft/Public Sector:

- **Security:** Review defense and intelligence posture at Atlantic bases (Lajes) in light of Iranian threats against US allies [Lajes security](#).
- **Economic:** Accelerate the implementation of the **Single Social Benefit** to unlock PRR funds and offset strike-related losses [unlock PRR](#).
- **Diplomatic:** Use the new UN Security Council seat to advocate for maritime corridors in the Strait of Hormuz to secure [global trade](#).

For Private Sector/Investors:

- **Supply Chains:** Prepare for **disruptions in air and rail transport** through late June as labor tensions persist [transport disruptions](#).
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Monitor final amendments to the labor reform, particularly regarding **outsourcing and overtime**, as these will dictate 2027 labor costs [outsourcing rules](#).
- **Safety Standards:** In the agricultural sector, prioritize investment in **AI-driven sorting technology** to maintain export quality during labor shortages [AI sorting](#).

LEGISLATIVE ROUNDUP

The Portuguese parliament is currently a theater of intense negotiation and legislative friction, with several major bills affecting the nation's future under debate.

BILLS DISCUSSED/DEBATED:

- **Labor Reform Package (Pacote Laboral):** Proposed amendments to labor laws intended to increase productivity but accused of creating [precarity](#). Discussion is set to resume on June 18 [June 18](#).
- **Single Social Benefit (PSU):** A bill to merge [13 social payments](#) into one. It includes controversial "solidarity work" requirements [solidarity work](#).
- **Constitutional Revision:** A long-term project to update the national constitution. PSD and Chega have agreed to **postpone this until 2027** [postponed](#).

HEARINGS & PRESS EVENTS:

- **CGTP Press Conference:** Tiago Oliveira presented 30 pages of [strike adherence data](#) to counter government claims [adherence data](#).
- **OECD Presentation:** Updated economic forecasts for Portugal and the Eurozone [forecasts](#).
- **UN Security Council Presser:** Government reaction to the successful [election in New York](#).

KEY STORIES

- **Nationwide General Strike Impact:** Massive disruption across Portugal, with 75% of trains suppressed [75% suppression](#) and 62% of Lisbon flights cancelled [Lisbon flights](#). Clashes in front of parliament led to [6 arrests](#).
- **Portugal Elected to UN Security Council:** Portugal won a non-permanent seat for the 2027-2028 term with 134 votes [134 votes](#). Priorities include conflict prevention and ocean management [priorities](#).
- **Iran Attacks Kuwait and Bahrain:** Escalation in the Middle East with drones hitting Kuwait airport and missiles targeting Bahrain in response to US actions [Middle East attacks](#).
- **Ricardo Salgado Sentence Suspension:** Former banker will not serve his 13-year sentence after the court ruled he is unfit due to [Alzheimer's](#).
- **Socialist Party HQ Searched:** Police raided the PS headquarters and several municipalities over [contract irregularities](#), with 5 arrests made.
- **OECD Economic Revision:** Portugal's GDP growth forecast for 2026 lowered to [1.8%](#) while Eurozone inflation hits 3.2% [inflation](#).
- **Marco Silva Joins Benfica:** Former Fulham manager confirmed as new [Benfica coach](#) for two seasons.
- **Drought and Climate Risk:** New study warns Portugal will face **more frequent droughts** by 2040 even in moderate climate scenarios [drought risk](#).

- **SATA Madeira-Terceira Flight:** Inauguration of a new direct route between Funchal and Ilha Terceira with [80% occupancy](#).
- **Lusa 40th Anniversary:** Celebration of the national news agency's photography service and its [historical archive](#).
- **Russia Financial Crisis:** Finance officials warn Putin that war costs are becoming [unsustainable](#) as the deficit reaches 2.5% of GDP.
- **Ukraine War Escalation:** Russian drones hit a bus, killing [8 people](#); Ukraine retaliates against a Russian oil terminal in St. Petersburg [St. Petersburg attack](#).
- **Algarve Citrus Sorting AI:** Innovation in the fruit sector using AI and optical sensors to [categorize exports](#).
- **Santamaria Hospital Death Case:** Investigation launched into the death of a 73-year-old woman after an [ambulance delay](#).
- **Police Corruption in Gaia:** Two officers placed in [preventive detention](#) over an alleged corruption scheme.
- **Lisbon Book Fair Initiatives:** Over 3,000 events planned at Parque Eduardo VII, including a focus on [democratic literacy](#).
- **Hydrogen Energy Pipeline:** Seixal testing a 2% hydrogen mix for [residential gas use](#).

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Today's Media Trends is a public interest experiment in applying deep thematic trend analysis to television news coverage from around the world to explore how responsibly applied advanced AI can help journalists and scholars better understand the overarching trends, themes and patterns of our global world.

No data is used to train or tune any AI model.

Each morning, in collaboration with the Internet Archive's TV News Archive, we apply Google's Gemini 3 to deeply examine yesterday's coverage from each television news channel to tease out the overarching themes and trends of its news coverage into a richly annotated thematic analysis. Each high-level insight is connected back to the original broadcast, allowing journalists and scholars to understand the dominate themes and trends and instantly click out to the underlying sources for details.

By helping journalists and scholars see the broader trends and patterns of global news coverage, this analysis helps them identify relevant stories and coverage they might not

otherwise have encountered and uncover connections, emphases and narrative shifts that enable more comprehensive reporting and deeper, evidence-based research.

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