



## NHK 詳細分析

2026-05-05\_radio\_news\_0600

Broadcast: 2026-05-05 | Analyzed: 2026-05-13 15:59

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

### OVERALL SCORE

**3.4/10**

*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)

**5.8 / 10**

**Balanced**

0 1 2 3 4 **5** 6 7 8 9 10

← Left

Right →

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

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



## POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

Current Government: Liberal Democratic Party–Komeito coalition government led by Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi (LDP). In the general election of 27 October 2024, the LDP fell back to 191 seats (a large reduction from the previous 261 seats), but retained power through the coalition with Komeito's 24 seats.

Major Opposition Parties: Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan (148 seats, main opposition), Japan Innovation Party (38 seats), Democratic Party for the People (28 seats), Reiwa Shinsengumi (9 seats), Japanese Communist Party (8 seats).

Party	L-R Score	Seats	Government/Opposition	Core Position
JCP	1.5	8	Opposition	Uphold Article 9, immediate phase-out of nuclear power, anti-rearmament
SDP	2.5	1	Opposition	Pacifism, defend the constitution, phase out nuclear power
Reiwa	2.5	9	Opposition	Abolish consumption tax, MMT, anti-rearmament
CDP	3.5	148	Opposition	Defend the constitution, redistribution, medium-term nuclear phase-out
Komeito	5.0	24	Coalition Government	Peace-oriented, social security, coalition brake role
DPP	5.5	28	Centrist	Consumption tax 5%, pragmatic use of nuclear power
LDP	7.0	191	Government	Constitutional revision, defence spending 2%, nuclear restart
Ishin	7.0	38	Opposition	Deregulation, decentralisation reform, defence reinforcement
Sanseito	9.0	3	Opposition	Ultra-nationalism, anti-globalism

Japan's political lines of confrontation are summarised mainly in four points. First, the confrontation between those defending the constitution and those seeking revision over the amendment of Article 9. Second, the direction of security policy regarding achieving defence spending at 2% of GDP and possession of counterstrike capabilities. Third, the confrontation between restarting and newly constructing nuclear plants versus phasing out nuclear power and transitioning to renewable energy. Fourth, the destabilisation of the government's political base following the LDP's heavy defeat in the 2024 general election, and the fluidity of the political situation surrounding the possibility of opposition cooperation.

NHK is a public broadcaster under the Broadcasting Act, and has the structural characteristic that the 12 members of its Board of Governors are appointed by the Prime Minister (with Diet consent). Since the Abe administration (2012–2020), criticism of "NHK being close to the government" has been continuously raised in academic and journalism circles, and in the RSF Press Freedom Index NHK ranked 70th in 2024, a low position among democratic nations. The press club system restricts access to government information and creates structural proximity to the government.



## CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

### Party-by-Party Assessment

Party	Score (-5 to +5)	Depiction in Broadcast vs Party's Programmatic Position
LDP (Liberal Democratic Party)	+1	00:03:03 "Prime Minister Takaichi... agreed on strengthening cooperation across a wide range of fields" — Programmatic position: defence reinforcement, energy security — Government activities are reported in a positive context, but there is no explicit partisan praise. Slightly favourable depiction.
CDP	0	N/A — Programmatic position: defend the constitution, phase out nuclear power, diplomatic resolution — There is no mention of the CDP whatsoever in this broadcast. Invisibilisation through omission.
Komeito	0	N/A — Programmatic position: peace-oriented, social security — There is no mention of Komeito whatsoever in this broadcast.
Ishin	0	N/A — Programmatic position: deregulation, defence reinforcement — There is no mention of Ishin in this broadcast.
JCP	0	N/A — Programmatic position: defend the constitution, anti-rearmament, immediate nuclear phase-out — There is no mention of the JCP whatsoever in this broadcast.
DPP	0	N/A — Programmatic position: consumption tax 5%, pragmatic use of nuclear power — There is no mention of the DPP whatsoever in this broadcast.

### Party Bias Summary

- Most accurate depiction: LDP (score +1) — Factual reporting as government activities
- Strongest distortion: CDP, JCP (score 0) — Invisibilisation through omission
- Average deviation from 0: 0.2
- Conclusion: Party bias in this broadcast manifests not as active distortion of specific parties but as the systematic invisibilisation of opposition parties in general. While the activities of the LDP government (PM Takaichi, Defence Minister Koizumi, Finance Minister Katayama) are reported multiple times, the views, reactions, and criticisms of opposition parties are not covered at all. This is a structure that is problematic from the perspective of political fairness under Broadcasting Act Article 4, Paragraph 2.



