



SVFAB DETAILED ANALYSIS

2016-05-25 Das Politmagazin «Rundschau» Datenschutz als Täterschutz, Glättli, Brexit, Katzen-Steuer

Broadcast: SRF Tagesschau broadcast | 2016-05-25 | Analysed on: 2026-05-19 15:00

Version 3.0-detail | Universal 3.0-detail | Konverter 3.4 (2026-05-20) | Massstab: Art. 4 RTVG

OVERALL SCORE

6.4/10

Serious deviation from the impartiality requirement. High degree of deviation

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

POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification according to 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	Greens	SP	GLP	Centre	EVP	FDP	SVP
CHES	1.13	1.67	3.60	5.47	5.64	7.67	9.00
Spectrum	<i>Left</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>Right</i>	<i>Right</i>	<i>Right</i>

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

TENDENCY (L – R)

5.8 / 10

Balanced

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

← Left

Right →

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

This section serves for political classification and does not feed into the overall score.



POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

Switzerland is a consensus democracy. The Federal Council (7 seats) is filled according to the magic formula: SVP 2 seats, SP 2 seats, FDP 2 seats, The Centre 1 seat. There is no classic government/opposition divide — all major parties are represented in the executive. Opposition dynamics arise primarily in parliament and at referendums, not through a formal opposition role.

Party	CHES L-R	Seats NC	Government/Opposition	Core position
SVP	8.0	62	Government (2 FC)	Limit migration, sovereignty, reduction of the state
SP	2.5	41	Government (2 FC)	Welfare state, redistribution, rapprochement with the EU
FDP	6.5	28	Government (2 FC)	Economic freedom, lean state, bilateral agreements
Centre	5.0	29	Government (1 FC)	Pragmatism, family relief, cost containment
Greens	2.0	23	Opposition	Climate protection, solidarity, disarmament
GLP	4.0	10	Opposition	Green economy, liberal migration, innovation
EVP	5.5	2	Opposition	Christian values, centrist course

The most important lines of conflict in Switzerland at the time of the broadcast (approx. 2016, recognisable from the Brexit referendum and the DNA debate) are: (1) security vs. data protection/civil liberties in criminal prosecution; (2) relationship with the EU (bilateral agreements, freedom of movement, Brexit as a reference point); (3) nature and species protection vs. individual freedom (cat tax debate); (4) public service vote (mentioned in the broadcast credits). The SVP as the largest party is structurally in tension with left-wing and green-liberal forces, particularly on migration and security issues.

SRF (Swiss Radio and Television) is the public broadcaster of German-speaking Switzerland, financed by reception fees (today the Serafe levy). Pursuant to Art. 4 RTVA, SRF is obliged to provide accurate representation, diversity of opinion and a balanced selection of interlocutors. The Rundschau is SRF's most important political magazine and has special duties of care in the representation of controversial political positions.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Broadcast representation vs. programme position
SVP	-1	Not directly represented. The SVP position (stricter criminal prosecution, strengthening security) is implicitly supported by the report, but without naming the party. The migration dimension in the Brexit section (27:48: "Brexit supporters deliberately cultivate fear of uncontrolled immigration") frames comparable positions negatively — omitted.
SP	+1	05:21 "Criminal law professor Daniel Jositsch, the Social Democratic member of the Council of States supports the legislative amendment" — SP position correctly presented as nuanced. Glättli (Greens) takes on the data protection position, which is contested within the SP. Slight over-representation of SP competence through Jositsch's appearance.
FDP	0	Not represented in the broadcast. No distortion, but no representation either.
Centre	0	Not represented in the broadcast.
Greens	-2	09:35 "Is data protection more important to this man than catching the perpetrator?" — Glättli's position is actively distorted by the moderation framing (accusation of protecting perpetrators). The programme position (civil liberties, data protection as a fundamental right) is not presented neutrally, but framed as an obstacle to solving crimes.
GLP	0	Not represented in the broadcast.
EVP	0	Not represented in the broadcast.

Party bias summary

- Most accurate representation: SP (score +1) — Jositsch correctly presented as a nuanced supporter of the legislative amendment.
- Strongest distortion: Greens (score -2) — Glättli's data protection position is actively delegitimised through moderation framing ("protecting perpetrators").
- Average deviation from 0: 0.6
- Conclusion: The broadcast deals directly with only a few parties. The strongest distortion concerns the Greens: Glättli's factually grounded data protection position is portrayed through moderation formulations ("protecting perpetrators", "alone in the wilderness") as socially isolated and morally questionable. The SVP-aligned security position is structurally supported by the emotional report about the victim and their family, without this being marked as party-political.



CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Broadcast data

- Title: SRF Rundschau
- Date: 25.05.2016
- Presenter: Sandro Brotz
- Reporters: Roman Bahnholzer, Romina Lolliva (DNA report); Urs Gredig (Brexit report); Schorsch Humbel (cat report)

Actors	Function	Party/affiliation	Political spectrum
Balthasar Glättli	National Councillor, Greens parliamentary group leader	Greens	Left (2.0)
Albert Vitali	National Councillor, foundation board member	FDP (implicit, not named)	Centre-right
Daniel Jositsch	Member of the Council of States, criminal law professor	SP	Left (2.5)
Jean-Philippe Walter	Interim Federal Data Protection Commissioner	State	Neutral/institutional
Mother of S.	Relative of the victim	None	Emotional-personal
Sister of S.	Relative of the victim	None	Emotional-personal
Lucerne public prosecutor (unnamed)	Criminal prosecution authority	State	Institutional
Daniel Hodgson	Financial expert, Vote Leave campaign	Brexit supporter	Right-liberal
Tim Martin	Entrepreneur (Wetherspoon)	Brexit supporter	Right-conservative
Terry Stimson	Fisherman	Brexit supporter	Populist-right
Dennis Törner	Cat researcher	Science	Neutral
Johannes Jenny	Managing director Pro Natura Aargau	NGO/nature conservation	Left-green
Ulrike Zyrus	Veterinarian, wildlife station	Science/practice	Neutral
Manuela Gutermann	Cat owner	Civil society	Neutral

Main topic

The broadcast covers three independent topics: (1) The demand for expanded DNA analysis in serious crimes, using the rape case in Emmen as an example; (2) Brexit supporters in Great Britain; (3) The cat tax debate in Switzerland.



CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS

Hard facts

Hard facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically robust

1. EXPERT SELECTION

7/10

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Expert 1: Daniel Jositsch, criminal law professor and SP member of the Council of States

Timestamp: 05:21–06:00

Statement: "I think that is right. The criminal prosecution authority should have all technical possibilities available that are conceivable."

