

SVFAB DETAILED ANALYSIS

2020-04-05 Sportsendungen - Super League Finalissima Basel-Zuerich 2006

Broadcast: SRF Tagesschau broadcast | 2020-04-05 | Analysed on: 2026-06-06 12:49

Version 3.4-detail | Universal 3.4-detail | Konverter 3.5 (2026-05-29) | Massstab: Art. 4 RTVG

OVERALL SCORE

0.2/10

Unremarkable

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

POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification according to Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) 2024

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

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

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

TENDENCY (L – R)

5.0 / 10

Balanced

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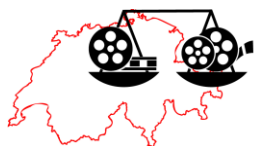
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← Left

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

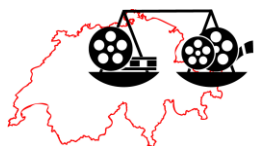
This broadcast is not a political news programme but a sports broadcast — a re-live of the Finalissima 2006 (FC Basel vs. FC Zürich) with eyewitness interviews, broadcast during the Corona crisis (approx. April 2020) on SRF, when no live football was on the schedule.

Swiss concordance democracy with 7 Federal Councillors (SVP 2, SP 2, FDP 2, Centre 1). No classical opposition.

Party	CHES L-R	Seats NC	Government/Opposition	Core position
SVP	8.0	62	Government	Limit immigration, sovereignty
SP	2.5	41	Government	Welfare state, redistribution
FDP	6.5	28	Government	Lean state, economy
Centre	5.0	29	Government	Pragmatic centre
Greens	2.0	23	Opposition	Climate protection, net zero
GLP	4.0	10	Opposition	Green economy
EVP	5.5	2	Opposition	Christian values

Not relevant for this broadcast. It is a purely sports broadcast with no political content.

SRF is the German-language public broadcaster of SRG SSR, funded by licence fees and obligated under Art. 4 RTVG to provide accurate, balanced reporting. The mandate applies to all broadcasts, although different standards apply to pure entertainment/sports broadcasts than to political information programmes.

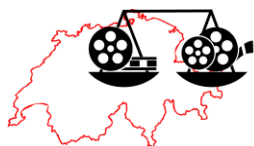


CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Broadcast portrayal vs. programme position
SVP	0	No mention — broadcast without political content
SP	0	No mention — broadcast without political content
FDP	0	No mention — broadcast without political content
Centre	0	No mention — broadcast without political content
Greens	0	No mention — broadcast without political content
GLP	0	No mention — broadcast without political content
EVP	0	No mention — broadcast without political content

Party bias summary

- Most accurate portrayal: N/A (no party addressed)
- Strongest distortion: N/A
- Average deviation from 0: 0.0
- Conclusion: The broadcast contains no party-political content whatsoever. It is a purely sports broadcast (re-live of a football match from 2006 with eyewitnesses). A party-political bias analysis is not applicable.



CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Broadcast data

- Title: Archive gem — Finalissima 2006 (FC Basel vs. FC Zürich)
- Date: 05.04.2020
- Presenter: Not named in the transcript (SRF sports presenter)
- Original commentator: Dani Kern (match commentary from 2006)
- Persons interviewed:

Participants	Function	Party/affiliation	Political spectrum
Marc Schneider	Former FCZ defender (2006), currently head coach FC Thun	None	N/A
Reto Zanni	Former FCB defender (2006), currently employed at a trading company	None	N/A
Alain Neff	Former FCZ player (short interview, pre-produced)	None	N/A

Source traffic light — all participants

Marc Schneider:

D1 Conflict of interest: 0 — D1a: No financial or institutional self-interest in a particular portrayal. D1b: No patronage dependency discernible. Speaks as an eyewitness about personal memories.
D2 Personal risk: 0 — No risk, no controversial position.
D3 Subject expertise: +2 — Direct participant in the event discussed, highest possible subject expertise as an eyewitness.
D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Consistent recollections, acknowledges uncertainties ("I really don't remember exactly either").
D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Emotions are appropriate and authentic for a sporting event, no manipulative emotionalisation.
D6 Source level: +2 — Primary source (direct participant).
TOTAL: +5 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: GREEN

Category: N/A (not a researcher)

Media framing in broadcast: Sympathetic, introduced as former captain and current head coach. Neutral, respectful treatment.