## CHAPTER 2 — PROGRAMME INFORMATION AND TOPIC FRAMEWORK

### Broadcast Data

- Title: NHK Radio News (Regular Morning News)
- Date: 5 May 2025 (estimated) — During the Golden Week holiday, broadcast just after 6:10
- Estimated Duration: Approx. 12 minutes 30 seconds (00:00:01–00:12:35)
- Announcer/Reporter: Unknown (radio announcer), Weather information: Akiko Yoshii
- Interview Subjects: None (straight news format)

Actors	Position	Party/Affiliation	Political Spectrum
Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi	Prime Minister	LDP	Right-wing (LR 7.0)
Defence Minister Koizumi	Defence Minister	LDP	Right-wing (LR 7.0)
LDP · Kobayashi Masa (Mr.)	LDP member	LDP	Right-wing (LR 7.0)
Finance Minister Katayama	Finance Minister	LDP	Right-wing (LR 7.0)
Akiko Yoshii	Weather information	NHK	Neutral (technical role)
President Trump	US President	Republican Party	Right-wing

### Major Themes

A regular morning news broadcast centred on the rapidly escalating military tensions between Iran and the United States over the Strait of Hormuz, and the related trends in Japan's diplomacy, defence, and energy policy.

### Ideological Context

The Strait of Hormuz is a strategic chokepoint through which approximately 20% of the world's oil shipments pass, and a blockade or attack by Iran is directly connected to Japan's energy security. The US "Project Freedom" represents unilateral military involvement by the Trump administration, and debate exists regarding its legitimacy under international law. Japan operates under the constraints of Article 9 of the Constitution, which limits the exercise of the right of collective self-defence, and there are domestic legal and political constraints on military involvement in the Middle East. Regarding the attribution of the attack on the UAE, the Iranian side has denied it, and this is reporting at a stage where the veracity of the information remains unconfirmed.

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

- \* Iran's position and claims (backlash against sanctions, assertion of the right of self-defence, reference to US provocation)
- \* International law perspective (the legal status of the Strait of Hormuz as international waters, legal basis for the right of passage)
- \* Japan's constitutional constraints and the limits of military involvement in the Middle East
- \* Opposition parties' views on security policy (reactions from CDP, JCP, etc.)
- \* Alternative approaches to energy security (renewable energy, stockpiling policy)
- \* Uncertainty over attribution of the attack (Iran's denial, lack of independent verification)
- \* The distinct interests of regional countries (UAE, Saudi Arabia, etc.)
- \* The diplomatic implications of the demand for South Korea's participation (Trump's remarks)
- \* Specific content and verification of policy effectiveness of Japan's declining birthrate countermeasures



- \* Transparency over suspected foreign exchange intervention and the Finance Ministry's accountability

### Confirmation of How Each Perspective Was Handled

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[A] Partially mentioned

Timestamp: 00:00:57–00:01:09 — Quote: "It is connected to Iran's Revolutionary Guards. It denied the passage of small vessels announced by the American side." — Assessment: Iran's denial is touched upon in one sentence, but the details of Iran's position (backlash against sanctions, assertion of the right of self-defence) are not explained at all.

[B] Omitted

Timestamp: None — Quote: None — Assessment: There is no mention whatsoever of the legal status of the Strait of Hormuz under international law or the legal basis for the right of passage.

[C] Omitted

Timestamp: None — Quote: None — Assessment: There is no mention whatsoever of Japan's constitutional constraints and the limits of military involvement in the Middle East.

[D] Omitted

Timestamp: None — Quote: None — Assessment: The opposition parties' views on security policy are not covered at all.

[E] Omitted

Timestamp: None — Quote: None — Assessment: There is no mention of alternative approaches to energy security (such as renewable energy).

[F] Partially mentioned

Timestamp: 00:02:36–00:02:46 — Quote: "It conveyed the exchange between the militaries that Iran has no intention of targeting the UAE." — Assessment: Iran's denial is touched upon in one sentence at the end, but there is no systematic verification of the uncertainty over attribution of the attack.

[G] Omitted

Timestamp: None — Quote: None — Assessment: There is no mention of the distinct interests of the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and other regional countries.

[H] Mentioned

Timestamp: 00:01:48–00:01:56 — Quote: "South Korea, it claimed, should now join this mission." — Assessment: It is introduced as Trump's remark, but the diplomatic implications of this demand and South Korea's reaction are not explained.

[I] Omitted

Timestamp: 00:03:57–00:04:39 — Quote: (Fragmentary mention related to the birth rate) — Assessment: The declining birthrate figures are touched upon, but there is no coverage whatsoever of the specific content of policies or verification of their effectiveness.

