



NHK 詳細分析

2026-05-04_radio_news_2200

Broadcast: 2026-05-04 | Analyzed: 2026-05-13 15:21

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

OVERALL SCORE

4.6/10

Significant 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)

6.2 / 10

Right-favoring

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

Current Government: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) + Komeito coalition government. In the House of Representatives election on 27 October 2024, the LDP won 191 seats (a significant reduction) and Komeito won 24 seats. Due to falling short of a majority, the government continues as a minority administration. Prime Minister: Shigeru Ishiba (took office October 2024).

Major Opposition Parties: Constitutional Democratic Party (CDP) with 148 seats (a significant increase) is the largest opposition party. Nippon Ishin no Kai 38 seats, Democratic Party for the People (DPP) 28 seats, Japanese Communist Party (JCP) 8 seats, Reiwa Shinsengumi 9 seats.

Party	Left-Right Score (0–10)	Seats (House of Representatives)	Government/Opposition	Core Position
Japanese Communist Party (JCP)	1.5	8	Opposition	Uphold Article 9, immediate nuclear power phase-out, abolish Japan-US Security Treaty
Social Democratic Party (SDP)	2.5	1	Opposition	Pacifism, defend the constitution, phase out nuclear power
Reiwa Shinsengumi	2.5	9	Opposition	Abolish consumption tax, anti-rearmament, MMT economics
Constitutional Democratic Party (CDP)	3.5	148	Opposition	Against revision of Article 9, renewable energy, separate surnames for married couples
Komeito	5.0	24	Government	Pacifism, social welfare, coalition with LDP
Democratic Party for the People (DPP)	5.5	28	Middle	Consumption tax 5%, pragmatic use of nuclear power, moderate defence
Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)	7.0	191	Government	Constitutional revision, defence spending 2%, nuclear power plant restarts
Nippon Ishin no Kai (Ishin)	7.0	38	Opposition	Deregulation, administrative reform, pro-nuclear
NHK Party	7.5	1	Opposition	Anti-NHK licence fee, right-wing populism
Sanseito	9.0	3	Opposition	Ultra-nationalism, right-wing populism

Pew Threshold: Below 4.5 = left-wing, 4.5–5.5 = centrist, above 5.5 = right-wing

Japan's political lines of conflict centre mainly on four points. First, the direction of security policy regarding the increase in defence spending, possession of counterstrike capabilities, and lifting the ban on arms exports. Second, energy policy regarding the restart of nuclear power plants and the transition to renewable energy. Third, the question of whether to revise Article 9 of the constitution. Fourth, the conflict in economic policy over the priority of correcting



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economic inequality versus growth strategies. Following the LDP's failure to secure a majority in the 2024 House of Representatives election, the government's power of cohesion on these issues has declined.

NHK is a public broadcasting institution under the Broadcasting Act, and Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act mandates political fairness, accuracy in reporting, and the presentation of issues from multiple perspectives. Because the 12 members of the Board of Governors are appointed by the Prime Minister (with the consent of the National Diet), criticism of NHK being "pro-government" has been raised continuously from academic and civil society circles, particularly since the Abe administration (2012–2020). Japan ranked only 70th in the RSF Press Freedom Index (2024), and the kisha club system has created structural disparities in access to information.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Party-by-Party Scores

Party	Score (-5 to +5)	Depiction in Broadcast vs. Position per Party Platform
LDP	+2	00:10–01:53 "lifting of ban on defence equipment exports / strengthening of defence cooperation" — Party platform: defence spending 2%, counterstrike capability, promoting arms exports — Depicted accurately and favourably. However, no criticism.
CDP	0	Not mentioned — Party platform: against revision of Article 9, cautious on defence equipment exports — Completely omitted (score 0 means "not mentioned")
Komeito	0	Not mentioned — Party platform: pacifism, restrained role within LDP coalition — Completely omitted
Ishin	0	Not mentioned — Party platform: strengthening defence, deregulation — Completely omitted
JCP	0	Not mentioned — Party platform: uphold Article 9, oppose arms exports — Completely omitted
DPP	0	Not mentioned — Party platform: moderate defence, pragmatism — Completely omitted

Score Legend:

