

The Dialectic of Editorial Quality and Institutional Framing in Public Service Media: An Analytical Approach to News Excellence Mechanisms in Algerian Television

Naima khelaifia¹, Amina Bessafa²

^{1,2}University of Algiers 3 (Algeria), Laboratory of Media Legislation and Professional Ethics in Algeria

Email: ¹naima.khelaifia@univ-alger2.dz; ²bessafa.amina@univ-alger3.dz

Received: 03/02/2026

Accepted: 04/04/2026

Published: 13/05/2026

Abstract:

This research paper addresses the critical issue of "news content quality" within the Algerian public service media landscape. It specifically highlights the successful and complementary relationship between the professional requirements of Total Quality Management—such as accuracy, balance, and analytical depth—and the organizational regulations imposed by responsible institutional framing policies. The study proceeds from a positive hypothesis positing that the Public Establishment of Television, particularly through its main channels *Canal Algérie* and the *Third Channel (A3)*, has managed to transform the official and protocol frameworks from perceived constraints into safety valves. These mechanisms ensure the absolute credibility of news and protect the audience from the slippages of misinformation, especially in a digital environment characterized by information chaos and fake news.

The study adopts an analytical approach that integrates the perspective of Quality Management with Media Framing Theory. It aims to clarify how the disciplined editorial policy and the structured organization of newsrooms contribute to engineering reality with a high sense of national responsibility. This process enhances the flow of the news triangle: calculated speed that avoids haste, absolute credibility based on official sources, and deep interpretation that highlights national achievements. Furthermore, the paper analyzes the functional differentiation between the channels, where *A3* focuses on internal development and social proximity, while *Canal Algérie* projects a modernized image of the country to the international audience.

The research concludes that the technical modernization (High Definition broadcasting, modern studios) undertaken by the institution has been accompanied by a parallel modernization in editorial governance. The media practice in Algerian television now reflects a communication model that skillfully balances the informative function with the national function, thereby achieving "perceptual quality" for the viewer. The paper recommends continuing this path of excellence by institutionalizing quality mechanisms, investing in continuous human resource training, and maintaining the role of public media as a trusted source of stability and enlightenment in society.

Keywords: Media Quality, Institutional Framing, Public Service, Algerian Television, Editorial Credibility.

Introduction and General Context of the Study

1. Introduction

Since the beginning of the third millennium, the global media landscape has undergone profound and accelerated structural transformations. These changes have not been limited to the evolution of technological platforms or digital broadcasting mechanisms; rather, they have extended to a comprehensive redefinition of central concepts within Media and Communication Studies. Foremost among these is the concept of *media quality* and its organic relationship with the notion of *public service*.

Within this complex communicative environment—characterized by informational fluidity, the proliferation of digital platforms, and intense competition for audience attention—public media institutions emerge as enduring bastions of professionalism, credibility, and balance. The quality of such institutions is no longer measured by transient sensationalism or uncalculated journalistic scoops. Instead, it is increasingly assessed by their capacity to generate genuine added value for viewers and to safeguard the cognitive security of society against the overwhelming tide of misinformation.

In this evolving global and national context, Algerian public television—represented by its diversified broadcasting package, notably *Canal Algérie* and the Third News Channel—continues its path of modernization and institutional development in a steady and deliberate manner. The institution confronts contemporary challenges with flexibility and strategic foresight, integrating within its approach the dual imperative of adapting to global technical quality standards imposed by modern technologies (high-definition imaging, interactivity, digital platforms) while preserving its established identity as a sovereign national institution. It thus functions as a lever of public policy and as an authentic voice reflecting the aspirations of both the state and society.

This constructive duality generates an internal newsroom dynamism that continuously seeks to reconcile two interconnected imperatives: the *professional imperative*, which demands high levels of technical mastery and journalistic rigor, and the *national imperative*, which entails ethical and political responsibility in content production and framing. Accordingly, examining the issue of quality within Algerian public television does not constitute a search for deficiencies; rather, it represents an analytical exploration of the strengths and mechanisms of distinction that have enabled this longstanding institution to maintain its position as the primary reference for official and credible information in Algeria.

