



## NPO DETAILED ANALYSIS

2025-09-25\_VPWON\_1360575

Broadcast: NPO broadcast | 2025-09-25 | Analysed on: 2026-05-23 01:01

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

### TOTAL SCORE

**5.5/10**

*Considerable imbalance*

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

## POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification based on Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) 2024

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

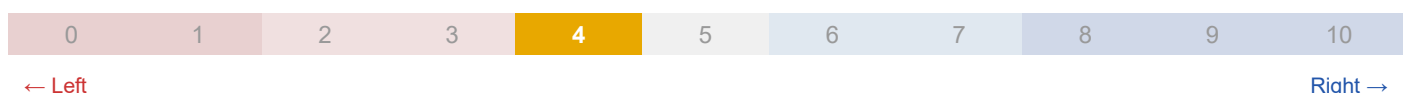
Party	SP	GL-PvdA	PvdD	D66	CDA	NSC	CU	VVD	BBB	SGP	PVV	FvD
CHES	1.10	2.40	2.50	4.80	5.50	5.80	6.00	7.00	7.50	7.80	9.20	9.50
Spectrum	Left	Left	Left	Left	Centre	Centre	Right	Right	Right	Right	Right	Right

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

### TENDENCY (L – R)

**4.7 / 10**

*Balanced*



Source: Chapel Hill Expert Survey 2024 — [chesdata.eu](https://chesdata.eu) | [Jolly et al., Electoral Studies, 2022](#) | Threshold values: [Pew Research Center](#)

This section provides political context and does not count towards the total score.



## POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

The Schoof cabinet (took office July 2024) is an extra-parliamentary cabinet consisting of PVV, VVD, NSC and BBB. Prime Minister Schoof is non-partisan. The largest opposition party is GL-PvdA (25 seats), followed by D66 (9 seats), SP (5 seats), CDA (5 seats), PvdD (3 seats), CU (3 seats), SGP (3 seats), FvD (3 seats), DENK and Volt.

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

The main political fault line concerns migration policy: the coalition is pursuing an asylum stop and the use of emergency state powers, while the opposition considers this undemocratic and unenforceable. A second line of tension is the question of the extent to which political rhetoric — particularly from PVV — contributes to societal radicalisation and violence. Thirdly, the question arises as to whether far-right violence (such as the riots at the Malieveld) should be politically interpreted as a symptom of failed migration policy or as an autonomous extremist phenomenon. Finally, there is tension surrounding the role of the NPO itself: PVV has repeatedly labelled the public broadcaster a "left-wing broadcaster".

The Dutch public broadcaster (NPO) operates under the Media Act 2008, of which Article 2.1 requires pluriform, balanced and independent reporting across the total output. The NPO system is fragmented: broadcasting associations (BNNVARA, AVROTROS, KRO-NCRV and others) each bear their own editorial responsibility. The PVV as the largest governing party has structurally criticised the NPO as politically biased, which makes the independence test particularly relevant.



## CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

### Assessment per party

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Broadcast representation vs. party programme position
VVD	+1	09:48 "the only coalition partner of the BBB, the VVD even voted against this motion" — Party programme position: strict but fair migration policy, budgetary discipline — correctly represented that VVD voted against the emergency law motion; no further substantive clarification of VVD position — largely correct but incomplete
PVV	-2	03:39 "Mr Wilders is pouring even more oil on the fire today. It is as if a pyromaniac is standing here warming his hands at the fire he himself has started" — Party programme position: asylum stop, closed borders, national security — PVV position is not substantively represented but framed via negative metaphor; PVV's own argumentation is entirely absent — distorted/omitted
GL-PvdA	0	Not present as a party in the broadcast; Jimmy Dijk (SP) and Dassen (D66) represent the left-wing opposition — party programme position not represented — not in broadcast
NSC	0	NSC not discussed or cited as a party — party programme position not represented — not in broadcast
D66	+1	07:02 Dassen cited: "the far-right violence of last weekend... which Ms Van der Plas is now going to reward" — Party programme position: rule of law, democratic oversight — position correctly represented but without counterargument — largely correct
BBB	-2	09:22 "And it is campaign time. BBB wants to score points here" / 09:29 "The party is taking significant steps to the right on the political field" — Party programme position: asylum stop, grip on migration, democratic instruments — BBB motion is framed as purely electoral opportunism without substantive representation of the party's position — distorted
CDA	0	CDA not present or discussed in broadcast — not in broadcast
SP	+1	08:40 Jimmy Dijk cited: "I really find it, Ms Van der Plas, shameful" — Party programme position: socially left, anti-populism — position recognisable but represented in limited form — partially correct
CU	+3	01:39–05:25 Mirjam Bikker extensively cited and positively framed as peacemaker: "who put her best foot forward" / "I find it extremely powerful if all 150 speak out" — Party programme position: Christian-social, seeking connection — position correctly and sympathetically represented — correct and complete

### Summary Party Bias

- Most accurate representation: CU (score +3) — Bikker's initiative is extensively and sympathetically represented, consistent with her party programme.
- Strongest distortion: PVV and BBB (score -2) — PVV is framed via metaphors as an instigator of violence without substantive representation of party positions; BBB motion is dismissed as electoral opportunism without serious substantive treatment.



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- Average deviation from 0: 1.1
- Conclusion: The broadcast gives left-wing and centrist parties (CU, D66, SP) a substantively fairer platform than right-wing populist parties (PVV, BBB). PVV positions are represented exclusively through the negative framing of others, not through their own spokespersons. BBB is explicitly labelled as electorally opportunistic by the editorial team itself, which is an editorial judgement that cannot be presented as factual reporting.