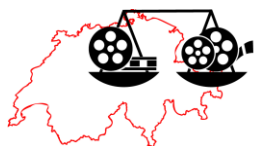
Discrepancy traffic light vs. framing: None. Framing as a competent eyewitness is consistent with GREEN.

Reto Zanni:

D1 Conflict of interest: 0 — D1a: No self-interest. D1b: No dependency. Speaks as an eyewitness.
D2 Personal risk: +1 — Voluntarily exposes himself to an emotionally challenging situation (reliving a painful defeat). Slight personal risk through vulnerability.
D3 Subject expertise: +2 — Direct participant.
D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Consistent, reflective, acknowledges that details have faded.
D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Authentic emotions, no manipulation.
D6 Source level: +2 — Primary source.
TOTAL: +6 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: GREEN

Category: N/A

Media framing in broadcast: Respectful, with recognition of his willingness to face the painful experience again. Presenter praises his "greatness".



Discrepancy traffic light vs. framing: None.

Alain Neff:

D1 Conflict of interest: 0 — No self-interest.

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Speaks openly about his mistake (throw-in too far forward), which is historically charged.

D3 Subject expertise: +2 — Direct participant, the person responsible for the decisive scene.

D4 Opinion consistency: +1 — Consistent, self-critical portrayal.

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Factually and emotionally appropriate.

D6 Source level: +2 — Primary source.

TOTAL: +6 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: GREEN

Category: N/A

Media framing in broadcast: Neutral, introduced as a key figure in the decisive scene.

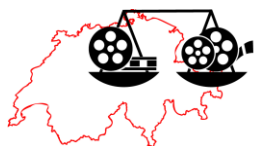
Discrepancy traffic light vs. framing: None.

Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Traffic light
Marc Schneider	0	0	+2	+1	0	+2	+5	GREEN
Reto Zanni	0	+1	+2	+1	0	+2	+6	GREEN
Alain Neff	0	+1	+2	+1	0	+2	+6	GREEN

Main topic

Re-broadcast and retrospective of the legendary Finalissima 2006 of the Swiss football championship (FC Basel vs. FC Zürich) with two former players as eyewitnesses, broadcast during the Corona lockdown as a substitute for the absence of live football.



CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS

Hard facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically robust

1. EXPERT SELECTION

0/10

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The broadcast presents no experts in the classical sense, but two eyewitnesses of a sporting event. Both are primary sources (direct participants) and maximally competent on the subject. The selection is symmetrical: one representative per team, same year, same position (defender), equivalent treatment.

Eyewitness 1: Marc Schneider (FCZ)

Timestamp: 01:33, various

Statement: Personal memories of the Finalissima

Classification: Direct participant, captain of the winning team. No conflict of interest.

Missing opposing voice: Not required — the opposing side (Zanni) is equally represented.

Source in-depth check:

(a) **FUNDING:** No relevant funding question — private eyewitness.

(b) **MANDATE:** No mandate, speaks as a private individual about personal memories.

Eyewitness 2: Reto Zanni (FCB)

Timestamp: 01:36, various

Statement: Personal memories of the Finalissima

Classification: Direct participant, defender of the losing team. No conflict of interest.

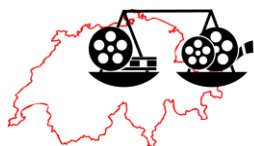
Missing opposing voice: Not required — the opposing side (Schneider) is equally represented.

Source in-depth check:

(a)-(c): Analogous to Schneider — TOTAL: +6 → GREEN

Missing expert groups: Rules expert (throw-in controversy), sports historian, coaching perspective (Favre/Gross). However, not strictly required for the format of an archive gem produced under lockdown conditions.

Summary: Schneider GREEN (+5), Zanni GREEN (+6), Neff GREEN (+6). All three sources are primary sources with the highest competence for the event discussed. No objection.



