



NHK 詳細分析

2026-05-03_radio_news_2300

Broadcast: 2026-05-03 | Analyzed: 2026-05-13 13:48

Version 2.8-detail | Universal 2.8-detail | Konverter 3.4 (2026-05-20) | Standard: 放送法 第4条

OVERALL SCORE

3.0/10

Slight imbalance

0 = balanced, 10 = strongly biased/manipulative

POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification based on Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) 2024

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

Party	JCP	CDP	DPP	Komeito	LDP	JIP
CHES	1.50	3.50	4.80	5.20	7.00	7.80
Spectrum	<i>Left</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Right</i>	<i>Right</i>

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

TENDENCY (L – R)

6.0 / 10

Slightly right-leaning

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

← Left

Right →

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

This section provides political context and does not contribute to the overall score.



POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

The current Japanese government is a coalition between the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and Komeito. In the House of Representatives election on 27 October 2024, the LDP won 191 seats (a significant reduction) and Komeito won 24 seats, leaving the coalition short of a majority. The main opposition parties are the Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan (CDP, 148 seats), Nippon Ishin no Kai (Ishin, 38 seats), the Democratic Party for the People (DPP, 28 seats), Reiwa Shinsengumi (9 seats), and the Japanese Communist Party (JCP, 8 seats).

Party	Left-Right Score (0–10)	Seats	Government/Opposition	Key Policies
Japanese Communist Party (JCP)	1.5	8	Opposition	Uphold Article 9, immediate nuclear zero, anti-military expansion
Social Democratic Party (SDP)	2.5	1	Opposition	Pacifism, nuclear phase-out, gender equality
Reiwa Shinsengumi	2.5	9	Opposition	Abolish consumption tax, anti-military expansion, anti-establishment
Constitutional Democratic Party (CDP)	3.5	148	Opposition	Oppose revision of Article 9, renewable energy, separate surnames for married couples
Komeito	5.0	24	Coalition Government	Peaceful diplomacy, social security, reduce nuclear dependency
Democratic Party for the People (DPP)	5.5	28	Centrist	Consumption tax 5%, pragmatic energy policy
Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)	7.0	191	Government	Constitutional revision, increase defence spending, nuclear restarts
Nippon Ishin no Kai (Ishin)	7.0	38	Opposition	Deregulation, administrative reform, constitutional revision
Sanseito	9.0	3	Opposition	Ultra-nationalism, anti-globalism

The major fault lines in Japanese politics are the confrontation between those who seek to protect the constitution and those who seek to revise it (particularly Article 9), the debate over increasing defence spending versus maintaining the exclusively defence-oriented policy, nuclear energy policy (promoting restarts versus phasing out nuclear power), and the priority given to correcting economic inequality versus growth strategy. The LDP's significant loss of seats in the 2024 House of Representatives election has destabilised the government's political base, creating a structure in which DPP plays a "casting vote" role. Japan's shift in security policy against the backdrop of the war in Ukraine (possession of counter-attack capabilities, introduction of OSA) has also become an important issue.

NHK is required under Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act to maintain political impartiality, accuracy of reporting, and presentation of diverse viewpoints. Because 12 of the members of NHK's Board of Governors are appointed by the Prime Minister (with the consent of the National Diet), criticism that NHK has been "pro-government" has continued since the Abe administration. In the RSF Press Freedom Index, Japan ranked 70th in 2024 (Norway 1st, Germany 10th), and the press club system creates structural bias in access to information.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY POLITICAL BIAS

Party-by-Party Assessment

Party	Score (-5 to +5)	Broadcast Content vs. Party Platform
LDP	+2	00:01:50–00:02:47 "10 years since former Prime Minister Abe maintained a Free and Open Indo-Pacific" / "strengthen security cooperation including utilising OSA" — Content consistent with the party platform (increase defence spending, OSA, FOIP) is conveyed without criticism, a somewhat favourable depiction
CDP	0	Not mentioned — The party platform (opposition to constitutional revision, prioritising diplomatic solutions) is not covered
Komeito	0	Not mentioned — The party platform (peaceful diplomacy, reducing nuclear dependency) is not covered
Ishin	0	Not mentioned — The party platform is not covered
JCP	0	Not mentioned — The party platform (anti-military expansion, abolition of the security treaty) is not covered
DPP	0	Not mentioned — The party platform is not covered

Party Bias Summary

- Most accurately depicted: LDP, score +2 (though "accurate" is better described as "favourable")
- Most strongly distorted: CDP, score 0 (completely absent)
- Average deviation from 0: 0.33
- Summary: This broadcast conveys LDP policy (OSA, FOIP) without criticism while completely ignoring the positions of the opposition parties (particularly CDP and JCP's criticism of security policy). This is problematic from the perspective of political impartiality under Broadcasting Act Article 4, but taking into account the constraint of the breaking news format, it is more appropriate to assess this as a structural problem of dependence on government announcements rather than as deliberate distortion.



CHAPTER 2 — PROGRAMME INFORMATION AND TOPIC FRAMEWORK

Broadcast Data

- Title: NHK 11 O'Clock News
- Date (estimated from filename): 3 February 2023 (estimated from content: President Zelensky's video address dated the 2nd, Foreign Minister Motegi's visit to Kenya)
- Estimated broadcast duration: Approximately 4 minutes 50 seconds (00:00:00–00:04:50)
- Presenter/Announcer: Sueda (name only mentioned, 00:04:47 "This has been Sueda reporting")
- Interviewees: None (breaking news format, no interviews)

Actors	Position	Party/Affiliation	Political Spectrum
President Zelensky	President of Ukraine	Servant of the People (Ukraine)	Centre to centre-right
Foreign Minister Motegi Toshimitsu	Foreign Minister	Liberal Democratic Party	Centre-right to right (LDP 7.0)
Foreign Minister Mudavadi	Foreign Minister of Kenya	Kenya Broad Alliance	Centre

Main Themes

This broadcast is an approximately 5-minute late-night news programme in breaking news format covering four stories: the situation on the Ukraine-Belarus border, the strengthening of security cooperation between Japan and Kenya (utilising OSA), the third game of the Eio shogi title match, and the winner of the women's domestic golf tour.

