



## SVFAB DETAILED ANALYSIS

2025-10-12 Tagesschau vom 12.10.2025 Hauptausgabe

Broadcast: SRF Tagesschau broadcast | 2025-10-12 | Analysed on: 2026-05-19 13:05

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

**OVERALL  
SCORE**

**6.0/10**

*Significant bias*

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)**

**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](https://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 so-called 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. Parties without a Federal Council seat (Greens, GLP, EVP) form a de facto parliamentary opposition, without formal opposition status.

Party	CHES L-R	Seats NC	Government/Opposition	Core position
SVP	8.0	62	Government (2 FC)	Limit migration, sovereignty, against EU alignment
SP	2.5	41	Government (2 FC)	Expand welfare state, single health insurer, climate protection
FDP	6.5	28	Government (2 FC)	Economic freedom, lean state, bilateral path
Centre	5.0	29	Government (1 FC)	Pragmatism, family relief, cost containment
Greens	2.0	23	Opposition	Net zero 2030, redistribution, disarmament
GLP	4.0	10	Opposition	Green investments, liberal migration, cleantech
EVP	5.5	2	Opposition	Christian values, centre positions

The main lines of conflict in Switzerland are: (1) Migration and asylum policy — SVP demands drastic reduction, SP/Greens defend open admission; (2) Relationship with the EU — FDP/Centre/SP favour bilateral stabilisation, SVP rejects institutional ties; (3) Climate policy — Greens/SP demand state steering and bans, SVP/FDP rely on technological openness and the market; (4) Healthcare costs — SP/Greens want a single health insurer and premium caps, FDP/SVP/Centre reject this.

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 country's largest media organisation, SRF bears special responsibility for democratic opinion formation. Critics — particularly from the SVP milieu — regularly accuse SRF of a left-liberal bias, which increases the relevance of systematic analysis.



## CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Broadcast portrayal vs. programme position
SVP	0	Not mentioned. Topic of left-wing extremism/demonstration touches SVP's core theme of security/migration, but no party position presented — omitted
SP	0	Not mentioned. Left-wing extremist riots touch the SP milieu (left-wing scene), but no SP position presented — omitted
FDP	0	Not mentioned — omitted
Centre	0	Not mentioned — omitted
Greens	0	Not mentioned. Greens are close to the pro-Palestine movement, no position presented — omitted
GLP	0	Not mentioned — omitted
EVP	0	Not mentioned — omitted

*Note: The broadcast is a news programme without an explicit party-political debate. No party is mentioned by name. The score 0 here means "not covered", not "correctly represented".*

### Party bias summary

- Most accurate portrayal: No party explicitly portrayed
- Strongest distortion: No direct party distortion measurable
- Average deviation from 0: 0.0
- Conclusion: The broadcast contains no explicit party-political reporting. Implicitly, however, it is relevant that in the Bern riots topic exclusively police and security perspectives are given a voice, while left-wing/green parties close to the pro-Palestine movement receive no voice. The framing as "left-wing extremist" without political contextualisation implicitly favours security-policy narratives that correspond to the right-wing spectrum (SVP, FDP).



## CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

### Broadcast data

- Title: SRF Tagesschau — Main edition
- Date: 12.10.2025
- Presenter: Not named (male voice, "Michi" according to Stefan Büsser)
- Reporters: Matthias Thomi, Christian Hefliger (Bern), Monika Zutta (Gaza/Middle East), Jessica Kobler (Kyiv), Simona Gaminada (Rome), Lara Marti (Spotify/Podcast), Thomas Stalder (Diane Keaton)

Actors	Function	Party/affiliation	Political spectrum
Daniel Glaus	SRF extremism specialist editor	SRF internal	Neutral (journalist)
Max Hoffmann	Secretary General, Association of Swiss Police Officers	Professional association	Conservative-security policy
Passer-by 1 (Bern)	Citizen/passers-by	Unknown	Unknown
Restaurant owner (Bern)	Affected restaurateur	Unknown	Unknown
Police spokesperson (Bern)	Cantonal Police Bern	State	Neutral/institutional
Director of Security Bern	Cantonal authority	State	Neutral/institutional
SIG representative	Swiss Federation of Jewish Communities	Jewish community	Affected minority
Isaac Herzog	Israeli President	Israeli government	Right-nationalist (Israeli)
Roberto D'Alimonte	Political scientist	University (LUISS Rome)	Academic/neutral
Ruslan	Ukrainian war veteran	Civilian	Non-political
Ukrainian minister	Responsible minister for veterans	Ukrainian government	State
Dino Giglio	Podcast producer	Private sector	Non-political
Podcast critic	Not named	Unknown	Non-political
Diane Keaton	Actress (deceased)	Hollywood	Non-political

### Main topic

The broadcast reports on the violent riots at a pro-Palestine rally in Bern the previous evening as its lead story, supplemented by international reports on a Gaza ceasefire, the Ukraine war, Italy's regional elections, and soft news on Spotify podcasts, the Chicago Marathon and Diane Keaton.



## CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS

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

#### 1. EXPERT SELECTION

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**Expert 1:** Daniel Glaus, SRF extremism specialist editor

Timestamp: 05:17–06:19

Statement: "It was an escalation that was announced in advance. Because already in the mobilisation, anonymous groups partly used symbols glorifying violence, such as the red triangle, as used by Hamas. [...] Central to this are quite obviously violence-prone left-wing extremist groups that are coordinating with radical pro-Palestine groups."

Classification: SRF internal editor; not an independent academic researcher; his assessment is editorial opinion, not external expertise.

Missing counter-voice: Independent political scientist (e.g. University of Bern/Zurich) who methodically examines and possibly differentiates the classification as "left-wing extremist".

Source in-depth check Daniel Glaus:

**(a) FUNDING:** SRF — state/fee-financed. Conflict of interest: As an SRF employee, he has an institutional interest in his employer's interpretive authority; no external independence.