2. SOURCE SELECTION

0/10

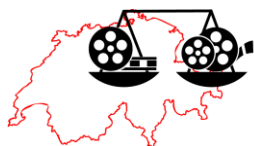
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Claims without a primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

The broadcast uses exclusively primary sources: two direct match participants and a pre-produced original audio clip from a third player. In addition, the original commentary from 2006 (Dani Kern). No external sources, no specialist bodies, no NGOs, no cited studies.

Rumour check: No claims without a primary source. All statements are personal recollections from primary sources.

Summary: Source selection is appropriate and balanced for the format. No objection.



3. TIME DISTRIBUTION

0/10

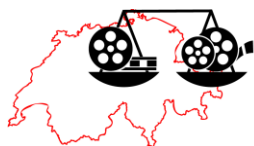
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Estimated speaking time (interviews, excluding match commentary):

- Marc Schneider (FCZ/winner): (approx. 45%)
- Reto Zanni (FCB/loser): (approx. 45%)
- Alain Neff (FCZ, pre-produced): (approx. 10%)
- Presenter: (questions, transitions)

The speaking time between the two main eyewitnesses is approximately equally distributed. Alain Neff as a third FCZ representative receives marginally more weight for the Zurich side, which is however justified by the specific content (explanation of the controversial throw-in).

Summary: Near-symmetrical time distribution between winner and loser perspective. No objection.



4. OMISSION (Selective Omission)

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Omission 1:

Context

Rules-based classification of Alain Neff's throw-in — was the throw-in actually executed in violation of the rules? What exactly do the rules say?

Relevant at: 128:18–131:08

Effect

The presenter states "Alain Neff took it far too far forward" — this is presented as fact without a rules expert explaining the precise interpretation of the rules. For a sports broadcast, however, this is a marginal point.

Omission 2:

Context

The disturbances after the match are only hinted at ("things got out of hand, unfortunately also during the match. We don't want to go into that any further." — 125:12). What exactly happened is deliberately omitted.

Relevant at: 125:09–125:14

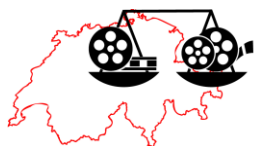
Effect

Deliberate editorial decision that is understandable (no glorification of violence), but limits historical completeness.

Summary: Minimal omissions that are justifiable for the format (entertainment broadcast, not investigative journalism). Score 1/10 due to the lack of rules-based classification of the throw-in infringement.

Missing voices

- Referee Massimo Busacca: Could have commented on the controversial throw-in scene (interpretation of the rules).
- Lucien Favre (FCZ coach): Could have provided tactical insights; is only cited indirectly.
- Christian Gross (FCB coach): Could have supplemented the loser's perspective from a coaching point of view.
- Fan representatives from both sides: Could have supplemented the emotional dimension from a spectator's perspective.
- Sports historian: Could have contextualised the significance of the match for Swiss football.
- Rules expert: Could have provided a rules-based classification of the disputed throw-in.



5. NUMERICAL MANIPULATION

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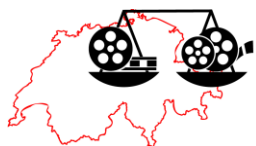
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Complete figures include: absolute value, share (%) and trend

All figures cited are of a sports-statistical nature (attendance 32,712, home run of 59 matches, goalscoring statistics, etc.) and are used correctly and in appropriate context. No argumentative function in the political sense.

Summary: No relevant numerical manipulation identified.



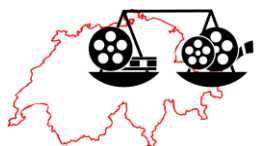
6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

0/10

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No guilt-by-association technique discernible. No participant is discredited through association.

Summary: No findings.



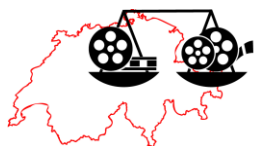
7. TIMING

0/10

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The broadcast follows a chronological dramaturgy (introduction → 1st half → half-time interview → 2nd half → post-match discussion → trophy ceremony → closing interview) that is appropriate for the sporting event. No manipulative placement discernible.

Summary: Chronological-dramaturgical structure without manipulative timing.