[J] Partially mentioned

Timestamp: 00:04:55–00:05:00 — Quote: "There are also views that government treasury market intervention may have been carried out again." — Assessment: The suspected foreign exchange intervention is touched upon in one sentence as "views that have emerged," but there is no pursuit of the Finance Ministry's accountability or transparency.



## 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

This broadcast is in a straight news format and contains no interviews with outside experts whatsoever. All speakers are solely government officials (Japanese, US, UAE, and South Korean governments) or the weather information presenter (Akiko Yoshii).

#### Expert 1: Akiko Yoshii (Weather Information)

**Timestamp** 00:08:57–00:12:35

**Statement** "In Hokkaido, caution is needed for violent winds from the evening."

Positioning: NHK weather information presenter. As this is a statement in the technical and neutral field of weather information, no problem of political bias arises.

Missing counter-views: None (weather information is factual information)

Credibility Matrix (Akiko Yoshii):

**(a) Funding:** NHK (receiving fees/public funds) — No conflict of interest for weather information

**(b) Mandate:** Providing weather information is fully consistent with neutral assessment

D1 Conflict of interest: +2 — No political conflict of interest in weather information

D2 Personal risk: 0 — Standard duties

D3 Professional competence: +2 — Appropriate as a weather expert

D4 Consistency of views: +2 — Weather information is based on objective data

D5 Emotionalisation vs data: +2 — Data-based provision of information

D6 Source level: +1 — Close to primary data

**TOTAL: +9 → Source traffic light: Green**

**(c) PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE:** Yes, appropriately

Missing Expert Groups:

- Middle East/Iran researcher (explanation of regional context)
- International law expert (legal status of the Strait of Hormuz)
- Independent energy security expert

#### Source Credibility Overview:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Akiko Yoshii (Weather Information)	+2	0	+2	+2	+2	+1	+9	Green



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*Summary (Matrix Results): Akiko Yoshii (weather) → Green. Independent experts in the fields of politics, diplomacy, and security are entirely absent, and all political information depends solely on government announcements.*



## 2. Source Selection

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Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

### Source 1: US Central Command (CENTCOM)

#### Timestamp

00:00:44–00:00:55 — Statement: "As the first instance of this, it announced that two small US vessels had successfully passed through and were sailing safely."

**(a) Funding/operating body:** US Department of Defense (military institution)

**(b) Structural conflict of interest:** A directly interested party with a direct interest in publicising the success of "Project Freedom"

**(c) Missing counter-source:** Independent vessel tracking organisations (MarineTraffic, etc.), UN experts on the law of the sea

Missing counter-sources: The views of independent verification bodies are cited not at all.

### Source 2: UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Defence

#### Timestamp

00:01:11–00:02:25 — Statement: "The UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on the 4th that a tanker belonging to an oil company sailing through the strait had been attacked by two drones."

**(a) Funding/operating body:** UAE government (a party to the conflict)

**(b) Structural conflict of interest:** A directly interested party with direct interests in the confrontation with Iran

**(c) Missing counter-source:** Views of the UN Security Council, independent investigative bodies

### Source 3: President Trump (social media post)

#### Timestamp

00:01:40–00:01:56 — Statement: "Iran attacked countries. It included a South Korean cargo ship, he posted, and claimed that South Korea should now join this mission."

**(a) Funding/operating body:** US President (political party to the issue)

**(b) Structural conflict of interest:** Has a direct interest in intensifying pressure on Iran and expanding allied nations' military participation

**(c) Problem with treating social media posts on the same level as official announcements:** Reported as fact without verification

*Summary: All sources cited in this broadcast are interested parties — the US, UAE, and Japanese governments — and independent verification bodies, experts, and sources with counter-positions are entirely absent. This constitutes a serious problem in light of the obligation under Broadcasting Act Article 4 to present issues from multiple angles.*



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

Estimated speaking time:

- Iranian situation (positions of US, UAE, South Korean governments): Approx. 2 minutes 30 seconds (approx. 20%)
- Japanese government activities (PM Takaichi, Defence Minister Koizumi, Finance Minister Katayama, LDP member): Approx. 1 minute 30 seconds (approx. 12%)
- Economic information (foreign exchange, stocks): Approx. 1 minute (approx. 8%)
- International news (WHO): Approx. 20 seconds (approx. 3%)
- Society and regional news (weather, traffic, accidents): Approx. 1 minute 30 seconds (approx. 12%)
- Sports (Otani, Suzuki): Approx. 1 minute (approx. 8%)
- Weather information (Akiko Yoshii): Approx. 3 minutes (approx. 24%)
- Other (transitions, time announcements, etc.): Approx. 1 minute 40 seconds (approx. 13%)