**(b) MANDATE:** His mandate as "extremism specialist editor" is journalistic, not scientific. Compatibility with neutral assessment is limited, as he is part of the reporting institution.

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Employed by SRF, assessing SRF's reporting topic; no external perspective

D2 Personal risk: 0 — No discernible personal consequences of his statement

D3 Professional competence: +1 — Journalistic specialisation in extremism, but no verifiable academic degree in political science/sociology

D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Consistent reporting on the left-wing extremist scene at SRF

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Partly data-based (symbols, mobilisation), partly evaluative ("quite obviously")

D6 Source level: -1 — Secondary source; no primary sources cited

**TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE INDICATOR: YELLOW**

**(c) PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE:** Introduced as "SRF extremism specialist editor" — the title suggests external expertise, although he is an internal editor. This is an implicit attribution of authority without external validation. → Technique No. 2 (source selection).

**Expert 2:** Max Hoffmann, Secretary General, Association of Swiss Police Officers

Timestamp: 06:25–08:24

Statement: "I assess what happened yesterday in Bern as shocking, very serious and actually also pointless. [...] As an association, we of course hope that the justice system will crack down very hard here."

Classification: Representative of police officers' interests — structurally partisan; represents the directly affected professional group.

Missing counter-voice: Representative of the demonstrators, civil liberties organisation, legal scholar.



Source in-depth check Max Hoffmann:

**(a) FUNDING:** Association of Swiss Police Officers — member-financed (police officers). Conflict of interest: Represents the interests of the injured police officers; structurally not neutral.

**(b) MANDATE:** Explicitly an interest representation of police officers. Not compatible with a neutral assessment of the events.

D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct interest representation of the injured party

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Public demand for harsher sentences; some reputational risk

D3 Professional competence: +1 — Knowledge of everyday police work, but not a legal/political science expert

D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Consistent association positions

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — Strongly evaluative ("shocking", "pointless"), little data

D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source, eyewitness perspective

**TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE INDICATOR: YELLOW**

**(c) PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE:** Presented as an expert, but is an interest representative. The broadcast correctly identifies him as "Secretary General of the association", but the question ("How do you assess the events?") treats him as a neutral assessment authority. → Technique No. 2.

*Missing expert groups:*

- Independent political scientist/extremism researcher (university)
- Constitutional law professor on the right to demonstrate
- Representative of a civil liberties organisation (Amnesty, humanrights.ch)

#### Source indicator for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Indicator
Daniel Glaus, SRF extremism specialist editor	-1	0	+1	+1	0	-1	0	YELLOW
Max Hoffmann, Secretary General, Association of Swiss Police Officers	-2	+1	+1	+1	-1	0	0	YELLOW

*Summary:*

- Daniel Glaus (SRF internal): TOTAL 0 → YELLOW — Journalistic specialisation, but not an external expert; institutional conflict of interest
- Max Hoffmann (police association): TOTAL 0 → YELLOW — Structurally partisan as interest representative of the injured party; not a neutral assessment authority



## 2. SOURCE SELECTION

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Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

### Source 1: Swiss Federation of Jewish Communities (SIG)

#### Timestamp

03:52–04:15

#### Statement

"When certain slogans are used, when violence is incited, on a Saturday when Jewish people are also present in the synagogue, this leads to uncertainty, to fear."

**(a) Funding:** Member-financed, partly public contributions. Conflict of interest: Represents the Jewish community — legitimate affected-party perspective, but not neutral.

**(b) Mandate:** Representation of the Jewish community's interests — compatible with the affected-party perspective, not with a neutral overall assessment.

**(c) Structural conflict of interest:** SIG has an institutional interest in communicating perceptions of threat. Legitimate as an affected-party voice, problematic as the only civil society voice alongside the police.

#### Missing counter-source

Palestinian community Switzerland, civil liberties organisation.

### Source 2: Cantonal Police Bern / Directorate of Security

#### Timestamp

02:57–03:47

#### Statement

"The assembly proceeded in a fundamentally peaceful manner. [...] It was only when the march was stopped at the Bundesplatz that the mood shifted."

**(a) Funding:** State. Conflict of interest: State authority justifying its own operation.

**(b) Mandate:** Not compatible with a neutral assessment of its own actions.

**(c) Structural conflict of interest:** Police have an institutional interest in presenting their own operation as proportionate.

#### Missing counter-source

Independent observers of the police operation, legal scholars.

Rumour check:

Rumour 1:

Timestamp: 01:19

Claim: "Left-wing extremist groups raged through the night in Bern city centre."

Word marker: None explicit — but "left-wing extremist groups" is a categorisation without a source reference in the presenter's text.

Primary source available: No for the categorisation "left-wing extremist" in the presenter's text — penalty point (+1)

Rumour 2:

Timestamp: 05:29

Claim: "Already in the mobilisation, anonymous groups partly used symbols glorifying violence, such as the red triangle, as used by Hamas."

Word marker: "partly", "anonymous groups"



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Primary source available: No — no primary source (screenshot, document) shown — penalty point (+1)

*Summary: The source selection is structurally one-sided: police, police association and the Jewish community are given a voice, while demonstrators, organisers and critical civil society are absent. Two claims without a primary source increase the score by 2 penalty points.*



### 3. TIME DISTRIBUTION

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Estimated speaking time (main topic Bern, approx. 00:00–08:24):

- Presenter/speaker (framing): approx. 2:30 min. (30%)
- Police/Directorate of Security: approx. 1:00 min. (12%)
- Daniel Glaus (SRF internal, security perspective): approx. 1:00 min. (12%)
- Max Hoffmann (police association): approx. 1:30 min. (18%)
- SIG representative (Jewish community): approx. 0:30 min. (6%)
- Restaurant owner (affected party): approx. 0:20 min. (4%)
- Passer-by: approx. 0:15 min. (3%)
- Demonstrators/organisers: 0 min. (0%)
- Left-wing parties/civil rights: 0 min. (0%)

Full broadcast ():

- Bern topic: approx. 8:24 min. (35%)
- Gaza/Middle East: approx. 2:00 min. (8%)
- Ukraine: approx. 5:30 min. (23%)
- Italy: approx. 2:30 min. (10%)
- Spotify/Podcast: approx. 2:00 min. (8%)
- Sport/Keaton/Other: approx. 3:30 min. (15%)

*Summary: In the main topic Bern, 100% of speaking time goes to police, security authorities, the police association and affected parties — not a single second to demonstrators or their political concerns. This asymmetry is structural and cannot be explained by the topic alone.*



#### 4. OMISSION (Selective Omission)

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##### Omission 1:

###### Context

The political demands of the demonstrators (ceasefire in Gaza, end of Israeli military operations) are not presented at any point.