Ideological Context

The war in Ukraine has been ongoing since Russia's full-scale invasion in February 2022, and Belarus's military cooperation with Russia has become a concern for the international community. Japan's security policy underwent a major transformation at the end of 2022 with the revision of the "Three Security Documents," making the possession of counter-attack capabilities and support for like-minded countries through ODA and OSA new pillars. Foreign Minister Motegi's visit to Africa is part of a diplomatic strategy to expand influence in the Global South against the backdrop of the 10th anniversary of the "Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)" concept. OSA (Official Security Assistance) is a new framework that began in fiscal year 2023 and differs from conventional ODA in that it enables direct support to militaries and armed forces, which has sparked debate both domestically and internationally.

Perspectives Required for Balanced Broadcasting (Independent Assessment Based on World Knowledge)

- * Objective assessment of Ukraine's military situation and the state of the conflict (including casualties on both sides)
- * Belarus's position, the internal circumstances and constraints of the Lukashenko regime
- * Russia's official position and strategic military intent
- * Legal and constitutional issues with OSA (relationship with the Three Principles on Arms Exports)
- * Perspectives of Kenya and African nations (competition with China, non-aligned stance)
- * Critical views on Japan's security policy shift from domestic opposition (opposition parties, civil society)
- * International criticism and scepticism of the "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" concept
- * Context of shogi and golf news (completeness as sports reporting)
- * Humanitarian aid to Ukraine and the reality of civilian casualties



- * The financial source and budget scale of OSA and its impact on domestic policy

Confirmation of How Each Perspective Was Handled

[A] Partially mentioned

Timestamp: 00:01:07–00:01:19

Quote: "The Russian military attacked various areas with ballistic missiles and more than 260 drones from the night of the 2nd through the 3rd, and there are said to be casualties"

Assessment: Only the announcement of the Ukrainian Air Force was cited; Russia's claims and the broader context of the military situation were not presented.

[B] Omitted

Timestamp: N/A

Quote: None

Assessment: Belarus's position and internal circumstances were not mentioned at all; only President Zelensky's warning remarks were conveyed.

[C] Omitted

Timestamp: N/A

Quote: None

Assessment: Russia's official position was not covered at all.

[D] Omitted

Timestamp: N/A

Quote: None

Assessment: There was no mention whatsoever of the constitutional or legal issues surrounding OSA.

[E] Omitted

Timestamp: N/A

Quote: None

Assessment: The perspectives of Kenya and Africa were presented only indirectly through Foreign Minister Motegi's remarks and were not presented as an independent voice.

[F] Omitted

Timestamp: N/A

Quote: None

Assessment: Critical views on Japan's security policy shift from domestic opposition are completely absent.

[G] Omitted

Timestamp: N/A

Quote: None

Assessment: International scepticism towards the FOIP concept was not covered.

[H] Covered

Timestamp: 00:02:52–00:04:40

Quote: "The third game of the Eio title match was held in Nagoya City" / "Player Suganuma Nana won her first title of the season at 18 under par"

Assessment: The reporting was complete as sports news.

[I] Omitted

Timestamp: N/A

Quote: None



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

Assessment: There is no mention of civilian casualties or the humanitarian situation in Ukraine.

[J] Omitted

Timestamp: N/A

Quote: None

Assessment: The financial source, budget scale, and impact on domestic policy of OSA were not touched upon at all.



CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS

Hard Facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically verifiable

1. Expert Selection

2/10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Definition: Who speaks as an expert?

This broadcast is in breaking news format and no independent experts or commentators appear at all. The only speakers are a government official (Foreign Minister Motegi) and a foreign head of government (President Zelensky).

Speaker 1: Foreign Minister Motegi Toshimitsu

Timestamp: 00:01:50–00:02:47

Remarks: "I would like to further advance relations with Kenya, an important partner that shares principles such as freedom and the rule of law" / "I would like to strengthen security cooperation"

Positioning: Incumbent Foreign Minister, LDP member. A promoter of OSA policy and a stakeholder in the policy.

Missing counterarguments: Security policy experts taking a critical stance, opposition MPs, international law experts.

Deep Source Check:

(a) Funding: Minister Motegi is a member of the Japanese government's cabinet and receives a salary from the national budget. Promoting OSA policy aligns with the policy objectives of the government and LDP.

(b) Mandate: His duties as Foreign Minister are to advance foreign policy, which is structurally incompatible with neutral assessment.

D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct conflict of interest as a promoter of OSA policy

D2 Personal risk: -1 — Risk of policy failure exists, but risk of the remarks themselves is low

D3 Professional competence: +1 — Has specialist knowledge in the field of diplomacy, but lacks neutrality

D4 Consistency of views: +1 — Consistent with the previous positions of LDP and Motegi

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Uses policy language; no data presented

D6 Source level: +2 — Primary source (direct participant)

TOTAL: +1 → Source traffic light: Yellow (-4 to +4)

(c) PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE: Minister Motegi's remarks represent the government's official position and are not presented as neutral expert opinion, but by being broadcast without a critical context, they effectively carry an authoritative endorsement.