+5 = Party platform accurately and completely depicted / 0 = Party/theme does not appear in broadcast / -5 = Party platform actively distorted or inaccurately depicted

Party Bias Summary

- Most accurately depicted: LDP (score +2) — The party's policy of lifting the ban on defence equipment exports was accurately and without criticism reported
- Strongest distortion effect: CDP, JCP (score 0) — Opposition parties holding a clear opposing position on defence equipment exports are completely omitted, producing a substantive distortion effect
- Average deviation (from 0): 0.3 (only LDP at +2; all others at 0)
- Conclusion: While the LDP's policy is reported without criticism, opposition parties opposing the same policy (CDP, JCP, Reiwa, etc.) are completely omitted, and a structural asymmetry exists in the depiction of parties. This is not active distortion but substantive bias through selective omission.



CHAPTER 2 — PROGRAMME INFORMATION AND TOPIC FRAMEWORK

Broadcast Data

- Title: NHK News (NHK News at 10 o'clock)
- Date (estimated from filename): 4 May 2025 (derived from broadcast content stating "Victory Day is on the 9th of this month" and "the night of the 3rd through the morning of the 4th")
- Estimated Duration: Approximately 4 minutes 46 seconds (00:00:00–00:04:46)
- Anchor/Reporter: "Minamiyama" (00:04:42 "The news at this hour was brought to you by Minamiyama")
- Persons Appearing:

Actors	Position	Party/Affiliation	Political Spectrum
Minister of Defence Koizumi	Minister of Defence	LDP	Right-wing (7.0)
Defence Minister Sjafrie	Indonesian Minister of Defence	Indonesian Government	Centrist (foreign government)
Male resident near Moscow	Ordinary citizen	Independent	N/A
Father in Hanamaki City	Ordinary citizen	Independent	N/A

Main Themes

This broadcast is a news bulletin of approximately five minutes consisting of three items: the strengthening of defence cooperation with Indonesia following Japan's lifting of the ban on defence equipment exports; a drone attack by Ukraine on Moscow; and the traditional event "Naki-zumo" (crying sumo) in Hanamaki City, Iwate Prefecture.

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

- * The critical stance of opposition parties (CDP, JCP, Reiwa, etc.) regarding the lifting of the ban on defence equipment exports
- * Views of constitutional scholars regarding compatibility with Article 9 and the principle of exclusively defensive defence
- * Reactions of civil society and human rights organisations in Indonesia (the perspective of the arms-importing country)
- * Economic analysis of the profit structures of the defence industry and arms companies
- * ASEAN nations' views on security and concerns about the expansion of Japan's military presence
- * Explanation of Ukraine's attack intentions and strategic background
- * Independent analysis of Russian citizens' perception of the war and domestic public opinion
- * Expert views on the risks that Japan's arms exports pose to regional conflicts
- * The impact of increased defence spending and equipment exports on Japan's public finances and social security
- * Compatibility with international humanitarian law and international standards for arms export controls

Confirmation of Handling of Each Perspective

[A] Not addressed

Timestamp: N/A — Quotation: None — Assessment: The critical stance of the opposition parties was not mentioned at all; government policy was reported in a one-sidedly affirmative context.

[B] Not addressed



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Timestamp: N/A — Quotation: None — Assessment: Examination from a constitutional law perspective is completely absent.

[C] Not addressed

Timestamp: N/A — Quotation: None — Assessment: The civil society and human rights perspective of the arms-importing country (Indonesia) is entirely absent.

[D] Not addressed

Timestamp: N/A — Quotation: None — Assessment: No reference to the profit structures of the defence industry.

[E] Not addressed

Timestamp: N/A — Quotation: None — Assessment: The diverse security views of ASEAN nations are not reflected.

[F] Partially addressed

Timestamp: 02:00 — Quotation: "there was an attack by Ukrainian drones" — Assessment: The fact of the attack was reported, but the strategic intentions and background explanation from Ukraine's side are absent.

[G] Partially addressed

Timestamp: 02:49 — Quotation: "I don't feel any attacks from Ukraine, but I do have anxiety that things might escalate further with Europe and elsewhere" — Assessment: Only the statement of a single citizen; independent public opinion analysis is absent.