Assessment: Jositsch is simultaneously a criminal law academic AND an active SP politician. He is introduced primarily as "criminal law professor", with the political function (member of the Council of States) mentioned secondarily. His statement is clearly pro-legislative amendment.

Missing counter-voice: A criminal law professor with a contrary assessment (e.g. from the field of criminal procedure law/data protection law) is completely absent.

Source in-depth check:

(a) **FUNDING:** University of Zurich (state-funded). No direct conflict of interest through funding. However, politically positioned as SP member of the Council of States.

(b) **MANDATE:** Criminal law professorship is compatible with assessment of DNA law. Political mandate limits neutrality.

D1 Conflict of interest: 0 — Academically neutral, politically positioned (SP pro legislative amendment)

D2 Personal risk: +1 — No discernible disadvantages from this statement

D3 Professional competence: +2 — Criminal law professor, directly relevant field

D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — No contrary earlier statements known

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Stated factually, but without data evidence

D6 Source level: +1 — Primary source (own assessment as expert)

TOTAL: +6 → SOURCE INDICATOR: GREEN

(c) **PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE:** partial concealment of the political dimension.

Expert 2: Jean-Philippe Walter, interim Federal Data Protection Commissioner

Timestamp: 06:00–06:31

Statement: "One must really clearly define in law in which case such analyses may be carried out."

Assessment: State official, institutionally obliged to neutrality. His statement is not against the legislative amendment, but in favour of clear regulations — yet is positioned in context as a cautioner/brake.

Missing counter-voice: An independent data protection lawyer with a clear opposing position is absent.

Source in-depth check:



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(a) **FUNDING:** Federal authority, state-funded. Structural conflict of interest: As Data Protection Commissioner, he has an institutional interest in strong data protection.

(b) **MANDATE:** Data Protection Commissioner is directly responsible. Mandate is compatible with neutral assessment, but institutionally oriented towards data protection.

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Institutional interest in the relevance of data protection

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Official function, no personal disadvantages

D3 Professional competence: +2 — Directly responsible authority

D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Statement consistent with official role

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +2 — Factual, procedural

D6 Source level: +1 — Primary source

TOTAL: +6 → SOURCE INDICATOR: GREEN

(c) **PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE:** Walter's statement is factually not against the legislative amendment, but in favour of clear regulations. However, he is positioned in context as a representative of the "brake" side — slight contextual distortion.

Expert 3: Balthasar Glättli, National Councillor and Greens parliamentary group leader

Timestamp: 09:46–18:01

Statement: Extensive interview on the data protection position.

Assessment: Politician, not an expert in the technical sense. Positioned as the sole counter-voice to the legislative amendment — without scientific support.

Missing counter-voice: No forensic geneticist, no civil rights lawyer supports his position.

Source in-depth check:

(a) **FUNDING:** Parliamentary mandate, state-remunerated. No private conflict of interest.

(b) **MANDATE:** Politician, not a specialist expert in DNA forensics. Represents party programme.

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Party-political position (Greens: data protection as core issue)

D2 Personal risk: -1 — Politically exposed, reputational risk through broadcast framing

D3 Professional competence: 0 — Not a DNA forensics expert, but politically responsible

D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Consistent Greens position

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Arguing factually, despite pressure

D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source (political assessment)

TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE INDICATOR: YELLOW

(c) **PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE:** Glättli is positioned as the sole representative of the opposing position — without scientific support, against emotional victim accounts and several supporters. Structurally asymmetric expert selection.

Missing expert groups:

- Forensic geneticist on the actual precision of DNA phenotyping
- Legal scholar specialising in data protection/fundamental rights
- Racial profiling researcher

Source indicator for participants:

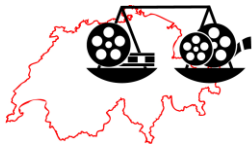
Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Indicator
Daniel Jositsch, criminal law professor and SP member of the Council of States	0	+1	+2	+1	+1	+1	+6	GREEN
Jean-Philippe Walter, interim Federal Data Protection Commissioner	-1	+1	+2	+1	+2	+1	+6	GREEN



Balthasar Glättli, National Councillor and Greens parliamentary group leader	-1	-1	0	+1	+1	0	0	YELLOW
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Summary:

Expert	Source indicator	Main finding
Jositsch	GREEN	Professionally competent, but politically positioned; introduced as "Professor" conceals political dimension
Walter	GREEN	Institutionally neutral, but framed as "brake"
Glättli	YELLOW	Sole counter-voice, without scientific support, delegitimised through framing



2. SOURCE SELECTION

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Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Source 1: Twitter poll by Sandro Brotz

Timestamp: 17:01–17:20

Statement: "I started a poll on Twitter, where over 400 people participated. That may not be representative, but gives an impression. The prosecution of perpetrators is clearly prioritised over data protection in a ratio of 70 to 10 percent."

(a) Funding and sponsorship: SRF presenter, publicly funded.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: The presenter cites his own, self-created poll as an argument against the interview guest. This is a conflation of journalistic role and advocacy.

(c) Missing source: A representative opinion poll (e.g. SRG poll, Tamedia poll) is completely absent.

Rumour check:

Timestamp: 17:01

Claim: "That may not be representative, but gives an impression."

Word marker: "may not be representative" — self-admitted unreliability

Primary source available: Yes (own poll), but methodologically worthless as a political argument. +1 penalty point for use of a non-representative source as a pressure tool in the interview.

Source 2: Extrapolation by conservationists (cat report)

Timestamp: 35:37–35:58

Statement: "According to a rough extrapolation by conservationists, Swiss cats could kill this many animals in a single spring month: one million mice, 400,000 insects, 350,000 birds, 50,000 frogs and lizards."

(a) Funding: "Conservationists" — not specified, presumably Pro Natura or similar NGO.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: Nature conservation organisations have an institutional interest in dramatising the problem (maintaining relevance, fundraising, political influence).

(c) Missing source: Peer-reviewed study on the actual predation rate is absent. Dennis Törner refers to the Churchill/Lawton study (37:32), which shows significantly lower figures — this contradiction is not resolved.

Rumour check:

Timestamp: 35:37

Claim: "according to a rough extrapolation by conservationists"

Word marker: "rough extrapolation" — self-admitted imprecision

Primary source available: No — no study, no author, no methodology cited. +1 penalty point.

Source 3: Net payment statistics Brexit

Timestamp: 21:16–21:35

Statement: "For 15 years the British have been paying nearly 5 billion annually more to the EU than they receive back. The country is the third largest net contributor to the Union. And since 2010 the net payment has consistently been above 8 billion pounds."



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(a) Funding: No source cited.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: Figures are presented in the context of a Brexit supporter portrait — without contextualisation by EU supporters.

(c) Missing source: No source reference, no contextualisation (e.g. ratio to GDP, comparison with other net contributors).