Relevant at: 01:15–01:31 (introduction to Bern topic)

###### Effect

The demonstration appears as a pointless act of violence without political content — which is further reinforced by the passer-by quote ("That has nothing to do with Gaza and Palestine. That's for sure. It's just about smashing things up."). The political context is actively suppressed.

##### Omission 2:

###### Context

No voice from the rally organisers or peaceful participants. The majority of the 536 persons questioned were apparently not violent (they were "questioned and turned away", not arrested), but this differentiation is absent.

Relevant at: 04:16–04:26 (police figures)

###### Effect

The entire demonstration is equated with the perpetrators of violence; the majority of peaceful participants is rendered invisible.

##### Omission 3:

###### Context

No reference to the right to demonstrate as a constitutional right (Art. 22 FC), no contextualisation of whether the police strategy (letting the demo proceed, then stopping it) was legally correct.

Relevant at: 02:57–03:15 (police strategy)

###### Effect

The police strategy is presented uncritically as correct; the question of whether stopping the march at the Bundesplatz contributed to the escalation is not raised.

*Summary: The broadcast systematically omits all perspectives that would relativise the picture of a pure act of violence — political demands, the peaceful majority, the right to demonstrate and a critical assessment of the police strategy are entirely absent.*

#### Missing voices

- Rally organisers: Would have presented distancing from violence and the political demands of the majority of participants
- SP member of parliament/Greens representative: Would have shed light on the tension between the right to demonstrate and condemnation of violence from a left-wing perspective
- Constitutional law professor: Would have contextualised the limits of the right to demonstrate and state protective obligations
- Peaceful demonstrator: Would have shown that the majority of participants were not violent
- Independent extremism researcher (university): Would have scientifically validated or relativised Daniel Glaus's assessment

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- Palestinian community Switzerland: Would have enabled political context of the demonstration and distancing from violence
- Amnesty International Switzerland: Would have contextualised the police operation and proportionality
- City of Bern municipal councillor (left): Would have brought a municipal political perspective on the right to demonstrate and security



## 5. MANIPULATION OF FIGURES

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

### Finding 1:

Timestamp 03:20–03:32

Figure: "18 police officers sustained injuries including lacerations or blast trauma. Nine police vehicles and 77 vehicles. 51 buildings are damaged. Overall, the vandals are likely to have caused damage running into the millions."

Dimensions: (a) Absolute value ✓ — (b) Proportion X — (c) Trend X

#### Missing context

How many people took part in the demonstration? (Proportion of violent vs. peaceful). How does the damage compare to other demonstrations? How many of the 536 persons questioned were actually charged?

#### Effect

The absolute figures (18 injured, 51 buildings, damage in the millions) generate maximum outrage without proportional contextualisation. The total number of demonstrators is absent, making it impossible to assess the proportion of those who were violent.

### Finding 2:

Timestamp 04:16–04:21

Figure: "536 persons were questioned at police premises and turned away."

Dimensions: (a) Absolute value ✓ — (b) Proportion X — (c) Trend X

#### Missing context

How many of them were actually charged? How many were peaceful? The figure 536 is mentioned in the same breath as charges for criminal damage, bodily harm and arson, without differentiation.

#### Effect

Suggests that all 536 persons are potential perpetrators.

*Summary: Figures are presented exclusively as absolute values, without proportional contextualisation (proportion of violent participants among total participants) or trend comparison. This reinforces the impression of maximum violence and chaos.*



<b>6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION</b>						<b>6/10</b>			
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<b>Association 1:</b>	
<b>Timestamp</b>	05:29–05:35
<b>Quote</b>	<i>"Already in the mobilisation, anonymous groups partly used symbols glorifying violence, such as the red triangle, as used by Hamas."</i>
Technique: The entire pro-Palestine demonstration is associated with Hamas through the use of a Hamas symbol by "anonymous groups". The association runs: mobilisation call → Hamas symbol → Hamas → terrorist organisation.	
<b>Effect</b>	All demonstrators are implicitly placed in proximity to an organisation classified as a terrorist organisation, even though only "anonymous groups" used the symbol.

<b>Association 2:</b>	
<b>Timestamp</b>	05:52–06:03
<b>Quote</b>	<i>"Central to this are quite obviously violence-prone left-wing extremist groups that are coordinating with radical pro-Palestine groups and that together are virtually seeking escalation each time."</i>
Technique: Coordination between left-wing extremist groups and pro-Palestine groups is presented as fact ("quite obviously"), without evidence. All pro-Palestine groups are thereby associated with left-wing extremism.	
<b>Effect</b>	Pro-Palestine engagement is generally framed as extremist.

Chain of association: Pro-Palestine demo → Hamas symbol → Hamas → terrorism → left-wing extremism → violence

Source check for persons framed as "left-wing extremist":

- Working with verifiable primary sources: NO (no primary sources for "coordination" shown)
- Core statements falsifiable: PARTIALLY (violence is documented; "coordination" is not substantiated)
- Risk matrix: Demonstrators risk criminal prosecution — increased credibility for propensity to violence not automatically transferable to all participants
- Tone of the broadcast: Emotionally apocalyptic ("low point of a development")
- RESULT CATEGORY: B — Borderline case: Violence is documented, but categorisation of all involved as "left-wing extremist" is not substantiated

*Summary: The broadcast constructs a chain of association from pro-Palestine engagement via Hamas symbolism to left-wing extremism, without substantiating these connections with primary sources. The categorisation as "left-wing extremist" is presented as fact, but is a political classification.*



## 7. TIMING

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### Finding 1:

Position: 00:15–00:25 (teaser, right at the beginning)

Content: "Alarming toll. At the Palestine rally in Bern, 18 police officers were injured, dozens of buildings damaged."