[H] Not addressed

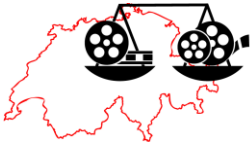
Timestamp: N/A — Quotation: None — Assessment: Expert views on the risk of regional conflict from arms exports are completely absent.

[I] Not addressed

Timestamp: N/A — Quotation: None — Assessment: No analysis of the impact on public finances and social security.

[J] Not addressed

Timestamp: N/A — Quotation: None — Assessment: No cross-referencing against international humanitarian law or international standards for arms export controls.



CHAPTER 3 — 15 Criteria: DETAILED ANALYSIS

Hard Facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically verifiable

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

Expert 1: Minister of Defence Koizumi (government official)

Timestamp	01:36
Statement	"Indonesia is a strategically important country located at a key point on our sea lanes, and is an indispensable partner in which strengthening cooperation on the defence front is essential. I would like to specifically promote defence equipment and technology cooperation."

Position: Incumbent Minister of Defence affiliated with LDP. He is the formulator and promoter of the policy in question and has a structural conflict of interest regarding the legitimacy of the policy.

Missing counter-opinions: Opposition defence policy spokespersons, constitutional scholars, security researchers (critical stance)

Source Depth Check:

(a) Funding: National budget (tax revenue). As a policy promoter of the Ministry of Defence and LDP government, he has a direct political interest in strengthening defence cooperation.

(b) Mandate: The duties of the Minister of Defence are to promote defence policy, which is structurally incompatible with neutral evaluation.

D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct conflict of interest as promoter of the policy in question

D2 Personal risk: -1 — There is political risk in the event of policy failure, but personal risk is low as the statement is in line with policy promotion

D3 Professional competence: +1 — Access to policy information is high as Minister of Defence, but he is not an objective analyst

D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 — Consistent policy promotion statements since taking office; independent verification difficult

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — Many evaluative terms such as "indispensable" and "important"; no presentation of specific data or grounds

D6 Source level: +1 — Primary source (direct party) but objectivity is low

TOTAL: -2 → Source traffic light: Yellow

(c) PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE: The statement of a government official is framed neutrally as "expert opinion," which falls under Technique 12 (source selection). Factual reporting of "the Minister stated" is appropriate, but sole quotation without counter-opinion generates structural bias.

Missing Expert Groups:

- Constitutional scholars (compatibility of arms exports with Article 9 and exclusively defensive defence)
- Independent security researchers (regional stability risk analysis)
- International humanitarian law experts (international standards for arms export controls)

Source Credibility Overview:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
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Minister of Defence Koizumi (government official)	-2	-1	+1	0	-1	+1	-2	Yellow
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Summary (matrix results):

- Minister of Defence Koizumi: Source traffic light Yellow (total -2) — Structural conflict of interest as a policy promoter; sole quotation without counter-opinion runs counter to the multi-faceted presentation of issues required by Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act



2. Source Selection

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Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Source 1: Minister of Defence Koizumi (statement to reporters)

Timestamp

01:36 — Statement: "Indonesia is a strategically important country located at a key point on our sea lanes, and is an indispensable partner in which strengthening cooperation on the defence front is essential"

(a) Funding and operating entity: National budget (Ministry of Defence). Policy promoter of the LDP government.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: As promoter of the lifting of the ban on defence equipment exports, he has a direct political interest in asserting the legitimacy of the policy.

(c) Missing counter-sources: Opposition defence policy spokespersons, independent security researchers, constitutional scholars

Missing counter-sources: CDP, JCP, and other opposition parliamentarians; independent security researchers

Source 2: Russia's Ministry of Defence (social media announcement)

Timestamp

02:07 — Statement: "During the night of the 3rd through the morning of the 4th, Ukrainian drones flew over the capital Moscow, Ryazan Oblast in central Russia, and other areas, and announced that they had intercepted a total of 117"

(a) Funding and operating entity: Russian federal government (national budget). A military organ of a belligerent party.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: As a belligerent party, it has a direct interest in demonstrating air defence capability, minimising damage, and managing domestic public opinion.