Speaker 2: President Zelensky

Timestamp: 00:00:02–00:01:03

Remarks: "We are ready to defend our people and sovereignty" / "There are signs that Russia is trying to involve its ally Belarus in combat again"

Positioning: President of Ukraine. A party to the conflict; the neutrality of the information is structurally limited.

Deep Source Check:

(a) Funding: Government of Ukraine. Receives military and financial support from Western nations.

(b) Mandate: His duties as head of state are to defend his country's interests, which is incompatible with neutral information provision.

D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct conflict of interest as a party to the conflict

D2 Personal risk: +2 — Remarks made in wartime carry personal risk

D3 Professional competence: +1 — Has access to his own country's military information, but potential for bias

President: Schlaepfer, David - **Contact:** kontakt@SVFAB.ch - **Address:** SVFAB, P/O-Box, CH-8021 Zurich 1



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

D4 Consistency of views: +1 — Consistent with previous positions

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — Vague expressions such as "somewhat suspicious movements," details unclear

D6 Source level: +2 — Primary source

TOTAL: +3 → Source traffic light: Yellow (-4 to +4)

Missing Expert Groups:

- Independent security and geopolitical experts (domestic and international)
- International law experts (legal issues with OSA)
- African diplomacy experts (Kenya's position)

Summary (matrix results):

- Foreign Minister Motegi: Yellow (+1) — Policy promoter, conflict of interest present
- President Zelensky: Yellow (+3) — Party to the conflict, conflict of interest present
- Independent experts: Completely absent



2. Source Selection

5/10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Definition: Which sources are cited? Is there diversity and independence?

Source 1: Ukrainian Air Force

Timestamp 00:01:09–00:01:19

Remarks: "According to the Ukrainian Air Force, the Russian military attacked various areas with ballistic missiles and more than 260 drones from the night of the 2nd through the 3rd, and there are said to be casualties"

(a) Funding and operating body: Ukrainian government and military. A party to the conflict.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: Has a motive to attract international support by emphasising the scale of Russian attacks.

(c) Missing counter-sources: Announcements from the Russian Ministry of Defence, reports from independent international monitoring organisations (OSCE, etc.).

Deep Source Check:

D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Party to the conflict

D2 Personal risk: +1 — There is risk in disclosing military information

D3 Professional competence: +1 — Has direct access to the domestic military situation

D4 Consistency of views: +1 — Consistent with previous positions

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Presents figures but without verification

D6 Source level: +2 — Primary source

TOTAL: +3 → Source traffic light: Yellow

Source 2: Foreign Minister Motegi (Japanese Government)

Timestamp 00:01:50–00:02:47

Remarks: All remarks regarding the utilisation of OSA and strengthening of security cooperation

(a) Funding: Japanese government (national budget)

(b) Structural conflict of interest: Direct conflict of interest as a promoter of OSA policy

(c) Missing counter-sources: Opposition MPs, security policy experts taking a critical stance, international law experts

Deep Source Check:

D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Policy promoter

D2 Personal risk: -1 — Risk of policy failure exists, but risk of remarks is low

D3 Professional competence: +1 — Has knowledge in the field of diplomacy

D4 Consistency of views: +1 — Consistent with previous positions of LDP and Motegi

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Policy language, no data

D6 Source level: +2 — Primary source

TOTAL: +1 → Source traffic light: Yellow

Missing counter-sources: Independent security experts, opposition MPs, international law experts, independent voices from the African side

Source Credibility Overview:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	-------	--------

President: Schlaepfer, David - **Contact:** kontakt@SVFAB.ch - **Address:** SVFAB, P/O-Box, CH-8021 Zurich 1



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

Ukrainian Air Force	-2	+1	+1	+1	0	+2	+3	Yellow
Foreign Minister Motegi (Japanese Government)	-2	-1	+1	+1	0	+2	+1	Yellow

Summary: All sources cited in this broadcast are government and military officials (parties to the conflict or policy promoters), and independent experts and voices taking a critical stance are completely absent. This is problematic in light of Broadcasting Act Article 4's obligation to present diverse viewpoints.



3. Airtime Allocation

3/10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Definition: The allocation of speaking time between different positions.

Estimated speaking time:

- Ukraine situation (centred on Zelensky's remarks): Approximately 1 minute 22 seconds (00:00:02–00:01:22), approximately 28% of the total
- Japan-Kenya diplomacy (centred on Foreign Minister Motegi's remarks): Approximately 1 minute 25 seconds (00:01:22–00:02:52), approximately 29% of the total
- Shogi news: Approximately 55 seconds (00:02:52–00:03:47), approximately 19% of the total
- Golf news: Approximately 53 seconds (00:03:47–00:04:47), approximately 18% of the total
- Announcer (transitions and read-aloud): Approximately 100% throughout (one-directional format)

Summary: This broadcast conveyed only the remarks of a government official (Foreign Minister Motegi) and the President of Ukraine, with no time allocated whatsoever to critical positions or opposition voices. However, given the constraint of the breaking news format, the asymmetry in airtime allocation could also be interpreted as being within the range of formal constraints.



4. SELECTIVE OMISSION

6/10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Definition: What is not shown despite being relevant? (See STEP 0)

Omission 1:

Context Constitutional and legal issues with OSA

Relevant timestamp: 00:02:10–00:02:24

Impact The fact that the provision of defence equipment presupposes a revision of the Three Principles on Arms Exports, and that domestic debate is ongoing, is not shown at all, giving the impression that the policy is proceeding without problems.

Omission 2:

Context Official positions of Russia and Belarus

Relevant timestamp: 00:00:02–00:01:19

Impact Only Ukraine's claims are presented as "fact," and viewers receive only a one-sided interpretation of the conflict.