### **Left-Right Overall Tendency**

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TENDENCY SCORE: +1.8

CLASSIFICATION: Left-favouring

Reasoning: The broadcast gives left-wing and centrist parties (CU, D66, SP) substantially more and more sympathetic airtime than right-wing populist parties. PVV and BBB are represented primarily through the negative framing of opponents. The editorial commentary ("campaign time", "significant steps to the right", "pyromaniac") is consistently left-critical with regard to right-wing populist parties, while comparable editorial judgements about left-wing parties are absent.



## CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

### Broadcast details

- Title: NOS Journaal (evening broadcast, presumably 20:00 or 22:00)
- Date: 25.09.2025
- Length (estimated from transcript):
- Presenter/Reporter: Not named in transcript; Arjan Noorlander as parliamentary reporter
- Persons interviewed:

Person	Function	Party/Organisation	Political Spectrum
Wilbert Paulissen	Deputy Chief Constable of the National Police	National Police (state service)	Neutral/institutional
Jelle Posma	Director of non-profit organisation for extremism research on social media	Not further specified	Non-partisan
Cas Mudde	Expert on the far right	Academic (not further specified)	Academic/left-liberal profile
Mirjam Bikker	Member of Parliament	ChristenUnie	Centre-right (CHES 6.0)
Jimmy Dijk	Member of Parliament	SP	Far left (CHES 1.1)
Rob Jetten	Member of Parliament	D66	Centre (CHES 4.8)
Caroline van der Plas	Parliamentary group leader	BBB	Right (CHES 7.5)
Dilan Yeşilgöz	Parliamentary group leader	VVD	Right (CHES 7.0)
Frank Renout	Paris correspondent	NOS	Journalistic/neutral
Fatima (anonymous)	Traffic fine debtor	Citizen	Non-partisan
Debt counsellor (anonymous)	Debt counselling	Not further specified	Non-partisan
Jurist (anonymous)	Test case traffic fines	Not further specified	Non-partisan

### Main theme

The broadcast deals primarily with the political aftermath of the far-right riots at the Malieveld in The Hague, with attention to the police response, the failed unity declaration in the House of Representatives, and the controversy surrounding the BBB motion for an asylum emergency law.



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## CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS



## Hard facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically verifiable

### 1. EXPERT SELECTION

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*Definition: Who speaks as an expert?*

**Expert 1:** Jelle Posma — Director of non-profit organisation for extremism research on social media

Timestamp: 18:25–19:09

Statement: "It starts with discontent: 'We need to do something.' [...] Through to: 'We will indeed show them.' And then it moves on to extreme incitement, hatred, violence, glorification. The dehumanisation and culmination in extreme violence."

Framing: Posma is presented as director of an unnamed non-profit organisation that researches extremist movements on social media. No name of the organisation, no academic affiliation, no list of publications mentioned.

Missing countervoice: An expert who analyses the degree of organisation of far-left extremist or antifa groups, or a researcher who discusses the methodological limitations of social media monitoring.

Source depth check:

**(a) FUNDING:** Unknown — organisation name not mentioned in broadcast. Non-profit may receive government subsidies, private donations or EU funds. No transparency.

**(b) MANDATE:** Research into extremist movements on social media is in principle compatible with neutral analysis, but the exclusive focus on far-right extremism (as presented in the broadcast) suggests a selective mandate.

D1 Conflict of interest: 0 — Unknown funding, no demonstrable conflict but also no transparency

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Research into extremism can entail reputational risk

D3 Professional competence: +1 — Social media monitoring is relevant to the subject

D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 — No previous statements available for comparison

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — Statements are descriptive but without quantitative substantiation

D6 Source level: -1 — Secondary analysis of social media, no primary data presented

• TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

**(c) PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE:** Posma is framed as a neutral expert while his organisation researches exclusively far-right extremism (as presented). This is a structural one-sidedness that is not named.

**Expert 2:** Cas Mudde — Expert on the far right

Timestamp: 18:18–25:04

Statement: "The fact that these groups, particularly the hooligans, are standing next to each other — that means they agreed in advance to be there. Because in a different environment they would beat each other's heads in."

Framing: Introduced as "expert in the field of the far right." Cas Mudde is a well-known academic (University of Georgia) with a pronounced left-liberal profile and years of publications on populism and far-right extremism.

Missing countervoice: An expert on far-left extremism or a researcher who analyses the political causes of far-right extremism from a non-normative perspective.

Source depth check:



(a) **FUNDING:** University of Georgia (USA), academically funded. No direct institutional conflicts of interest, but a pronounced normative position in publications.

(b) **MANDATE:** Academic research into the far right is compatible with analysis, but Mudde has a pronounced normative position that cannot be presented as neutral.

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Pronounced normative profile; has an interest in framing far-right extremism as a serious threat

D2 Personal risk: +2 — Has devoted career to this subject, consistent position

D3 Professional competence: +2 — Recognised academic in this specific field

D4 Consistency of opinion: +2 — Consistent with previous publications

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Predominantly analytical, some normativity

D6 Source level: +1 — Academic research, but no primary data presented in broadcast

• TOTAL: +7 → SOURCE LIGHT: GREEN

(c) **PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE:** Mudde is framed as a neutral expert, but his pronounced normative position with regard to far-right extremism is not mentioned. An expert with a different political background is absent.

**Expert 3: Wilbert Paulissen — Deputy Chief Constable of the National Police**

Timestamp: 12:25–28:45

Statement: "There is a degree of societal discontent that manifests itself in these kinds of violent explosions, large or small."

Framing: Institutional representative of the National Police. Speaks from operational expertise but avoids political statements.

Missing countervoice: A critical voice on police conduct (e.g. human rights organisation, lawyer for those arrested).

Source depth check:

(a) **FUNDING:** State service, funded by the Ministry of Justice and Security.

(b) **MANDATE:** Operational police leadership; mandate is compatible with factual reporting on police conduct, but not with political analysis.