(c) Missing counter-sources: Ukrainian government announcements, independent war situation analysis institutions (ISW, etc.), independent Russian media organisations

Source 3: Moscow Mayor (social media announcement)

Timestamp

02:22 — Statement: "announced that two drones had been intercepted and also disclosed as preliminary information that there were no injured persons"

(a) Funding and operating entity: Russian Federation, Moscow city government.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: As a Russian government-affiliated official, he has a political interest in minimising damage and reassuring citizens.

(c) Missing counter-sources: Independent verification bodies, announcements from the Ukrainian side

Summary: In the defence cooperation report, only the government side (LDP) is used as a source, and in the Ukraine conflict report, announcements from Russian government-affiliated organs are cited without independent verification. The diversity and independence of sources are severely lacking, running counter to the requirements of Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act for multi-faceted presentation of issues.



3. Time Allocation					5/10				
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Estimated speaking time:

- Minister of Defence Koizumi (government, LDP): Approximately 17 seconds (01:36–01:53), approximately 6% of total
- Defence Minister Sjafrie (Indonesian government): No direct quotation (only indirect report that he "indicated his intention to welcome it")
- Male resident near Moscow (ordinary citizen): Approximately 6 seconds (02:49–02:58), approximately 2%
- Father in Hanamaki City (ordinary citizen): Approximately 5 seconds (04:31–04:37), approximately 2%
- Anchor (NHK): Approximately 4 minutes 18 seconds (approximately 90% of total)
- Critical positions, opposition parties, experts: 0 seconds (0%)

Summary: The anchor accounts for approximately 90% of speaking time, and while only the government's position (Minister Koizumi) is directly quoted, no speaking opportunity whatsoever is given to critical positions, opposition parties, or independent experts. Even taking into account the formal constraints of a news bulletin format, the structure of one-sided conveyance of government announcements is problematic in light of the requirements of Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act for multi-faceted presentation of issues.



4. SELECTIVE OMISSION

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Omission 1:

Context

Critical stance of opposition parties and civil society

Relevant timestamp: 00:04–01:54 (entire defence cooperation report)

Effect

Creates the impression that the domestic political conflict and constitutional controversy over the lifting of the ban on defence equipment exports do not exist. Opposition parties such as CDP, JCP, and Reiwä hold clear opposing positions, but these are not mentioned at all.

Omission 2:

Context

Specific content and problems of the five categories

Relevant timestamp: 00:37 "arranging so-called five categories"

Effect

Because the technical term "five categories" is used without explanation, viewers cannot understand the specific content and problems of the policy, and the basis for critical judgement is stripped away.

Omission 3:

Context

Risks of arms exports to Indonesia for regional stability and human rights

Relevant timestamp: 00:46–01:32 (report on establishment of working group and signing of documents)

Effect

There is no reference to Indonesia's democratic control, human rights situation, or risks of regional conflict, and the potential negative impacts of arms exports are rendered completely invisible.

Summary: Regarding the highly contentious policy of defence equipment exports, critical perspectives, lines of conflict, and risk information are systematically omitted, resulting in a reporting structure that is practically indistinguishable from government policy public relations.

Missing Voices

- Opposition parliamentarians (CDP, JCP, Reiwä, etc.): Could have pointed out the constitutional problems with lifting the ban on defence equipment exports and their contradiction with pacifism
- Constitutional scholars: Could have provided legal views on compatibility with the principle of exclusively defensive defence and Article 9
- Civil society and NGO representatives from Indonesia: Could have represented the democratic control and human rights concerns of the arms-importing country
- Security researchers (critical stance): Could have analysed the risks that Japan's expansion of military presence poses to ASEAN regional stability
- Defence economists: Could have quantitatively shown the impact of increased defence spending and equipment exports on domestic public finances and social security



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- International humanitarian law experts: Could have verified compatibility with international standards for arms export controls and the Wassenaar Arrangement
- Ukrainian government representative or expert on the Ukrainian side: Could have explained the strategic context and justification for the Moscow attack
- Independent Russian studies researchers: Could have critically analysed Russian domestic public opinion and the structure of propaganda



5. Numerical Manipulation

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

Finding 1:

Timestamp 02:15

Figure: "intercepted a total of 117"

Missing context

This figure is an announcement by Russia's Ministry of Defence and cannot be independently verified. The interception success rate, the actual scale of damage, and a comparison with Ukraine's announcements are absent.