Rumour check:

Timestamp: 21:16

Claim: Figures without source reference

Word marker: No explicit markers, but missing source reference

Primary source available: No — no source cited. +1 penalty point.

Total penalty points: +3

Summary: The source selection is problematic in all three main topics: In the DNA segment, a methodologically worthless Twitter poll by the presenter is used as a political pressure tool; in the cat segment, NGO extrapolations are presented without source references; in the Brexit segment, source references for financial figures are missing.



3. TIME DISTRIBUTION						6/10			
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Estimated speaking time (DNA segment):

- Victim's relatives (mother, sister): (17%) — emotional, pro legislative amendment
- Albert Vitali (pro legislative amendment): approx. 1.5 min. (8%)
- Daniel Jositsch (pro legislative amendment): (6%)
- Jean-Philippe Walter (neutral/cautioning): approx. 0.5 min. (3%)
- Public prosecutor (pro criminal prosecution): approx. 0.5 min. (3%)
- Balthasar Glättli (contra legislative amendment): (39%)
- Presenter/commentary: (22%)

Analysis: Although Glättli receives the most speaking time at 7 minutes, the structural distribution is asymmetric: On the supporters' side stand emotional victim accounts (3 min.), a criminal law professor (1 min.), a National Councillor (1.5 min.) and a public prosecutor (0.5 min.) — totalling plus 4 minutes of moderation commentary that predominantly supports the supporters' position. Glättli stands alone against a structurally superior ensemble.

Summary: The pure speaking time distribution appears superficially balanced, but is structurally asymmetric: Glättli stands as the sole opponent against several supporters plus emotional victim accounts plus a confrontational presenter.



4. OMISSION (Selective Omission)

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Omission 1: Racial profiling / risks of discrimination

Context

DNA phenotyping allows inferences about skin colour and geographic origin — a central risk of discrimination.

Relevant for: Entire DNA report (00:11–18:05)

Effect

The omission suggests that the only risks are of a technical nature (inaccuracy) or procedural nature (misuse by authorities) — but not structural discrimination against minorities.

Omission 2: Parliamentary history of the DNA law

Context

Glättli mentions at 17:31 that in 2003 bourgeois parliamentarians also voted against the expansion. This is not picked up by the presenter.

Relevant for: 17:31 — Quote: "In 2003 parliament voted almost unanimously, the entire legal committee, not just the Greens and the left, but also the right and the far right, said no, that goes too far."

Effect

The omission of this information reinforces the impression that Glättli stands "alone in the wilderness" (17:20) — even though the historical majority was broader.

Omission 3: Perspective of the 371 innocent men tested

Context

371 men were called up for mass DNA testing — a massive intrusion into the personal rights of innocent people.

Relevant for: 06:43 — Quote: "371 men from the Emmen area were called up in autumn to provide their DNA via saliva sample."

Effect

The omission of this perspective prevents a complete weighing of interests: The mass DNA test (presented as permissible) is a far greater intrusion than the in-depth analysis of a single perpetrator's DNA — this contradiction is not addressed.

Summary: The three most serious omissions concern racial profiling risks, the historical parliamentary majority against the expansion, and the perspective of the innocently tested men — all three would have shifted the debate in favour of the data protection position.

Missing voices

- Forensic geneticist/scientist: Would have explained the actual precision and error rates of DNA phenotyping and scientifically contextualised Glättli's objections or Jositsch's optimism.
- Racial profiling expert (e.g. legal scholar, anti-discrimination office): Would have specifically named the risk of discrimination based on phenotypic characteristics (skin colour, origin).
- Civil liberties organisation (e.g. Digitale Gesellschaft, humanrights.ch): Would have represented the data protection position institutionally, rather than having it represented solely by a politician.
- International comparative expert: Would have empirically contextualised the experiences from countries with expanded DNA use (Netherlands since 2003, UK).



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- Innocent suspect from mass DNA test: Would have brought in the perspective of the 371 tested, innocent men.
- Database expert/IT security expert: Would have specifically named long-term risks of data storage.
- Parliamentary representative of the 2003 majority (bourgeois): Would have explained why legal committee members also voted against the expansion in 2003.
- Victim rights organisation with a nuanced position: Would have represented victims' interests without arguing exclusively on emotional grounds.



5. MANIPULATION OF FIGURES

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

Finding 1: Result of mass DNA test

Timestamp 06:55–07:05

Figure: "371 men from the Emmen area were called up in autumn [...] The largest mass DNA test in Switzerland has so far remained unsuccessful."

Dimensions:

- (a) Absolute value: 371 men — shown
- (b) Proportion: Not shown — how many men live in the Emmen area? What is the hit rate for such tests in general?
- (c) Trend: Not shown — how successful are mass DNA tests internationally?

Missing context

The failure of the mass test is used as an argument for expanded DNA analysis, without showing whether expanded DNA analysis would have made the test superfluous.

Effect

Suggests that the mass test failed due to insufficient DNA analysis — even though the perpetrator may simply not have been among the 371 tested.

Finding 2: Twitter poll 70/10/20 percent

Timestamp 17:09–17:20

Figure: "The prosecution of perpetrators is clearly prioritised over data protection in a ratio of 70 to 10 percent. 20 percent found that the demand for a weaker DNA law was political activism."

Dimensions:

- (a) Absolute value: 400 participants — shown
- (b) Proportion: Percentage figures shown, but without contextualisation of sample size
- (c) Trend: Not shown — no comparative polls

Missing context

Self-selection bias of a Twitter poll; composition of the presenter's followers; no representativeness.

Effect

Suggests societal consensus against Glättli's position, even though the poll is methodologically worthless.

Finding 3: Cat extrapolation

Timestamp 35:37–35:58

Figure: "One million mice, 400,000 insects, 350,000 birds, 50,000 frogs and lizards" (per spring month)

Dimensions:

- (a) Absolute value: Shown
- (b) Proportion: Not shown — proportion of total population of the respective animal species?
- (c) Trend: Not shown — development over time?

Missing context

Törner refers to the Churchill/Lawton study (14 rodents/cat/year) — this contradiction to the NGO figures is not resolved.



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Effect

Dramatisation of the cat problem without scientific contextualisation.

Summary: In all three subject areas, figures are used without full contextualisation to support a particular conclusion — particularly serious is the use of the Twitter poll as a political pressure tool.



6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

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Association 1: Brexit supporters and xenophobia

Timestamp

27:48–28:05

Quote

"Brexit supporters deliberately cultivate fear of uncontrolled immigration. Knowing that many Britons will vote for withdrawal for this reason."

Technique: The entire Brexit movement is associated with the cultivation of "fear" — a negatively connoted term. At the same time, Hodgson is presented as an exception who distances himself from "xenophobic votes" (28:35).