#### Timing effect

The word "alarming" in the very first sentence of the broadcast sets the emotional framework for all subsequent reports. The viewer is emotionally conditioned before any contextualisation.

### Finding 2:

Position: 01:15–01:31 (opening of main report)

Content: "What happened yesterday in the city of Bern had little to nothing to do with a peace demonstration for the Palestinians. Left-wing extremist groups raged through the night."

#### Timing effect

The categorisation "left-wing extremist" and the decoupling from the political concern occur in the first sentence of the main report — before any context is provided. This establishes interpretive authority before the viewer can form their own assessment.

### Finding 3:

Position: 04:55–05:12 (conclusion of Bern report)

Content: "Nobody wants to see such images of escalation through the night again. It was not the first pro-Palestine rally at which violent riots also occurred. But never in recent months has it been as severe as yesterday evening in Bern."

#### Timing effect

The conclusion of the report once again reinforces the escalation narrative and anchors the message "worst riots ever" as the final impression before the transition to the next topic.

*Summary: The broadcast sets the emotional and political framework ("alarming", "left-wing extremist") in the very first seconds and closes the report with an escalation intensification — a classic sandwich technique for maximising impact.*



## 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:

**Timestamp** 00:15

Triggering event: Riots at a pro-Palestine demonstration in Bern with 18 injured police officers and damage in the millions.

Reaction: "Alarming toll" — emotional evaluative term in the teaser.

### Comparison

In the Gaza report (08:31–10:27), Russian air strikes on Ukrainian civilian infrastructure with "over 4,000 Russian air strikes" and "hundreds of thousands of people without electricity and water supply" are reported in a factual, neutral manner — no emotional evaluative term in the teaser or opening.

Asymmetry: "Alarming" for 18 injured police officers in Bern; neutral language for hundreds of thousands of civilians without electricity in Ukraine. The asymmetry is demonstrable: same broadcast format, different emotional framing.

Degree of outrage: 3/5

Selectivity: 3/5

### Finding 2:

**Timestamp** 02:37–02:52

Triggering event: Restaurant owner describes damage.

Reaction: Extensive direct quote with emotional content ("I am angry. I am really angry.") — full airtime for expression of outrage.

### Comparison

In the Ukraine report (11:51–14:06), war veteran Ruslan describes the loss of his forearm in a matter-of-fact manner; no comparable emotional amplification through framing.

Asymmetry: Bern restaurateur receives an emotional outrage frame; Ukrainian war amputee is treated in a factual, documentary manner. Different topics, but the asymmetry in emotional amplification is striking.

Degree of outrage: 2/5

Selectivity: 2/5

*Summary: The broadcast uses emotional evaluative terms ("alarming") selectively for the Bern topic, while comparably serious or more serious events (Ukraine, Gaza) are framed in factual, neutral language. The asymmetry is demonstrable and increases the emotional impact of the Bern report.*



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

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### Finding 1:

**Timestamp** 01:15–08:24 (entire Bern report)

**Missing perspective/fact:** The total number of demonstration participants is entirely absent. Without this figure, it is impossible to assess what proportion was violent.

**Relevance:** If 5,000 people demonstrated and 200 were violent, that is a different picture than if 500 demonstrated and 200 were violent.

**Impact:** The broadcast suggests that the entire demonstration was an act of violence, even though the police themselves say the beginning was "fundamentally peaceful".

### Finding 2:

**Timestamp** 05:17–06:19 (Glaus assessment)

**Missing perspective/fact:** Daniel Glaus's assessment ("left-wing extremist groups are coordinating with radical pro-Palestine groups") is not validated or relativised by a counter-voice or independent source.

**Relevance:** Such a far-reaching political categorisation (coordination between left-wing extremism and the pro-Palestine movement) requires a scientific basis.

**Impact:** An editorial opinion is presented as expert knowledge, without the possibility of verification or contradiction.

### Finding 3:

**Timestamp** 04:49–04:55

**Missing perspective/fact:** "A next pro-Palestine demo in Bern has been announced for 15 November; an application has been submitted to the city." — No indication of whether the organisers of this demo are the same as yesterday, whether they distance themselves from violence, or what political demands they are making.

**Relevance:** The announcement of the next demo without context suggests a continuation of the violence.

**Impact:** Creates a threat narrative for future demonstrations.

*Summary: The broadcast systematically omits all information that would relativise the picture of a pure act of violence — total number of participants, counter-voices to the extremism classification and context of the next demonstration are entirely absent.*

The Bern riots of 18 October 2025 took place in the context of the Gaza war that has been ongoing since October 2023, which regularly leads to demonstrations in Switzerland. The question of how far the right to demonstrate extends and where the boundary with punishable violence lies is highly politically contested. Left-wing parties and civil liberties organisations emphasise the right to political protest; right-wing parties and security authorities demand tougher measures against riots. The term "left-wing extremist" is politically charged and is defined differently by various actors.

*Proportion of perspectives covered*

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



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- [A] **Police/security authorities:** How was the operation planned and carried out?
- [B] **Affected business owners:** What specific damage was caused?
- [C] **Peaceful demonstrators:** What were the political concerns of the majority?
- [D] **Rally organisers:** How do they distance themselves from violence?
- [E] **Legal-academic perspective:** Where are the limits of the right to demonstrate?
- [F] **Left-wing/progressive parties (SP, Greens):** How do they assess riots vs. the right to demonstrate?
- [G] **Palestinian community in Switzerland:** What are the political demands?
- [H] **Extremism researchers (independent, academic):** How is the scene to be classified?
- [I] **Jewish community:** How do they experience the situation?
- [J] **Civil liberties organisations (e.g. Amnesty):** How do they assess the police operation and the right to demonstrate?