1. Research Problem

In light of the substantial investments allocated by the Algerian state to modernize the infrastructure of public television—and the qualitative leap clearly reflected in the visual and structural transformation of its satellite channels, including the renovation of central studios, the adoption of contemporary visual identities, and the redesign of news formats—there is a noticeable alignment between the news outputs of these channels and the expectations of the Algerian audience in search of verified and reliable information.

The strength of the public institution lies in the fact that its conception of *quality* is not confined to superficial technical aspects. Rather, it extends to encompass *normative and editorial*

quality, which constitutes the very core and philosophical foundation of public service broadcasting. Within this framework, *institutional framing* plays a pivotal and highly constructive role. Organizational mechanisms and editorial policies do not function as restrictive constraints; instead, they operate as an intelligent and necessary filter that ensures the integrity of the media message, the accuracy of information, and its alignment with the nation's higher interests—far removed from the commercial sensationalism practiced by certain private channels.

Accordingly, and within this evaluative perspective, the central contours of the present research problem are articulated through the following guiding question:

How do mechanisms of institutional framing and strict adherence to regulatory standards contribute to strengthening editorial quality and credibility in the news programs of Algerian public channels, and how does this institutional discipline translate into a competitive advantage within the challenges of the digital environment?

From this central inquiry emerge the following sub-questions:

1. To what extent does a disciplined and responsible editorial policy ensure the coherence and integration of the “news triangle” (meticulous accuracy, measured speed, and analytical depth) within newsroom practices?
2. What is the nature of the media frames adopted in news bulletins, and how do they reflect an intelligent integration between state priorities in development and achievement, and societal concerns related to service and proximity?
3. How has the institutional organizational structure evolved from a potentially bureaucratic constraint into a “quality safeguard” and a source of professional stability that fosters a secure environment for committed journalistic creativity?
4. How does the functional differentiation between the Third Channel (oriented toward domestic audiences) and *Canal Algérie* (targeting external audiences) contribute to presenting a comprehensive and coherent image of Algeria?

3. Objectives of the Study

This research paper seeks to move beyond a merely descriptive account of the reality of public media and to provide an analytical, interpretive, and value-oriented reading aimed at achieving a set of scientific and practical objectives, namely:

1. **Highlighting mechanisms of institutional excellence** by uncovering the precise organizational and editorial processes within newsrooms that ensure the production of highly credible content, and by demonstrating how adherence to the editorial line becomes a source of strength rather than a limitation.
2. **Theoretical grounding of the concept of “committed quality”** through the development of a conceptual framework that connects the principles of *Total Quality Management* as a contemporary administrative approach with the specificity of *public service broadcasting* as a national mission. This objective seeks to clarify the positive relationship between administrative discipline and professional creativity.

3. **Analyzing functional differentiation and integration** by examining the strategic intelligence underpinning the diversification of media discourse between the Third Channel—addressing domestic audiences in the language of development and unity—and *Canal Algérie*, which addresses international audiences through the language of diplomacy and partnership. The study explores how this complementarity ultimately serves the image of Algeria.
4. **Anticipating the future of public service broadcasting** by formulating a forward-looking vision that affirms quality within Algerian public television as an irreversible strategic choice, grounded in digital transformation and the valorization of human capital.

4. Significance of the Study

This paper derives its importance from several interrelated considerations that position it as a qualitative contribution to the Algerian media scholarship:

A. Cognitive Significance

The study enriches the academic debate on *public service media* in developing countries by offering an analytical model that moves beyond self-critical narratives and instead focuses on understanding mechanisms of institutional success and stability within major media organizations.

B. Practical Significance

The research provides a reference framework for decision-makers in the communication sector, underscoring the importance of investing in *editorial governance* as a pathway to quality. It affirms that the Algerian model of media management possesses the structural foundations for leadership and excellence when reinforced by modern performance measurement mechanisms.

C. Societal Significance

In the context of external media pressures and the proliferation of misinformation, this study reaffirms the role of the public institution as a source of informational security and contributes to strengthening citizens' trust in their national media.