Omission 3:

Context The specific situation of civilian casualties caused by attacks on Ukraine

Relevant timestamp: 00:01:07–00:01:19

Impact With only the single phrase "there are said to be casualties," the reality of the humanitarian impact is conveyed not at all.

Summary: In this broadcast, critical perspectives on government policy, multi-faceted interpretations of the conflict, and details of humanitarian impact are systematically omitted, and in particular the omissions in OSA reporting are problematic in light of Broadcasting Act Article 4's obligation to present diverse viewpoints.

Missing Voices

- Security policy experts (critical stance): Could have provided specialist views on OSA's constitutional issues and consistency with the Three Principles on Arms Exports
- Opposition MPs (CDP, JCP, etc.): Could have represented domestic political criticism of the expansion of defence equipment provision
- Kenyan civil society and NGO representatives: Could have conveyed how Japan's security assistance is received from the African perspective
- Ukrainian civilians and humanitarian aid workers: Could have concretely conveyed the humanitarian impact of missile and drone attacks
- Experts on the Russian and Belarusian situation: Could have provided neutral geopolitical analysis
- International law experts: Could have explained OSA's position and issues under international law
- African diplomacy experts: Could have analysed Kenya's strategic position in the context of competition with China

President: Schlaepfer, David - **Contact:** kontakt@SVFAB.ch - **Address:** SVFAB, P/O-Box, CH-8021 Zurich 1



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

- Japanese fiscal and budget experts: Could have explained the scale of the OSA budget and its impact on domestic policy



5. Manipulation of Numbers

2/10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

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

Definition: Selective or misleading use of statistics.

Finding 1:

Timestamp

00:01:12–00:01:19

Number: "attacked various areas with ballistic missiles and more than 260 drones, and there are said to be casualties"

Missing context

The figure of "more than 260" comes solely from the Ukrainian Air Force, with no independent verification. Furthermore, specific casualty figures, the breakdown between civilians and military personnel, and details of affected areas are not presented.

Impact

The presentation of figures from a single source without verification may cause the credibility of those figures to be overestimated.

Summary: The manipulation of numbers is mild, but the use of figures from a single source (Ukrainian Air Force) without verification is problematic from the perspective of accuracy of reporting.



6. Guilt by Association									1/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Definition: Discrediting by association with negative groups or ideas.

Association 1:	
Timestamp	00:00:52–00:01:03
Quote	<i>"He stated that there are signs that Russia is trying to involve its ally Belarus in combat again"</i>
	Technique: By positioning Belarus as Russia's "ally," an implied relationship of association with Russia's acts of aggression is suggested.
Impact	The complex political reality of whether Belarus is acting as an independent actor or under Russian influence is oversimplified.

Summary (category classification and matrix basis):

No labelling such as "conspiracy theorist" exists in this broadcast. The associative reference to Belarus is mild and takes the form of a quote from President Zelensky, making it difficult to characterise as a direct manipulation technique. The score has been set low.



7. Timing

3/10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Definition: Strategic placement of information (at the beginning, middle, or end).

Finding 1:

Position: 00:00:02 (opening)

Content: "Ukrainian President Zelensky said in a video address on the 2nd that somewhat suspicious movements had been observed on the Belarusian side of the border, expressed concern about Belarus's involvement in Russia's attacks, and issued a warning"

Timing effect: Placing the Ukraine situation at the opening captures viewers' attention first and establishes the context for subsequent reporting on Japan's expansion of security policy (OSA). The sense of urgency around the Ukraine crisis indirectly reinforces the legitimacy of Japan's provision of defence equipment in a structural manner.

Finding 2:

Position: 00:02:52–00:04:47 (closing)

Content: Shogi and golf news

Timing effect: By placing sports news after political and diplomatic news, viewers are given a sense of "everyday reassurance," creating a structure that does not encourage critical examination of the security-related reporting in the first half.

Summary: The structure in which the opening placement of the Ukraine crisis forms a context for justifying OSA reporting, and the sports news at the close softens critical thinking, contributes to the formation of a particular impression regardless of whether this is intentional.



8. Selective Outrage									1/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Outrage = bias. Selective outrage amplifies the finding. Score = outrage level (0–5) + selectivity (0–5)

Definition: Outrage directed at a particular position that is not seen in similar cases involving other positions.

Methodological principle (v2.2): Record the triggering event before each assessment. A reaction can only be assessed as selective if a similar trigger in the case of another position did not produce a similar reaction.

Finding 1:

Timestamp 00:00:43–00:00:46

Triggering event: Citation of President Zelensky's warning remarks

Reaction: The strong words "Anyone who could be made to participate in any attack on Ukraine must understand this" are quoted as-is.

Comparison

Similar strong remarks from the Russian or Belarusian side are not cited (they are not covered at all).

Asymmetry: Partially confirmable — However, since remarks from Russia or Belarus are not covered at all, "similar triggers" themselves do not exist, making strict proof of asymmetry based on methodological principles difficult.

Summary: Clear evidence of selective outrage is limited, but the structure in which Ukraine's strong words are quoted as-is while remarks from Russia and Belarus are not covered at all creates an asymmetry in emotional impression.



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

9. COMPLETENESS							7/10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Share of covered perspectives

Inverted: original value measures coverage (higher = better). Shown as deviation (higher = larger gaps).



Soft Facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. Framing

4/10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Definition: How is the theme fundamentally framed?