**[A] COVERED**

Timestamp: 02:57–03:47 — Quote: "The assembly proceeded in a fundamentally peaceful manner. The departure of the rally also proceeded peacefully. It was only when the march was stopped at the Bundesplatz that the mood shifted." — Assessment: Police perspective presented in detail, including self-justification of the operation.

**[B] COVERED**

Timestamp: 02:37–02:52 — Quote: "I am angry. I am really angry. We've had enough too. [...] The restaurant is empty. We can't open." — Assessment: Affected restaurateur is given a voice, emotional contribution.

**[C] OMITTED**

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: Not a single peaceful demonstrator is given a voice; the political concerns of the majority of participants are not presented.

**[D] OMITTED**

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: No voice from the rally organisers; no distancing from violence by the organisers presented.

**[E] OMITTED**

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: No legal-academic or constitutional contextualisation of the right to demonstrate.

**[F] OMITTED**

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: No statement from SP, Greens or other left-wing parties, even though the topic directly affects their core constituency.

**[G] OMITTED**

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: The Palestinian community in Switzerland is not given a voice; the political demands of the demonstrators are not presented.

**[H] INDICATED**

Timestamp: 05:17–06:19 — Quote: "Central to this are quite obviously violence-prone left-wing extremist groups that are coordinating with radical pro-Palestine groups." — Assessment: SRF internal editor Daniel Glaus takes on the extremism classification, but is not an independent academic researcher.

**[I] COVERED**



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Timestamp: 03:52–04:15 — Quote: "When certain slogans are used, when violence is incited, on a Saturday when Jewish people are also present in the synagogue, this leads to uncertainty, to fear." — Assessment: SIG representative is given a voice.

**[J] OMITTED**

Timestamp: — — Quote: — — Assessment: No civil liberties organisation, no Amnesty representative, no critical contextualisation of the police operation.

**Completeness score: 3/10**

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**Reasoning:** Of ten relevant perspectives, only three are fully covered (police, affected parties, Jewish community), one is indicated (extremism classification by internal editor). Six central perspectives are entirely absent: peaceful demonstrators, organisers, legal scholarship, left-wing parties, Palestinian community and civil liberties organisations. This results in a structurally one-sided picture of the events.



## Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

### 10. FRAMING (Setting the frame)

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#### Finding 1:

Timestamp	01:15–01:26
Quote	<i>"What happened yesterday in the city of Bern had little to nothing to do with a peace demonstration for the Palestinians. Left-wing extremist groups raged through the night in Bern city centre."</i>
Manipulation	The first sentence of the main report actively separates the political concern (Palestine) from the events and replaces it with the frame "left-wing extremist violence". The word "raged" is a strongly emotionalised verb.
Why problematic	This framing completely depoliticises the demonstration and turns it into a pure security problem. Viewers are prevented from grasping the political dimension.

#### Finding 2:

Timestamp	02:01–02:14
Quote	<i>"That has nothing to do with Gaza and Palestine. That's for sure. It's just about smashing things up."</i>
Manipulation	An anonymous passer-by confirms the presenter's framing — the demonstration has nothing to do with the political concern. This statement is left standing without comment and without a counter-voice.
Why problematic	A passer-by with no discernible expertise or knowledge of the demonstration organisation is used to confirm the editorial framing. The statement "That's for sure" is an expression of opinion, not a fact.

#### Finding 3:

Timestamp	04:33–04:49
Quote	<i>"We will continue to conduct political debate in the city of Bern, in the capital of Switzerland, on television, in the media, but of course also on the streets. That is part of a vibrant democracy [...] But it should be filled with content and not be devoid of content and only concern itself with violence."</i>
Manipulation	The Director of Security frames yesterday's demonstration as "devoid of content" — a political value judgement that goes unchallenged.
Why problematic	A state authority is assessing the political content of a demonstration — this is a transgression that should have been questioned journalistically.



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*Summary: The dominant frame of the broadcast is "left-wing extremist violence without political content" — this frame is set in the first sentence, confirmed by passers-by, reinforced by authorities and cemented by the complete absence of political counter-voices.*



11. CHOICE OF WORDS AND TERMS								7/10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Finding 1:	
Timestamp	01:19
Quote	<i>"Left-wing extremist groups raged through the night in Bern city centre."</i>
Manipulation	"Raged" is a strongly emotionalised verb with animalistic connotations (rage, loss of control, irrationality). "Left-wing extremist groups" is a political categorisation presented as fact.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "Some of the demonstrators committed acts of criminal damage and attacked police officers." The verb "rage" dehumanises the perpetrators and transfers this connotation to all demonstrators.

Finding 2:	
Timestamp	05:35–05:41
Quote	<i>"In that respect, yesterday's demonstration was the low point of a development that had been observable for months."</i>
Manipulation	"Low point" is a normative value judgement presented as a statement of fact by an SRF internal editor. The term implies a continuous deterioration and an escalation of threat.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "Yesterday's riots were the most severe in this series of demonstrations." "Low point" is a journalistic value judgement, not a description.

Finding 3:	
Timestamp	03:27–03:32
Quote	<i>"Overall, the vandals are likely to have caused damage running into the millions."</i>
Manipulation	"Vandals" is a strongly pejorative term with historical connotations (barbarism, destructive rage without purpose). The word "likely" shows that the damage in the millions has not yet been confirmed — yet it is linked to the emotional term "vandals".
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "The perpetrators are likely to have caused damage running into the millions." "Vandals" is a characterisation, not a neutral description.

*Summary: The broadcast consistently uses emotionalised and politically charged terms ("raged", "low point", "vandals") for the Bern topic, while other topics (Ukraine, Gaza) are treated in factual language — a consistent word-choice asymmetry.*



<b>12. PRESENTER BEHAVIOUR</b>									<b>5/10</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	6	7	8	9	10

### Finding 1:

**Timestamp** 06:25–06:31

Triggering event: Presenter connects with Max Hoffmann (police association) for a live interview.