1. Methodology and Theoretical Approach

Given the analytical nature of the topic, the study adopts the **descriptive-analytical approach** as its principal methodology. This approach enables the identification and valorization of manifestations of quality within Algerian public television, as well as the examination of their content and contextual dimensions.

This methodological orientation is further reinforced by the **systems approach**, which conceptualizes Algerian public television as an integrated and open system. Within this framework, inputs—such as advanced technology, qualified human resources, and stable governmental funding—interact with internal processes—namely editorial policy, quality

control mechanisms, and professional content processing—to generate high-quality and credible media outputs, particularly news bulletins (Guira, 2013, pp. 112–115).

First Axis: Conceptual Foundations of Public Service Quality – Integrating Technical Standards and Normative Commitment

Approaching the concept of “media content quality” within the context of public service broadcasting requires a careful and precise deconstruction of terminology, given the distinctive and complex nature of the concept of quality. Originally borrowed from the industrial and managerial fields, the notion of quality was later intelligently adapted to the domain of symbolic production—where meaning, representation, and values are central.

Whereas the quality of an “industrial product” can be measured through concrete physical indicators—such as the absence of defects, durability, and compliance with technical specifications—the “media product” (news reports, field coverage, talk shows) is evaluated through more sophisticated and multidimensional standards. These standards intertwine professional criteria with national responsibility, and aesthetic-technical considerations with ethical and normative dimensions (Picard, 2011, pp. 87–90).

1. The Dialectic of Technical Quality and Editorial Quality

Algerian public television distinguishes itself—unlike many media institutions in the region—by adopting a comprehensive and integrated understanding of quality. The institution has not confined its efforts to *technical quality*, manifested in substantial investments in infrastructure, including high-definition visuals, sound clarity, advanced graphics, modern studios, and updated live broadcasting vehicles.

While these elements are essential for packaging the message and capturing viewers’ initial attention in the image-driven era, they have been complemented in a parallel and equally significant manner by a strong commitment to *editorial quality*.

Editorial quality within public channels—particularly *Canal Algérie* and the Third News Channel—refers to the degree to which content adheres to the values embedded in the social and political contract linking the institution to both the public and the state. Here, the inquiry shifts from a question of form—“How does the image look?”—to a question of substance—“What does the image communicate, and what message does it convey?”

The success highlighted and valorized by this study lies in the fact that rapid formal modernization has been accompanied by a corresponding qualitative development in content. This has enabled the achievement of a delicate equation: **“high-definition imagery serving highly responsible content.”** Such integration protects audiences from the lure of superficial sensationalism and instead offers a media product that respects their intellect and aesthetic sensibility (Brahimi, 2006, pp. 74–77).

2. The News Quality Triangle in a Competitive Environment

From both a theoretical and professional perspective, the evaluation of news programming is grounded in the classical **“quality triangle,”** composed of three principal dimensions. Algerian

public channels demonstrate notable success in achieving a careful balance among these dimensions, reflecting a high degree of professional maturity:

A. Accuracy

Accuracy constitutes the foundational and most essential pillar of public service broadcasting. In the Algerian context, accuracy transcends its technical dimension to become a **professional and national responsibility**, whereby official sources are rigorously verified prior to dissemination. Accuracy here does not merely refer to the correctness of facts and figures; it also encompasses the integrity of the national and political context within which information is situated, thereby safeguarding public opinion from misinterpretation and misleading framings.

Public television deliberately privileges being precise—even if slightly delayed—over being rapid yet erroneous. This editorial philosophy reflects a clear prioritization of credibility over immediacy.

B. Speed

In the era of real-time journalism and instantaneous information flows, speed has become a decisive criterion. Algerian public television manages this requirement through what may be described as **professional prudence and editorial wisdom**. Breaking news is handled responsibly, with priority given to verification and editorial review rather than engaging in frantic competition.

This approach enables the institution to secure its most valuable asset: **public trust**, particularly during peak moments and crises. In such circumstances, citizens consistently turn to public television in search of verified and authoritative information.