Effect

Suggests that support for Brexit is structurally linked to xenophobia, even if individual representatives distance themselves from it.

Association 2: Glättli and protecting perpetrators

Timestamp

11:27–11:33

Quote

"I would put it differently — with your stance you are not only protecting data, but also protecting perpetrators."

Technique: Direct association of a legitimate data protection position with "protecting perpetrators" — a term with a strongly negative moral connotation.

Effect

Delegitimises Glättli's position through moral contamination, without factual refutation.

Association 3: Glättli "alone in the wilderness"

Timestamp

17:20–17:23

Quote

"You are standing alone in the wilderness, Mr Glättli."

Technique: Social isolation as an argument — implies that a minority opinion is per se wrong or illegitimate.

Effect

Argumentum ad populum; delegitimises Glättli's position by reference to a (methodologically worthless) poll.

Summary: The strongest guilt-by-association technique is the direct association of Glättli's data protection position with "protecting perpetrators" (11:33) — a rhetorical attack that replaces factual debate with moral contamination.



7. TIMING

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Finding 1: Emotional victim account before the interview

Position: 01:20–09:35 (beginning/middle)

Content: Extensive, emotionally charged report about the victim and their family, before Glättli is interviewed.

Timing effect

The interview with Glättli takes place after the viewer has watched 8 minutes of emotional victim accounts. Glättli must defend his factual position against an emotionally charged starting situation — a classic priming technique.

Finding 2: Presenter's announcement before the interview

Position: 09:35–09:46 (immediately before interview)

Content: "Is data protection more important to this man than catching the perpetrator? I still have a few questions for the Zurich National Councillor from the Greens and parliamentary group leader Balthasar Glättli."

Timing effect

The rhetorical question ("Is data protection more important to this man than catching the perpetrator?") is used as a transition to the interview — it sets the frame for the entire conversation before Glättli has said a single word.

Finding 3: Twitter poll as closing point

Position: 17:01–17:23 (end of interview)

Content: The Twitter poll is presented at the end of the interview, as the last argument before Glättli's closing statement.

Timing effect

The poll is set as a closing point that makes Glättli's entire argumentation appear socially isolated — a rhetorical closing point that shapes the impact of the interview.

Summary: The timing of the DNA segment is systematically aimed at delegitimising the data protection position: Emotional priming report → accusatory transition → interview under pressure → poll as closing point.



8. SELECTIVE OUTRAGE

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

Finding 1: Accusation of protecting perpetrators directed at Glättli

Timestamp 11:27–11:33

Triggering event: Glättli defends the data protection position with the argument of preventing false suspicions.
Reaction: "I would put it differently — with your stance you are not only protecting data, but also protecting perpetrators."

Comparison

No analogous event with other interlocutors. Jositsch (05:21) and Vitali (02:37) are not confronted with comparable moral accusations, even though their positions also involve trade-offs between security and rights.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — only Glättli is confronted with a morally delegitimising accusation.

Degree of outrage: 3/5

Selectivity: 3/5

Finding 2: "Alone in the wilderness"

Timestamp 17:20

Triggering event: Glättli has justified his position factually on multiple occasions.
Reaction: "You are standing alone in the wilderness, Mr Glättli."

Comparison

Jositsch and Vitali are not confronted with their social isolation, even though their positions are also not shared by everyone.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — social isolation is used as an argument only against Glättli.

Degree of outrage: 2/5

Selectivity: 3/5

Summary: The selective outrage is directed exclusively against Glättli: the accusation of protecting perpetrators and social isolation are used as arguments, while supporters of the legislative amendment are not subjected to comparable moral attacks.



9. COMPLETENESS (Selective Omission — Overall picture)

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Finding 1: Missing scientific contextualisation of DNA phenotyping

Timestamp

Entire DNA report (00:11–18:05)

Missing perspective: No forensic geneticist explains the actual precision, error rates and limits of DNA phenotyping. Relevance: Glättli's objection (14:02: "applies to thousands upon thousands of people") and Jositsch's optimism are not scientifically contextualised. Impact: The viewer cannot assess whether the technology actually delivers the promised investigative assistance — the debate is conducted at a political rather than scientific level.

Finding 2: Missing Brexit counter-perspective in the portrait

Timestamp

18:13–30:38

Missing perspective: The Brexit portrait shows exclusively three Brexit supporters. Remain supporters appear only as abstract warners (Cameron, OECD, IMF), not as concrete individuals with life stories. Relevance: A balanced portrait would also have presented Remain supporters with comparable depth. Impact: Structural asymmetry: Brexit supporters are presented as people with a face and a story, Remain supporters as abstract institutions.

Finding 3: Missing castration/regulatory alternatives in the cat report

Timestamp

30:44–39:51

Missing perspective: Manuela Gutermann mentions castration as an alternative (38:44), but other regulatory approaches (leash requirements, curfews, registration requirements) are not systematically discussed. Relevance: The debate is narrowed to "cat tax yes/no", even though a broader spectrum of measures exists. Impact: Simplification of a complex regulatory question.

Summary: The most serious completeness gap concerns the DNA segment: The absence of forensic-genetic expertise makes a factual assessment of the technical possibilities and limits impossible and structurally favours the emotional supporters' position.

Soft facts

The debate on expanded DNA phenotyping touches on the fundamental conflict between state security/criminal prosecution efficiency and individual civil liberties/data protection. In Switzerland, the DNA profile law has been in force since 2003, which permits only non-coding DNA segments for investigative purposes. The Vitali motion (2016) demands an expansion to phenotypic characteristics. Internationally, DNA phenotyping is controversial: supporters see it as a legitimate investigative tool, critics warn of racial profiling, misuse and false suspicions. The debate in Switzerland is not clearly divided along party-political lines — bourgeois parliamentarians also voted against the expansion in 2003.

Proportion of perspectives covered

Präsident: Schläpfer, David - **Kontakt:** kontakt@SVFAB.ch - **Adresse:** SVFAB, Postfach, CH-8021 Zürich 1



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Inverted: Original value measures coverage (higher = better). Displayed as deviation (higher = greater gaps).

- [A] Victims and relatives:** Emotional impact, demand for legislative amendment
- [B] Criminal prosecution authorities:** Practical investigative perspective, efficiency argument
- [C] Data protection advocates (civil liberties position):** Risks of misuse, protection of fundamental rights
- [D] Criminal law scholarship:** Legal contextualisation, proportionality
- [E] Forensic genetics/science:** Technical possibilities and limits of DNA phenotyping
- [F] Racial profiling experts/those affected:** Risks of discrimination based on phenotypic characteristics
- [G] International experience:** Countries with expanded DNA use (Netherlands, UK) — results
- [H] Parliamentary majority positions:** Who voted how in 2003? Why?
- [I] Database risks:** Long-term storage, misappropriation
- [J] Alternative investigative methods:** What else would have been possible?