*Summary: In political news, the positions of the Japanese, US, and UAE governments account for a combined total of approximately 4 minutes, while speaking time for opposition parties, Iran, and independent experts is zero. However, considering the structural constraints of the regular news format, this asymmetry in time allocation is also a problem inherent in the format.*



#### 4. SELECTIVE OMISSION

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##### Omission 1:

###### Context

Details of Iran's position and claims

Relevant Timestamp: 00:00:57–00:01:09

###### Impact

Iran is depicted one-sidedly as the "attacking side," and since there is no indication whatsoever of the backlash against sanctions, the assertion of the right of self-defence, or references to US provocation, the audience perceives Iran as a unilateral aggressor.

##### Omission 2:

###### Context

Critical views from opposition parties and civil society on the expansion of defence equipment exports

Relevant Timestamp: 00:03:30–00:03:48

###### Impact

The significant policy shift of "exporting weapons with lethal capability" is conveyed solely through the government side's positive framing, and constitutional problems, contradiction with pacifism, and opposition party objections are completely omitted.

##### Omission 3:

###### Context

Uncertainty over attribution of the attack and independent verification

Relevant Timestamp: 00:01:11–00:02:35

###### Impact

The attack on the UAE is repeatedly reported as "an Iranian attack," but there is a lack of systematic explanation of the views of independent verification bodies (such as the UN) or the uncertainty over attribution, creating the danger that unconfirmed information becomes established as fact.

*Summary: The omissions in this broadcast function to reinforce the positions of the government side (Japan, US, UAE) and systematically exclude counter-perspectives (Iran, opposition parties, independent experts). Even taking into account the time constraints of regular news, the omission of important counter-perspectives is problematic in light of the obligation under Broadcasting Act Article 4 to present issues from multiple angles.*

#### Missing Voices

- International law expert: Could have provided views on the right of passage through the Strait of Hormuz and the international legal legitimacy of US "Project Freedom"
- Iran researcher/Middle East expert: Could have explained Iran's strategic intentions, backlash against sanctions, and regional context
- Opposition security affairs spokesperson (CDP, JCP): Could have provided critical views on expansion of defence equipment exports and involvement in the Middle East
- Energy security expert: Could have provided the perspective of Middle East dependency risk and alternative energy policy



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- Foreign exchange/financial market expert (independent): Could have provided analysis independent of the Finance Ministry regarding the suspected foreign exchange intervention
- UAE/Gulf states diplomatic expert: Could have explained independent verification of attack attribution and the interests of regional countries
- Declining birthrate/population policy researcher: Could have provided contextualisation of birth rate data and an independent evaluation of policy effectiveness
- Constitutional scholar: Could have provided views on the constitutional implications of expanding defence equipment exports



## 5. Numerical Manipulation

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

### Finding 1:

**Timestamp** 00:04:36–00:04:39

Figure: "Compared with countries of the world with a population of 40 million or more in the UN World Population Estimates, Japan is the second lowest after South Korea."

#### Missing context

The selection criteria for the comparison countries (the arbitrariness of the threshold of "population of 40 million or more"), the absolute value of the birth rate, causal relationships with policy, and other axes of comparison (e.g., comparison with the OECD average) are not shown.

#### Impact

The figure of "second lowest after South Korea" is presented without context, which emphasises the seriousness of the problem while information about policy implications and the possibility of improvement is lacking.

### Finding 2:

**Timestamp** 00:04:48–00:04:52

Figure: "The yen rate temporarily rose to the latter half of the 155 yen range against the dollar."

#### Missing context

The historical positioning of this yen appreciation level, the scale and effectiveness of foreign exchange intervention, and the Finance Ministry's official views are not shown.

#### Impact

Only the figure is presented, and context about its policy implications (the pros and cons of foreign exchange intervention, fiscal costs, etc.) is lacking.

*Summary: Figures are presented but comparison benchmarks, historical context, and policy implications are systematically lacking, and there is a possibility that figures are being selectively used in a direction that supports the government's position.*



<b>6. Guilt by Association</b>									<b>2/10</b>
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<b>Association 1:</b>	
<b>Timestamp</b>	00:00:57–00:01:00
<b>Quote</b>	"This is connected to Iran's Revolutionary Guards."
	Technique: By the expression "connected to the Revolutionary Guards," the credibility of the speaker (the issuer of Iran's denial statement) is pre-emptively reduced by associating them with the Revolutionary Guards.
<b>Impact</b>	The audience is guided to receive Iran's denial statement as a "claim by the Revolutionary Guards" and judge it to be of low credibility.