C. Depth

Depth represents the genuine added value that distinguishes public service broadcasting from the superficiality of social media posts and fragmented digital updates. Within the Third Channel and *Canal Algérie*, this depth is manifested through a transition from **event-centered journalism** (“What happened?”) to **interpretive and analytical journalism** (“Why did it happen, and what does it mean for citizens?”).

News bulletins demonstrate a strong analytical orientation, contextualizing governmental achievements, explaining the dimensions of sovereign decisions, and clarifying their broader societal implications. In doing so, the quality criterion acquires substantive cognitive and guiding value (Laayadi, 2006, p. 2019).

3. Normative Standards in Public Service Media

The quality of programming within public channels is grounded in a solid framework of **normative standards** that define their *raison d’être* and distinctive institutional identity. When global theoretical models—such as McQuail’s framework of media performance values—are applied to the Algerian case, it becomes evident that quality is not assessed solely through

quantitative audience ratings, but rather through the achievement of the following qualitative dimensions:

A. Comprehensiveness

The channel succeeds in ensuring broad geographical and social coverage across the entire national territory, from coastal cities to the deepest regions of the South and the High Plateaus. This is made possible through an extensive and active network of correspondents and regional stations that convey the “pulse of development” from every province.

Such coverage guarantees every citizen the right to see their reality, challenges, and regional achievements represented on the national screen.

B. Diversity within Unity

News bulletins and programs reflect the cultural, linguistic, and social richness of Algerian society, yet always within a framework that reinforces national cohesion. Diversity is not framed as fragmentation, but rather as a mosaic that enriches the media landscape and reaffirms the richness of national identity.

This integrative representation strengthens the sense of belonging among diverse segments of society.

C. National Independence

This dimension represents perhaps the most distinctive and powerful characteristic of the Algerian model. Public channels operate as a strong, sovereign, and nationally committed state media system, aligned with major national causes.

Here, quality is closely linked to the channel’s ability to align with the higher interests of the nation, defend national sovereignty in the face of external challenges, and ensure that its discourse remains credible, coherent, and free from questionable agendas (McQuail, 2010, pp. 142–145).

Second Axis: Framing Theory as an Approach to Understanding News Architecture and National Orientation

If **quality management** provides the benchmarks and standards for what media performance ought to be, then **framing theory** offers the deeper analytical instrument for understanding what actually occurs within newsroom practices—namely, how reality is constructed, organized, and presented in a conscious and responsible manner inside Algerian public television.

News within public channels is not treated as a purely neutral or mechanical reflection of reality. Rather, it is understood as a **conscious and socially responsible construction**, shaped through deliberate processes of selection and salience that serve the public interest and guide public opinion toward issues of national significance.

1. Frames as a Strategic Mechanism for Organization and Agenda Prioritization

Robert Entman defines framing as the process of “selecting certain aspects of a perceived reality and making them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation.”

Within Algerian public channels, the selection and ordering of news items in bulletins are neither arbitrary nor random. Instead, they follow a **purposeful and carefully designed media architecture** that clearly reflects state priorities and societal needs (Entman, 1993, p. 55).

Mechanism of Selection

Editorial leadership in both A3 and *Canal Algérie* prioritizes official activities and major development projects—such as government council meetings, ministerial field visits, large-scale inaugurations, and military exercises—placing them at the forefront of news coverage.

This selection is not based solely on the official status of these events, but on their intrinsic news value in relation to development trajectories and citizens’ futures. Such editorial prioritization constitutes what may be termed a “**national frame**”, situating audiences at the heart of the state’s construction and development agenda, and informing them about how public resources are allocated and how governance processes unfold.

Mechanism of Salience

Public channels do not merely select news; they actively enhance its prominence. This is achieved by allocating extended airtime, positioning stories as headline items, and supporting them with high-quality visual treatments and comprehensive field reports.

This deliberate emphasis aims to consolidate what may be described as a “**legitimacy frame**” and an “**achievement frame**” within the viewer’s cognitive landscape. Social issues are thus presented within their authentic scale and institutional context, framed through narratives of solutions and structured responses.