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Institutional interest in positive image of police conduct

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Public function, statements are traceable

D3 Professional competence: +2 — Direct operational expertise

D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Institutionally consistent

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +2 — Predominantly factual and restrained

D6 Source level: +2 — Primary source for police conduct

• TOTAL: +7 → SOURCE LIGHT: GREEN

(c) **PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE:** Paulissen is correctly presented as an institutional source and is the most credible expert in the broadcast.

*Missing expert groups:*

- Constitutional law expert on the constitutionality of asylum emergency law
- Expert on far-left extremism or antifa researcher
- Sociologist on the causes of societal discontent (not only symptoms)

### Source traffic lights for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Jelle Posma — Director of non-profit organisation for extremism research on social media	0	+1	+1	0	-1	-1	0	YELLOW
Cas Mudde — Expert on the far right	-1	+2	+2	+2	+1	+1	+7	GREEN



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Wilbert Paulissen — Deputy Chief Constable of the National Police	-1	+1	+2	+1	+2	+2	+7	<b>GREEN</b>
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*Summary:*

Expert	Source light	Comment
Jelle Posma	YELLOW	Unknown funding, one-sided focus on far-right extremism
Cas Mudde	GREEN	Academically strong, normative profile not mentioned
Wilbert Paulissen	GREEN	Institutionally reliable, limited to operational domain



## 2. SOURCE SELECTION

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Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

*Definition: Which sources are cited? Are they diverse and independent?*

**Source 1:** NCTV (National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism)

Timestamp: 03:51–04:05

Statement: "Because the counterterrorism authority sees that words in the House of Representatives can lead to violence. And with that, the House of Representatives has itself partly become part of the hardening and radicalisation in the public sphere."

**(a) Funding and sponsorship:** State service, part of the Ministry of Justice and Security.

**(b) Structural conflict of interest:** The NCTV has an institutional interest in demonstrating threats (legitimising its own existence and budget). Statements about political language as a cause of radicalisation are politically sensitive and touch on the freedom of expression of Members of Parliament.

**(c) Missing counter-source:** A constitutional law expert who analyses the constitutional limits of NCTV statements about parliamentary language.

State-funded institution: NCTV is cited as a neutral authority while its statements about parliamentary language imply a political judgement that cannot be presented as neutral.

Missing counter-source: Legal commentary on the question of whether the NCTV is authorised to make statements about the tone of Members of Parliament.

**Source 2:** CBS figure (127,000 people with problematic debts due to traffic fines)

Timestamp: 37:00–37:09

Statement: "According to CBS, approximately 127,000 people in the Netherlands are dealing with problematic debts as a result of traffic fines."

**(a) Funding:** CBS is a state service (Statistics Netherlands).

**(b) Structural conflict of interest:** No direct conflict; CBS figures are methodologically reliable.

**(c) Missing counter-source:** No explanation of the definition of "problematic debts" or the methodology of the CBS study.

Rumour check (penalty points): No explicit rumours without primary source found in the transcript. No penalty points.

Summary: The source selection is one-sidedly focused on institutional sources (NCTV, police) and academics with a pronounced normative profile with regard to far-right extremism. Counter-sources — legal experts, representatives of the demonised groups, independent sociologists — are absent.



3. TIME ALLOCATION									5/10
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*Definition: Distribution of airtime between different positions.*

Estimated airtime:

- Wilbert Paulissen (police/institutional): approx. 10 min. (24%)
- Parliamentary fragments left/centre (Dijk SP, Jetten D66, Bikker CU): approx. 6 min. (14%)
- Parliamentary fragments right (Van der Plas BBB): approx. 3 min. (7%)
- Experts (Mudde, Posma): approx. 5 min. (12%)
- Editorial commentary/presenter/Noorlander: approx. 6 min. (14%)
- Traffic fines segment: approx. 7 min. (17%)
- Other news (Sarkozy, Capelle, international): approx. 5 min. (12%)

Summary: Left-wing and centrist parties (SP, D66, CU) collectively receive more airtime than right-wing populist parties (BBB). PVV receives no direct airtime. The editorial commentary is quantitatively significant (14%) and consistently critical of right-wing populist positions.



#### 4. OMISSION (Selective Omission)

7/10

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*Definition: What is not shown while it is relevant?*

##### Omission 1: PVV's own spokespersons

###### Context

PVV is the largest governing party and has a direct position on the riots and the asylum emergency law. Wilders is represented exclusively through quotes from opponents ("pyromaniac", "pouring oil on the fire").

Relevant at: 03:39–04:05

Effect: The viewer receives exclusively a negative image of PVV without the party being able to explain its own position. This is a structural omission that touches on the pluralism requirement of Media Act Art. 2.1.

##### Omission 2: Perspective of peaceful demonstrators

###### Context

Chief Constable Paulissen emphasises that the majority of demonstrators were peaceful. This perspective is not further elaborated through interviews with peaceful attendees.

Relevant at: 18:02–18:25 — Quote: "The groups present cannot be tarred with one brush"

Effect: By showing and analysing exclusively violent elements, the impression is created that the entire demonstration was far-right in nature.

##### Omission 3: Legal analysis of asylum emergency law

###### Context

The BBB motion on state emergency powers for asylum was the most controversial political moment of the broadcast. Not a single jurist analyses the constitutional feasibility.

Relevant at: 06:34–09:56

Effect: The motion is assessed exclusively in political-emotional terms ("shameful", "populist") without legal commentary, which gives a one-sided picture.

Summary: The three most important omissions systematically concern the right-wing populist side of the debate: no PVV spokesperson, no peaceful demonstrators, no legal analysis of the emergency law motion. This pattern is consistent with the left-favouring tendency established in Step 1.