8. SELECTIVE OUTRAGE

0/10

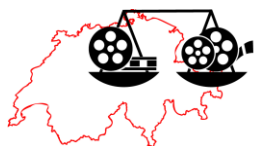
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Outrage = bias. Selective outrage reinforces the finding. Score = degree of outrage (0–5) + selectivity (0–5)

Degree of outrage: 0/5 — No outrage in the broadcast. The presenter remains consistently neutral and empathetic towards both sides.

Selectivity: 0/5 — Not applicable.

Summary: No selective outrage identified. The presenter treats both eyewitnesses with equal empathy and respect.



9. COMPLETENESS (Selective Omission — Overall picture)

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Finding 1:

Timestamp

125:09–125:14

Missing perspective/fact: Disturbances after the match are only hinted at, not explained.

Relevance: Part of the historical completeness of the event.

Impact: Low — editorially understandable decision not to address violence.

Finding 2:

Timestamp

128:18

Missing perspective/fact: No rules-based classification of the throw-in.

Relevance: Central controversial scene of the match.

Impact: The viewer learns that the throw-in was "too far forward", but not what consequences this should/could have had.

Summary: High completeness for an entertainment sports broadcast. Minimal deductions for missing rules classification and omitted post-match events.

The Finalissima 2006 is regarded as one of the most dramatic matches in Swiss football history. FC Zürich snatched the virtually certain championship title from FC Basel in the 93rd minute. The match is culturally significant for the rivalry between Basel and Zurich. The broadcast was aired during the first Corona lockdown, when no live sport was possible — a typical archive format to bridge the gap.

Context-dependent balance

Type of topic in this broadcast: NEITHER SCIENTIFIC, SOCIAL NOR POLITICAL — This is a sports entertainment broadcast (archive material with eyewitness conversation).

Applicable standard: For a sports broadcast about a historical match, different balance requirements apply than for political reporting. What is primarily relevant here is:

- Are both sides (winner and loser) treated fairly?
- Is the event portrayed factually accurately?
- Is there inappropriate partisanship on the part of the presenter?

Share of perspectives covered

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

[A] Perspective of the winning team (FC Zürich)

[B] Perspective of the losing team (FC Basel)

[C] Match progression and tactical analysis

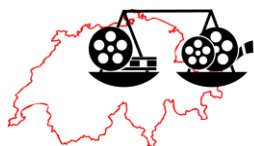
[D] Emotional dimension of both sides

[E] Controversial scenes (throw-in Alain Neff: against the rules?)

[F] Referee's perspective

[G] Fan perspective from both camps

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



[H] Historical classification (significance for Swiss football)

[I] Coaching perspective (Favre / Gross)

[J] Current relevance (Corona context of the broadcast)

[A] COVERED

Timestamp: 01:33, 69:00, 126:15 — Quote: "Yes, definitely. And you really still get goosebumps..." —

Assessment: Marc Schneider as FCZ eyewitness given extensive opportunity to speak.

[B] COVERED

Timestamp: 01:36, 68:38, 125:48 — Quote: "We haven't done much better than 14 years ago." — Assessment: Reto Zanni as FCB eyewitness equally integrated, treated with empathy.

[C] COVERED

Timestamp: 13:00–124:00 — Assessment: Complete match broadcast with original commentary by Dani Kern, who addresses tactical aspects (formations, substitutions, phases of play).

[D] COVERED

Timestamp: 125:30–144:00 — Assessment: Both sides are asked about emotions, both can respond at length.

[E] COVERED

Timestamp: 128:18–131:08 — Presenter quote: "The throw-in, we know, Alain Neff took it far too far forward." — Assessment: Addressed with original audio from Neff, both eyewitnesses questioned. Schneider: "For me it didn't matter." Zanni: "We only really became aware of it afterwards."

[F] OMITTED

Assessment: Referee Massimo Busacca is mentioned in the match commentary but not interviewed as an eyewitness. Justifiable for a sports broadcast of this format.

[G] INDICATED

Timestamp: 15:55, 75:22 — Quote: "3,500 fans in the Magi-Vent Hall" / "500 of them from Zurich" — Assessment: Fan atmosphere is described in the commentary, but no fans directly interviewed.