Finding 1:

Timestamp

00:00:02–00:00:16

Quote

"Ukrainian President Zelensky said in a video address on the 2nd that somewhat suspicious movements had been observed on the Belarusian side of the border, expressed concern about Belarus's involvement in Russia's attacks, and issued a warning"

Manipulation technique: President Zelensky's remarks are framed as an active and legitimate act of "issuing a warning," positioning Belarus and Russia as potential threats.

Problem: Because no perspective from Russia or Belarus is presented at all, the structure is one in which viewers receive only Ukraine's interpretation as "fact."

Finding 2:

Timestamp

00:01:50–00:02:06

Quote

"Bearing in mind that it has been 10 years since former Prime Minister Abe maintained a Free and Open Indo-Pacific, he stated that he would like to further advance relations with Kenya, an important partner that shares principles such as freedom and the rule of law"

Manipulation technique: The expansion of OSA is framed using value-laden positive words such as "freedom," "rule of law," and "important partner," making the military assistance aspect appear neutral as "security cooperation."

Problem: The substance of OSA as military assistance including the provision of defence equipment is concealed behind diplomatic language.

Finding 3:

Timestamp

00:02:10–00:02:24

Quote

"He conveyed that Japan would like to strengthen security cooperation, including utilising OSA (Official Security Assistance), which provides defence equipment and other items to the militaries of like-minded countries, and they agreed to cooperate towards the smooth implementation of OSA"

Manipulation technique: Through the framing of consensus with "they agreed," the introduction of OSA is presented as an established fact and a success.

Problem: Domestic debate and critical views are not presented at all, and only a one-sided positive evaluation of the policy is conveyed.



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

Summary: The situation in Ukraine is framed solely from Ukraine's perspective, and Japan's expansion of security policy is justified through the value-laden framework of "freedom and the rule of law," with critical perspectives structurally excluded.



11. Word Choice and Terminology

3/10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Definition: What language is used? What connotations are established?

Finding 1:

Timestamp 00:00:43–00:00:46

Quote *"Anyone who could be made to participate in any attack on Ukraine must understand this"*

Manipulation technique: By directly quoting President Zelensky's warning remarks, a linguistic framework is formed that positions Belarus and Russia as "aggressors."

Problem: Compared to neutral alternative expressions (e.g., "President Zelensky called for vigilance"), this creates a more confrontational and emotionally charged impression.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 00:02:10–00:02:12

Quote *"Japan provides defence equipment and other items to the militaries of like-minded countries"*

Manipulation technique: The term "like-minded countries" is a word indicating value-based solidarity, positively positioning the recipients of military assistance as "allies."

Problem: "Like-minded countries" is a government policy term; in a critical context, neutral expressions such as "military allies" or "recipient countries" would be more appropriate.

Finding 3:

Timestamp 00:02:38–00:02:47

Quote *"He stated that amid the international community facing various challenges, ties between Japan and Africa are more important than ever before, and called for working together to maintain and strengthen the international order"*

Manipulation technique: Through emotional and normative language such as "ties" and "maintaining and strengthening the international order," Japan's foreign policy is presented as a universal good.

Problem: The definition of "international order" is not shown from whose perspective it is derived, giving the impression that Japan and the West's vision of order is universal.

Summary: Government policy terminology ("like-minded countries," "Free and Open Indo-Pacific," "ties") is used as-is and broadcast without critical examination, blurring the distinction between government public relations and journalism.



12. Presenter Behaviour									1/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Definition: Asymmetry in questions, interruptions, and expressions of sympathy.

Methodological principle (v2.2): Record the triggering event before each assessment. An intervention can only be assessed as asymmetrical if a similar trigger in the case of another guest did not produce a similar intervention.

Finding 1:	
Timestamp	00:04:47
Triggering event: End of broadcast	
Quote (presenter)	"This has been the 11 O'Clock News, with Sueda reporting"
Comparison	This broadcast is a one-directional read-aloud format by an announcer; no interviews or dialogue exist.

Asymmetry: Cannot be confirmed — The presenter/announcer only reads out information, and the opportunity for intervention, questions, or expressions of sympathy does not structurally exist.

Summary: This broadcast is in breaking news format and no dialogue between presenter and guests exists; therefore asymmetry in presenter behaviour cannot be structurally assessed. The score has been set low to reflect the formal constraint.



13. Question Asymmetry

0/10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Definition: Differences in the hardness or softness of questions put to different individuals.

Asymmetry 1:

This broadcast is in a one-directional read-aloud format, and no interviews or question-and-answer exchanges exist at all. Therefore no subject for evaluating question asymmetry structurally exists.

Summary: Due to the breaking news format, question asymmetry cannot be assessed. A score of 0 does not signify an absence of problems but reflects the absence of a subject for evaluation.



14. False Balance									1/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Definition: Creating an artificial balance despite actual imbalance.

Finding 1:	
Timestamp	00:02:38–00:02:47
Structure: "called for working together to maintain and strengthen the international order"	
Analysis	The concept of "international order" is presented as a universal value, but it actually reflects Japan and the West's vision of order, and there are different interpretations from the perspectives of the Global South, China, and Russia. Since this point is not shown at all, a false universality is formed.

Summary: In this broadcast, the classic "false balance" (formal balance through presentation of both sides) is not seen, but by presenting concepts such as "international order" as universal values, a particular worldview is treated as self-evident.



15. Agenda Setting

5/10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Definition: What is treated as normal and self-evident? What does not appear on the agenda?

Finding 1:

Established agenda element: The provision of defence equipment via OSA is treated as a self-evident good under "strengthening security cooperation."

Timestamp

00:02:10–00:02:24

Basis: "He conveyed that Japan would like to strengthen security cooperation, including utilising OSA, and they agreed to cooperate towards the smooth implementation of OSA"

Alternative agenda: Constitutional issues with OSA, consistency with the Three Principles on Arms Exports, ongoing domestic political debate, ethical issues of military assistance to African nations.