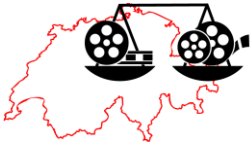
#### Missing voices

- PVV spokesperson/Geert Wilders: Could have explained the party's own position on the riots and the asylum emergency law, instead of being represented exclusively through opponents.
- Peaceful demonstrator at the Malieveld: Could have clarified the distinction between violent rioters and peaceful protesters.
- Constitutional law expert: Could have analysed the constitutionality of state emergency powers for asylum, which was central to the debate.
- VluchtelingenWerk Nederland: Could have introduced the perspective of asylum seekers and the humanitarian dimension.
- Mayor of The Hague: Could have explained the local implementation context of the announced measures.



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- NCTV spokesperson: Could have explained and defended the statements about political language and radicalisation themselves.
- Victim of the riots (resident/business owner): Could have illustrated the human impact of the violence without political framing.
- Police officer on the ground: Could have clarified the operational reality of the riot police deployment alongside the institutional voice of the chief constable.



## 5. FIGURE MANIPULATION

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

*Definition: Selective or misleading use of statistics.*

### Finding 1: CBS figure traffic fines

Timestamp: 37:00–37:09

Figure: "approximately 127,000 people in the Netherlands dealing with problematic debts as a result of traffic fines"

Dimensions:

- (a) Absolute value: ✓ presented (127,000)
- (b) Share: X not presented (127,000 out of approx. 17.9 million inhabitants = 0.7% of the population)
- (c) Trend: X not presented (rising/falling?)

#### Missing context

The percentage of the population and the trend over time are absent. 127,000 sounds large but is 0.7% of the population.

Effect: The absolute value without relative share creates a greater sense of urgency than the data justify.

### Finding 2: Fine revenue for the government

Timestamp: 39:12–39:17

Figure: "Every year all those increased fines yield the government approximately 93 million euros extra. On a total of 798 million in fines."

Dimensions:

- (a) Absolute value: ✓ presented
- (b) Share: ✓ presented (93/798 = approx. 12%)
- (c) Trend: X not presented

#### Missing context

No comparison with other countries or with the costs of debt counselling caused by the increases.

Effect: Limited; the presentation is relatively complete for this segment.

Summary: Limited figure manipulation; the CBS figure is presented without relative share, which increases the sense of urgency. The fine figures are represented reasonably completely.



## 6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

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

### Association 1: Wilders as "pyromaniac"

Timestamp: 03:39–03:46

#### Quote

*"Mr Wilders is pouring even more oil on the fire today. It is as if a pyromaniac is standing here warming his hands at the fire he himself has started."*

Technique: Metaphorical association of Wilders with arson/criminal behaviour. The statement is cited without editorial distance or rebuttal from PVV.

Effect: The viewer associates Wilders with criminal behaviour (arson) without this being factually substantiated.

### Association 2: BBB associated with "rewarding far-right violence"

Timestamp: 07:02–07:15

#### Quote

*"So the far-right violence of last weekend... Ms Van der Plas is now going to reward by saying: Then let's just introduce an asylum emergency law."*

Technique: Direct causal link between BBB motion and rewarding violence, without Van der Plas herself making this connection.

Effect: BBB is associated with facilitating far-right violence.

### Association 3: Editorial link between BBB and far-right extremism

Timestamp: 09:29–09:32

#### Quote

*"The party is taking significant steps to the right on the political field."*

Technique: Editorial commentary that places BBB in the direction of the far-right spectrum, directly after the discussion of far-right riots.

Effect: Implicit association of BBB with the far-right groups discussed earlier in the broadcast.

Chain of association: Malieveld riots (far-right violence) → BBB asylum emergency law motion → "rewarding violence" → "significant steps to the right"

Summary: The broadcast establishes, through quotes and editorial commentary, an implicit link between PVV/BBB and far-right violence, without this being factually substantiated. This is a classic guilt-by-association technique that undermines the credibility of the reporting.



## 7. TIMING

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

### Finding 1: Opening with anti-Wilders quote

Position: 00:01–00:22 (opening)

Content: "And the NCTV will not determine the tone I adopt. Take a look in the mirror... is what I would like to say to Mr Wilders. Mr Wilders has not solved a single problem. What he has done... is stoke people's fears at home for years. No joint statement against far-right extremism."

#### Timing effect

The broadcast opens with a series of negative statements about Wilders, without context or rebuttal. This sets the tone for the entire broadcast and activates a negative frame of reference in the viewer for all subsequent reporting on PVV.

### Finding 2: Editorial conclusion about BBB at the end of the political segment

Position: 09:22–09:32 (close of political segment)

Content: "And it is campaign time. BBB wants to score points here. The party is taking significant steps to the right on the political field."

#### Timing effect

The editorial commentary on BBB appears at the end of the political segment, making this the "last impression" the viewer takes away. Negative information at the end of a segment has a disproportionately large effect on memory (recency effect).

Summary: The broadcast opens and closes the political segment with negative editorial judgements about right-wing populist parties. This is a deliberate or unconscious timing strategy that structurally influences the image formed.



## 8. SELECTIVE INDIGNATION

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Indignation = bias. Selective indignation reinforces the finding. Score = degree of indignation (0–5) + selectivity (0–5)

*Definition: Indignation at certain positions but not at comparable others.*

*Methodological principle (v2.2): Before each assessment, the triggering event is documented. A reaction can only be assessed as selective if comparable triggering events at other positions did not produce an analogous reaction.*

### Finding 1: Editorial indignation about BBB motion

Timestamp: 09:22–09:32

Triggering event: Van der Plas submits motion for asylum emergency law at the end of the debate on the Malieveld riots.

Reaction: "And it is campaign time. BBB wants to score points here. The party is taking significant steps to the right on the political field. And today another significant step has been added."

#### Comparison

Left-wing parties (SP, D66) that do not sign Bikker's declaration (05:41–05:58) are not editorially characterised as "campaign time" or "electoral gain", while this was equally a political choice.