[A] COVERED

Timestamp: 01:48–05:14 — Quote: "If you are not affected by something like this, you think about it far too little."
— Assessment: Presented extensively and emotionally, dominates the report.

[B] COVERED

Timestamp: 07:39 — Quote: "What is important is that we do not trigger anything that would obscure the perpetrator." — Assessment: Presented briefly and without critical follow-up questions.

[C] INDICATED

Timestamp: 10:00–17:00 — Quote: "My concern is, for example, to prevent countless people from being falsely suspected." — Assessment: Represented by Glättli, but actively delegitimised through moderation framing.

[D] COVERED

Timestamp: 05:21 — Quote: "The criminal prosecution authority should have all technical possibilities available."
— Assessment: Jositsch presented as SP criminal law expert, but only one side of legal scholarship.

[E] OMITTED

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: No forensic geneticist explains the actual precision and limits of DNA phenotyping; Glättli's objections (14:02: "applies to thousands upon thousands of people") are not scientifically verified.

[F] OMITTED

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: The racial profiling risk (discrimination based on skin colour/origin) is not addressed by those affected or by experts.

[G] INDICATED

Timestamp: 12:50 — Quote: "We know countries where the means are also applied and it is not the case that the crime detection rate there has now risen dramatically." — Assessment: Only mentioned by Glättli, not corroborated or refuted by independent sources.

[H] INDICATED

Timestamp: 17:31 — Quote: "In 2003 parliament voted almost unanimously, the entire legal committee, not just the Greens and the left, but also the right and the far right, said no, that goes too far." — Assessment: Only mentioned by Glättli, not picked up or verified by the presenter.

[I] OMITTED

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: Long-term database risks and risks of misappropriation are not addressed by independent experts.



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[J] OMITTED

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: Alternative investigative methods (witness statements, video surveillance, other forensic methods) are not discussed.

Completeness score: 4/10

Reasoning: Of ten relevant perspectives, only four are covered, two are indicated and four are completely omitted. Particularly serious is the absence of forensic-genetic expertise on the actual precision of DNA phenotyping, as well as the complete absence of racial profiling perspectives. The broadcast is structurally oriented towards the supporters' side, while the opposing perspective is represented exclusively by a politically vulnerable politician (Glättli).



Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. FRAMING (Setting the frame)

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Finding 1: DNA debate as victim-vs.-data protector conflict

Timestamp	09:35–09:46
Quote	<i>"Is data protection more important to this man than catching the perpetrator?"</i>
Manipulation	The complex trade-off between criminal prosecution efficiency, civil liberties, risks of discrimination and database dangers is reduced to a simple duel: victim protection vs. data protection.
Why problematic	This framing makes any data protection position morally suspect — whoever defends data protection implicitly sides against the victim. Factual arguments are thereby structurally delegitimised.

Finding 2: Brexit supporters as dreamers

Timestamp	19:30–19:37
Quote	<i>"They all have a dream, Brexit, leaving the EU."</i>
Manipulation	The word "dream" frames the Brexit position as an emotional-irrational wishful thinking, not as a rational political decision.
Why problematic	"Dream" implies detachment from reality — a subtle delegitimation achieved not through factual arguments, but through word choice.

Finding 3: Cats as "little killer on velvet paws"

Timestamp	39:10–39:13
Quote	<i>"But let's be honest, this is a little killer on velvet paws?"</i>
Manipulation	The presenter sets the framing "killer" as an ostensibly objective statement ("let's be honest"), even though it is a value-laden characterisation.
Why problematic	"Let's be honest" suggests that all other framings are dishonest — a rhetorical device for imposing a particular perspective.

Summary: The dominant framing of the DNA segment (victim protection vs. data protection) is the strongest framing technique in the broadcast — it makes factual counter-arguments structurally morally suspect.



11. WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY

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Finding 1: "Protecting perpetrators"

Timestamp	11:30–11:33
Quote	<i>"with your stance you are not only protecting data, but also protecting perpetrators."</i>
Manipulation	"Protecting perpetrators" is a strongly negatively connoted term that equates Glättli's position with the protection of criminals.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "Your position prioritises protection against false suspicions." — "Protecting perpetrators" is a rhetorical weapon, not a factual description.

Finding 2: "Alone in the wilderness"

Timestamp	17:20
Quote	<i>"You are standing alone in the wilderness, Mr Glättli."</i>
Manipulation	Social isolation as an implicit argument against a position — argumentum ad populum.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "Your position is in the minority — how do you justify that?" — "Alone in the wilderness" is a rhetorical isolation, not a factual question.

Finding 3: "Cultivating fear" (Brexit)

Timestamp	27:48–27:53
Quote	<i>"Brexit supporters deliberately cultivate fear of uncontrolled immigration."</i>
Manipulation	"Cultivate" and "fear" are negatively connoted — they imply deliberate manipulation of the population.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "Brexit supporters raise concerns about immigration." — "Cultivating fear" is a value judgement presented as a statement of fact.

Summary: The word choice in the DNA segment ("protecting perpetrators", "alone in the wilderness") and in the Brexit segment ("cultivating fear") is systematically aimed at delegitimising certain positions — through connotation rather than argument.



12. MODERATION BEHAVIOUR

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Finding 1: Accusation of protecting perpetrators

Timestamp 11:27–11:33

Triggering event: Glättli explains factually that he wants to prevent false suspicions.

Quote (presenter) *"I would put it differently — with your stance you are not only protecting data, but also protecting perpetrators."*

Comparison Jositsch (05:21–06:00) is not confronted with an analogous moral accusation, even though his position also involves trade-offs.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — moral attacks exclusively against Glättli.

Finding 2: Introduction of the interview as an accusation

Timestamp 09:35–09:46

Triggering event: Transition from the report to the interview.

Quote (presenter) *"Is data protection more important to this man than catching the perpetrator?"*

Comparison Vitali (02:29–03:06) is not confronted with a comparably critical introduction.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — the introduction places Glättli under moral pressure before his first word.

Finding 3: Twitter poll as pressure tool

Timestamp 17:01–17:23

Triggering event: Glättli has justified his position factually on multiple occasions.

Quote (presenter) *"You are standing alone in the wilderness, Mr Glättli."*

Comparison No analogous pressure tool against supporters of the legislative amendment.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — the presenter's own Twitter poll is used exclusively as an argument against Glättli.