Finding 2:

Established agenda element: The framework that Russia is the "aggressor" and Ukraine is the "victim" in the war in Ukraine is taken as a self-evident premise.

Timestamp

00:00:02–00:01:22

Basis: Perspectives from Russia and Belarus are not covered at all, and only Ukraine's remarks are presented as "fact."

Alternative agenda: The historical background to the conflict, the issue of NATO's eastward expansion, the possibility of ceasefire negotiations.

Finding 3:

Established agenda element: The "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" concept is treated as self-evidently legitimate foreign policy with 10 years of proven results.

Timestamp

00:01:50–00:01:57

Basis: "Bearing in mind that it has been 10 years since former Prime Minister Abe maintained a Free and Open Indo-Pacific"

Alternative agenda: International criticism of the FOIP concept, how China and ASEAN nations receive it, evaluation of the concept's effectiveness.

Summary: This broadcast sets Japan's expansion of security policy and the Western position on Russia as self-evident premises, with critical perspectives on these and alternative agendas structurally excluded.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL EVALUATION

OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual Scores — All 15 Criteria

No.	Criterion	Score	Rating
1	Expert Selection	2/10	Unremarkable
2	Source Selection	5/10	Significant imbalance
3	Airtime Allocation	3/10	Slight imbalance
4	SELECTIVE OMISSION	6/10	Significant imbalance
5	Manipulation of Numbers	2/10	Unremarkable
6	Guilt by Association	1/10	Unremarkable
7	Timing	3/10	Slight imbalance
8	Selective Outrage	1/10	Unremarkable
9	COMPLETENESS	7/10	Pronounced imbalance
10	Framing	4/10	Slight imbalance
11	Word Choice and Terminology	3/10	Slight imbalance
12	Presenter Behaviour	1/10	Unremarkable
13	Question Asymmetry	0/10	Unremarkable
14	False Balance	1/10	Unremarkable
15	Agenda Setting	5/10	Significant imbalance

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

3.4/10

Slight imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

2.6/10

Slight imbalance

OVERALL SCORE

3.0/10

Slight imbalance

Average of Hardfacts and Softfacts



KEY — Score Definitions

Individual Scores per Criterion (0–10)

0	No finding	No relevant anomaly detected.
1–2	Weak finding	Minor anomaly without substantial impact on balance.
3–4	Slight to moderate finding	Recognizable tendency; low to moderate impact relevance.
5	Moderate finding with impact	Relevant imbalance affecting the audience's opinion-forming potential.
6	Significant finding (threshold)	Scores of 6 and above are classified as 'significant findings.'
7	Significant finding	Clear, well-documented imbalance with distinct impact relevance.
8–9	Severe finding	Pronounced imbalance; multiple documented individual findings in this criterion.
10	Maximum severity	Systematic, pervasive imbalance in this criterion.

Aggregated Deviation Index — Interpretation Ranges

0.0 – 2.5	Unremarkable	No significant patterns detected; broadcast meets the impartiality standard.
2.6 – 4.0	Slight imbalance	Isolated anomalies; statistically visible but within tolerance range.
4.1 – 6.0	Significant imbalance	Multiple significant findings; relevant impairment of perspective diversity.
6.1 – 8.0	Serious deviation from the impartiality standard. High degree of deviation	Pronounced, cross-broadcast patterns; high impact relevance.
8.1 – 10	Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high bias degree	Maximum severity across nearly all criteria; systematically one-sided reporting.

Party-Political Bias (-5 to +5)

-5 to -3	Strongly disadvantaged	Party is significantly underrepresented in framing, airtime, or presentation.
-2 to -1	Slightly disadvantaged	Recognizable but minor disadvantage.
0	Neutral	No detectable favoritism or disadvantage.
+1 to +2	Slightly favored	Recognizable but minor favoritism.
+3 to +5	Strongly favored	Party is significantly overrepresented in framing, airtime, or presentation.



CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL ASSESSMENT (Broadcasting Act Article 4)

Assessment Based on Broadcasting Act Article 4

Broadcasting Act Article 4 requires political impartiality, accuracy of reporting, and presentation of diverse viewpoints.

Violation 1:

Standard: Broadcasting Act Article 4, Paragraph 2 (Political impartiality)

Facts: In reporting on OSA (Official Security Assistance), only the position of the government and Foreign Minister Motegi is conveyed, with the critical positions of the opposition parties (CDP, JCP, etc.) not covered at all.

Basis: Timestamp 00:01:22–00:02:52 — Quote: "they agreed to cooperate towards the smooth implementation of OSA"

Assessment: OSA is a policy that remains the subject of ongoing domestic political debate, and conveying only the ruling party's position is problematic from the perspective of political impartiality. However, taking into account the constraint of the breaking news format, it is difficult to make a judgement based on a single broadcast, and it is necessary to assess this within the pattern of continuous reporting.

Violation 2:

Standard: Broadcasting Act Article 4, Paragraph 3 (Accuracy of reporting)

Facts: The Ukrainian Air Force's announcement ("more than 260 drones," "there are said to be casualties") is cited without independent verification.

Basis: Timestamp 00:01:09–00:01:19 — Quote: "According to the Ukrainian Air Force"

Assessment: Using the announcement of a party to the conflict as the sole source is problematic from the perspective of accuracy and fairness of reporting. While attributing the source with "According to the Ukrainian Air Force" is present, the lack of independent verification or counter-sources may undermine accuracy of reporting.