Asymmetry: Demonstrated — comparable politically strategic behaviour by left-wing parties (refusal to sign) is not treated with the same editorial criticism.

Degree of indignation: 3/5

Selectivity: 3/5

### Finding 2: Quote from Jimmy Dijk without editorial distance

Timestamp: 08:40–08:48

Triggering event: Van der Plas submits asylum emergency law motion.

Reaction: "I really find it, Ms Van der Plas, shameful. And I have never said this to you before, but now you are really going much, much too far." — cited without editorial qualification.

#### Comparison

Statements by Van der Plas herself (07:18–07:53) are immediately followed by editorial commentary ("campaign time", "electoral gain"). Dijk's emotional outburst is cited without comparable commentary.

Asymmetry: Demonstrated — emotional statements by left-wing politicians are not editorially qualified, those of right-wing politicians are.

Degree of indignation: 2/5

Selectivity: 4/5

Summary: The broadcast displays a pattern of selective editorial indignation: political choices of right-wing populist parties are characterised as electorally opportunistic, while comparable choices of left-wing parties are presented without editorial comment.



## 9. COMPLETENESS (Selective Omission — Overall Picture)

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*Definition: How completely does the broadcast portray the topic?*

### Finding 1: One-sided expert selection on far-right extremism

Timestamp: 18:18–25:04

Missing perspective: Both experts (Mudde, Posma) analyse exclusively far-right groups. Antifa involvement (mentioned by the chief constable: 25:16–25:23) is not further investigated.

Relevance: Chief Constable Paulissen confirms that antifa involvement was expected. An expert on far-left extremism could have analysed this perspective.

#### Effect

The overall picture suggests that the riots were exclusively a far-right phenomenon, while the police itself presents a more complex picture.

### Finding 2: No substantive treatment of the asylum emergency law motion

Timestamp: 06:34–09:56

Missing perspective: The legal and policy content of the motion is not analysed. Only political reactions are cited.

Relevance: The question of whether state emergency powers for asylum are constitutionally possible is the core of the debate.

#### Effect

The viewer cannot form a substantive judgement on the motion; only the emotional political reactions are represented.

### Finding 3: No follow-up on NCTV statements about parliamentary language

Timestamp: 03:51–04:05

Missing perspective: The NCTV statements about the relationship between parliamentary language and violence are constitutionally sensitive. No constitutional law expert or parliamentarian who contests this is given a voice.

Relevance: The freedom of expression of Members of Parliament is a fundamental right; the NCTV position touches on this.

#### Effect

The NCTV position is presented as self-evident without critical analysis.

Summary: The broadcast is structurally incomplete on the three most politically sensitive points: the far-right extremism analysis lacks a counter-perspective, the asylum emergency law motion lacks legal commentary, and the NCTV statements lack constitutional scrutiny.



## Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

### 10. FRAMING (Setting the frame)

7/10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

*Definition: How is the topic fundamentally framed?*

#### Finding 1: Riots as a far-right phenomenon

Timestamp: 00:22 — Quote: "No joint statement against far-right extremism."

##### Manipulation

The topic is framed from the very first second as a far-right problem. The question of whether other factors (societal discontent, police failure, antifa provocation) also played a role is not presented as an equally valid frame.

##### Why problematic

This frame structurally excludes alternative explanations and steers the viewer towards a specific political conclusion.

#### Finding 2: BBB motion as "rewarding violence"

Timestamp: 07:02–07:15 — Quote: "Ms Van der Plas is now going to reward by saying: Then let's just introduce an asylum emergency law."

##### Manipulation

The asylum emergency law motion is framed as a reaction to and reward for far-right violence, while Van der Plas herself uses a different frame (peaceful demonstrators, societal discontent).

##### Why problematic

This frame morally disqualifies the motion before its content is discussed.

#### Finding 3: Bikker as moral hero

Timestamp: 01:39–01:54 — Quote: "Arjan Noorlander, with Mirjam Bikker of the ChristenUnie, who put her best foot forward."

##### Manipulation

Bikker is framed as a peacemaker and moral authority, which strengthens her position in the debate relative to parties that did not sign the declaration.

##### Why problematic

Editorial expressions of sympathy for one politician are incompatible with impartial reporting.

Summary: The broadcast consistently employs a frame in which far-right extremism is the central explanation for the riots, left-wing and centrist parties are morally correct, and right-wing populist parties are morally failing. This frame is not presented as an interpretation but as a factual framework.



## 11. WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY

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

### Finding 1: "Significant steps to the right"

Timestamp: 09:29 — Quote: "The party is taking significant steps to the right on the political field."

#### Manipulation

"To the right" is presented as a negative movement in the context of a broadcast about far-right violence.

#### Why problematic

Neutral alternative: "The party is adopting a stricter position on migration." The chosen formulation implies a movement towards extremism.

### Finding 2: "Pyromaniac"

Timestamp: 03:41–03:44 — Quote: "It is as if a pyromaniac is standing here warming his hands at the fire he himself has started."

#### Manipulation

Metaphor that associates Wilders with criminal behaviour (arson) without factual substantiation.

#### Why problematic

Neutral alternative: "Mr Wilders is accused of contributing to the hardening of the debate." The metaphor is emotionally charged and not factual.

### Finding 3: "Greetings-to-the-base motion"

Timestamp: 08:18–08:19 — Quote: "What Ms Van der Plas is doing here is a greetings-to-the-base motion."

#### Manipulation

Pejorative term that disqualifies the motion as a contentless electoral gesture. Cited without editorial distance.

#### Why problematic

Neutral alternative: "Mr Dijk regards the motion as a political signal to the base." The term is presented as a factual description.

Summary: The word choice in the broadcast is consistently negative with regard to right-wing populist parties and their positions. Metaphors and pejorative terms are cited without editorial distance, creating the impression that the editorial team shares these judgements.