Assessment of each individual:

There are no individuals framed as "conspiracy theorists," etc. in this broadcast.

*Summary: The association through the single sentence "connected to the Revolutionary Guards" is confirmed as a mild discrediting technique, but its frequency of use throughout this broadcast is low.*



## 7. Timing

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### Finding 1:

Position: 00:00:01–00:02:46 (opening)

Content: Introduced as "First, the Iranian situation," placing the tensions over the Strait of Hormuz at the very beginning of the broadcast

Timing effect: By placing it at the opening, the Iranian situation is positioned as the most important news, and the audience's cognitive framework is set in "crisis/tension" mode. The subsequent news about the Japanese government's defence and diplomatic activities then becomes easier to justify within this crisis context.

### Finding 2:

Position: 00:02:36–00:02:46 (end of the Iranian situation section)

Content: "It conveyed the exchange between the militaries that Iran has no intention of targeting the UAE."

Timing effect: Iran's denial and conciliatory message being appended in a single sentence at the end of the attack reporting creates a structure in which it is less likely to remain in the audience's memory (reverse use of the primacy effect and recency effect).

*Summary: The structure of placing the Iranian situation at the opening to set a crisis context and then following with reports on the Japanese government's defence and diplomatic activities has the contextual effect of justifying the government's security policy. The placement of Iran's denial message at the end also functions as impression management of information.*



## 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): Before each assessment, record the specific event that triggered the reaction. A reaction can only be assessed as selective if a similar event involving another position did not produce a similar reaction.*

### Finding 1:

**Timestamp** 00:02:21–00:02:25

Triggering event: Missile attack on the UAE (attributed to Iran)

Reaction: "Strongly condemned Iran, calling it a dangerous escalation." (UAE Ministry of Defence's condemnation conveyed as-is)

**Comparison** For the unilateral military action of US "Project Freedom" (00:00:30–00:00:43), no similar critical expression is used.

Asymmetry: Partially confirmed — However, since this is a quotation from the UAE government's statement rather than an expression of the announcer's own emotions, it is necessary to distinguish it from the announcer's selective outrage. The problem lies in the asymmetry of source selection — conveying the UAE government's evaluative statement without verification while not conveying critical evaluations of US actions.

*Summary: No explicit emotional expression by the announcer him/herself is confirmed, but asymmetry is observed in the way statements containing critical evaluations (the UAE Ministry of Defence's condemnation of Iran) and statements containing positive evaluations (the US "Project Freedom") are conveyed.*



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<b>9. COMPLETENESS</b>								<b>7/10</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	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

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#### Finding 1:

Timestamp	00:00:03–00:00:16
Quote	<i>"The United States, which aims to open the Strait of Hormuz, announced on the 4th that it had developed an initiative to escort vessels through the Persian Gulf and guide them through the strait, and that two small US vessels had successfully passed through and were sailing safely."</i>
Manipulation	The expression "aims to open the Strait of Hormuz" frames US action as a "defensive response to a blockade."

Why it is problematic: The premise that Iran is "blockading" the strait is embedded without verification, creating the impression on the audience that US military involvement is a justified action.

#### Finding 2:

Timestamp	00:02:26–00:02:35
Quote	<i>"The United States and Iran reached a ceasefire agreement in early last month; this is believed to be the first time such damage has occurred from an Iranian attack."</i>
Manipulation	By framing this as an "Iranian attack" following the ceasefire agreement, Iran is positioned as the party that broke the agreement.

Why it is problematic: Expressing this as definitively "an Iranian attack" at a stage when the attribution of the attack is unconfirmed is a one-sided statement of fact that guides the audience's judgement.

#### Finding 3:

Timestamp	00:03:30–00:03:48
Quote	<i>"Defence Minister Koizumi, during his visit to Indonesia, held talks with Defence Minister Sjafrie, and following Japan's decision to allow the export of weapons with lethal capability, they agreed to set up a working team to work towards the concrete realisation of cooperation in the fields of defence equipment and technology."</i>
Manipulation	The expansion of defence equipment exports is framed in neutral and positive terms as "concrete realisation of cooperation."

Why it is problematic: The significant policy shift of "exporting weapons with lethal capability" is framed positively as a diplomatic achievement, with no mention whatsoever of constitutional or ethical problems.

*Summary: In this broadcast, multiple instances are confirmed of one-sided framing that frames the positions of the US and Japanese governments as "legitimate actions" while positioning Iran as the "attacking side." However,*



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*given the formal constraints of the regular news format, it is difficult in some parts to distinguish between intentional manipulation and structural omission.*



<b>11. Word Choice and Terminology</b>									<b>4/10</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	5	6	7	8	9	10

#### Finding 1:

<b>Timestamp</b>	00:00:30–00:00:43
<b>Quote</b>	<i>"The initiative announced by President Trump to escort vessels through the Persian Gulf and guide them through the Strait of Hormuz — Project Freedom."</i>
<b>Manipulation</b>	The US government's naming, "Project Freedom," is used as-is.