Such framing promotes optimism and constructive engagement, countering narratives of despair or nihilism that may be propagated elsewhere.

1. The Duality of the Institutional Frame and the Service Frame

Through an in-depth analysis of news bulletin content—particularly on the Third Channel, which targets the broad domestic audience—a coherent and strategically integrated interaction can be observed between two principal frames that complement one another:

The Institutional Frame

This is the dominant and sovereign frame, within which public officials (President, ministers, governors) appear as **active field actors** who plan, inaugurate, direct, and oversee project implementation. The purpose of this frame is to reinforce the **authority and legitimacy of the state** and to consolidate citizens’ trust in elected and administrative institutions.

The emphasis is placed on *process* and sustained effort, communicating to the public that the state is present, active, and continuously working in their interest. In doing so, this frame strengthens political and institutional stability (Goffman, 1974, p. 24).

The Service Frame

Complementing the institutional frame is the service-oriented frame, which conveys and addresses citizens' everyday concerns—housing, employment, healthcare, and education.

Within public channels, these sensitive issues are framed constructively and positively, highlighting **implemented solutions** and ongoing efforts, while explaining challenges and constraints with realism and objectivity. This approach deliberately avoids exaggeration, sensationalism, or alarmism.

Such calibrated framing enhances the channel's credibility and positions official information as a source of reassurance and socio-psychological stability. It discourages audiences from seeking unreliable alternatives prone to rumors and misinformation.

2. Framing Through Technical Formats and Linguistic Differentiation

Framing does not stop at content selection or agenda ordering; it also extends to the **aesthetic, technical, and linguistic formats** through which news is presented—what may be termed framing through formal characteristics.

Algerian public channels—particularly *Canal Algérie* (French-language) and the Third Channel (A3, Arabic-language)—practice a form of **intelligent functional differentiation** in framing. This strategy aims to address each audience segment through the language, tone, and stylistic register most appropriate to it, thereby enhancing communicative effectiveness.

Proximity Framing in the Third Channel

The Third Channel tends to adopt what can be described as a **national mobilization and proximity frame**, addressing the domestic front and the general public in a direct, accessible, and emotionally resonant language centered on unity, solidarity, and stability.

Its production style reflects a sober classicism that conveys seriousness and trustworthiness. Visually, emphasis is placed on field projects and direct encounters between citizens and local officials. This approach situates the channel close to the social pulse and reflective of an authentic national identity.

International Interface Framing in Canal Algérie

Conversely, *Canal Algérie* adopts what may be termed an **international interface frame**, primarily targeting the Algerian diaspora, the Francophone elite, and foreign audiences.

This frame is expressed through a calmer, more analytical and technical discourse, combined with high-quality visual emphasis on “touristic Algeria,” “diplomatic Algeria,” and economic investment opportunities.

Through this framing, the channel contributes to the promotion of the national brand image and presents a modern and outward-looking face of Algeria, thereby supporting diplomatic efforts and enhancing the country's external attractiveness (Driss, 2021, p. 101).

The complementarity between the two channels creates what may be described as a **positive duality in discourse**, ensuring that the state's message reaches diverse audiences effectively. It reflects the richness and adaptability of the public media landscape and its capacity to respond to varying tastes, expectations, and communicative contexts.

Third Axis: Structural Challenges and the Pursuit of Comprehensive Quality in Algerian Public Television

Addressing the development and enhancement of news outputs within Algerian public television inevitably requires an in-depth examination of the institution's internal structure. Such analysis highlights the considerable efforts undertaken to overcome structural constraints and to reconcile the traditions of a longstanding institution with the accelerating demands of modernization.

1. Reconciling Administrative Discipline and Media Flexibility

By virtue of its legal status as a public institution of an industrial and commercial character, Algerian public television represents a distinctive organizational entity that carefully balances strict administrative discipline—derived from public service regulations—with the flexibility inherent to journalistic practice.

Although the reconciliation between “media time,” characterized by immediacy and rapidity, and “administrative time,” marked by procedural deliberation and hierarchy, constitutes a significant challenge, the institution succeeds in managing this tension on a daily basis.