Effect

A figure from a Russian government announcement being reported as fact without verification may create the impression of a high Russian air defence capability.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 03:45–03:53

Figure: "approximately 600 children from six months to one and a half years old will participate"

Missing context

This figure is unproblematic in context, and no manipulative use is confirmed.

Summary: The number of interceptions announced by Russia's Ministry of Defence (117) is quoted without independent verification, and the qualifying expression regarding the reliability of the source is insufficient. However, the degree of numerical manipulation in this broadcast as a whole is limited.



6. Guilt by Association

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Finding 1:

Timestamp

03:08

Quotation: "Victory Day celebrating the former Soviet Union's victory over Nazi Germany"

Technique: By using the highly negative historical reference of "Nazi Germany," the context of Russia's Victory Day is implicitly framed as a legitimate historical victory of anti-Nazism.

Effect

In the context of Russia's current invasion of Ukraine, this historical framing may be structurally similar to Russia's self-justifying discourse, but no critical examination of this is carried out.

Summary: No explicit technique of guilt by association is confirmed in this broadcast. However, the fact that a framework of historical legitimacy is used in the explanation of Russia's Victory Day without any critical reference to the current political context is noted as a minor problem.



7. Timing

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Finding 1:

Position: 00:00–01:54 (opening, first news item)

Content: "Japan's lifting of the ban on defence equipment exports / strengthening of defence cooperation with Indonesia"

Timing effect: The most important political issue being placed at the opening means that the government's policy achievements are presented during the time when viewer attention is highest. Placement at the opening without a critical perspective has the effect of establishing the legitimacy of the policy as the first impression.

Finding 2:

Position: 03:22–04:42 (closing, third news item)

Content: "Naki-zumo in Hanamaki City"

Timing effect: Placing heartwarming footage of a traditional event at the close causes the entire broadcast to conclude with a warm impression. This may have the effect (emotional buffering) of improving viewers' emotional state and softening critical thinking about the political issues at the opening.

Summary: The structure of placing the government's policy achievements at the opening and a heartwarming traditional event at the close is not a structure that promotes critical thinking, but has the effect of wrapping the government announcement in a favourable emotional context.



8. Selective Outrage

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

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

Finding 1:

Timestamp 02:00–03:16 (report on Ukrainian drone attack)

Triggering event: Ukraine's drone attack on Moscow (damage to civilian buildings)

Reaction: Description of damage: "apartment buildings sustained damage," "passersby were looking up with worried expressions"

Comparison Reference to Russia's attacks on Ukraine (ongoing during the same period): None

Asymmetry: Damage on the Russian side is described concretely, but there is no reference to Russia's ongoing continuous attacks on Ukraine. However, the relevant news item in this broadcast is focused on the Moscow attack, and there is no obligation to cover all related events within the same news item. The asymmetry is partially confirmed, but cannot be called decisive given the formal constraints of the news bulletin format.

Summary: The technique of explicit selective outrage is limited in this broadcast. However, the asymmetry between the concrete description of damage on the Russian side and the absence of reference to damage on the Ukrainian side may generate a minor bias in visual and emotional context.



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9. COMPLETENESS								8/10	
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Since the revision of the three security documents in 2022, Japan has been substantively shifting away from the principle of exclusively defensive defence, and the possession of counterstrike capabilities (so-called enemy base strike capability) and the lifting of the ban on exports of defence equipment (five categories) are central to this shift. The strengthening of defence cooperation with Indonesia is part of the construction of a security network with ASEAN nations and is situated in the geopolitical context of countering China's maritime advancement. The Ukraine conflict is prolonged, and the expansion of attacks to within Russian territory affects the course of ceasefire negotiations. These security issues are generating serious political conflict within Japan over constitutional interpretation, pacifism, and the risks of militarisation.

Share of covered perspectives

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



Soft Facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. Framing

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Finding 1:

Timestamp 00:10

Quotation: "Following Japan having made it in principle permissible to export weapons with left-phase capability"

Manipulation

The expression "in principle permissible" frames the lifting of the ban on arms exports as an established fact and a predetermined course.