**Quote (presenter)** *"Max Hoffmann, good evening. How do you assess yesterday's events in Bern?"*

**Comparison** There is no analogous interview with a representative of the demonstrators, the organisers or a civil liberties organisation. The open question "How do you assess?" gives the interviewee maximum scope for his interest representation.

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — only one side (police association) receives a live interview; no comparable opportunity for the other side.

### Finding 2:

**Timestamp** 07:44–08:16

Triggering event: Max Hoffmann demands "very harsh" sentences and criticises the level of punishment in the Criminal Code.

**Quote (presenter)** *"Max Hoffmann, thank you very much for your time."*

**Comparison** The demand for tougher sentencing — a politically relevant statement — is not followed up or challenged. With a representative of the demonstrators, critical follow-up questions would be expected.

Asymmetry: No critical follow-up question on a politically relevant demand (tougher sentencing); the statement is left standing without comment.

### Finding 3:

**Timestamp** 07:31–07:35

Triggering event: Hoffmann says "We now have 18 police officers who were injured, and that is a very sad story."

**Quote (presenter)** *[No reaction, direct follow-up question about demands]*

**Comparison** The emotional framing ("very sad story") is not contextualised or relativised. In the Gaza report (hundreds of thousands without electricity), the presenter uses no comparable emotional language.

Asymmetry: Emotional amplification through non-contradiction with the police association; factual distance on other topics.



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*Summary: The presenter's behaviour is asymmetric: the police association receives an uncritical live interview with open questions and no follow-up on politically relevant demands, while no comparable platform exists for the other side.*



<b>13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY</b>									<b>6/10</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	7	8	9	10

<b>Asymmetry 1:</b>	
<b>To Max Hoffmann (police association), 06</b>	31: "How do you assess yesterday's events in Bern?" — soft/open
<b>To [no counter-voice available]</b>	— not asked
<b>Comparison</b>	The only interview question in the Bern topic is an open invitation to take a position. There is no critical follow-up question ("Could the police have prevented the escalation?", "Is the demand for tougher sentencing proportionate?"). Since no counter-voice is interviewed, the asymmetry is structural: only one side is questioned, and with soft questions.

<b>Asymmetry 2:</b>	
<b>To Max Hoffmann, 07</b>	37: "What are your demands as an association?" — inviting/soft
<b>Comparison</b>	This question explicitly invites interest representation. An analogous question to demonstration organisers ("What are your demands?") or to legal scholars ("Is the demand for tougher sentencing legally justified?") is not asked.

Asymmetry: Police association receives a platform for demands; no comparable platform for other actors.

*Summary: The question asymmetry is structural: only the police association is interviewed, and exclusively with soft, inviting questions. Critical follow-up questions are entirely absent; no other party receives interview time.*



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

#### Finding 1:

##### Timestamp

04:33–04:49

Construct: The Director of Security says: "We will continue to [...] conduct political debate [...] on the streets. That is part of a vibrant democracy [...] But it should be filled with content."

##### Analysis

This statement creates an apparent balance (the right to demonstrate is acknowledged), while at the same time yesterday's demonstration is devalued as "devoid of content". The balance is false, because the other side (demonstrators) is not given a voice to present the "content" of their demonstration.

*Summary: False balance is less the problem in this broadcast than the complete absence of balance. The one place where an apparent balance is constructed (Director of Security acknowledges the right to demonstrate) is itself a framing instrument.*



## 15. AGENDA-SETTING

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### Finding 1:

Agenda element set: Left-wing extremism is the central security problem in Switzerland in the context of pro-Palestine demonstrations.

#### Timestamp

05:17–06:19 — Evidence: "It was an escalation that was announced in advance. [...] Central to this are quite obviously violence-prone left-wing extremist groups that are coordinating with radical pro-Palestine groups."

Alternative agenda: The question of how Switzerland deals with the Gaza war and its social consequences; the right to demonstrate as a constitutional value; the question of the proportionality of the police operation; the political demands of the Palestinian community.

### Finding 2:

Agenda element set: The next pro-Palestine demo on 15 November is a potential threat.

#### Timestamp

04:49–05:00 — Evidence: "A next pro-Palestine demo in Bern is scheduled for 15 November. It was announced, an application has been submitted to the city. Nobody wants to see such images of escalation through the night again."

Alternative agenda: The next demo could also be framed as an opportunity for peaceful political expression; the organisers could be asked about measures to prevent violence.

*Summary: The broadcast sets the agenda "left-wing extremism as a security threat" and links it to pro-Palestine demonstrations as a persistent problem — alternative agendas (right to demonstrate, political demands, proportionality) are completely suppressed.*



## CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL EVALUATION

### Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (average criteria 1–9): 6.2 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (average criteria 10–15): 5.8 / 10

### Dominant techniques

- 1. Omission / Selective Omission (Score 8):** The broadcast systematically omits all perspectives that would relativise the picture of a pure act of violence — political demands of the demonstrators, the peaceful majority, the right to demonstrate and a critical assessment of the police strategy are entirely absent. This is the most effective technique because it remains invisible: the viewer does not see what is missing.
- 2. Framing (Score 7):** The frame "left-wing extremist violence without political content" is set in the first sentence and consistently maintained throughout all contributions. Not a single contribution leaves this framework; the demonstration is completely depoliticised and reduced to a pure security problem.
- 3. Expert selection / Source selection (Score 7 each):** Exclusively security perspectives (police, police association, SRF internal editor) are given a voice; no independent academic, no legal scholar, no civil liberties organisation. The source selection structurally determines the picture of the events.

### Core messages of the broadcast

**MESSAGE 1 (SUBSTANTIVE):** "The pro-Palestine demonstration in Bern was not a political event, but a left-wing extremist act of violence without legitimate content."