Why it is problematic: By adopting without critical examination the US operation name containing the value-laden positive word "Freedom," a halo of legitimacy is conferred on US military action. A neutral alternative expression would be "Persian Gulf Vessel Escort Operation," etc.

#### Finding 2:

<b>Timestamp</b>	00:02:21–00:02:25
<b>Quote</b>	<i>"Strongly condemned Iran, calling it a dangerous escalation."</i>
<b>Manipulation</b>	The UAE Ministry of Defence's "strong condemnation" is conveyed as fact without verification.

Why it is problematic: The evaluative expression "dangerous escalation" is introduced as the UAE government's position, but this is a political statement that one-sidedly condemns Iran and is treated on the same level as fact without independent verification.

#### Finding 3:

<b>Timestamp</b>	00:04:55–00:05:00
<b>Quote</b>	<i>"There are also views that government treasury market intervention may have been carried out again."</i>
<b>Manipulation</b>	While expressing foreign exchange intervention as "market intervention," the ambiguous expression "views that have emerged" obscures accountability.

Why it is problematic: The serious policy matter of suspected foreign exchange intervention is trivialised as "views" with no identified subject, and direct pursuit of the Finance Ministry's accountability is avoided.

*Summary: Multiple tendencies favouring the government side are confirmed in language choices, including the uncritical adoption of the US military operation name, the factualisation of the UAE government's political statement, and the obfuscation of the suspected foreign exchange intervention.*



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

*Methodological principle (v2.2): Before each assessment, record the specific event that triggered the intervention. An intervention can only be assessed as asymmetric if a similar event involving another guest did not produce a similar intervention.*

**Finding 1:**

**Timestamp** 00:02:48–00:03:00

Triggering event: Transition to the next news section after the end of the Iran situation report

**Quote (presenter)** "From here, we will briefly summarise news arriving at NHK Radio Centre by category, in the order of politics, economy, international, society and regions, and sports."

**Comparison** Since this broadcast is in straight news format rather than interview format, the very concept of questions and interruptions by a presenter does not apply.

Asymmetry: Cannot be confirmed — There is no basis for comparison to evaluate asymmetric intervention by a presenter in this broadcast format.

*Summary: This broadcast is in a straight regular radio news format and there is no dialogue structure between a presenter and guests, so the conditions for evaluating asymmetry in presenter conduct are not met. The score reflects the formal constraints of the format.*



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### 13. Question Asymmetry

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This broadcast is in straight news format and there is no structure of interviews or question-and-answer exchanges. The announcer only reads out government announcements, and there is no basis for comparison on which to evaluate question asymmetry.

*Summary: In this broadcast format, question asymmetry cannot be evaluated, and a score of 0 reflects not the absence of asymmetry but the failure of the conditions for evaluation to be met.*



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

#### Finding 1:

**Timestamp** 00:00:57–00:01:09

Structure: By introducing Iran's denial in one sentence — "It denied the passage of small vessels announced by the American side" — the broadcast adopts the appearance of a superficial "presenting both sides."

#### Analysis

While the US side's claim is given approximately 40 seconds (00:00:30–00:00:55), Iran's denial is only approximately 12 seconds (00:00:57–00:01:09). This feigns formal balance while substantially giving heavily preferential treatment to the US side's claims — a false balance.

*Summary: The false balance in this broadcast manifests as a structure that formally introduces Iran's denial statement while substantially giving heavily preferential treatment to the US side's claims in terms of time, context, and detail. However, given the formal constraints of the regular news format, it is difficult in some parts to distinguish between intentional false balance and structural omission.*



## 15. Agenda Setting

5/10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

### Finding 1:

Agenda element set: The premise that "opening" the Strait of Hormuz is a legitimate goal

**Timestamp** 00:00:03–00:00:16 — Basis: "The United States, which aims to open the Strait of Hormuz,"

Alternative agenda: The legitimacy of US unilateral military involvement, international legal basis, impact on the sovereignty of regional countries

### Finding 2:

Agenda element set: The premise that expanding defence equipment exports is a self-evident policy progression as "concrete realisation of cooperation"

**Timestamp** 00:03:30–00:03:48 — Basis: "They agreed to set up a working team to work towards the concrete realisation of cooperation in the fields of defence equipment and technology."

