



SVFAB DETAILED ANALYSIS

2025-02-13 Tagesschau vom 13.02.2025 Hauptausgabe

Broadcast: SRF Tagesschau broadcast | 2025-02-13 | Analysed on: 2026-05-19 12:54

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

OVERALL SCORE

5.5/10

Significant imbalance

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

TENDENCY (L – R)

3.2 / 10

Left-favouring

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 with a seven-member Federal Council composed 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. In the National Council, SVP holds the largest parliamentary group with 62 seats, followed by SP (41), The Centre (29), FDP (28), Greens (23), GLP (10) and EVP (2).

Party	CHES L-R	Seats NC	Government/Opposition	Core position
SVP	8.0	62	Government (2 FC)	Limit migration, sovereignty, cut taxes
SP	2.5	41	Government (2 FC)	Expand welfare state, redistribution, EU rapprochement
FDP	6.5	28	Government (2 FC)	Economic freedom, lean state, bilateral path
Centre	5.0	29	Government (1 FC)	Pragmatism, family tax relief, cost containment
Greens	2.0	23	No FC representation	Net zero 2030, redistribution, disarmament
GLP	4.0	10	No FC representation	Green investments, liberal migration, innovation
EVP	5.5	2	No FC representation	Christian values, centre positions

The dominant line of conflict in Switzerland runs between openness (EU rapprochement, migration, climate protection) and closure (sovereignty, migration restriction, economic protection). The Juso initiative on taxing the wealthy intensifies the distribution debate between left and right-bourgeois. In the area of security policy, there is tension between preserving neutrality and western integration. Media coverage of migration-related crime is highly politicised, as it directly impinges on SVP core issues.

SRF (Swiss Radio and Television) is Switzerland's public broadcaster, financed through Serafe fees and committed to Art. 4 RTVA (accurate representation, diversity of opinion, balance). As the largest media organisation in German-speaking Switzerland, SRF bears a special responsibility for democratic opinion formation. Critics — particularly from the SVP camp — accuse SRF of structural left-wing bias; the broadcaster rejects this.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Broadcast portrayal vs. programme position
SVP	-2	Not directly mentioned. The Munich attack topic (migration) is an SVP core issue; the broadcast frames it as "fuel for the migration debate" without presenting the SVP position factually. The programme position (restrict immigration, tighten asylum law) is implicitly framed as problematic — "overheated migration debate" (04:34). Distorted through context.
SP	+1	04:07 "Robert Habeck of the Greens calls for a security offensive" — SP Chancellor Scholz is quoted neutrally (04:00-04:06). Juso initiative (close to SP) receives airtime, opponents are framed as "alarmed" (10:56). Slight favouring through framing.
FDP	0	Not directly mentioned. No representation of FDP positions. Score 0 = not in broadcast.
Centre	0	Not mentioned. Score 0 = not in broadcast.
Greens	+1	04:07 "Robert Habeck of the Greens calls for a security offensive" — presented factually correctly. The Greens' core position (prevention, networking) is reproduced without critical follow-up questions.
GLP	0	Not mentioned. Score 0 = not in broadcast.
EVP	0	Not mentioned. Score 0 = not in broadcast.

Party bias summary

- Most accurate portrayal: SP, score +1 (factual, slightly favoured through framing)
- Strongest distortion: SVP, score -2 (core issue migration is framed as "overheated" without presenting the SVP position factually)
- Average deviation from 0: 0.6 (for parties with score ≠ 0)
- Conclusion: The broadcast covers two topics with the Munich attack and the Juso initiative that fall directly into SVP and SP/Juso core areas respectively. The SVP position on migration is not presented factually but is implicitly delegitimised through framing ("overheated debate", "fuel"). The Juso initiative receives airtime with recognisable sympathy for the initiators ("The other side is naturally afraid and that is also a good thing", 12:43), while opponents are characterised as "alarmed".



CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMING

Broadcast data

- Title: SRF Tagesschau
- Date: 13.02.2025
- Presenter: Not named (studio presenter)
- Reporters: Florence Fischer (Munich), Alexandra Gubser (Berlin), Philipp Zahn (NATO/Brussels), Sebastian Ramspeck (Munich/MSC), Manuel Ramirez (Juso initiative), Matthias Rusch (motorcycle accidents), Rahel Winkelmann (Swisscom), Philipp Schmucki (Ski World Championships), Carina Riarola (Richard Dindo), Markus Tischer (Zarah Leander documentary)

Actors	Function	Party/affiliation	Political spectrum
Alexandra Gubser	SRF correspondent Berlin	SRF (public broadcaster)	Neutral (journalistic)
Sebastian Ramspeck	SRF correspondent Munich/MSC	SRF	Neutral (journalistic)
Markus Söder	Bavarian Minister-President	CSU	Right-conservative
Olaf Scholz	Federal Chancellor	SPD	Centre-left
Robert Habeck	Greens lead candidate	Greens (D)	Left
Friedrich Merz	CDU leader	CDU	Centre-right
Pete Hegseth	US Secretary of Defense	Republican	Right
Mark Rutte	NATO Secretary General	VVD (NL)	Centre-right
Donald Trump	US President	Republican	Right-populist
Juso spokesperson (not named)	Juso representative	Juso/SP-affiliated	Left
Business representative (quote "extreme, dangerous")	Initiative opponent	Business/bourgeois	Right-bourgeois
Peter Spuhler	Entrepreneur	SVP-affiliated	Right
Roadcross representative	Road safety organisation	NGO	Neutral
Motorcycle importer representative	Industry representative	Business	Economic liberal
Swisscom CEO	Company management	State-owned enterprise	Neutral
Analyst (Swisscom)	Financial analyst	Independent	Neutral

Main topic

Attack in Munich by a rejected Afghan asylum seeker ten days before the federal election, embedded in reports on Ukraine peace negotiations, the Juso wealth tax initiative and Swiss domestic politics.



CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS

Hard facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically robust

1. EXPERT SELECTION

6/10

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Expert 1: Alexandra Gubser, SRF correspondent Berlin

Timestamp	03:38–05:26
Statement	"What is clear in any case is that if nothing changes in migration policy, that only serves one party. The AfD."
Assessment	SRF correspondent, no proven expertise in migration or electoral research. Makes political forecasts that go beyond pure reporting.
Missing counter-voice	An electoral researcher who would have introduced alternative scenarios (e.g. mobilisation of left-wing voters by the attack).

Source in-depth check:

(a) **FUNDING:** SRF — public broadcaster, Serafe-financed. Structural conflict of interest: SRF is under political pressure from the right (SVP media criticism), which institutionally can lead to a defensive posture or counter-movement.

(b) **MANDATE:** Correspondent for political reporting — mandate includes analysis, but not political forecasting with a normative undertone ("that only serves one party").

D1 Conflict of interest: 0 — Institutionally public broadcaster, no direct financial conflict, but institutional bias possible

D2 Personal risk: +1 — As a correspondent she bears reputational risk for her assessments

D3 Professional competence: 0 — Journalist, not an electoral researcher; statements about voting behaviour exceed professional competence

D4 Opinion consistency: 0 — No comparative data available

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — "It is slowly becoming a terrible routine" (03:42) is emotional, not data-based

D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source (observer, not a primary source)

TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE INDICATOR: YELLOW

(c) **PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE:** The assessment is framed as journalistic analysis but contains normative political judgements ("standardised platitudes", "naturally always known") — structurally partisan in its formulation.

Expert 2: Sebastian Ramspeck, SRF correspondent Munich/MSU

Timestamp	08:28–10:24
Statement	"One almost feels a little like in the 19th or 20th century when great powers, superpowers, divided the world among themselves without regard for smaller states."
Assessment	SRF correspondent, not a geopolitics expert. Historical comparison (19th/20th century) is a political value judgement, not a presentation of facts.
Missing counter-voice	A geopolitics expert who would have placed the US negotiating position in factual context.



Source in-depth check:

(a) **FUNDING:** SRF — public broadcaster. Same constellation as Gubser.

(b) **MANDATE:** Correspondent for security policy — historical analogies to great power politics go beyond pure reporting.

D1 Conflict of interest: 0 — No direct financial conflict

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Reputational risk as correspondent

D3 Professional competence: -1 — Journalist, not a geopolitics expert; historical analogies require professional competence

D4 Opinion consistency: 0 — No comparative data

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — "One almost feels a little like..." is emotional-appellative

D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source

TOTAL: -1 → SOURCE INDICATOR: YELLOW

(c) **PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE:** Historical comparison with great power politics of the 19th/20th century is presented as journalistic assessment, but is a political value judgement with a clear thrust (USA/Russia as imperial powers).

Expert 3: Roadcross representative (not named)

Timestamp	14:45–15:03
Statement	"We strongly hope that he will relent, because the accident figures speak for themselves."
Assessment	Road safety organisation — advocacy-oriented, has long been calling for measures.

Source in-depth check:

(a) **FUNDING:** Roadcross Switzerland — partly publicly funded (contributions from cantons, federal government), partly membership fees. Structural conflict of interest: organisation benefits from regulation (maintaining relevance, securing funding).

(b) **MANDATE:** Road safety — compatible with the demand for a higher minimum age, but not neutral on the question of "regulation yes/no".

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Advocacy organisation with institutional interest in regulation

D2 Personal risk: 0 — Institutional statement, no personal risk

D3 Professional competence: +1 — Field of road safety is compatible with the area of the statement

D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Organisation has consistently demanded this for years

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — References accident figures (data-based)

D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source

TOTAL: +2 → SOURCE INDICATOR: YELLOW

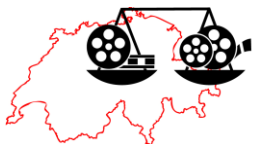
(c) **PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE:** Presented as a safety organisation without naming the advocacy character and the structural conflict of interest (proponent of regulation).

Missing expert groups:

- Electoral researcher for Germany (instead of correspondent forecasts)
- Islamism expert for contextualising the perpetrator's ideology
- Independent economist for the Juso initiative (instead of only a study commissioned by opponents)

Source indicator for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Indicator
Alexandra Gubser, SRF correspondent Berlin	0	+1	0	0	-1	0	0	YELLOW



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Sebastian Ramspeck, SRF correspondent Munich/MSC	0	+1	-1	0	-1	0	-1	YELLOW
Roadcross representative (not named)	-1	0	+1	+1	+1	0	+2	YELLOW

Summary:

Expert	Source indicator	Main problem
Gubser (SRF Berlin)	YELLOW	Normative political judgements framed as journalistic analysis
Ramspeck (SRF Munich)	YELLOW	Historical analogies framed as presentation of facts
Roadcross	YELLOW	Advocacy character not made transparent



2. SOURCE SELECTION

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Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Source 1: Study by initiative opponents (Juso initiative)

Timestamp 11:20–11:38

Statement "Their statements are backed up by the opponents with a study that they themselves commissioned. This shows that Switzerland would lose over two billion francs in taxes annually."

(a) Funding and sponsorship: Study commissioned by initiative opponents themselves — explicitly mentioned in the transcript.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: The commissioners are a direct interested party. A study financed by opponents is by definition partisan.

(c) Missing counter-source: No independent study, no Juso's own calculation, no independent economist is cited.

Source 2: Bavarian police / General Prosecutor's Office

Timestamp 01:14–02:45

Statement "According to authorities, the perpetrator is a 24-year-old rejected asylum seeker from Afghanistan."