Problem: This policy change has triggered serious constitutional controversy within Japan, and the neutral factual reporting form of "has become possible" creates a frame that implicitly presupposes the legitimacy of the policy.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 01:43

Quotation: "Indonesia is a strategically important country located at a key point on our sea lanes, and is an indispensable partner in which strengthening cooperation on the defence front is essential"

Manipulation

Minister Koizumi's statement is broadcast as-is without verification, and the value judgement of "indispensable" is framed as fact.

Problem: "Indispensable" is an evaluative term that reflects the government's policy position, and broadcasting it without rebuttal causes the necessity of strengthening defence cooperation to be instilled in viewers as a self-evident premise.

Finding 3:

Timestamp 00:04–01:54

Quotation: (Overall structure of the first news item)

Manipulation

The entire report on the strengthening of defence cooperation is consistently structured around a frame of "agreement, signing, and promotion" as achievements, and frames of concern, criticism, and alternatives are structurally excluded.

Problem: The structure of reporting government policy announcements directly as "achievements" leads to a conflation of public relations functions and reporting functions, and runs counter to the multi-faceted presentation of issues required by Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act.

Summary: The highly contentious policy of defence equipment exports is framed in a one-directional manner as a government achievement announcement, and critical and counter-frames are systematically excluded.



11. Word Choice and Terminology

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Finding 1:

Timestamp 00:37

Quotation: "arranging so-called five categories"

Manipulation

The qualifying expression "so-called" is used, but there is absolutely no explanation of the content or problems of the five categories, and technical terminology is used without explanation.

Problem: A neutral alternative expression would be "based on five categories defined by the government," etc.; the expression "so-called" has the effect of establishing the terminology as a received concept without critical examination of its content.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 01:43

Quotation: "strategically important country," "indispensable partner"

Manipulation

Expressions containing the government's value judgements are broadcast without being distinguished from the anchor's factual reporting.

Problem: "Strategically important" and "indispensable" are evaluative terms that reflect the government's policy position, and broadcasting them without verification causes the government's worldview to be presented as neutral fact.

Finding 3:

Timestamp 03:08

Quotation: "Victory Day celebrating the former Soviet Union's victory over Nazi Germany"

Manipulation

Explaining "Victory Day" as "celebrating the victory over Nazi Germany" (even if unintentionally) reinforces the framework of Russia's historical legitimacy.

Problem: There is no reference to the context in which present-day Russia uses this commemorative day for domestic propaganda, and the explanation of historical facts is severed from the present political context.

Summary: Expressions containing the government's policy value judgements are mixed in with factual reporting, and critical examination of terminology is absent.



12. Anchor Behaviour

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

Finding 1:

Timestamp

00:04–04:46

Triggering event: This broadcast is not a talk programme with studio guests but a news bulletin format delivered by an anchor, so interventions in the form of questions, interruptions, and expressions of sympathy by the host do not structurally occur.

Quotation (anchor): "After this, Minister Koizumi told reporters that..."

Comparison

Similar interventions towards other guests: N/A (not a guest format)

Asymmetry: Cannot be confirmed — In a news bulletin format, there is no methodological basis for assessing the asymmetry of anchor interventions. However, the anchor's reporting attitude of conveying government announcements without verification has already been evaluated under Criteria 1 and 4 (Framing and Omission).

Summary: Because this broadcast is not a guest appearance format, the asymmetry of anchor interventions cannot be methodologically assessed. However, the structural problem of uncritical conveyance of government announcements is recorded under other criteria.



13. Question Asymmetry

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Asymmetry 1:

This broadcast is in a news bulletin format, and it is not a format in which the anchor directly questions those appearing. Minister Koizumi's statement is a quotation of what he "told reporters," and is not a direct interview by the NHK anchor. Therefore, there is no methodological basis for comparatively assessing the hardness or softness of questions.

However, as a structural problem:

- Government announcement (Minister Koizumi's statement): Quoted without verification or rebuttal
- Critical positions: No opportunity to be questioned is given at all
- This asymmetry is not a matter of the format of questions but has already been assessed as a problem of source selection (Criteria 3 and 12) and omission (Criterion 4)

Summary: Because of the news bulletin format, comparison of the hardness or softness of questions is methodologically impossible, but the structural asymmetry of unverified quotation of government announcements and complete exclusion of critical positions is recorded under other criteria.