## 12. MODERATION BEHAVIOUR

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

*Methodological principle (v2.2): Before each assessment, the triggering event is documented. An intervention can only be assessed as asymmetric if comparable triggering events with other guests did not produce an analogous intervention.*

### Finding 1: Sympathetic introduction of Bikker

Timestamp: 01:39–01:54

Triggering event: Bikker is introduced as the initiator of the unity declaration.

#### Quote (presenter/reporter)

"Arjan Noorlander, with Mirjam Bikker of the ChristenUnie, who put her best foot forward."

#### Comparison

Van der Plas is introduced as someone who "suddenly revived a proposal that had already proved impossible earlier" (06:26–06:31).

Asymmetry: Demonstrated — Bikker receives a sympathetic introduction, Van der Plas a sceptical one. Comparable triggering moment (introduction of a politician with an initiative), opposite editorial tone.

### Finding 2: Follow-up questioning of chief constable on political responsibility

Timestamp: 16:31–16:52

Triggering event: Chief constable avoids political judgement on political responsibility for the riots.

#### Quote (presenter)

"Do you consider politics to be responsible for this?" / "And what is your opinion?"

#### Comparison

Experts Mudde and Pasma are not questioned further on the one-sided focus on far-right extremism or the absence of analysis of other groups.

Asymmetry: Partially demonstrated — the presenter asks the chief constable for a political judgement that falls outside his mandate, but does not ask experts about the limitations of their analysis.

Summary: Moderation behaviour shows limited but demonstrable asymmetry: sympathetic introduction of centrist parties versus sceptical introduction of right-wing populist parties. Follow-up questioning is predominantly professional but selective.



### 13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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

#### Asymmetry 1:

To Wilbert Paulissen, 16:31: "Do you consider politics to be responsible for this?" — hard (asks institutional source for a political judgement outside his mandate)

To Cas Mudde, 18:18–25:04: No critical follow-up questions about the one-sided focus on far-right extremism or the absence of analysis of other groups — soft

#### Comparison

The chief constable is asked to give a political judgement that he rightly refuses; the academic is not asked to explain his methodological limitations.

#### Asymmetry 2:

To Mirjam Bikker, 02:27–02:30: "Well, Ms Bikker, that didn't quite work out, I think." — mild, empathetic

To Caroline van der Plas (via editorial commentary), 09:22: "And it is campaign time. BBB wants to score points here." — critical, editorial judgement

#### Comparison

Bikker's failed initiative is characterised empathetically; Van der Plas' initiative is labelled as electoral opportunism.

Summary: The question asymmetry is limited but consistent: centrist parties and institutional sources are treated more gently than right-wing populist parties, which are assessed primarily through editorial commentary.



<b>14. FALSE BALANCE</b>									<b>3/10</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

*Definition: Artificial balance despite factual imbalance.*

**Finding 1:** Apparent balance in the unity declaration

Timestamp: 02:41–02:55 — Quote: "Only the left-wing parties leave Bicker in the lurch and ultimately do not add their signature."

**Analysis**

The broadcast presents the refusal of left-wing parties to sign as a fact, but earlier (01:39–02:27) characterised this sympathetically as understandable due to the presence of PVV and FvD. The refusal of left-wing parties is factually mentioned but not editorially criticised, while the presence of PVV/FvD is presented as sufficient justification. This is not false balance but asymmetric treatment of comparable behaviour.

Summary: No classic false balance found. The broadcast avoids artificially equating unequal positions; the problem is rather the opposite: asymmetric treatment of comparable political behaviour.



## 15. AGENDA-SETTING

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

### Finding 1: Far-right extremism as self-evident explanation

Agenda element: The riots are framed as a matter of course as a far-right phenomenon.

Timestamp: 00:22 — Evidence: "No joint statement against far-right extremism."

Alternative agenda: The question of whether the riots are also a symptom of legitimate societal discontent about migration policy, police failure or government policy does not feature as an equally weighted agenda item.

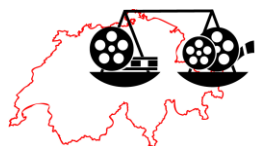
### Finding 2: NCTV norm as self-evident

Agenda element: The NCTV statement that parliamentary language leads to violence is presented as a self-evident authoritative statement.

Timestamp: 03:51–04:05 — Evidence: "Because the counterterrorism authority sees that words in the House of Representatives can lead to violence."

Alternative agenda: The question of whether the NCTV is authorised to make statements about the tone of elected representatives, and whether this affects freedom of expression, does not make it onto the agenda.

Summary: The broadcast sets an agenda in which far-right extremism is the dominant explanation for societal violence, and in which institutional authorities (NCTV, police) serve as self-evident reference points. Alternative explanations and critical questions about institutional statements do not make it onto the agenda.



## CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL ASSESSMENT

### Overview of Individual Scores

No.	Criterion	Type	Score	Main finding (1 sentence)
1	Expert selection	H	7	Two of three experts have a pronounced normative profile with regard to far-right extremism; counter-perspective is absent.
2	Source selection	H	6	NCTV is presented as a neutral authority while its statements about parliamentary language are politically sensitive.
3	Time allocation	H	5	Left-wing and centrist parties receive more airtime than right-wing populist parties; PVV receives no direct airtime.
4	Omission	H	7	PVV spokespersons, peaceful demonstrators and legal analysis of the emergency law motion are systematically absent.
5	Figure manipulation	H	3	CBS figure on traffic fines is presented without relative share; limited manipulation.
6	Guilt by association	H	6	PVV and BBB are associated with far-right violence through metaphors and editorial commentary.
7	Timing	H	5	Opening and closing of political segment with negative editorial judgements about right-wing populist parties.
8	Selective indignation	H	6	Editorial criticism of BBB motion is absent for comparable political behaviour by left-wing parties.
9	Completeness	H	7	Three crucial perspectives (PVV, legal analysis, peaceful demonstrators) are structurally absent.
10	Framing	S	7	Riots are consistently framed as a far-right phenomenon without equally valid alternative explanations.
11	Word choice	S	6	Pejorative terms ("pyromaniac", "greetings-to-the-base motion") are cited without editorial distance.
12	Moderation behaviour	S	4	Limited but demonstrable asymmetry in the introduction of politicians and follow-up questioning.
13	Question asymmetry	S	4	Centrist parties are treated more empathetically than right-wing populist parties.
14	False balance	S	3	No classic false balance; the problem is rather asymmetric treatment of comparable behaviour.
15	Agenda-setting	S	7	Far-right extremism as self-evident explanation and NCTV as self-evident authority are not critically questioned.

### Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (average criteria 1-9): 5.8 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (average criteria 10-15): 5.2 / 10



- TOTAL SCORE (average all 15 criteria): 5.5 / 10

## Dominant Techniques

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- 1. Omission / Selective Omission (Score 7):** The broadcast systematically omits PVV's own spokespersons, gives no platform to peaceful demonstrators, and does not analyse the legal content of the asylum emergency law motion. This pattern is consistent and structural, not incidental.
- 2. Framing (Score 7):** The topic is framed from the very first second as a far-right problem, with alternative explanations (societal discontent, police failure, antifa involvement) not presented as equally valid frames. This frame steers the viewer towards a specific political conclusion.
- 3. Agenda-Setting (Score 7):** The broadcast sets an agenda in which far-right extremism is the dominant explanation and institutional authorities (NCTV, police) serve as self-evident reference points. Critical questions about this agenda are not raised.

## Core Messages of the Broadcast

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**MESSAGE 1 (SUBSTANTIVE):** "The Malieveld riots are the result of far-right organisation and political rhetoric from right-wing populist parties."

**Technique:** Framing, expert selection, agenda-setting — Evidence: 00:22, 03:39–04:05, 18:18–25:04

**MESSAGE 2 (PERSONAL):** "Geert Wilders and Caroline van der Plas contribute to societal violence through their political choices."

**Technique:** Guilt by association, selective indignation, word choice — Evidence: 03:39–03:46, 07:02–07:15, 09:22–09:32

**MESSAGE 3 (SOCIETAL):** "Political unity against far-right extremism is necessary but is being blocked by right-wing populist parties."

**Technique:** Framing, omission, timing — Evidence: 00:22, 02:41–02:55, 10:01–10:06

Reasoning: The broadcast displays a consistent pattern of left-favouring reporting that exceeds the threshold of a slight tendency. PVV receives no direct airtime while it is the largest governing party; BBB is editorially labelled as electorally opportunistic; far-right extremism is presented as a self-evident explanation without equally valid alternative frames. This pattern is not incidental but structurally present in expert selection, framing, word choice and agenda-setting. The broadcast thereby does not fully comply with the pluralism requirement of Media Act Art. 2.1, which requires balanced reporting across the total output.

## CONCLUSION

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The broadcast covers the Malieveld riots and their political aftermath in a manner that structurally deviates from the pluralism requirement of Media Act Art. 2.1. The largest governing party (PVV) receives no direct airtime and is represented exclusively through negative quotes from opponents; the BBB motion is editorially characterised as electoral opportunism without substantive analysis; and the expert selection is one-sidedly focused on far-right extremism researchers without counter-perspective. The editorial commentary ("campaign time", "significant steps to the right", "pyromaniac") crosses the boundary between reporting and opinion formation in a manner that is not marked as such. While individual elements of the broadcast are journalistically defensible, the whole forms a pattern of clear one-sidedness that puts the independence requirement of the public broadcaster under pressure. A court examining this broadcast against Media Act Art. 2.1 would likely conclude that the broadcast in itself does not meet the pluralism requirement, but that this must be assessed in the context of the total NPO output.



## OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

### Individual scores — All 15 criteria

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

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

**5.8/10**

*Considerable imbalance*

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

**5.2/10**

*Considerable imbalance*

#### TOTAL SCORE

**5.5/10**

*Considerable imbalance*

*Average of Hard Facts and Soft Facts*



## KEY — Meaning of the scores

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

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

### Aggregated deviation index — Interpretation ranges

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

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

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



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

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

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

#### Violation 1:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 — Pluralism

Factual description: The largest governing party (PVV, 37 seats) receives no direct airtime in a broadcast in which PVV is central to a political debate. PVV positions are represented exclusively through negative quotes from political opponents.

Evidence: Timestamp 03:39–04:05 — Quote: "Mr Wilders is pouring even more oil on the fire today. It is as if a pyromaniac is standing here warming his hands at the fire he himself has started."

Assessment: The absence of direct spokespersons for the largest governing party in a broadcast that deals primarily with its political position is contrary to the pluralism requirement. The Media Act requires that the total output is pluriform; a structural pattern of exclusion of one political current is incompatible with this.

#### Violation 2:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 — Independence and balance

Factual description: The editorial team gives explicit political judgements about parties and politicians ("campaign time", "significant steps to the right", "pyromaniac") that are not marked as opinion formation but are presented as factual reporting.

Evidence: Timestamp 09:22–09:32 — Quote: "And it is campaign time. BBB wants to score points here. The party is taking significant steps to the right on the political field."

Assessment: Editorial judgements about the motives of politicians ("wants to score points here") are opinion formation, not reporting. Presenting such judgements as factual commentary is contrary to the independence requirement of Media Act Art. 2.1.

#### Violation 3:

Norm: Media Act Art. 2.1 — Balance

Factual description: The expert selection is one-sidedly focused on researchers of far-right extremism (Mudde, Posma) without counter-perspective from experts on far-left extremism, constitutional law or the sociological causes of societal discontent.