(a) Funding: State — Bavarian authorities.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: Authorities have an interest in being portrayed as capable of acting; at the same time they must explain failure in the case of a known perpetrator.

(c) Missing counter-source: No independent assessment of the authorities' statements; no legal counsel perspective or human rights organisation.

Source 3: Pete Hegseth, US Secretary of Defense

Timestamp 06:29–06:44

Statement "This is not about betrayal. It is about confirming that the entire world and the United States are committed to peace."

(a) Funding: US government — direct interested party in the negotiations.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: Hegseth represents the US negotiating position, which he simultaneously explains and defends.

(c) Missing counter-source: Ukrainian government representatives do not speak directly; only the NATO Secretary General as a counterweight.

Rumour check:

Rumour 1:

Timestamp: 02:39

Claim: "there were however indications of an Islamist motivation"

Word marker: "indications" — unspecific, no primary source named

Primary source present: No — "authority information" without specification → +1 penalty point



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Rumour 2:

Timestamp: 03:08

Claim: "it is probably presumably an attack"

Word marker: "probably presumably" — double qualification

Primary source present: Söder named as source, but "probably presumably" signals speculation → +1 penalty point

Summary: The source selection is structurally one-sided: for the Juso initiative, exclusively a study financed by opponents is cited, without an independent counter-voice. For the Munich attack, authority statements are passed on with rumour words ("indications of Islamist motivation") without a primary source or independent contextualisation.



3. TIME DISTRIBUTION									5/10
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Estimated speaking time (Munich attack, 00:00–05:26):

- Police/authorities (factual presentation): approx. 1:30 min. (28%)
- Söder (CSU, right-conservative): approx. 0:30 min. (9%)
- Gubser analysis (SRF, with implicitly left framing): approx. 1:45 min. (33%)
- Scholz/SPD: approx. 0:10 min. (3%)
- Habeck/Greens: approx. 0:10 min. (2%)
- Merz/CDU: approx. 0:10 min. (2%)
- AfD (indirectly, without quote): approx. 0:10 min. (2%)
- Presenter/transitions: approx. 1:00 min. (19%)

Estimated speaking time (Juso initiative, 10:30–13:24):

- Initiative opponents (business/bourgeois): approx. 1:00 min. (35%)
- Juso spokesperson: approx. 0:20 min. (12%)
- Reporter framing: approx. 1:20 min. (47%)
- Reference to later supporter coverage: approx. 0:10 min. (6%)

Finding 1:	
Timestamp	04:19–05:26
Quote	<i>"And the AfD naturally claims to have always known that a migration turnaround is needed now."</i>
Manipulation	The AfD receives no direct speaking time but is characterised ironically and disparagingly with the word "naturally". Merz receives one sentence, Habeck one sentence, Scholz two sentences — the AfD is treated without a quote, with irony.
Why problematic	Asymmetric treatment: governing parties are quoted factually, the AfD is ironised without a quote. This is not balanced reporting.

Finding 2:	
Timestamp	13:13–13:23
Quote	<i>"We will report on the arguments of the supporters of the Juso initiative for the future at a later point in time."</i>
Manipulation	Opponents of the initiative receive approx. 2:30 min. of airtime with concrete arguments and a study; supporters are put off until "later".
Why problematic	Structural time asymmetry: opponents have a complete presentation, supporters only an announcement. This violates the requirement of balance on contested topics.

Summary: The time distribution is skewed in the Munich attack segment in favour of the SRF analysis (Gubser) and at the expense of right-wing positions (AfD without quote, Merz in one sentence). For the Juso initiative, opponents receive significantly more airtime than supporters, which is only partially compensated by the reference to later coverage.



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4. OMISSION (Selective Omission)

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Omission 1:

Context

Why was the rejected asylum seeker still in Germany?

Relevant at: Timestamp 01:14–02:45

Effect

Omitting this central question prevents a factual discussion of the enforcement deficit in the German asylum system. Viewers receive no explanation for the authorities' failure, which makes political contextualisation more difficult and reduces the debate to emotions.

Omission 2:

Context

Independent assessment of the Juso study (financed by opponents)

Relevant at: Timestamp 11:20–11:38

Effect

The study is presented as evidence without its commissioning party being critically contextualised. Viewers receive the impression that it is a neutral scientific assessment.

Omission 3:

Context

Substantive arguments of the Juso initiative supporters

Relevant at: Timestamp 10:30–13:24

Effect

Opponents receive full argumentation time with a study and business voices; supporters are put off until "later". The overall picture of this broadcast is one-sided against the initiative — even if a later broadcast is intended to establish balance, this broadcast in itself violates Art. 4 RTVA.

Summary: The most serious omissions concern the failure to explain the enforcement deficit in the Munich attack and the missing substantive presentation of the Juso supporters' position. Both omissions favour an emotional rather than factual reception.

Missing voices

- Deportation authority/migration office: Would have explained why the rejected asylum seeker was still in Germany despite rejection and what legal obstacles existed.
- Islamism researcher: Would have contextualised the indications of Islamist motivation and explained radicalisation pathways.
- Injured trade union members: Would have conveyed the human dimension of the attack and brought in the victims' perspective.
- Legal expert on asylum law: Would have factually contextualised the legal question of deportation and the enforcement deficit.
- Juso initiative: Supporters with concrete figures: Would have substantiated the counter-position to the opponents' study with their own calculations.



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- Independent economist on the Juso initiative: Would have critically contextualised the study commissioned by opponents.
- Ukrainian government representatives: Would have directly introduced the Ukrainian perspective on the Trump-Putin negotiations (instead of only being conveyed through the NATO Secretary General).
- European security expert: Would have factually assessed the feasibility of a European peacekeeping force in Ukraine.