14. False Balance

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Finding 1:

Timestamp

02:07–02:30

Structure: Russia's Ministry of Defence announcement (117 interceptions) and the Moscow Mayor's announcement (2 interceptions, no injuries) are cited in parallel.

Analysis

Both are announcements by Russian government-affiliated organs, and the formal balance of "multiple sources were cited" actually reflects only the Russian government's position. Announcements from the Ukrainian side and the views of independent verification bodies are absent, and formal diversity conceals substantive one-directionality.

Summary: Classic false balance (treating scientific consensus and minority opinion as equivalent, etc.) is not confirmed in this broadcast. However, the structural problem is confirmed whereby parallel citation of multiple announcements from Russian government-affiliated organs performs a formal balance while actually reflecting only the Russian side's position.



15. Agenda Setting

6/10

1

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Finding 1:

Agenda element set: The lifting of the ban on defence equipment exports is a predetermined course, and strengthening defence cooperation with Indonesia is naturalised as a "self-evident next step."

Timestamp

00:10 — Basis: "Following Japan having made it in principle permissible to export weapons with left-phase capability"

Alternative agenda: The impact of this policy change on Japan's pacifism and the principle of exclusively defensive defence, domestic political conflict, constitutional problems

Finding 2:

Agenda element set: The strengthening of Japan's security policy is self-evidently justified on the basis of geopolitical necessity described as "sea lane defence."

Timestamp

01:43 — Basis: "Indonesia is a strategically important country located at a key point on our sea lanes"

Alternative agenda: The possibilities of diplomatic solutions, multilateral cooperation, and non-military security means

Finding 3:

Agenda element set: The Ukraine conflict is reported from the perspective of damage on the Russian side (the attack on Moscow).

Timestamp

01:56–03:16 — Basis: (Overall structure of Ukraine attack report)

Alternative agenda: Russia's ongoing continuous attacks on Ukraine, the current state of ceasefire negotiations, the international community's response

Summary: The lifting of the ban on defence equipment exports and the strengthening of defence cooperation are framed as self-evident policies, and critical and alternative agendas in response to these are systematically excluded. In agenda setting, the government's (LDP's) policy priorities are adopted uncritically.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL EVALUATION

OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual Scores — All 15 Criteria

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

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

4.9/10

Significant imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

4.2/10

Significant imbalance

OVERALL SCORE

4.6/10

Significant 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 (Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act)

Assessment Based on Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act

Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act obliges broadcasters to be politically fair (Paragraph 2), to be accurate in reporting (Paragraph 1), and to present issues from multiple perspectives (Paragraph 4).

Violation 1:

Standard: Article 4, Paragraph 4 of the Broadcasting Act ("to clarify the issues as much as possible from as many angles as possible regarding matters where opinions are divided")

Facts: Regarding the highly contentious policy of lifting the ban on defence equipment exports and strengthening defence cooperation with Indonesia, only the government's (Minister Koizumi's) position was reported, and the critical positions of opposition parties, constitutional scholars, and independent experts were not taken up at all.

Basis: Timestamp 00:04–01:54 — Quotation: "I would like to specifically promote defence equipment and technology cooperation" (Minister Koizumi)

Assessment: The lifting of the ban on defence equipment exports is a "matter where opinions are divided" that has generated serious domestic political conflict, and the requirement to "clarify the issues as much as possible from as many angles as possible" is not satisfied.

Violation 2:

Standard: Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the Broadcasting Act ("to be politically fair")

Facts: While the LDP's (ruling party's) policy is reported without criticism, opposition parties opposing the same policy (CDP, JCP, Reiwa, etc.) are completely omitted, and a structural asymmetry exists in reporting between parties.

Basis: Timestamp 00:04–01:54 (reporting on LDP policy), mention of opposition parties: none

Assessment: The requirement of political fairness is incompatible with not covering opposition parties' positions at all in response to a ruling party's policy announcement.

Violation 3:

Standard: Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the Broadcasting Act ("not to harm public safety and good morals") and Paragraph 3 ("not to distort facts in reporting")

Facts: Announcements by Russian government-affiliated organs — Russia's Ministry of Defence and the Moscow Mayor — were reported as facts without independent verification or qualifying expressions.