[H] COVERED

Timestamp: 09:51–10:10, 138:04 — Quote: "The Zurich fans have been waiting 25 years for the championship title" — Assessment: Historical classification provided through commentary and presenter.

[I] INDICATED

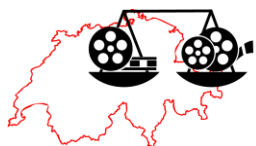
Timestamp: 47:11, 75:55 — Assessment: Favre and Gross are shown and mentioned in the commentary but not directly interviewed. Schneider reports from the dressing room on Favre's words.

[J] INDICATED

Timestamp: 01:03, 145:20 — Quote: "Currently there is no live football on the schedule." / "What is the Corona crisis doing to the football world?" — Assessment: Corona briefly mentioned as a framing context, reference to Sportpanorama.

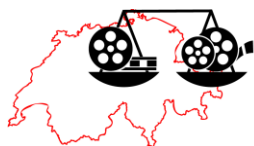
Completeness score: 8/10

Rationale: For a sports archive gem, the broadcast is remarkably complete. Both sides are given equal opportunity to speak, the controversial throw-in scene is addressed, historical classification is provided.



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

Deductions for missing referee perspective and missing direct fan voices, which is however understandable for the format (lockdown production with remote connections).



Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. FRAMING (Setting the frame)

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Finding 1:

Timestamp

00:54–01:09

Quote

"Welcome to our archive gem, our Finalissima of 2006. Currently there is no live football on the schedule. We have time to look back at special football moments."

Manipulation

No manipulative framing. Transparent contextualisation of the broadcast occasion (Corona lockdown, no live sport).

Why problematic

Not problematic. Honest contextualisation.

Finding 2:

Timestamp

01:40–02:05

Quote

"Marc Schneider, he's already smiling so smugly. [...] It does show a certain greatness that you say, I'm here, even though the memories must still hurt."

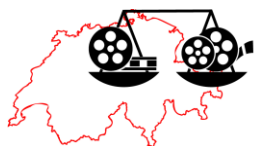
Manipulation

Slight emotional framing — the presenter sets the frame of "winner vs. brave loser". However, this is appropriate for a sports broadcast and not manipulative.

Why problematic

Minimal — could be read as a slight preference for the winner's perspective, but is rather empathetic moderation.

Summary: The framing is appropriate for sports journalism. The broadcast is transparently classified as an archive format. Slight emotional framing ("brave loser") is genre-typical and not manipulative.



11. CHOICE OF WORDS AND TERMS

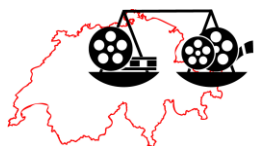
0/10

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The choice of words is consistently neutral in sports journalism terms. Terms such as "legendary", "Finalissima", "archive gem" are genre-typical and not manipulative. Both teams are treated with equal linguistic appreciation.

In the original commentary (Dani Kern), dramatising formulations are found ("The march of the gladiators", "championship ball", "showdown"), which are customary and expected for live sports commentary.

Summary: No problematic choice of words. Language appropriate for sports journalism.



12. PRESENTER CONDUCT

0/10

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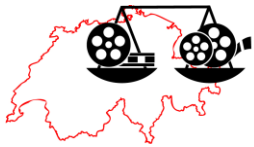
Analysis:

The presenter asks both eyewitnesses comparable questions:

- Both are asked about emotions
- Both are asked about the dressing room situation at half-time
- Both are asked about the moment of the decisive action
- Both are asked about their life today

Trigger event documentation: The presenter shows empathy towards Zanni ("Great respect that you put yourself through this again" — 126:01) and joy with Schneider ("For you of course a completely different emotional situation" — 126:11). This asymmetry is factually justified (winner vs. loser) and not an expression of partisanship.