5. NUMERICAL MANIPULATION									5/10
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Complete figures include: absolute value, proportion (%) and trend

Finding 1:	
Timestamp	11:25–11:38
Figure: "Switzerland would lose over two billion francs in taxes annually"	
Dimensions:	
- (a) Absolute value: ✓ — "over two billion francs" stated	
- (b) Proportion: X — No ratio to total tax revenue (approx. 230 bn CHF) stated; 2 bn = approx. 0.9%	
- (c) Trend: X — No development over time; no counter-calculation (tax revenue through redistribution)	
Missing context	2 billion out of 230 billion total tax revenue = 0.9%. Furthermore: study financed by opponents, no counter-calculation.
Effect	The absolute figure "two billion" sounds dramatic; in relation to total tax revenue it is marginal. The missing proportional value creates a false impression of fiscal threat.

Finding 2:	
Timestamp	14:10–14:27
Figure: "the number of motorcycle accidents caused by minors has almost tripled to 580" / "accidents with serious injuries also more than tripled"	
Dimensions:	
- (a) Absolute value: ✓ — 580 accidents stated	
- (b) Proportion: X — No ratio to the total number of motorcycle riders in this age group; no accident rate per 1,000 riders	
- (c) Trend: ✓ — Tripling since the rule change stated	
Missing context	If the number of motorcycle riders in this age group has also tripled (which is plausible given "tens of thousands sold", 15:09), the accident rate would be constant — not increased.
Effect	The tripling of absolute accident figures sounds alarming; without normalisation to the number of riders the statement is misleading.

Summary: Two relevant numerical manipulations through missing proportional values: the Juso study with 2 bn CHF without ratio to total tax revenue and the motorcycle accident figures without normalisation to the increased number of riders both create a more dramatic impression than the data justifies.



6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

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Association 1:

Timestamp

04:19–04:24

Quote

"And the AfD naturally claims to have always known that a migration turnaround is needed now."

Technique: The word "naturally" in combination with "always known" is an ironic distancing that frames the AfD position as self-satisfied and opportunistic without addressing it substantively. The AfD is not quoted but paraphrased with implicit eye-rolling.

Effect

AfD position is portrayed as reflexive and not worthy of serious consideration, without substantive engagement.

Association 2:

Timestamp

12:47–13:00

Quote

"People have had enough of the super-rich who are destroying our climate with their greed. [...] And the rich lobby naturally wants to prevent that."

Technique: Juso spokesperson uses "greed" and "rich lobby" — these terms are left standing without correction or contextualisation by the reporter.

Effect

Initiative opponents are associated with "greed" and "lobby" through uncritical reproduction of the Juso quote — without the reporter contextualising or questioning this characterisation.

Summary: The AfD is discredited through ironic paraphrase without a quote; initiative opponents are burdened through uncritical reproduction of the Juso "greed/rich lobby" quote. Both techniques operate through association rather than substantive engagement.



7. TIMING

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Finding 1:

Position: 05:20–05:26 (end of the Munich segment)

Content: "What is clear in any case is that if nothing changes in migration policy, that only serves one party. The AfD."

Timing effect

The last sentence of the Munich segment is a political warning about the AfD. As a closing chord it remains in viewers' memory (recency effect). The statement is normative ("that only serves one party") and is presented as a journalistic conclusion — at the most prominent position in the segment.

Finding 2:

Position: 13:13–13:23 (end of the Juso segment)

Content: "We will report on the arguments of the supporters of the Juso initiative for the future at a later point in time."

Timing effect

The Juso segment ends with an announcement, not with a presentation of the supporters' position. Viewers leave the segment with the image of alarmed opponents and a provocative Juso spokesperson — without substantive supporter arguments. The announcement of "later" does not compensate for the asymmetry of this broadcast.

Finding 3:

Position: 00:13–00:26 (headlines, start of broadcast)

Content: "30 partly seriously injured, 10 days before the federal election, a police-known, rejected Afghan asylum seeker drives into a demonstration march in Munich."

Timing effect

The headline combines three elements: victim count, election campaign context and perpetrator profile. This combination sets the political frame for the entire broadcast in the first 13 seconds — before any contextualisation is possible.

Summary: The timing is manipulative at three key points: the AfD warning as the closing chord of the Munich segment, the missing supporter arguments at the end of the Juso segment and the politically charged headline as the broadcast opening.



8. SELECTIVE OUTRAGE

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

Methodological principle: Document the triggering event — asymmetry is only demonstrable with a comparable trigger without an analogous reaction.

Finding 1:

Timestamp 03:42–03:58

Triggering event: Political reactions of all parties to the Munich attack (Scholz, Habeck, Merz, AfD)

Reaction: "It is slowly becoming a terrible routine. The horror and the distress are certainly genuine. But the sympathy for those affected then tends to dissipate into standardised platitudes."

Comparison

Analogous event — political reactions to other events (e.g. climate disasters, social policy) in other broadcasts — no analogous scepticism towards political reactions documented in this broadcast.

Asymmetry: The scepticism towards "standardised platitudes" formally affects all parties equally, but the context (migration debate, AfD warning at the end) suggests that the criticism primarily targets right-wing reactions (Merz, AfD). Formally not clearly demonstrable, but contextually plausible.

Degree of outrage: 3/5 — Repeated and clear ("terrible routine", "standardised platitudes")

Selectivity: 3/5 — Formally all parties, but contextually focused on right-wing reactions

Finding 2:

Timestamp 04:19–04:24

Triggering event: AfD reaction to the attack (demand for a migration turnaround)

Reaction: "And the AfD naturally claims to have always known that a migration turnaround is needed now."

Comparison

Habeck reaction (04:07): "Robert Habeck of the Greens calls for a security offensive" — factual, without ironic distancing. Merz reaction (04:14): "Opposition leader Friedrich Merz promises to enforce law and order" — factual.

Asymmetry: Clearly demonstrable. Habeck and Merz are paraphrased factually; the AfD is ironically distanced with "naturally always known". Same triggering event (party reaction to attack), asymmetric treatment.