Summary: The moderation behaviour towards Glättli is systematically confrontational and morally charged, while supporters of the legislative amendment experience no comparable challenges — a clear and demonstrable asymmetry.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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Asymmetry 1:

To Glättli, 09	54: "Are you prepared to do that, Mr Glättli?" (after emotional victim account) — hard/morally charged
To Jositsch, 05	21: [No direct question — Jositsch is allowed to present his position undisturbed] — no challenge
Comparison	Glättli must take a position immediately after emotional priming; Jositsch is allowed to present his position without a counter-question.

Asymmetry 2:

To Glättli, 11	27: "I would put it differently — with your stance you are not only protecting data, but also protecting perpetrators." — moral attack
To Vitali, 02	37–03:06: [No critical follow-up question on possible risks of misuse] — no challenge
Comparison	Glättli is confronted with a moral accusation; Vitali is not asked about the risks of his position.

Asymmetry 3:

To Glättli, 15	00: "You know, when you now say you have to think about it, that must be very difficult for this mother, for the sister, mustn't it?" — emotional pressure
To public prosecutor, 07	39: [No question about investigative errors or alternative methods] — no challenge
Comparison	Glättli is confronted with the feelings of the victim's family; the public prosecutor is not asked about the efficiency of his investigations.

Summary: The question asymmetry is consistent and systematic throughout: Glättli receives morally charged, emotionally pressurising questions; all other interlocutors are not challenged.



14. FALSE BALANCE

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Finding 1: Apparent balance through the Glättli interview

Timestamp

09:46–18:05

Construct: The broadcast presents the interview with Glättli as balance — "we also heard the other side."

Analysis

The structural asymmetry (emotional victim account + several supporters vs. one politician under pressure) is framed as balanced by the mere presence of Glättli. This is false balance: the formal presence of a counter-voice does not replace substantive balance.

Summary: The broadcast uses Glättli's presence as a balance alibi, without remedying the structural asymmetry of the presentation — a classic false balance pattern.



15. AGENDA-SETTING

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Finding 1: DNA expansion as self-evident necessity

Agenda element set: The expansion of the DNA law is presented as the logical consequence of the crime — the question is not "whether", but "how quickly".

Timestamp

00:33–00:42 — Evidence: "It must be incomprehensible for the relatives. There are DNA traces of the perpetrator. But the investigators are not allowed to fully decode them."

Alternative agenda: The question of whether the mass DNA test (371 men) was itself proportionate, or whether alternative investigative methods would have been more efficient, does not make it onto the agenda.

Finding 2: Brexit as an emotional phenomenon

Agenda element set: Support for Brexit is set as an emotional-nostalgic phenomenon ("dream", "cultivating fear"), not as a rational political position.

Timestamp

19:30 — Evidence: "They all have a dream, Brexit, leaving the EU."

Alternative agenda: The institutional and democratic-theoretical arguments for Brexit (sovereignty, democratic control) are not placed on the agenda as equally valid rational arguments.

Finding 3: Cat tax as the main solution

Agenda element set: The debate is narrowed to "cat tax yes/no".

Timestamp

31:12–31:17 — Evidence: "This is prompting conservationists to act, who are now even calling for a cat tax."

Alternative agenda: Compulsory castration, registration requirements, curfews in protected areas — a broader regulatory spectrum does not make it onto the agenda.

Summary: The strongest agenda-setting concerns the DNA segment: The expansion of the law is set as a self-evident necessity, while the proportionality of the existing mass test and alternative investigative approaches do not make it onto the agenda.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL EVALUATION

Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (average criteria 1-9): 6.3 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (average criteria 10-15): 6.5 / 10

Dominant techniques

- 1. Moderation behaviour (score 8):** The moderation behaviour towards Glättli is systematically confrontational and morally charged — accusation of protecting perpetrators, emotional pressure through the victim's family, Twitter poll as pressure tool. No other interlocutor experiences comparable challenges, which constitutes a clear and demonstrable asymmetry.
- 2. Framing (score 7):** The DNA debate is framed as a duel between victim protection and data protection, which makes any data protection position structurally morally suspect. This framing is set by the introduction ("Is data protection more important to this man than catching the perpetrator?") and maintained throughout the entire interview.
- 3. Timing (score 7):** The systematic priming through the emotional victim account before the interview, the accusatory transition and the Twitter poll as a closing point create a structural disadvantage for the data protection position that cannot be compensated by factual arguments alone.

Core messages of the broadcast

MESSAGE 1 (SUBSTANTIVE): "The current DNA law prevents the solving of crimes and must be expanded."

Technique: Emotional priming through victim account, framing as victim protection vs. data protection conflict — evidence: 00:33, 09:35

MESSAGE 2 (PERSONAL): "Whoever places data protection above solving crimes is protecting perpetrators and stands alone against society."

Technique: Guilt by association, word choice, moderation behaviour — evidence: 11:33, 17:20

MESSAGE 3 (SOCIAL): "The majority of the population wants security over data protection — data protectors are socially isolated."

Technique: Twitter poll as pressure tool, agenda-setting — evidence: 17:09, 17:20

Reasoning: With an overall score of 6.4/10, the broadcast sits at the boundary between "clear one-sidedness" and "systematic imbalance". The DNA segment shows a clear and demonstrable one-sidedness: The data protection position is systematically delegitimised through framing, word choice, moderation behaviour and timing, while the supporters' position is bolstered by emotional victim accounts and uncritical expert appearances. Pursuant to Art. 4 RTVA, the broadcast is not balanced in this segment: The diversity of opinion is formally maintained through Glättli's presence, but substantively undermined by the structural asymmetry of the presentation. The Brexit and cat sections are less problematic, but do not substantially raise the overall assessment.

CONCLUSION

The Rundschau broadcast shows a clear and demonstrable one-sidedness in the DNA segment that violates Art. 4 RTVA. The data protection position is not presented as an equally valid factual position, but is systematically delegitimised through framing ("protecting perpetrators"), moderation behaviour (moral attacks, emotional pressure), timing (priming through victim account) and source selection (Twitter poll as pressure tool). Particularly serious is the absence of forensic-genetic expertise that would have enabled a factual contextualisation of the technical possibilities and limits of DNA phenotyping. The formal balance through Glättli's presence conceals the structural asymmetry: a single politician without scientific support stands against an ensemble of emotional victim accounts, several supporters and a confrontational presenter. This does not correspond to the requirement of accurate representation and balanced selection of interlocutors pursuant to Art. 4 RTVA.



OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual scores — All 15 criteria

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

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

6.3/10

Serious deviation from the impartiality requirement. High degree of deviation

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

6.5/10

Serious deviation from the impartiality requirement. High degree of deviation

OVERALL SCORE

6.4/10

Serious deviation from the impartiality requirement. High degree of deviation

Averaged from hard facts and soft facts



KEY — Meaning of scores

Individual scores per criterion (0–10)

0	No finding	No relevant anomaly identified.
1–2	Weak finding	Minor anomaly without material impairment of balance.
3–4	Slight to moderate finding	Discernible tendency; impact relevance low to moderate.
5	Moderate finding with impact relevance	Relevant imbalance that influences the opinion-forming potential of the audience.
6	Substantial finding (threshold)	Scores from 6 onwards are reported as "substantial findings".
7	Substantial finding	Clear, well-documented imbalance with marked impact relevance.
8–9	Serious finding	Pronounced imbalance; multiple documented individual findings in this criterion.
10	Maximum severity	Systematic, pervasive imbalance in this criterion.

Aggregated deviation index — interpretation ranges

0.0 – 2.5	Unremarkable	No material patterns discernible; broadcast meets the accuracy requirement.
2.6 – 4.0	Slight imbalance	Isolated anomalies; statistically visible, but still within the tolerance range.
4.1 – 6.0	Substantial imbalance	Multiple substantial findings; relevant impairment of diversity of perspectives.
6.1 – 8.0	Serious deviation from the impartiality requirement. High degree of deviation	Pronounced, broadcast-wide patterns; high impact relevance.
8.1 – 10	Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high degree of bias	Maximum severity across almost all criteria; systematically one-sided reporting.

Party-political bias (-5 to +5)

-5 to -3	Strongly disadvantaged	Party is clearly disadvantaged in representation, speaking time or framing.
-2 to -1	Slightly disadvantaged	Discernible, but weak disadvantage.
0	Neutral	No discernible preference or disadvantage.
+1 to +2	Slightly favoured	Discernible, but weak preference.
+3 to +5	Strongly favoured	Party is clearly favoured in representation, speaking time or framing.



CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL CLASSIFICATION (Art. 4 RTVA)

Assessment pursuant to Art. 4 RTVA

Violation 1:

Norm: Art. 4 para. 2 RTVA (Accurate representation)

Facts: The data protection position is labelled by the presenter with the term "protecting perpetrators" — a factually incorrect and morally delegitimising characterisation of a legitimate legal position.

Evidence: Timestamp 11:30–11:33 — Quote: "with your stance you are not only protecting data, but also protecting perpetrators."

Assessment: "Protecting perpetrators" is not an accurate description of a data protection position aimed at proportionality and prevention of misuse. The use of this term by the presenter violates the requirement of accurate representation, as it equates a legitimate legal position with a morally reprehensible intent.

Violation 2:

Norm: Art. 4 para. 4 RTVA (Balanced selection of interlocutors on contested topics)

Facts: The data protection position is represented exclusively by a politically vulnerable politician (Glättli), without scientific support from forensic geneticists, legal scholars or civil liberties organisations.

Evidence: Timestamp 09:46–18:05 — Entire interview; missing expert groups documented in step 2.

Assessment: The selection of interlocutors is structurally asymmetric: On the supporters' side stand a criminal law professor (Jositsch), a National Councillor (Vitali), a public prosecutor and emotional victim relatives; on the opposing side stands exclusively a politician without scientific support. This violates the requirement of a balanced selection of interlocutors.

Violation 3:

Norm: Art. 4 para. 2 RTVA (Accurate representation of facts)

Facts: A non-representative Twitter poll by the presenter (400 participants, self-selection) is presented as factual evidence of societal majority positions.

Evidence: Timestamp 17:01–17:23 — Quote: "I started a poll on Twitter, where over 400 people participated. That may not be representative, but gives an impression. [...] You are standing alone in the wilderness, Mr Glättli."

Assessment: The use of a methodologically worthless poll as an argument against an interview guest violates the requirement of accurate representation. The presenter himself acknowledges the lack of representativeness, yet uses the poll as a pressure tool — an argument that is not factually tenable.

Violation 4:

Norm: Art. 4 para. 4 RTVA (Diversity of opinion on contested topics)

Facts: The racial profiling risk of DNA phenotyping (discrimination based on skin colour and geographic origin) is not addressed in the broadcast, even though it is a central argument in the international debate.

Evidence: Entire DNA report (00:11–18:05) — no mention of risks of discrimination.

Assessment: The complete absence of this perspective violates the requirement of diversity of opinion on a contested topic. The broadcast presents the debate as a technical-procedural problem, without addressing the fundamental rights dimension of discrimination.

Overall assessment Art. 4 RTVA

The broadcast violates Art. 4 RTVA in several dimensions. The most serious violations concern the DNA segment: The use of the term "protecting perpetrators" by the presenter (Art. 4 para. 2), the structurally asymmetric selection of interlocutors (Art. 4 para. 4) and the use of a methodologically worthless Twitter poll as a pressure tool (Art. 4 para. 2)



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are individually and in combination capable of creating a false impression in the audience about the legitimacy of the data protection position. The complete absence of racial profiling perspectives and forensic-genetic expertise additionally violates the requirement of diversity of opinion. A complaint to the Independent Complaints Authority for Radio and Television (ICA) would be justifiable on the basis of these findings, in particular supported by the demonstrable asymmetry in moderation behaviour and the factually incorrect characterisation of the data protection position as "protecting perpetrators".



CHAPTER 6 — SOURCE IN-DEPTH CHECK

1. Pro Natura Aargau (Johannes Jenny)

- FUNDING:** Membership fees, donations, public subsidies (federal, cantonal). Partially state co-funded.
- MANDATE:** Nature conservation and species protection — directly responsible for the topic discussed. Mandate is compatible with assessment, but not with neutrality.
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Pro Natura has an institutional interest in dramatising the cat problem: maintaining relevance, fundraising, political influence for regulatory demands.
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct institutional interest (cat tax strengthens nature conservation agenda)
 - D2 Personal risk: 0 — No personal disadvantages
 - D3 Professional competence: +1 — Nature conservation expert, but not a population ecologist
 - D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Consistent NGO position
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — "Massacre" (35:27) is emotional, not data-based
 - D6 Source level: -1 — Secondary source (NGO extrapolation without primary study)**TOTAL: -2 → SOURCE INDICATOR: YELLOW**
- COUNTER-VOICE:** Dennis Törner (cat researcher) is presented as a counter-voice — positive. However, the contradiction between NGO figures and the Churchill/Lawton study is not resolved.