Violation 3:

Standard: Broadcasting Act Article 4, Paragraph 4 (Presentation of diverse viewpoints)

Facts: In reporting on the situation in Ukraine, the positions of Russia and Belarus are not covered at all, and in OSA reporting, critical perspectives are completely absent.

Basis: Timestamp 00:00:02–00:02:52 (entire political news section)

Assessment: From the perspective of presenting diverse viewpoints, this broadcast remains one-sided in its provision of information and may not meet the requirements of this Article.

Broadcasting Act Article 4 Overall Assessment

This broadcast, within the formal constraints of an approximately 5-minute late-night breaking news programme, has multiple problems from the perspective of political impartiality and presentation of diverse viewpoints as required by Broadcasting Act Article 4. In particular, the conveyance solely of the government's position in OSA reporting and the complete absence of opposition criticism are problematic in light of Paragraph 2 (Political impartiality). However, it is difficult to conclusively determine a violation of the Broadcasting Act based on a single breaking news broadcast alone, and it is necessary to assess this within the overall pattern of NHK's reporting. This analysis records the problems with an individual broadcast, and legal judgement should be made after verifying the pattern of continuous reporting. Against the institutional backdrop of NHK's Board of Governors being government-appointed, the tendency observed in this broadcast is positioned as one aspect of an organisational and structural problem, indicating a tension with the purpose of the Broadcasting Act (public broadcasting independent from the government).

Deep Source Check (Covering All Specialist Organisations, NGOs, and Advisory Bodies Cited)

No specialist organisations, NGOs, or advisory bodies were cited in this broadcast. The sources cited are as follows:



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

Ukrainian Air Force (military organisation):

- 1. Funding:** Ukrainian government and Ministry of Defence. Receives military support from Western nations.
- 2. Mandate:** The mandate of a military organisation is to defend its country's military interests, which is structurally incompatible with neutral information provision.
- 3. Conflict of interest:** Has a motive to attract international support by emphasising the scale of Russian attacks.
- 4. Credibility Matrix (6 dimensions):** D1 Conflict of interest: -2, D2 Personal risk: +1, D3 Professional competence: +1, D4 Consistency of views: +1, D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0, D6 Source level: +2 → Total: +3 → Source traffic light: Yellow
- 5. Counter-sources:** Announcements from the Russian Ministry of Defence and reports from independent international monitoring organisations such as the OSCE are absent.

Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Foreign Minister Motegi):

- 1. Funding:** Japanese government (national budget).
- 2. Mandate:** His duties are to advance foreign policy, which is structurally incompatible with neutral assessment.
- 3. Conflict of interest:** Has a direct conflict of interest as a promoter of OSA policy.
- 4. Credibility Matrix (6 dimensions):** D1 Conflict of interest: -2, D2 Personal risk: -1, D3 Professional competence: +1, D4 Consistency of views: +1, D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0, D6 Source level: +2 → Total: +1 → Source traffic light: Yellow
- 5. Counter-sources:** Opposition MPs, security policy experts taking a critical stance, international law experts, and independent voices from the African side are absent.

Important note: The expressions "important partner" and "shares principles such as freedom and the rule of law" are social and political evaluations, not descriptions of objective fact. Broadcasting these expressions without verification means that NHK is endorsing the government's value-laden framework, which is problematic from the perspective of the independence of public broadcasting.

Legal and Methodological Notes

No factual determination	The results presented do not constitute factual determinations about individual persons, editorial teams, or broadcasts. They are the product of a standardized operationalization, not a finding of individual responsibility.
No legal judgment	The aggregated deviation index does not replace a legal assessment under 放送法 第4条. The determination of whether a specific broadcast violates legal requirements is exclusively the responsibility of the competent authorities (in particular 総務省).
No proof of causation	Statistical correlations are not to be interpreted as proof of causal relationships or editorial intent. Deviation values may be influenced by topic selection, news environment, political controversy, or format logic.
No judgment of intent	The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means a significant imbalance was detected — not that the editorial team intended it. The methodology makes no claims about motives or strategic objectives.
Heuristic comparison tool	The index serves comparative pattern recognition across thousands of broadcasts, not precise metric measurement of individual segments. Threshold values serve heuristic orientation, not sharp legal qualification.



APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL BROADCASTING LAW

Legal Basis Japan — NHK

Legislation

- Broadcasting Act (放送法, Act No. 132 of 1950, last amended 2024)
- NHK Reception Agreement (NHK受信規約)
- Radio Act (電波法)

Broadcasting Act Article 4 (Editing Standards)

Original text (Japanese):

放送事業者は、国内放送及び内外放送の放送番組の編集に当たっては、次の各号の定めるところによらなければならない。

- 一 公安及び善良な風俗を害しないこと。
- 二 政治的に公平であること。
- 三 報道は事実をまげないですること。
- 四 意見が対立している問題については、できるだけ多くの角度から論点を明らかにすること。

Official English translation:

(1) A broadcaster must comply with the following when editing domestic broadcast programs:

- (i) It must not negatively influence public safety or good morals.
- (ii) It must be politically fair.
- (iii) Reporting must not distort the facts.
- (iv) It must clarify the points at issue from as many angles as possible where there are conflicting opinions concerning an issue.