Degree of outrage: 2/5 — Ironic distancing, not explicit outrage

Selectivity: 4/5 — Exclusively affecting the AfD

Summary: The strongest demonstrable asymmetry lies in the treatment of the AfD reaction (ironic paraphrase) vs. Habeck/Merz reaction (factual paraphrase) to the same triggering event. The general scepticism towards "standardised platitudes" is formally evenly distributed but contextually asymmetric.



9. COMPLETENESS (Selective Omission — Overall picture)

7/10

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Finding 1:

Timestamp 01:14–02:45 (Munich segment)

Missing perspective/fact: Explanation of why the rejected asylum seeker was still in Germany despite rejection.

Relevance: This is the politically and legally central question. Without this explanation, the authorities' failure remains unexplained and the debate is reduced to emotions.

Impact: Viewers cannot form an informed opinion on asylum policy; the question "Who is responsible?" remains open, which encourages speculation and emotionalisation.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 10:30–13:24 (Juso segment)

Missing perspective/fact: Substantive arguments of the Juso initiative supporters (climate financing, redistribution effects, international comparisons).

Relevance: For a contested initiative, Art. 4 RTVA requires the presentation of both sides. The announcement of "later" does not compensate for the asymmetry of this broadcast.

Impact: Viewers receive a one-sided picture of the initiative as "extreme" and "dangerous" (opponent quote, 11:11) without a substantive counter-position.

Finding 3:

Timestamp 05:32–10:24 (Ukraine segment)

Missing perspective/fact: Direct Ukrainian government voice; analysis of European options for action beyond the "role of an extra".

Relevance: Ukraine is the directly affected party; its perspective is only conveyed through the NATO Secretary General, not directly.

Impact: The image of a helpless Ukraine and a helpless Europe is reinforced without showing options for action.

Summary: The broadcast shows systematic completeness gaps in all three main topics: missing explanation of the enforcement deficit (Munich), missing supporter arguments (Juso) and missing direct Ukrainian voice (Ukraine). These gaps are not coincidental but follow a pattern of simplification in favour of emotional impact.

The Munich attack occurs in the highly politicised context of the German federal election, following the attacks in Magdeburg (December 2024) and Aschaffenburg (January 2025). The migration debate is equally heated in Germany and Switzerland. At the same time, the USA is negotiating a Ukraine ceasefire without European participation, which fundamentally calls into question Europe's geopolitical order. The Juso initiative on taxing the wealthy touches on fundamental distribution questions in Switzerland. These three topics represent the central lines of conflict: migration/security, geopolitics/sovereignty and distribution/taxation.

Proportion of perspectives covered

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



[A] Security policy perspective: Failure of authorities in the case of a known perpetrator

[B] Migration policy perspective right: Demand for consistent deportation

[C] Migration policy perspective left: Individual case vs. systemic failure, stigmatisation

[D] Victims' perspective: Trade union members, injured

[E] Legal perspective: Why had the deportation not been carried out?

[F] Islamism expert: Radicalisation pathways, prevention

[G] Election campaign analysis: Impact on all parties (not only AfD/Union)

[H] European comparative perspective: Similar cases, system comparison

[I] Psychological/social perspective: Perpetrator biography, radicalisation

[J] Democracy theory perspective: Handling of security events during election campaigns

[A] INDICATED

Timestamp: 02:33 — Quote: "According to authority information he had already come to attention for drug offences and shoplifting." — Assessment: Authorities' failure is mentioned but not analysed in depth.

[B] OMITTED

Timestamp: 04:14-04:19 — Quote: "Opposition leader Friedrich Merz promises to enforce law and order." — Assessment: Merz position is dealt with in one sentence, without substantive presentation of the concrete demands.

[C] ADDRESSED

Timestamp: 04:34 — Quote: "This naturally gives new fuel to the already overheated migration debate." — Assessment: Implicitly addressed through framing of the debate as "overheated".

[D] INDICATED

Timestamp: 01:38 — Quote: "There is shock, horror and concern for the 30 injured, some of whom are said to be in danger of losing their lives." — Assessment: Briefly mentioned, no victim voices.

[E] OMITTED

No timestamp — Why the rejected asylum seeker was still in the country despite rejection is not explained. Central question for political contextualisation.

[F] OMITTED

No timestamp — No Islamism expert consulted. Reference to Islamist motivation (02:45) remains without contextualisation.

[G] INDICATED

Timestamp: 04:50-05:26 — Quote: "In that sense, the hard stance of Union leader Friedrich Merz could pay off." — Assessment: Election campaign analysis focuses almost exclusively on AfD and Union, other parties barely.

[H] OMITTED

No timestamp — No European comparison with similar cases and their political consequences.

[I] OMITTED

No timestamp — No analysis of radicalisation or perpetrator biography beyond police information.

[J] INDICATED



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Timestamp: 03:42-03:58 — Quote: "It is slowly becoming a terrible routine. The horror and the distress are certainly genuine. But the sympathy for those affected then tends to dissipate into standardised platitudes." — Assessment: Meta-commentary on political reaction, but without democracy-theoretical depth.

Completeness score: 3/10

Justification: Of ten relevant perspectives, only three are addressed to any degree, two are indicated and five are completely omitted. Particularly serious is the absence of an explanation of why the rejected asylum seeker was still in the country (perspective E) — the central question for political contextualisation. Islamism expertise (F) and victim voices (D) are completely absent.



Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. FRAMING (Setting the frame)

7/10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Finding 1:

Timestamp	04:34–04:40
Quote	<i>"This naturally gives new fuel to the already overheated migration debate."</i>
Manipulation	The adjective "overheated" frames the migration debate as irrational and emotionally charged — implicitly those who see migration as a security problem are characterised as "overheated". The word "naturally" normalises this framing.
Why problematic	"Overheated" is a value judgement, not a description. A factual formulation would be: "The migration debate receives new impetus." The chosen formulation delegitimises security concerns as emotional rather than factual.