The hierarchical organizational structure has evolved from a potential bureaucratic obstacle into a **quality safeguard**. Sensitive news and strategic topics are subjected to a rigorous chain of verification, scrutiny, and review across multiple editorial levels—from the journalist to the editor-in-chief and ultimately to the director.

While this process may require slightly more time than the expedited practices of certain private channels, it ensures the elimination of critical errors, verbal missteps, and misinformation. As a result, public television news bulletins stand as a benchmark of composure, reliability, and credibility (Guira, 2013, p. 84).

2. Editorial Independence and National Responsibility

Editorial independence within Algerian public television emerges in a positive and responsible form. The institution transforms its **state ownership** from a potential constraint into a strategic advantage. Its legal status guarantees stable and sustained public funding, thereby shielding it from the pressures of the advertising market, the influence of private capital, and commercial agendas that often drive private channels toward sensationalism in pursuit of ratings.

This financial security grants journalists and newsroom managers broader latitude to operate with national responsibility and to prioritize substantive quality over superficial appeal. Adherence to the official editorial line of the state is not framed as a restriction on freedom, but rather as an **ethical and national compass** guiding media practice toward the protection of higher national interests and the preservation of internal cohesion, particularly amid contemporary regional and international challenges (Boudjemaa, 2010, p. 72).

3. Institutionalizing a Culture of Measurement and Continuous Improvement

In its sustained effort to implement principles of **Total Quality Management**, the public television institution has sought to entrench a culture of evaluation and measurement as an essential tool for performance assessment and corrective action.

The institution no longer relies solely on general impressions; instead, it endeavors to activate scientific mechanisms for monitoring quality and assessing audience satisfaction. This assessment extends beyond quantitative viewership ratings to include the monitoring of field-level engagement and the positive social and political resonance generated by its major national and international coverage.

This orientation toward systematic evaluation enables the institution to continuously recalibrate its strategies, correct performance gaps, and adapt programming to evolving audience expectations. Moreover, the institution has begun to incorporate data analysis and public opinion trend monitoring in shaping news agendas, thereby reinforcing the concept of proximity-based journalism.

4. Investing in Human Capital as the Foundation of Quality

Institutional leadership recognizes that technology alone does not produce quality; rather, quality is ultimately generated by human expertise. Consequently, significant emphasis is placed on the development of **human resources**, with substantial investment in continuous training and professional requalification programs for journalists and technical staff—both domestically and through international partnerships.

These initiatives aim to equip media professionals, particularly younger generations, with mastery of advanced technologies, mobile journalism techniques, and digital storytelling methods. This policy has resulted in the emergence of a new generation of media professionals capable of leveraging modern equipment to deliver refined content, a dignified national image, and a linguistically sound and engaging media discourse (Audiovisual Law, 2014, p. 56).

Axis Four: Toward a Future Model – Quality as a Strategic Choice for Leadership

In light of this positive momentum and successive developments, the public channels—particularly A3 and Canal Algérie—have adopted the concept of quality not as a temporary objective, but as a permanent strategic choice aimed at leadership and sustained prominence within the national and regional media landscape.

1. Digital Transformation as a Gateway to Contemporary Quality

Digital transformation constitutes the principal gateway and structural backbone of this future model. Public channels have successfully strengthened their presence on digital platforms and social media networks—not merely as a complementary technical option, but as a fundamental standard of quality and engagement with younger generations.

The shift from traditional television broadcasting to managing digital interaction and offering on-demand content reflects the institution's deep awareness of the importance of being present where the audience resides. The channels are currently producing original digital content

tailored to the specificities of online publishing, intelligently combining institutional rigor with the fast-paced language of the digital age. This approach enhances the institution's image as "modern and dynamic" among youth audiences and ensures the continuity of its mission across generations.

2. Institutionalizing Sound Media Governance

The future model envisioned by the institution requires the consolidation of principles of sound media governance through a gradual and well-considered transition from traditional management methods to comprehensive quality management concepts that integrate the audience as an active partner in the success process.