Summary: Symmetrical, empathetic presenter conduct. No asymmetry identified.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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Analysis:

To Marc Schneider (FCZ): "Are you pleased to watch this again?" (01:43) — soft/neutral

To Reto Zanni (FCB): "How does that look?" (02:05) — soft/neutral

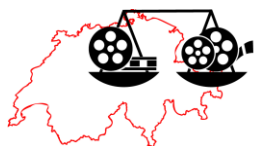
To Schneider: "Can you still remember what feelings you had going into the tunnel?" (69:38) — neutral

To Zanni: "What did it look like in the FCB dressing room?" (70:07) — neutral

To Schneider: "Did you even register that at the time?" (126:51) — neutral

To Zanni: "Can you still remember that moment, the 93rd minute?" (127:44) — neutral

Summary: Symmetrical questioning. Both eyewitnesses receive comparably formulated questions of equal intensity. No asymmetry.



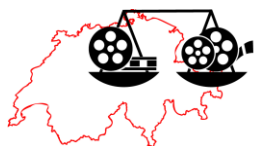
14. FALSE BALANCE

0/10

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Not applicable. For a sporting event with two teams, equal treatment of both sides is the correct journalistic standard, not "false balance". Both eyewitnesses are rated GREEN, both are primary sources.

Summary: No false balance. Equal treatment of both sides is the correct standard here.



15. AGENDA-SETTING

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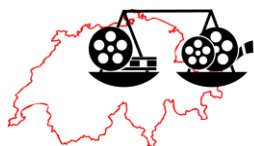
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The broadcast sets a clear, transparent agenda: reliving a historic football match with eyewitnesses during the Corona lockdown. This agenda is unproblematic and openly communicated.

Summary: Transparent, unproblematic agenda-setting.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL EVALUATION

Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (average criteria 1-9): 0.2 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (average criteria 10-15): 0.2 / 10

Dominant techniques

The 3 "strongest" techniques in this broadcast (all at minimal level):

- 1. OMISSION (C4) (Score 1):** The disturbances after the match are deliberately not addressed, and the rules infringement of the throw-in is not professionally classified. Both are editorially understandable.
- 2. COMPLETENESS (C9) (Score 1):** Missing rules expert perspective on the controversial throw-in. Justifiable for the format.
- 3. FRAMING (C10) (Score 1):** Slight emotional framing ("brave loser" vs. "lucky winner"), which is however genre-typical and not manipulative.

Core messages of the broadcast

MESSAGE 1 (CONTENT): "The Finalissima 2006 was one of the most dramatic matches in Swiss football history, in which FC Zürich claimed the championship title in the last second."

Technique: Chronological retelling with original commentary — Evidence: 13:00–124:00

MESSAGE 2 (PERSONAL): "Sporting highs and lows shape players for life — both the joy of the winner and the pain of the loser are still palpable even after 14 years."

Technique: Empathetic eyewitness interviews — Evidence: 125:30–144:00

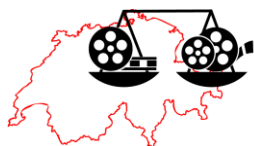
MESSAGE 3 (SOCIAL): "In times without live sport (Corona lockdown), historic sporting events can provide community and entertainment."

Technique: Contextualisation of the broadcast occasion — Evidence: 01:03–01:09

Rationale: The broadcast is a sports entertainment broadcast without political content. Both sides of the sporting event are treated fairly and equally. The eyewitnesses are primary sources with the highest competence (all GREEN). The presenter acts empathetically and symmetrically. There is no discernible manipulation, no political framing, no one-sided portrayal. The minimal findings (missing rules classification, omitted disturbances) are editorially understandable and appropriate for the format. Art. 4 RTVG is fully complied with.

CONCLUSION

This broadcast is an exemplarily produced sports archive gem, broadcast during the Corona lockdown as a substitute for the absence of live football. The Finalissima 2006 is shown in full with the original commentary by Dani Kern and enriched by symmetrical eyewitness interviews with one representative from each team (Marc Schneider/FCZ, Reto Zanni/FCB). Both eyewitnesses are treated with equal empathy, equal speaking time and comparable questions. The controversial throw-in scene is addressed without accusing either side. Art. 4 RTVG requires accurate portrayal and balance — both are present here. The broadcast contains no political content whatsoever and gives no cause for objection.



OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual scores — All 15 criteria

No.	Criterion	Score	Classification
1	EXPERT SELECTION	0/10	Unremarkable
2	SOURCE SELECTION	0/10	Unremarkable
3	TIME DISTRIBUTION	0/10	Unremarkable
4	OMISSION (Selective Omission)	1/10	Unremarkable
5	NUMERICAL MANIPULATION	0/10	Unremarkable
6	GUILT BY ASSOCIATION	0/10	Unremarkable
7	TIMING	0/10	Unremarkable
8	SELECTIVE OUTRAGE	0/10	Unremarkable
9	COMPLETENESS (Selective Omission — Overall picture)	1/10	Unremarkable
10	FRAMING (Setting the frame)	1/10	Unremarkable
11	CHOICE OF WORDS AND TERMS	0/10	Unremarkable
12	PRESENTER CONDUCT	0/10	Unremarkable
13	QUESTION ASYMMETRY	0/10	Unremarkable
14	FALSE BALANCE	0/10	Unremarkable
15	AGENDA-SETTING	0/10	Unremarkable

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

0.2/10

Unremarkable

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

0.2/10

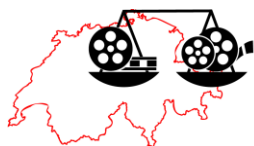
Unremarkable

OVERALL SCORE

0.2/10

Unremarkable

Averaged from hard facts and soft facts



KEY — Meaning of scores

Individual scores per criterion (0–10)

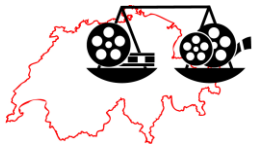
0	No finding	No relevant irregularity identified.
1–2	Weak finding	Slight irregularity without material impairment of balance.
3–4	Slight to moderate finding	Discernible tendency; relevance of impact low to moderate.
5	Moderate finding with relevance of impact	Relevant imbalance that influences the opinion-forming potential of the audience.
6	Substantial finding (threshold)	Scores from 6 onwards are reported as "substantial findings".
7	Substantial finding	Clear, well-documented imbalance with marked relevance of impact.
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 complies with the requirement of accuracy.
2.6 – 4.0	Slight imbalance	Isolated irregularities; statistically visible, but still within the tolerance range.
4.1 – 6.0	Substantial imbalance	Multiple substantial findings; relevant impairment of diversity of perspectives.
6.1 – 8.0	Serious deviation from the requirement of balance. High degree of deviation	Pronounced, broadcast-wide patterns; high relevance of impact.
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 treated worse in portrayal, speaking time or framing.
-2 to -1	Slightly disadvantaged	Discernible but weak disadvantage.
0	Neutral	No discernible preference or disadvantage.
+1 to +2	Slightly favoured	Discernible but weak preference.
+3 to +5	Strongly favoured	Party is clearly preferred in portrayal, speaking time or framing.



CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL CLASSIFICATION (Art. 4 RTVG)

Assessment under Art. 4 RTVG

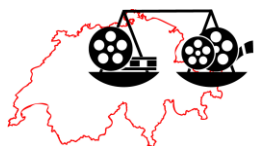
Art. 4 RTVG requires: accurate portrayal of facts and events, diversity of opinion on contested topics, balanced selection of interlocutors.

No violation discernible.

The broadcast is a sports entertainment broadcast without political or socially controversial content. The portrayal of the historic sporting event is accurate (original commentary, complete match, correct statistics). The interlocutors are selected in a balanced manner (one representative per team, same position, same year, equivalent treatment). The only potentially controversial question (rules infringement of the throw-in) is addressed without accusing either side — Alain Neff himself is given the opportunity to speak and describes the situation from his perspective.

Overall assessment Art. 4 RTVG

The broadcast fully meets the requirements of Art. 4 RTVG. It is an accurate, balanced and fairly produced sports archive gem. Both sides of the sporting event are treated equally, all sources are primary sources with the highest credibility (GREEN). The broadcast gives no cause for an objection under Art. 4 RTVG. The only note concerns the missing rules-based classification of the controversial throw-in, which however does not constitute a violation of the requirement of accuracy, but rather an editorial decision within the scope of journalistic discretion.