Finding 2:

Timestamp	04:40–04:47
Quote	<i>"The act reinforces the impression that asylum policy in Germany has failed and the state is incapable of acting."</i>
Manipulation	The word "impression" frames the conclusion as a subjective perception, not a possible reality. At the same time, "reinforces" suggests self-evidence. The formulation distances itself from the statement without refuting it.
Why problematic	Whether asylum policy has failed is a legitimate political question — not merely an "impression". The framing as "impression" delegitimises the question without answering it.

Finding 3:

Timestamp	11:01–11:11
Quote	<i>"It is a broad front that presents itself to the media today. Politicians from left to right as well as business representatives warn against the Juso initiative. It is extreme, it is dangerous and calls our prosperity into question."</i>
Manipulation	The quote "extreme, dangerous" is presented without contextualisation as an opponent quote. The reporter frames the opponents as a "broad front from left to right" — which makes the initiative appear to be an outsider position, even though it was democratically launched.
Why problematic	"Broad front" is a military image that frames opposition as defence against a threat. The initiative is pre-framed through the opponent quotes ("extreme", "dangerous") before supporter arguments come — which in this broadcast do not come at all.



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Summary: The framing of the broadcast is consistent in two directions: migration debate as "overheated" (delegitimises security concerns) and Juso initiative as "extreme/dangerous" (delegitimises redistribution demands) — with the latter occurring through opponent quotes that are uncritically adopted.



11. WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY						6/10			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Finding 1:	
Timestamp	04:19
Quote	<i>"And the AfD naturally claims to have always known that a migration turnaround is needed now."</i>
Manipulation	"Naturally always known" is an ironic formulation that implies self-satisfaction and opportunism. The word "naturally" in this context is sarcastic.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "The AfD demands a migration turnaround." The chosen formulation is an editorial value judgement, not reporting.

Finding 2:	
Timestamp	03:42–03:50
Quote	<i>"It is slowly becoming a terrible routine. [...] the sympathy for those affected then tends to dissipate into standardised platitudes."</i>
Manipulation	"Standardised platitudes" is a disparaging characterisation of political reactions. "Tends to dissipate" is a literary formulation with negative connotation.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "The parties responded with expressions of concern." The chosen formulation blanket-dismisses political reactions as insincere.

Finding 3:	
Timestamp	09:09–09:21
Quote	<i>"the European NATO states, the EU, not a real political-military power factor"</i>
Manipulation	"Not a real power factor" is a political assessment presented as fact. The word "real" implies that Europe only appears to have power.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "Europe has so far not exerted any influence in these negotiations." The chosen formulation is a value judgement about Europe's geopolitical standing, presented as a journalistic statement of fact.

Summary: The word choice is problematic in three areas: ironic distancing from the AfD, blanket dismissal of political reactions as "platitudes" and political assessments framed as facts. All three findings go beyond neutral reporting.



12. MODERATION BEHAVIOUR

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Methodological principle: Document the triggering event — asymmetry is only demonstrable with a comparable trigger.

Finding 1:

Timestamp 08:28–08:37

Triggering event: Presenter asks question about Trump-Putin negotiations without European/Ukrainian participation.

Quote (presenter) *"Donald Trump phones Vladimir Putin and speaks of a peace deal as soon as possible. But Ukraine and the Europeans have nothing to say about it?"*

Comparison No analogous critical follow-up question to US representative Hegseth (06:29–06:44), who can present the US position unchallenged.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — critical follow-up is directed against the US position (through Ramspeck), while Hegseth receives no critical counter-question. However: Hegseth is a sound bite, not an interview guest — limited comparability.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 12:16–12:19

Triggering event: Reporter asks initiative opponent about the early start of the referendum campaign.

Quote (reporter) *"Is it not therefore exaggerated to begin the referendum campaign already now?"*

Comparison No analogous critical question to the Juso spokesperson (12:43–13:00), who can say "greed" and "rich lobby" unchallenged.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — initiative opponents are confronted with a critical question ("exaggerated?"), the Juso spokesperson is not. Same topic (referendum campaign), asymmetric treatment.

Summary: The moderation behaviour shows a demonstrable asymmetry: initiative opponents are confronted with a critical question, the Juso spokesperson is not. The asymmetry is moderate, as the broadcast as a whole contains little direct interview format.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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Asymmetry 1:

**To initiative
opponent, 12**

16: "Is it not therefore exaggerated to begin the referendum campaign already now?" — hard/critical

**To Juso
spokesperson,
12**

43: No critical question — spokesperson can say "greed" and "rich lobby" unchallenged — no question / soft

Comparison

Same context (referendum campaign on the Juso initiative), clearly asymmetric treatment. Opponents are challenged on exaggeration, supporters are not challenged on their aggressive rhetoric.

Asymmetry 2:

**To Ramspeck
(Munich), 08**

28: "But Ukraine and the Europeans have nothing to say about it?" — critical towards US position

To Hegseth (US Secretary of Defense), no direct interview — US position is presented as a sound bite, no critical follow-up possible.

Comparison

Limited comparability (no direct interview with Hegseth), but the framing by Ramspeck is clearly critical towards the US position, without a US-friendly counter-perspective being sought.

Summary: The strongest question asymmetry lies in the Juso segment: opponents are questioned critically, supporters are not. For a contested referendum topic this is a clear violation of the requirement of balance.



14. FALSE BALANCE

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Finding 1:

Timestamp

13:13–13:23

Construct: "We will report on the arguments of the supporters of the Juso initiative for the future at a later point in time."

Analysis

The announcement of later coverage of supporters suggests balance over time without establishing it in this broadcast. This is a form of false balance: the broadcast presents itself as balanced ("we will also report on the other side") without being so.