**Technique:** Framing (first sentence), omission (political demands), word choice ("raged", "devoid of content") — Evidence: 01:15, 04:44

**MESSAGE 2 (PERSONAL):** "The police did a great job and deserve stronger legal support against perpetrators of violence."

**Technique:** Uncritical interview with police association, no follow-up questions, emotional amplification — Evidence: 06:25, 08:16

**MESSAGE 3 (SOCIETAL):** "Left-wing extremism and the pro-Palestine movement are a growing, coordinated threat to public security in Switzerland."

**Technique:** Guilt by association, agenda-setting, timing (escalation narrative) — Evidence: 05:52, 04:55

**Reasoning:** With an overall score of 6.1/10, the broadcast sits at the boundary between "clear one-sidedness" and "systematic bias". The reporting on the Bern riots violates Art. 4 RTVA in several dimensions: diversity of opinion is not guaranteed (only security perspectives), the selection of interlocutors is one-sided (no representative of the demonstrators), and accurate representation is impaired by the systematic omission of political contexts. The remaining topics of the broadcast (Ukraine, Gaza, Italy, soft news) are significantly more balanced, which dampens the overall score.

### CONCLUSION

The SRF Tagesschau main edition reports on the Bern riots of 18 October 2025 in a manner that violates Art. 4 RTVA on several counts. The broadcast presents exclusively security and police perspectives, without giving a single voice to the demonstrators, their organisers or critical civil society. The political concern of the demonstration (Gaza war, Palestinian rights) is actively decoupled in the first sentence and replaced by the frame "left-wing extremist violence", which is emotionally reinforced through consistent word choice ("raged", "low point", "vandals") and selective outrage ("alarming"). The categorisation as "left-wing extremist" and the alleged coordination with "radical pro-Palestine groups" are presented as facts, without primary evidence and without a counter-voice. For a legally robust complaint under Art. 4 RTVA, the following are to be identified as specific violations of the requirement of accurate representation and diversity of opinion: in particular the complete absence of demonstrators' voices, the unchallenged standing of the political demand for tougher sentencing by the police association, and the missing total number of participants.



## 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)	8	••••
5	MANIPULATION OF FIGURES	4	••
6	GUILT BY ASSOCIATION	6	•••
7	TIMING	5	•••
8	SELECTIVE OUTRAGE	6	•••
9	COMPLETENESS (Selective Omission — Overall picture)	7	••••
10	FRAMING (Setting the frame)	7	••••
11	CHOICE OF WORDS AND TERMS	7	••••
12	PRESENTER BEHAVIOUR	5	•••
13	QUESTION ASYMMETRY	6	•••
14	FALSE BALANCE	3	••
15	AGENDA-SETTING	7	••••

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

**6.2/10**

*Serious deviation from the requirement of balance. High degree of deviation*

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

**5.8/10**

*Significant bias*

#### OVERALL SCORE

**6.0/10**

*Significant bias*

*Averaged from hard facts and soft facts*



## KEY — Meaning of scores

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

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

### Aggregated deviation index — Interpretation ranges

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

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

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



## CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL CLASSIFICATION (Art. 4 RTVA)

### Assessment under Art. 4 RTVA

Art. 4 RTVA requires: accurate representation of facts and events, diversity of opinion on contested topics, balanced selection of interlocutors.

#### Violation 1:

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

Facts: The topic "pro-Palestine demonstration and riots" is highly politically contested (right to demonstrate vs. security, the term left-wing extremism, proportionality of the police operation). The broadcast presents exclusively security and police perspectives; not a single voice from the demonstrators, organisers, left-wing parties or civil liberties organisations is heard.

Evidence: Timestamp 01:15–08:24 — entire Bern report without a single counter-voice to the security perspective. Quote: "Left-wing extremist groups raged through the night in Bern city centre." (01:19) — unchallenged, without counter-representation.

Assessment: The complete absence of counter-voices on a politically contested topic violates the requirement of diversity of opinion under Art. 4 para. 2 RTVA. The Federal Supreme Court held in BGE 131 II 253 that on controversial topics various viewpoints must be given a voice.

#### Violation 2:

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

Facts: The categorisation of the demonstration as "left-wing extremist" and the alleged coordination between left-wing extremist groups and pro-Palestine groups are presented as facts, without primary evidence. The total number of demonstration participants is absent, which prevents an accurate contextualisation of the proportion of violence.

Evidence: Timestamp 05:52–06:03 — Quote: "Central to this are quite obviously violence-prone left-wing extremist groups that are coordinating with radical pro-Palestine groups and that together are virtually seeking escalation each time." — No primary source for "coordination" cited; "quite obviously" is a value judgement, not a finding of fact.

Assessment: The presentation of value judgements and unsubstantiated claims as facts violates the requirement of accurate representation under Art. 4 para. 1 RTVA. The missing total number of participants prevents an accurate contextualisation of the events.

#### Violation 3:

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

Facts: The only live interview in the main topic is conducted with the Secretary General of the Association of Swiss Police Officers — a structurally partisan interest representative of the injured party. No representative of the demonstrators, the organisers or a neutral authority is interviewed.

Evidence: Timestamp 06:25–08:24 — Quote: "Max Hoffmann, good evening. How do you assess yesterday's events in Bern?" — Only interview; no analogous question to the other side.

Assessment: The exclusive selection of an interest representative of one party as an interview guest on a contested topic violates the requirement of balanced selection of interlocutors under Art. 4 para. 4 RTVA.

### Overall assessment Art. 4 RTVA

The reporting on the Bern riots violates Art. 4 RTVA in three dimensions: diversity of opinion (para. 2), accurate representation (para. 1) and balanced selection of interlocutors (para. 4). The violations are not limited to individual formulations, but are structural: the entire conception of the report — selection of interviewees, framing, word choice, omission of counter-voices — produces a consistently one-sided picture. The remaining topics of the broadcast (Ukraine, Gaza, Italy) are significantly more balanced and do not give rise to comparable complaints. A complaint to the Independent Complaints Authority for Radio and Television (ICA) would be promising on the basis of the



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documented findings — in particular the complete absence of demonstrators' voices and the unsubstantiated factual claims about "coordination".