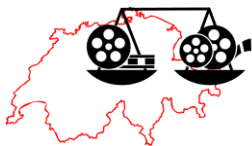
CHAPTER 6 — Source in-depth check

No specialist bodies, NGOs, advisory services or "recognised authorities" are cited in the broadcast. All sources are private eyewitnesses of a sporting event. A source in-depth check within the meaning of the methodology is therefore not applicable.

The three eyewitnesses (Schneider, Zanni, Neff) were already fully assessed in the source traffic light (step 2) and in C1 (step 3) — all GREEN, all primary sources, no conflicts of interest.

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 RTVG. The determination of whether a specific broadcast violates statutory requirements is the exclusive responsibility of the competent authorities (in particular UBI).
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 choice of topic, news situation, political controversy or format logic.
No finding of intent	The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means that a substantial imbalance has been identified — not that the editorial team intended this. The methodology makes no statements about motives or strategic objectives.
Heuristic comparison instrument	The index serves for comparative pattern recognition across thousands of broadcasts, not for the precise metric measurement of individual items. 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 (RTVG, SR 784.40)

Relevant articles

- Art. 4 para. 1 RTVG: 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 RTVG: Editorial broadcasts with informational content must portray 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 RTVG: In the totality of editorial broadcasts, the diversity of events and views must be expressed appropriately (diversity requirement).

Core obligations

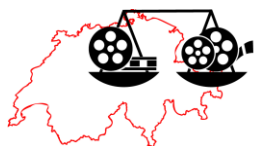
1. **Accuracy:** Accurate portrayal of facts and events
2. **Diversity of opinion:** Diversity of views on contested topics
3. **Balance:** Balanced selection of interlocutors

Supervisory authority

- UBI (Independent Complaints Authority for Radio and Television): Reviews complaints against broadcast programmes for violations of Art. 4 RTVG
- BAKOM (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. UBI (if no agreement is reached)
3. Federal Supreme Court (final instance)



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS

Literature

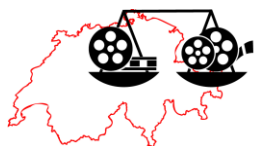
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SVFAB Working Papers

- 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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SVFAB — Swiss Association for Balanced Reporting | P.O. Box, 8021 Zurich 1 | www.svfab.ch | kontakt@svfab.ch | *Methods report March 2026* | *Converter 3.5* (2026-05-29)



Schweizerischer Verein für ausgewogene Berichterstattung
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Evaluations and membership at SVFAB

At SVFAB.ch you not only receive further detailed evaluations, but can also have them produced for any broadcasts of your choice (we charge for this).

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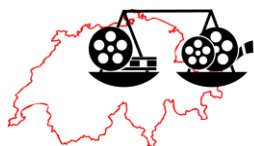
Contact and further information:

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

Optionally the book comes with **playing cards**

Also available as an **audiobook**

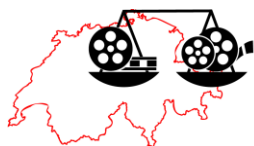


The interview is not a conversation. It is a stage — and someone else has written the script.

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

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

For politicians, activists, entrepreneurs, whistleblowers — for everyone who is exposed and wants to understand how the game works. So that they stop playing along — and start shaping it. In A5. Direct. For preparation, reference, follow-up and when difficulties arise



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 go along with it. Daily. Unconsciously. You too. This book is not a dry textbook. It is a workbook — playful, direct, full of examples from real life. You learn not only how others frame you. You learn how you yourself frame — and how you can use it consciously and fairly.

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

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

Framing with style. Because the frame changes everything.



The SRG collects 1.56 billion francs per year — compulsorily, from every household. Those who feel unfairly treated can lodge a complaint. There is even an authority for this: the UBI, 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 the system bare — factually, precisely, without polemic. Procedures, personnel, powers, costs, statistics, legal recourse. And the constitutional law review that shows: the UBI system meets none of the three fundamental criteria — it is not appropriate, not based on separation of powers, not market-based. The authority that is supposed to protect citizens primarily protects the system it was supposed to control.

Essential reading for all who are considering lodging a complaint — and for all who want to understand why genuine media oversight in Switzerland is still outstanding.