Basis: Timestamp 02:07 — Quotation: "announced that they had intercepted a total of 117"

Assessment: Citing a belligerent party's government announcement without independent verification is problematic in light of the requirement "not to distort facts in reporting." The qualifying expression "announced" is used, but an explanation of the source's reliability and conflict of interest is absent.

Overall Assessment Under Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act

This broadcast does not satisfy the multi-faceted presentation of issues demanded by Article 4, Paragraph 4 of the Broadcasting Act regarding the "matter where opinions are divided" of lifting the ban on defence equipment exports. The systematic omission of opposition parties and critical experts' perspectives while only the government side's (LDP's) position is reported may also conflict with the requirement of Paragraph 2 (political fairness). In the Ukraine conflict reporting, announcements from belligerent-party government-affiliated organs are cited without independent verification, leaving room for improvement from the perspective of Paragraph 3 as well (accurate reporting of facts). However, taking into account the formal constraints of a short approximately five-minute breaking news bulletin, for these problems to be legally determined as a violation of the Broadcasting Act, verification of a continuous reporting pattern rather than a single broadcast episode is necessary, and the substantiation of systematic bias over multiple occasions is required for these problems to become subject to administrative guidance or recommendations from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.



CHAPTER 6 — Source Depth Check

Source depth check for the main sources cited in this broadcast:

Source 1: Russia's Ministry of Defence

- 1. Funding:** Russian federal government (national budget). A military organ of a belligerent party.
- 2. Mandate:** Conducting military operations and disseminating information domestically and internationally. Structurally incompatible with neutral assessment.
- 3. Conflict of interest:** Has a direct interest in demonstrating air defence capability, minimising damage, and managing domestic public opinion.
- 4. Credibility Matrix (6 dimensions):**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct conflict of interest as a belligerent party
 - D2 Personal risk: -2 — No personal risk as the announced content is in line with government policy
 - D3 Professional competence: +1 — High access to military information but low objectivity
 - D4 Consistency of opinion: -1 — Tendency for announced content to change according to the war situation
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — Uses specific figures but these cannot be verified
 - D6 Source level: 0 — Primary source but a party to the matter (low objectivity)
 - TOTAL: -5 → Source traffic light: Red**
- 5. Counter-sources:** ISW (Institute for the Study of War), Ukrainian government announcements, independent Russian media organisations (Meduza, etc.) — none cited

Source 2: Moscow Mayor (social media announcement)

- 1. Funding:** Russian Federation, Moscow city government.
 - 2. Mandate:** City administration and provision of information to citizens. A government-affiliated official.
 - 3. Conflict of interest:** Has a political interest in minimising damage, reassuring citizens, and maintaining loyalty to the government.
 - 4. Credibility Matrix (6 dimensions):**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct conflict of interest as a Russian government-affiliated official
 - D2 Personal risk: -2 — No personal risk as statements are in line with government policy
 - D3 Professional competence: 0 — Has access to city administration information but low military expertise
 - D4 Consistency of opinion: -1 — Consistent statements in line with government policy
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Factual description but cannot be verified
 - D6 Source level: 0 — Primary source but a party to the matter
 - TOTAL: -5 → Source traffic light: Red**
 - 5. Counter-sources:** Independent verification bodies, announcements from the Ukrainian side — none cited
- Important Note: Although the qualifying expression "announced" is used, an explanation of the sources' reliability and conflicts of interest is absent, and no basis is provided for viewers to independently assess the reliability of the sources. As a public broadcaster, when citing announcements from government-affiliated organs of a belligerent party, explicitly explaining the nature of the source, conflicts of interest, and the difficulty of independent verification is required from the perspective of Article 4, Paragraph 3 of the Broadcasting Act (accurate reporting of facts).

This analysis was prepared in accordance with Version 2.7-Detail, methodological principles K5+K13 (recording of triggering events, comparative verification of asymmetry). The subject of analysis is the NHK News (10 o'clock) broadcast on 4 May 2025, approximately 4 minutes 46 seconds in length. All quotations are retained in the original language (Japanese).

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.



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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

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