Evidence: Timestamp 18:18–25:04 — Both experts analyse exclusively far-right groups; antifa involvement (confirmed by chief constable at 25:16–25:23) is not further investigated.

Assessment: A balanced broadcast on political violence requires that all relevant actors and explanations are analysed. The one-sided expert selection is contrary to the balance requirement.

### Overall Assessment Media Act Art. 2.1

The broadcast shows tension with Media Act Art. 2.1 on three separate grounds: the absence of direct spokespersons for the largest governing party, the presentation of editorial judgements as factual reporting, and a one-sided expert selection. Although the Media Act assesses pluralism across the total NPO output and not per broadcast, the structural nature of the identified patterns constitutes an indication of a systematic tendency that, if repeated, is incompatible with the statutory requirement. A complaint to the Media Authority on the basis of these findings would be admissible and would justify further investigation. The broadcaster would, in any potential proceedings, need to demonstrate that the identified one-sidedness is compensated by other broadcasts in the total output.

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

#### 1. NCTV (National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism)

**Voorzitter:** Schläpfer, David - **Contact:** [kontakt@SVFAB.ch](mailto:kontakt@SVFAB.ch) - **Adres:** SVFAB, Postfach, CH-8021 Zürich 1



**Schweizerischer Verein** für ausgewogene Berichterstattung  
**Association suisse** pour une information équilibrée  
**Associazione svizzera** per un reporting equilibrato

- 1. FUNDING:** State service, part of the Ministry of Justice and Security. Fully publicly funded.
  - 2. MANDATE:** Counterterrorism and national security. The mandate includes threat analysis but does not extend constitutionally to assessing the tone of elected representatives.
  - 3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Institutional interest in demonstrating threats (legitimising its own existence and budget). Statements about parliamentary language as a cause of radicalisation are politically sensitive and can be used to disqualify political opponents.
  - 4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:**
    - D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Institutional interest in threat perception
    - D2 Personal risk: +1 — Public institution, statements are traceable
    - D3 Professional competence: +1 — Expertise in counterterrorism, not in parliamentary language
    - D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Consistent with previous NCTV reports
    - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Predominantly analytical
    - D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary analysis
- TOTAL: +3 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW
- 5. COUNTERVOICE:** A constitutional law expert who analyses the constitutional limits of NCTV statements about parliamentary language is entirely absent from the broadcast.

## 2. Jelle Posma — Non-profit organisation extremism research

- 1. FUNDING:** Unknown — organisation name not mentioned in broadcast. No transparency about funding sources.
  - 2. MANDATE:** Research into extremist movements on social media. As presented: exclusively focused on far-right extremism.
  - 3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Organisations that specialise in far-right extremism have an institutional interest in demonstrating the seriousness and extent of far-right threats (maintaining relevance, securing funding).
  - 4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:**
    - D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Institutional interest in far-right extremism framing
    - D2 Personal risk: +1 — Research into extremism can entail reputational risk
    - D3 Professional competence: +1 — Social media monitoring relevant to the subject
    - D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 — No previous statements available
    - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — Descriptive but without quantitative substantiation
    - D6 Source level: -1 — Secondary analysis, no primary data presented
- TOTAL: -1 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW
- 5. COUNTERVOICE:** An expert on far-left extremism or a researcher who discusses the methodological limitations of social media monitoring is absent.

## 3. Cas Mudde — Academic expert on the far right

- 1. FUNDING:** University of Georgia (USA), academically funded. No direct institutional conflicts of interest.
  - 2. MANDATE:** Academic research into populism and the far right. Pronounced normative position in publications.
  - 3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Academics who specialise in far-right extremism have a reputational interest in demonstrating the seriousness of far-right threats. Mudde has a pronounced normative profile that cannot be presented as neutral.
  - 4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:**
    - D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Pronounced normative profile
    - D2 Personal risk: +2 — Has devoted career to this subject
    - D3 Professional competence: +2 — Recognised academic in this specific field
    - D4 Consistency of opinion: +2 — Consistent with previous publications
    - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Predominantly analytical
    - D6 Source level: +1 — Academic research
- TOTAL: +7 → SOURCE LIGHT: GREEN
- 5. COUNTERVOICE:** An academic with a different normative profile or an expert on far-left extremism is absent. Mudde's normative position is not mentioned in the broadcast.



*IMPORTANT: "Recognised" is not a substantive qualification. It is a social attribution that must itself be critically questioned. Cas Mudde is recognised within academic circles that share his normative premises; this does not automatically make his analysis neutral or representative of the full academic debate on far-right extremism.*

### Source traffic lights for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
NCTV (National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism)	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+3	<b>YELLOW</b>
Jelle Posma — Non-profit organisation extremism research	-1	+1	+1	0	-1	-1	-1	<b>YELLOW</b>
Cas Mudde — Academic expert on the far right	-1	+2	+2	+2	+1	+1	+7	<b>GREEN</b>

### Legal and methodological notes

#### No factual determination

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

#### No legal judgement

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

#### No proof of causality

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

#### No judgement on intent

The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means that a considerable imbalance has been established — not that the editorial team intended this. The methodology makes no statements about motives or strategic objectives.

#### Heuristic comparison instrument

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



## APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL LEGISLATION

### Legal basis Netherlands — NPO

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#### Law

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Media Act 2008

#### Relevant articles

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- Art. 2.1 (Public media remit): The public media service provides independent, pluriform, balanced information of high journalistic quality. The public media service contributes to the democratic, social and cultural needs of Dutch society.
- Art. 2.1 para. 2: The public media service reflects the societal diversity of the Netherlands.
- Art. 2.88: Editorial independence and journalistic standards are guaranteed. The programmes are made under the editorial responsibility of the broadcasting associations.

#### Core obligations

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

#### Supervisory authority

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

#### Complaints procedure

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



## APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC SOURCES

### Literature

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### SVFAB Working Papers

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