## CHAPTER 6 — SOURCE IN-DEPTH CHECK

### 1. SRF extremism specialist editorial team (Daniel Glaus)

- FUNDING:** SRF — fee-financed (Serafe), state-regulated. Constellation of interests: As part of the reporting institution, Glaus has no external mandate; his assessments are editorial positions, not independent expertise.
- MANDATE:** Journalistic mandate (reporting on extremism). Not compatible with neutral scientific assessment; no academic peer-review process.
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Institutional interest in interpretive authority over the concept of extremism; no external control mechanism.
  - D1 Conflict of interest: -1 (internal, no external independence)
  - D2 Personal risk: 0 (no discernible consequences)
  - D3 Professional competence: +1 (journalistic specialisation, no verifiable academic degree)
  - D4 Consistency: +1 (consistent reporting)
  - D5 Emotion vs. data: 0 (partly data-based, partly evaluative)
  - D6 Source level: -1 (secondary source)**TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE INDICATOR: YELLOW**
- COUNTER-VOICE:** No independent extremism researcher (e.g. Prof. Dirk Baier, ZHAW; Prof. Oliver Nachtwey, University of Basel) is cited or introduced as a counter-voice.

*IMPORTANT: "SRF extremism specialist editor" is an internal title, not an external scientific qualification. The presentation as an expert suggests an independence that is structurally not present.*

### 2. Association of Swiss Police Officers (Max Hoffmann)

- FUNDING:** Member-financed (police officers). Constellation of interests: Represents the directly affected professional group; structurally not neutral.
- MANDATE:** Explicit interest representation of police officers. Not compatible with a neutral assessment of the events or the proportionality of the police operation.
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Direct institutional interest in maximum criminal prosecution of the perpetrators and in a positive portrayal of the police operation; the association's relevance is maintained through public presence at such events.
  - D1 Conflict of interest: -2 (direct interest representation of the injured party)
  - D2 Personal risk: +1 (public demands with reputational risk)
  - D3 Professional competence: +1 (knowledge of everyday police work, not a legal expert)
  - D4 Consistency: +1 (consistent association positions)
  - D5 Emotion vs. data: -1 (strongly evaluative, little data)
  - D6 Source level: 0 (secondary source)**TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE INDICATOR: YELLOW**
- COUNTER-VOICE:** No representative of the demonstrators, no civil liberties organisation, no legal scholar as a counter-voice.

### 3. Swiss Federation of Jewish Communities (SIG)

- FUNDING:** Member-financed, partly public contributions. Constellation of interests: Represents the Jewish community — legitimate affected-party perspective.
- MANDATE:** Representation of the interests of the Jewish community in Switzerland. Compatible with the affected-party perspective; not compatible with a neutral overall assessment of the demonstration.
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Institutional interest in the visibility of threat perceptions of the Jewish community; no conflict of interest in the negative sense, but clear partiality as an affected-party organisation.
  - D1 Conflict of interest: -1 (affected-party organisation, not neutral)
  - D2 Personal risk: +1 (public statement on a sensitive topic)
  - D3 Professional competence: +1 (expertise on the Jewish community and antisemitism)
  - D4 Consistency: +1 (consistent interest representation)



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D5 Emotion vs. data: 0 (partly emotional, partly factual)

D6 Source level: 0 (secondary source)

**TOTAL: +2 → SOURCE INDICATOR: YELLOW**

**5. COUNTER-VOICE:** The Palestinian community Switzerland as an analogous affected-party organisation is entirely absent.

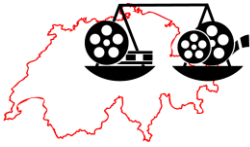
*IMPORTANT: The SIG is a legitimate affected-party voice and should appear in the reporting. The problem is not its presence, but the complete absence of an analogous voice from the Palestinian community.*

**Source indicator for participants:**

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Indicator
SRF extremism specialist editorial team (Daniel Glaus)	-1	0	+1	+1	0	-1	0	<b>YELLOW</b>
Association of Swiss Police Officers (Max Hoffmann)	-2	+1	+1	+1	-1	0	0	<b>YELLOW</b>
Swiss Federation of Jewish Communities (SIG)	-1	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+2	<b>YELLOW</b>

**Legal and methodological classification**

<b>No finding of fact</b>	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.
<b>No legal ruling</b>	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).
<b>No proof of causality</b>	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.
<b>No judgement of intent</b>	The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means that a significant bias has been identified — not that the editorial team intended this. The methodology makes no statements about motives or strategic objectives.
<b>Heuristic comparison instrument</b>	The index serves for comparative pattern recognition across thousands of broadcasts, not for the 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

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#### Law

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

#### Relevant articles

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- 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 represent facts and events accurately, so that the audience can form its own opinion. Views and comments must be recognisable as such.
- Art. 4 para. 4 RTVA: In the totality of editorial broadcasts, the diversity of events and opinions must be expressed appropriately (requirement of diversity).

#### Core obligations

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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

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- ICA (Independent Complaints Authority for Radio and Television): Examines 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

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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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- Schläpfer, D. (2026). Systematic AI-Assisted Analysis of Public Broadcaster Impartiality: A Scalable Methodological Framework for Measuring Structural Bias in Public Service Media. [SSRN 6688478](#)
- Schläpfer, D. (2026). Measuring Editorial Noise: A Retrospective Suppression Index for Public Broadcasting Content Analysis. [SSRN 6733280](#)
- Schläpfer, D. (2026). Source Traffic Light: A Six-Dimensional Credibility Framework for Systematic Source Assessment in Public Service Media. [SSRN 6733880](#)

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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.

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The SRG collects 1.56 billion francs per year — compulsorily, from every household. Those who feel unfairly treated can complain. 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 appropriate, not based on separation of powers, not market-oriented. 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.