Summary: The false balance is moderate — the announcement of later coverage is transparent, but it does not compensate for the asymmetry of this broadcast. Taken on its own, this broadcast on the Juso topic is one-sided.



15. AGENDA-SETTING

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Finding 1:

Agenda element set: Migration as a security problem is an "overheated debate", not a legitimate policy field.

Timestamp

04:34 — Evidence: "This naturally gives new fuel to the already overheated migration debate."

Alternative agenda: Migration as a security problem is a legitimate political topic that can be discussed factually — without being framed as "overheated".

Finding 2:

Agenda element set: AfD gains are the real problem after the attack — not the authorities' failure.

Timestamp

05:20–05:26 — Evidence: "What is clear in any case is that if nothing changes in migration policy, that only serves one party. The AfD."

Alternative agenda: The real problem after the attack is the enforcement deficit (why was the rejected asylum seeker still in the country?) — not the question of which party benefits from the attack.

Finding 3:

Agenda element set: Juso initiative is "extreme" and "dangerous" — this is treated as consensus ("broad front from left to right").

Timestamp

11:01–11:11 — Evidence: "It is a broad front that presents itself to the media today."

Alternative agenda: The initiative is a democratically launched popular initiative that represents a legitimate political position. The "broad front" of opponents is itself a political constellation that would need to be contextualised.

Summary: The agenda-setting of the broadcast establishes three implicit norms: migration debate as "overheated" (delegitimises security concerns), AfD gains as the main problem after attacks (instead of authorities' failure) and Juso initiative as "extreme" (through uncritical adoption of opponent quotes). These agenda-settings consistently favour left-wing positions.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL EVALUATION

Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (average criteria 1-9): 5.7 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (average criteria 10-15): 5.2 / 10

Dominant techniques

The 3 strongest techniques in this broadcast:

- 1. Agenda-setting (score 7):** The broadcast sets three consistent implicit norms — migration debate as "overheated", AfD gains as the main problem after attacks and Juso initiative as "extreme" — all three of which favour left-wing positions. These norms are not explicitly asserted but are set as self-evident through word choice and framing.
- 2. Omission (score 7):** The central question in the Munich attack (why was the rejected asylum seeker still in the country?) is not asked; the substantive arguments of the Juso supporters are completely absent. These omissions are not coincidental but follow a pattern that places emotional impact above factual completeness.
- 3. Framing (score 7):** "Overheated migration debate" and "broad front against extreme initiative" frame both main topics in such a way that right-wing/bourgeois positions appear irrational or extremist, without this framing being explicitly justified.

Core messages of the broadcast

MESSAGE 1 (SUBSTANTIVE): "Migration policy failure is real, but those who talk about it are heating up the debate and helping the AfD."

Technique: Framing ("overheated debate") + agenda-setting (AfD warning as closing chord) — evidence: 04:34, 05:20–05:26

MESSAGE 2 (PERSONAL): "Political reactions to attacks are standardised platitudes — unless they are substantively substantial in content (like Habeck's security offensive)."

Technique: Selective outrage + word choice — evidence: 03:42–03:58, 04:07

MESSAGE 3 (SOCIETAL): "The Juso initiative is extreme and dangerous — the opponents are right, even if we do not say so explicitly."

Technique: Source selection (only opponents' study) + time distribution (no supporter arguments) + framing ("broad front") — evidence: 11:01–11:38, 13:13–13:23

Justification: With an overall score of 5.5/10 the broadcast falls in the range of clear one-sidedness. The one-sidedness is not attributable to individual errors but to a consistent pattern: migration debate framed as "overheated", AfD treated ironically rather than factually, Juso initiative presented without supporter arguments and a study financed by opponents presented as evidence without contextualisation. According to Art. 4 RTVA, diversity of opinion and balanced presentation are required for contested topics (Juso initiative, migration policy) — neither is guaranteed in this broadcast. The one-sidedness consistently favours left-wing positions, which contradicts the requirement of political balance.

CONCLUSION

The SRF Tagesschau of 13 February 2025 shows demonstrable balance deficiencies in three of four main topics that are problematic under Art. 4 RTVA. In the Munich attack, the central question of the enforcement deficit is not asked, the AfD position is treated ironically rather than factually and the migration debate is framed as "overheated" — which implicitly delegitimises security concerns. For the Juso initiative, opponents receive full argumentation time with a study financed by them, while supporter arguments are deferred to "later" — a clear violation of the requirement of diversity of opinion on contested topics. The word choice ("naturally always known" for the AfD, "standardised platitudes" for political reactions) crosses the boundary between reporting and editorial value judgement. Overall, the broadcast shows a consistent pattern that favours left-wing positions and weakens right-wing/bourgeois positions through framing, irony and omission — which contradicts the accuracy requirement and the diversity requirement of Art. 4 RTVA.



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OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual scores — All 15 criteria

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

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

5.7/10

Significant imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

5.2/10

Significant imbalance

OVERALL SCORE

5.5/10

Significant imbalance

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	Recognisable tendency; impact relevance low to moderate.
5	Moderate finding with impact relevance	Relevant imbalance that influences the opinion-forming potential of the audience.
6	Significant finding (threshold)	Scores from 6 onwards are reported as "significant findings".
7	Significant finding	Clear, well-documented imbalance with marked impact relevance.
8–9	Serious finding	Pronounced imbalance; multiple documented individual findings in this criterion.
10	Maximum manifestation	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	Significant imbalance	Multiple significant findings; material impairment of diversity of perspectives.
6.1 – 8.0	Serious deviation from the balance 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 manifestation across almost all criteria; systematically one-sided reporting.