Alternative agenda: Constitutional problems, contradiction with pacifism, risk of use in destination countries, opposition party objections

### Finding 3:

Agenda element set: The framework that Japan's energy security presupposes the continuation of dependence on the Middle East

**Timestamp** 00:03:20–00:03:25 — Basis: "They confirmed that they would proceed with efforts to ensure stable energy supply in both directions, taking into account the Middle East situation."

Alternative agenda: Transition to renewable energy, breaking away from Middle East dependence, diversification of energy security

*Summary: This broadcast sets as self-evident premises the legitimacy of US military action, the appropriateness of expanding Japan's defence equipment exports, and the continuation of a Middle East-dependent energy policy, and critical examination of these premises is systematically excluded from the agenda.*



## 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	Time Allocation	5/10	Significant imbalance
4	SELECTIVE OMISSION	6/10	Significant imbalance
5	Numerical Manipulation	3/10	Slight imbalance
6	Guilt by Association	2/10	Unremarkable
7	Timing	3/10	Slight imbalance
8	Selective Outrage	2/10	Unremarkable
9	COMPLETENESS	7/10	Pronounced imbalance
10	Framing	4/10	Slight imbalance
11	Word Choice and Terminology	4/10	Slight imbalance
12	Presenter Conduct	1/10	Unremarkable
13	Question Asymmetry	0/10	Unremarkable
14	False Balance	2/10	Unremarkable
15	Agenda Setting	5/10	Significant imbalance

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

**3.8/10**

*Slight imbalance*

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

**3.0/10**

*Slight imbalance*

#### OVERALL SCORE

**3.4/10**

*Slight imbalance*

*Average of Hardfacts and Softfacts*



## KEY — Score Definitions

### Individual Scores per Criterion (0–10)

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

### Aggregated Deviation Index — Interpretation Ranges

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

### Party-Political Bias (-5 to +5)

<b>-5 to -3</b>	<b>Strongly disadvantaged</b>	Party is significantly underrepresented in framing, airtime, or presentation.
<b>-2 to -1</b>	<b>Slightly disadvantaged</b>	Recognizable but minor disadvantage.
<b>0</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	No detectable favoritism or disadvantage.
<b>+1 to +2</b>	<b>Slightly favored</b>	Recognizable but minor favoritism.
<b>+3 to +5</b>	<b>Strongly favored</b>	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 fairness (Paragraph 2), accuracy of reporting (Paragraph 3), and clarification of issues from multiple angles (Paragraph 4).

#### Violation 1:

Standard: Broadcasting Act Article 4, Paragraph 4 (clarification of issues from multiple angles)

Facts: On the serious international issue of military tensions over the Strait of Hormuz, only the positions of the US, UAE, and Japanese governments are conveyed, and Iran's claims, the international legal context, independent expert analysis, and opposition party views are systematically omitted.

Basis: Timestamps 00:00:03–00:02:46 — Quotes: "The United States, which aims to open the Strait of Hormuz," "Strongly condemned Iran, calling it a dangerous escalation."

Assessment: The one-sided source composition is problematic in light of the obligation to clarify issues from multiple angles. However, taking into account the formal constraints of regular news, there are limits to judgement based on a single broadcast.

#### Violation 2:

Standard: Broadcasting Act Article 4, Paragraph 2 (political fairness)

Facts: In political news, while the activities of the LDP government (PM Takaichi, Defence Minister Koizumi, Finance Minister Katayama, LDP member) are reported multiple times, the views, reactions, and criticisms of opposition parties are not covered at all.

Basis: Timestamps 00:03:03–00:04:39 — Quotes: "Prime Minister Takaichi... agreed on strengthening cooperation across a wide range of fields," "Defence Minister Koizumi... agreed to work towards the concrete realisation of cooperation."

Assessment: From the perspective of political fairness, reporting only on government party activities is problematic. However, it is necessary to take into account the structural characteristics of regular news in which government activities tend to become the main news source.

#### Violation 3:

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

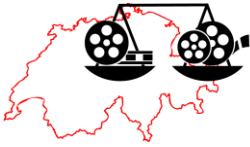
Facts: The attack on the UAE is repeatedly reported as "an Iranian attack," but independent verification of the attack attribution is not shown, and Iran's denial statement is only appended in a single sentence at the end.

Basis: Timestamps 00:01:11–00:02:35 — Quotes: "A large fire broke out at an oil facility due to an Iranian drone attack," "It detected four cruise missiles fired from Iran."

Assessment: Reporting unconfirmed attack attribution definitively may be problematic from the perspective of accuracy of reporting.