2. Wildlife station Landshut / Veterinarian Ulrike Zyrus

- FUNDING:** Not specified. Presumably donations, membership fees, possibly cantonal support.
- MANDATE:** Wildlife care — compatible with assessment of cat injuries, but not with statements on population dynamics.
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Institutional interest in the visibility of the cat problem (fundraising, maintaining relevance).
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Institutional interest in dramatisation
 - D2 Personal risk: 0 — No personal disadvantages
 - D3 Professional competence: +2 — Veterinarian, directly responsible for cat injuries
 - D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Consistent professional position
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Factual, clinical
 - D6 Source level: +2 — Primary source (own observations)**TOTAL: +5 → SOURCE INDICATOR: GREEN**
- COUNTER-VOICE:** No direct counter-voice to the veterinary assessment — but Törner relativises the population dimension.

3. Jean-Philippe Walter, interim Federal Data Protection Commissioner

- FUNDING:** Federal authority, fully state-funded.
- MANDATE:** Data protection — directly responsible. Mandate is compatible with neutral assessment, but institutionally oriented towards data protection.
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Institutional interest in strong data protection (maintaining the relevance of one's own authority). Independence is limited on topics concerning state action.
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Institutional interest in the relevance of data protection
 - D2 Personal risk: +1 — Official function, no personal disadvantages
 - D3 Professional competence: +2 — Directly responsible authority
 - D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Statement consistent with official role
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +2 — Factual, procedural
 - D6 Source level: +1 — Primary source**TOTAL: +6 → SOURCE INDICATOR: GREEN**
- COUNTER-VOICE:** No direct counter-voice to the data protection authority — Jositsch represents a different assessment, but from a political, not an official perspective.



IMPORTANT: "Recognised" is not a factual qualification. The classification of Pro Natura as "conservationists" and of Jositsch as "criminal law professor" are social attributions that — as shown above — can conceal institutional conflicts of interest and political positions.

Source indicator for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Indicator
Pro Natura Aargau (Johannes Jenny)	-2	0	+1	+1	-1	-1	-2	YELLOW
Wildlife station Landshut / Veterinarian Ulrike Zyrus	-1	0	+2	+1	+1	+2	+5	GREEN
Jean-Philippe Walter, interim Federal Data Protection Commissioner	-1	+1	+2	+1	+2	+1	+6	GREEN

Legal and methodological classification

No finding of fact	The results presented do not constitute findings of fact about individual persons, editorial teams or broadcasts. They are to be understood as the result of a standardised operationalisation, not as a determination of individual responsibility.
No legal ruling	The aggregated deviation index does not replace a legal assessment within the meaning of Art. 4 RTVA. The determination of whether a specific broadcast violates statutory requirements is the exclusive responsibility of the competent authorities (in particular the ICA).
No proof of causality	Statistical correlations are not to be interpreted as proof of causal relationships or editorial intentions. Deviation values may be influenced by topic selection, news situation, political controversy or format logic.
No finding of intent	The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means that a substantial imbalance has been identified — not that the editorial team intended this. The methodology makes no statements about motives or strategic objectives.
Heuristic comparative instrument	The index serves for comparative pattern recognition across thousands of broadcasts, not for the precise metric measurement of individual reports. Threshold values serve as heuristic orientation, not as sharp legal qualification.



APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Legal basis Switzerland — SRG SSR

Law

Federal Act on Radio and Television (RTVA, SR 784.40)

Relevant articles

- Art. 4 para. 1 RTVA: All broadcasts of a radio or television programme must respect fundamental rights. In particular, broadcasts must respect human dignity, must not be discriminatory, must not contribute to racial hatred, must not endanger public morality, and must not glorify or trivialise violence.
- Art. 4 para. 2 RTVA: Editorial broadcasts with informational content must present facts and events accurately, so that the audience can form its own opinion. Opinions and commentary must be recognisable as such.
- Art. 4 para. 4 RTVA: In the totality of editorial broadcasts, the diversity of events and opinions must be adequately expressed (diversity requirement).

Core obligations

- 1. Accuracy:** Accurate representation of facts and events
- 2. Diversity of opinion:** Diversity of views on contested topics
- 3. Balance:** Balanced selection of interlocutors

Supervisory authority

- ICA (Independent Complaints Authority for Radio and Television): Reviews complaints against broadcast programmes for violations of Art. 4 RTVA
- OFCOM (Federal Office of Communications): Regulatory and supervisory authority
- SRG ombudsman offices: First point of contact for programme complaints

Complaints procedure

1. Ombudsman office of the respective business unit (SRF, RTS, RSI, RTR)
2. ICA (if no agreement is reached)
3. Federal Supreme Court (last instance)



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS

Literature

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David Schläpfer — ORCID: 0009-0000-5671-9266

SVFAB — Swiss Association for Balanced Reporting | P.O. Box, 8021 Zurich 1 | www.svfab.ch | kontakt@svfab.ch | *Methods report March 2026* | Converter 3.4 (2026-05-20)



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IBAN: CH32 0900 0000 1675 6251 1

Recipient: SVFAB, P.O. Box, CH-8021 Zurich 1



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Association suisse pour une information équilibrée
Associazione svizzera per un reporting equilibrato

You can obtain the following books from SVFAB

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Unbalanced reporting is the response to the halving initiative in Switzerland: here the manipulation techniques are explained in detail, starting with the selection of staff and source selection. After that, 15 principles are explained: omission, framing, temporal framing, guilt by association, emotionalisation, context removal and many more, illustrated with many examples. In addition, it becomes apparent where we ourselves apply these techniques — this promotes not only insight but also empathy.

Optionally the book comes with **playing cards**

Also available as an **audiobook**



The interview is not a conversation. It is a stage — and someone else has written the script.

Those who do not know this provide material. Good quotes that are cut incorrectly. Correct statements that end up in the wrong context. Honest answers that are framed as confessions.

This book is not a media criticism book. It is a toolbox — for everyone who has a microphone in front of their face and wants to know what they can do about it. 7 chapters. 7 tools: What an interview really is. The 7 most common traps. The three basic principles of sovereignty — anchoring, reframing, setting boundaries. Preparation in one hour. Body and voice. What to do when things go wrong. And what counts after the interview.

For politicians, activists, entrepreneurs, whistleblowers — for everyone who is exposed and wants to understand how the game works. So that they stop playing along — and start shaping it.

In A5. Direct. For preparation, for reference, for follow-up and in difficult situations



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

Because those who understand framing see the world more clearly. Listen to the news differently. Conduct conversations with greater confidence. And can no longer so easily have a frame imposed on them that someone else has chosen.

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

Framing with style. Because the frame changes everything.



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

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

This analysis lays bare the system — factually, precisely, without polemic. Procedures, personnel, powers, costs, statistics, legal recourse. And the constitutional law review that shows: the ICA system meets none of the three fundamental criteria — it is not adequate, not based on separation of powers, not market-based. The authority that is supposed to protect citizens primarily protects the system it was supposed to control.

Essential reading for everyone considering a complaint — and for everyone who wants to understand why genuine media oversight in Switzerland is still outstanding.