Party-political bias (-5 to +5)

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



CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL ASSESSMENT (Art. 4 RTVA)

Assessment under Art. 4 RTVA

Violation 1:

Norm: Art. 4 para. 2 RTVA (diversity of opinion on contested topics)

Facts: Juso initiative — one-sided presentation in favour of opponents without substantive supporter arguments in the same broadcast.

Evidence: Timestamp 11:01–13:23 — Quote: "We will report on the arguments of the supporters of the Juso initiative for the future at a later point in time."

Assessment: Art. 4 para. 2 RTVA requires the presentation of the essential viewpoints on contested topics. A popular initiative is by definition a contested topic. The announcement of later coverage does not compensate for the asymmetry of this broadcast — each broadcast must be balanced in itself or at least not exhibit systematic one-sidedness. The opponents receive a study financed by them, business voices and a critical question to the Juso; the supporters receive 20 seconds of speaking time with a provocative statement ("greed", "rich lobby") without substantive arguments.

Violation 2:

Norm: Art. 4 para. 1 RTVA (accurate presentation of facts)

Facts: Juso study is presented as evidence without its commissioning party (initiative opponents) being critically contextualised.

Evidence: Timestamp 11:20–11:38 — Quote: "Their statements are backed up by the opponents with a study that they themselves commissioned."

Assessment: The transcript does mention that the study was commissioned by the opponents — this is a positive point. However, the study is subsequently presented as factual evidence ("Switzerland would lose over two billion francs annually") without obtaining an independent assessment. An accurate presentation would require an independent contextualisation of the study.

Violation 3:

Norm: Art. 4 para. 2 RTVA (balanced selection of interlocutors)

Facts: AfD position is treated without a direct quote and with ironic distancing, while other parties are paraphrased factually.

Evidence: Timestamp 04:19–04:24 — Quote: "And the AfD naturally claims to have always known that a migration turnaround is needed now."

Assessment: The AfD is a party represented in the German Bundestag. Its position on migration policy is a legitimate political position that must be presented factually. The ironic paraphrase ("naturally always known") is an editorial value judgement that goes beyond accurate reporting and violates balance.

Overall assessment Art. 4 RTVA

The broadcast violates Art. 4 RTVA in three demonstrable respects: firstly the diversity requirement for the Juso initiative through missing supporter arguments in the same broadcast; secondly the accuracy requirement through uncritical presentation of a partisan-financed study; thirdly the requirement of balanced selection of interlocutors through ironic rather than factual treatment of the AfD position. The violations are not attributable to individual errors but follow a consistent pattern that favours left-wing positions. For a legally robust complaint to OFCOM, the Juso asymmetry (violation 1) and the AfD treatment (violation 3) would be most substantiable, as they are documentable through direct quotes and timestamps.



CHAPTER 6 — SOURCE IN-DEPTH CHECK

Organisation 1: Roadcross Switzerland

- FUNDING:** Partly public (federal government, cantons), partly membership fees and donations. Precise breakdown not publicly accessible.
- MANDATE:** Road safety — mandate is compatible with the demand for a higher minimum age, but not neutral on the fundamental question of "regulation yes/no".
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Advocacy organisation with institutional interest in regulation (maintaining relevance, securing funding through public contracts). Demand for higher minimum age corresponds to the institutional interest.
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Advocacy organisation, structural conflict of interest
 - D2 Personal risk: 0 — Institutional statement
 - D3 Professional competence: +1 — Field of road safety compatible
 - D4 Consistency: +1 — Consistent demand for years
 - D5 Emotion vs. data: +1 — References accident figures
 - D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source**TOTAL: +2 → SOURCE INDICATOR: YELLOW**
- COUNTER-VOICE:** Motorcycle importer association is cited (15:16–15:38) — counter-voice present, but also an interested party. Independent road safety research is absent.

Organisation 2: Study by Juso initiative opponents (research institution not named)

- FUNDING:** Commissioned by initiative opponents — explicitly in the transcript (11:20). Direct commissioned funding by an interested party.
- MANDATE:** Unknown — commissioners are initiative opponents, mandate is by definition not neutral.
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Maximum conflict of interest: study was financed by the opposing side to substantiate their own position. This is not independent research.
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct commissioned funding by interested party
 - D2 Personal risk: -1 — Commissioned research, no personal risk for researchers
 - D3 Professional competence: 0 — Unknown (research institution not named)
 - D4 Consistency: 0 — No comparative data
 - D5 Emotion vs. data: +1 — Number-based (2 bn CHF)
 - D6 Source level: -1 — Commissioned research, not peer-reviewed**TOTAL: -3 → SOURCE INDICATOR: YELLOW (borderline, tends towards RED)**
- COUNTER-VOICE:** No independent study, no Juso's own calculation, no independent economist cited. Serious deficit.

IMPORTANT: The fact that the study was commissioned by the opponents is mentioned in the transcript — that is transparent. However, the study is subsequently used as factual evidence ("Switzerland would lose over two billion francs annually") without obtaining an independent contextualisation. "Recognised" is not a factual qualification — a study financed by interested parties is not a neutral expert authority, even if it was produced by renowned economists.

Source indicator for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Indicator
Roadcross Switzerland	-1	0	+1	+1	+1	0	+2	YELLOW
Study by Juso initiative opponents (research institution not named)	-2	-1	0	0	+1	-1	-3	YELLOW



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 IRAB).
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 significant imbalance has been identified — 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 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. Broadcasts must in particular 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 presentation of facts and events
- 2. Diversity of opinion:** Diversity of views on contested topics
- 3. Balance:** Balanced selection of interlocutors

Supervisory authority

- IRAB (Independent Complaints Authority for Radio and Television): Reviews complaints against broadcast programmes for violation 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. IRAB (if no agreement)
3. Federal Supreme Court (last instance)



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS

Literature

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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



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



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 more 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 IRAB, 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 IRAB system meets none of the three fundamental criteria — it is not appropriate, not subject to 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.