### Broadcasting Act Article 4 Overall Assessment

In this broadcast, within the formal constraints of a regular radio news programme, a structure is confirmed that contains mild to moderate problems with respect to each of the requirements that Broadcasting Act Article 4 demands: political fairness, accuracy of reporting, and clarification of issues from multiple angles. In particular, the point that all information sources are limited to government parties (Paragraph 4), the point that opposition party views are systematically omitted (Paragraph 2), and the point that attack attribution is reported definitively without independent verification (Paragraph 3) may be subject to continued monitoring. However, the composite score of 3.4 falls within the range of "mild tendency," and determination of a Broadcasting Act violation in a single broadcast requires verification of continued reporting patterns across the same theme. This analysis records problems from the perspective of Broadcasting Act Article 4 and is not a definitive legal judgement of violation.



## Detailed Source Check (Mandatory Verification of All Cited Institutions, NGOs, and Specialist Bodies)

---

### 1. US Central Command (CENTCOM)

- 1. Funding:** US Department of Defense (federal government budget) — military institution
- 2. Mandate:** Conducting and publicising military operations is the primary mission, with a direct interest in reporting the success of operations
- 3. Conflict of interest:** A directly interested party with a direct interest in publicising the success of "Project Freedom," raising serious questions about suitability as a neutral information source
- 4. Credibility Matrix:**
  - D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct interest in reporting the success of operations
  - D2 Personal risk: -1 — Institutional risk exists but personal risk is low
  - D3 Professional competence: +1 — Expert in conducting military operations but unsuitable for neutral assessment
  - D4 Consistency of views: 0 — Difficult to confirm
  - D5 Emotionalisation vs data: 0 — Numerical announcement but unverifiable
  - D6 Source level: -1 — Primary information but party information
  - TOTAL: -3 → Source traffic light: Yellow**
- 5. Counter-views:** Views of independent vessel tracking organisations (MarineTraffic, etc.) and UN experts on the law of the sea are not cited

### 2. UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Defence

- 1. Funding:** UAE government (a party to the conflict)
- 2. Mandate:** Advancing national security and foreign policy is the primary mission
- 3. Conflict of interest:** A directly interested party with direct interests in the confrontation with Iran, raising serious questions about suitability as an independent witness for attack attribution
- 4. Credibility Matrix:**
  - D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct interests in the confrontation with Iran
  - D2 Personal risk: -1 — Institutional risk exists but personal risk is low
  - D3 Professional competence: +1 — Has information about its own security but lacks neutrality
  - D4 Consistency of views: 0 — Difficult to confirm
  - D5 Emotionalisation vs data: -1 — Uses evaluative expressions such as "dangerous escalation"
  - D6 Source level: -1 — Primary information but party information
  - TOTAL: -4 → Source traffic light: Yellow**
- 5. Counter-views:** Views of the UN Security Council and independent investigative bodies (such as Human Rights Watch) are not cited

### 3. WHO (World Health Organization)

- 1. Funding:** Assessed contributions and voluntary contributions from UN member states
- 2. Mandate:** International public health surveillance and response is the primary mission, which is consistent with neutral assessment for reporting on hantavirus infection cases
- 3. Conflict of interest:** No conflict of interest regarding reporting on hantavirus infection cases
- 4. Credibility Matrix:**
  - D1 Conflict of interest: +1 — No conflict of interest regarding infectious disease reporting
  - D2 Personal risk: 0 — Standard duties
  - D3 Professional competence: +2 — Specialist international public health institution
  - D4 Consistency of views: +1 — Consistent methodology for infectious disease reporting
  - D5 Emotionalisation vs data: +2 — Data-based reporting
  - D6 Source level: +1 — Close to primary data
  - TOTAL: +7 → Source traffic light: Green**
- 5. Counter-views:** The need for counter-views regarding infectious disease reporting is low

*This analysis was prepared based on version 2.7-detail, applying methodological principles K5+K13 (recording of events that triggered interventions). All assessments are based on the provided transcript, and the final legal*



*judgement of conformity with Broadcasting Act Article 4 requires verification of continued broadcasting patterns and specialised legal evaluation.*

### Source Credibility Overview:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
US Central Command (CENTCOM)	-2	-1	+1	0	0	-1	-3	Yellow
UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Defence	-2	-1	+1	0	-1	-1	-4	Yellow
WHO (World Health Organization)	+1	0	+2	+1	+2	+1	+7	Green

### Legal and Methodological Notes

<b>No factual determination</b>	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.
<b>No legal judgment</b>	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).
<b>No proof of causation</b>	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.
<b>No judgment of intent</b>	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.
<b>Heuristic comparison tool</b>	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](https://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)



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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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