This is manifested in strengthening mechanisms of transparency and internal accountability, as well as opening continuous channels of communication with viewers to listen to their suggestions and complaints. The institution is working to institutionalize this relationship on the basis of mutual trust, so that citizens feel that their public television is truly "theirs" and serves as a voice expressing their hopes and concerns.

3. Sustainable Reconciliation with the Audience

The institution seeks to reinforce reconciliation with the public by building strong bridges of trust founded on credibility and objectivity. Such reconciliation is not achieved through slogans, but through the provision of a genuine public service characterized by proximity and responsiveness to the real concerns of citizens across all regions of Algeria.

Public television aspires to be both a mirror reflecting the nation's ambitions and a platform showcasing the state's efforts, combining its role as an official outlet with its function as a societal space. In doing so, it positions itself as the most influential and credible institution within the national media landscape.

Conclusion:

This in-depth analytical study reaches a set of central conclusions confirming that the trajectory of "quality" in Algerian television is not merely a transient technical challenge, but rather a comprehensive strategic vision and a cumulative process that consciously combines modernization of tools with the development of messages.

The analysis demonstrates that strict "institutional framing," which may appear superficially as a constraint, is in reality a guarantee of quality and a safeguard protecting the media message from deviations and commercial pressures. The intelligent and functional integration between administrative discipline and professional expertise has enabled the public channels—particularly the Third Channel (A3) and Canal Algérie—to maintain a delicate balance among the three pillars of the "news quality triangle" (accuracy, sobriety, and depth) within a turbulent media environment saturated with misinformation.

Thanks to its historical legacy, the competence of its human resources, the modernity of its technical infrastructure, and its measured editorial policy, the Public Television Establishment is today succeeding in presenting a distinctive national media model. This model skillfully balances the duty to inform truthfully and objectively with the responsibility to contribute to

nation-building and the preservation of state and societal stability, thereby positioning itself as the foremost media stronghold of the state and a trusted reference for citizens.

Based on these positive findings, the study recommends the continuation of this developmental trajectory through:

1. Institutionalizing quality mechanisms: Establishing permanent units dedicated to quality control and performance measurement within the institution.
2. Strengthening specialized training: Sustained investment in human capital to keep pace with digital transformations.
3. Measured openness: Enhancing mechanisms of audience engagement and involving the public in content evaluation to ensure sustainable excellence and leadership in the era of open skies.

References

First: Arabic References

Books:

1. Brahim, B. (2006). *Power and the press: A relationship of give and take*. Algiers: Dar El Qasbah Publishing.
2. Boujemaa, R. (2010). *Media and politics in Algeria: From social responsibility to political responsibility*. Algiers: Dar Houma for Printing, Publishing and Distribution.
3. Guira, I. (2013). *Media and society: Approaches in the sociology of communication*. Algiers: Office of University Publications.
4. Laayadi, N. (2019). *New media in the Arab world: The debate over identity and the public sphere*. Beirut: Center for Arab Unity Studies.

Legal Texts and Official Documents:

5. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria. (2012). Organic Law No. 12-05 of 18 Safar 1433 corresponding to 12 January 2012, relating to information. *Official Journal*, No. 02.
6. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria. (2014). Law No. 14-04 of 24 Rabi' al-Thani 1435 corresponding to 24 February 2014, relating to audiovisual activity. *Official Journal*, No. 16.

Second: Foreign References

Books:

7. Goffman, E. (1974). *Frame analysis: An essay on the organization of experience*. New York: Harper & Row.
8. McQuail, D. (2010). *McQuail's mass communication theory* (6th ed.). London: Sage Publications.
9. Picard, R. G. (2011). *The economics and financing of media companies* (2nd ed.). New York: Fordham University Press.

Book Chapters:

10. Dris, C. (2021). Media in Algeria: Between state control and social media freedom. In N. Miladi & N. Mellor (Eds.), *Routledge handbook on Arab media* (pp. 120–135). London: Routledge.

Scientific Articles:

11. Entman, R. M. (1993). Framing: Toward clarification of a fractured paradigm. *Journal of Communication*, 43(4), 51–58.