Ref: e-Gov (laws.e-gov.go.jp/law/325AC0000000132), Japanese Law Translation DB

Four Pillars of Bias Analysis

No.	Provision	SVFAB Analysis Reference
1	Must not harm public safety or good morals	Editorial baseline
2	Must be politically fair	Core bias metric — analogous to Swiss RTVG Art. 4
3	Reporting must not distort the facts	Factual dimension
4	Controversial issues: as many angles as possible	Multi-perspective / balance

Comparison Switzerland — Japan

Aspect	Switzerland (SRG)	Japan (NHK)
Law	RTVG Art. 4	Broadcasting Act Art. 4
Independent regulator	UBI (binding)	BPO (non-binding)



State regulator	BAKOM/UVEK	MIC (Ministry of Internal Affairs)
Enforcement	UBI can uphold complaints; BAKOM can sanction	BPO recommends; MIC can issue administrative guidance
Funding	Serafe fee	NHK reception fee (~1,100 JPY/month)
Self-regulation	Moderate (UBI independent)	Weak (BPO co-funded by NHK)

Regulatory Authorities

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (総務省)

- Government ministry with jurisdiction over broadcasting
- Issues broadcast licences
- Can issue administrative guidance (行政指導)
- Approves NHK budget, business plan, and reception fees
- Theoretically has authority to revoke licences
- Recent action: September 2024, administrative guidance after Senkaku incident on NHK Radio International

BPO (Broadcasting Ethics and Program Improvement Organization)

- Founded 2003, non-governmental, self-regulatory
- Jointly operated by NHK and JBA (Japan Commercial Broadcasters Association)
- Three committees: Ethics Verification, Human Rights, Youth Protection
- Decisions are NOT legally binding — rely on voluntary compliance
- NHK co-funds BPO — structural independence compromised

Key BPO Decisions Regarding NHK

Year	Case	Ruling
2015	Close-up Gendai — staging allegations	Serious breach of broadcasting ethics
2022	BS Olympic Documentary (Naomi Kawase)	Serious breach — false subtitles
2023	News Watch 9 — COVID-19 reporting	Breach — vaccine families misrepresented

International Reference

- RSF Press Freedom Index: Japan 2024 Rank 70 (far behind CH: 9, NO: 1)
- Freedom House: Japan classified as "free", but media freedom under pressure (kisha clubs, government proximity)

Structural Background

NHK is the world's largest public broadcaster by budget (~720 billion JPY / ~4.5 billion EUR). Formal independence is structurally limited through the Board of Governors (12 members appointed by the Prime Minister with parliamentary consent). The kisha club system restricts access to government information to accredited media and fosters proximity between journalists and government.



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC REFERENCES

References

- Bennett, W. L. (1990). Toward a theory of press-state relations in the United States. *Journal of Communication*, 40(2), 103–125.
- Berelson, B. (1952). *Content analysis in communication research*. Free Press.
- Entman, R. M. (1993). Framing: Toward clarification of a fractured paradigm. *Journal of Communication*, 43(4), 51–58.
- fög – Forschungszentrum Öffentlichkeit und Gesellschaft (2024). *Jahrbuch Qualität der Medien 2024*. Schwabe.
- Gilardi, F., Alizadeh, M. & Kubli, M. (2023). ChatGPT outperforms crowd workers for text-annotation tasks. *PNAS*, 120(30).
- Iyengar, S. & Kinder, D. R. (1987). *News that matters: Television and American opinion*. University of Chicago Press.
- Jolly, S. et al. (2022). Chapel Hill Expert Survey trend file, 1999–2019. *Electoral Studies*, 75, 102420.
- Krippendorff, K. (2004). *Content analysis: An introduction to its methodology* (2nd ed.). Sage.
- McCombs, M. E. & Shaw, D. L. (1972). The agenda-setting function of mass media. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 36(2), 176–187.
- Shoemaker, P. J. & Vos, T. P. (2009). *Gatekeeping theory*. Routledge.
- SVFAB (2026). *Methodenbericht v4.1: Zählbare Kriterien und Multi-Modell-Kreuzvalidierung*.
- Törnberg, P. (2023). ChatGPT-4 outperforms experts and crowd workers in annotating political Twitter messages. arXiv:2304.06588.

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](#)

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



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

Reports and Membership at SVFAB

At SVFAB.ch you will find detailed reports and can also commission custom analyses for any broadcast (billed separately). To ensure the quality of our work, we depend on membership fees and donations.

Contact and further information:

www.SVFAB.ch | Kontakt@SVFAB.ch

Bank details: PostFinance – POFICHBE

IBAN: CH32 0900 0000 1675 6251 1

Beneficiary: SVFAB, Postfach, CH-8021 Zürich 1



The following books are available from SVFAB

Orders via www.svfab.ch or kontakt@svfab.ch



Unbalanced Reporting is the response to the halving initiative in Switzerland: Manipulation techniques are explained in detail, starting with the selection of staff and sources. Then 15 principles are explained: omission, framing, temporal framing, guilt by association, emotionalisation, context removal and many more, illustrated with numerous examples. Additionally, it becomes apparent where we ourselves apply these techniques – fostering not only awareness 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 don't know this deliver material. Good quotes that get cut wrong. Correct statements that end up in the wrong context. Honest answers framed as confessions.

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

For politicians, activists, entrepreneurs, whistleblowers – for everyone who is in the public eye and wants to understand how the game works. So they stop playing along – and start shaping it.

In A5 format. Direct. For preparation, reference, follow-up and when difficulties arise



You think you see the world. In reality you see the frame someone has placed around it. Framing is the oldest and most elegant manipulation technique in the world. It doesn't 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 play along. Every day. Unconsciously. You too. This book is not a dry textbook. It is a workbook – playful, direct, full of real-life examples. You don't just learn how others frame you. You learn how you yourself frame – and how you can use it consciously and fairly.

Because whoever understands framing sees the world more clearly. Hears news differently. Conducts conversations more confidently. And no longer so easily accepts a frame chosen by someone else.



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

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

Framing with style. Because the frame changes everything.