



KBS 상세 분석

2026-04-19_전쟁의 판을 바꾸다-드론을 잡아라-달을 선점하라_패권 경쟁이 시작됐다_더 보다 100회_

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OVERALL SCORE

3.6/10

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	JP	RKP	DPK	RP	PPP
CHES	2.00	3.50	4.50	6.50	7.50
Spectrum	<i>Left</i>	<i>Left</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)

4.5 / 10

Balanced

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

Since the inauguration of President Lee Jae-myung (Democratic Party of Korea) in June 2025, the Democratic Party has formed the government as the parliamentary majority (approximately 162 seats). The main opposition party is the People Power Party (approximately 107 seats), which is being reorganised following the impeachment of former President Yoon Suk-yeol; the Rebuilding Korea Party (12 seats), the Justice Party (4 seats), and the Reform Party (3 seats) are also represented in the National Assembly.

Party	CHES Left-Right Score	Seats	Government/Opposition	Core Position
Democratic Party of Korea (DP)	4.5 (centre-left)	~162	Government	Dialogue diplomacy, welfare expansion, prosecution reform
People Power Party (PPP)	7.5 (right)	~107	Opposition	Strengthening the ROK-US alliance, hard-line stance toward North Korea, market liberalisation
Rebuilding Korea Party (RKP)	3.5 (left)	12	Opposition (progressive)	Prosecution reform, media independence
Justice Party (JP)	2.0 (far-left)	4	Opposition	Anti-US militarism, labour rights, peaceful reunification
Reform Party (RP)	6.5 (centre-right)	3	Opposition (conservative)	Pro-market, anti-authoritarianism, criticism of PPP

The core conflicts in Korean politics centre on the DP–PPP confrontation over prosecution and judicial reform, North Korea policy (dialogue vs. sanctions), amendments to the Broadcasting Act (method of composing the boards of KBS and MBC), and economic policy (welfare expansion vs. deregulation). Following the impeachment of Yoon Suk-yeol, the PPP is undergoing internal reorganisation, while the DP is consolidating its legislative initiative.

KBS and MBC are public broadcasters subject to obligations of fairness and public interest under Article 6 of the Broadcasting Act. However, the structural problem whereby the composition of their boards is in practice influenced by the ruling power has persisted, and the revision of the Broadcasting Act led by the Democratic Party in 2025 expanded the number of board members, which may reinforce a composition favourable to the current government.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Party	Score (-5 to +5)	Comparison of portrayal in programme vs. party platform
Democratic Party of Korea (DP)	0	No direct mention in the programme. The current government's drone and space policy is presented positively but not explicitly identified as DP policy.
People Power Party (PPP)	0	No direct mention in the programme.
Rebuilding Korea Party (RKP)	0	No direct mention in the programme.
Justice Party (JP)	0	No direct mention in the programme.
Reform Party (RP)	0	No direct mention in the programme.

Party Bias Summary

- Most accurate portrayal: N/A (all party scores 0 — no political parties are directly mentioned in the programme)
- Strongest distortion: N/A
- Average deviation from 0: 0.0
- Conclusion: This programme deals with a technical and security subject — drone and space technology — so the platforms or positions of specific parties are not directly addressed. Therefore, bias in terms of the accuracy of portrayal of party platforms cannot be measured. However, the fact that the current government's (Democratic Party's) drone and space policy is presented positively without criticism leaves room for interpretation as an indirect government-friendly bias.



CHAPTER 2 — PROGRAMME INFORMATION AND TOPIC FRAMEWORK

Basic Programme Information

- Title: KBS Current Affairs Planning (Special feature on drone capabilities and space development; exact programme title unconfirmed)
- Date: Not provided in filename (estimated first half of 2025 based on content)
- Host/Reporter: Multiple reporters and narrators (individual names unconfirmed)
- Interviewees:

Actors	Function	Affiliation/Political Connection	Political Spectrum
Defence drone company CEO A (Daejeon)	CEO of tilting-rotor drone developer	Private defence SME	Neutral (industry)
Defence drone company CEO B (autonomous intercept drone)	Autonomous flight drone developer	Private defence startup	Neutral (industry)
Military expert (anonymous)	Modern warfare analyst	Unconfirmed (estimated academia/research institute)	Neutral-conservative
Space expert A	Space policy researcher	Unconfirmed (estimated academia/government research institution)	Neutral
KAIST researcher	Variable-wheel rover development	KAIST	Neutral (academia)
Korea Aerospace Research Institute official	Lunar lander project lead	Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI)	Neutral (state institution)

Key Topics

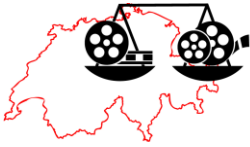
The growing strategic importance of drones in modern warfare and the current state and challenges of South Korea's competitiveness in drone and space technology.

World-View Context

The Russia–Ukraine war has elevated drones to a core strike asset in modern warfare, and North Korea has learned from this, reinforcing its drone capabilities. At the same time, intensifying competition between the United States and China in lunar exploration is making space an emerging geopolitical arena. South Korea faces the challenge of closing the technology gap in drones and space, and structural problems in the defence industry ecosystem (low-price competition, demand uncertainty, difficulties in domestic parts production) are identified as obstacles.

Perspectives Required for Balanced Coverage (Based on World Knowledge)

- * Military necessity of strengthening drone capabilities (response to security threats)
- * Civilian casualties from drone warfare and issues of international humanitarian law
- * Ethical and legal issues surrounding lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS)
- * Structural problems in South Korea's defence industry ecosystem (low-price competition, demand uncertainty)
- * Domestic parts production vs. dependency on China dilemma
- * Economic value of space development and prospects for civilian commercialisation



- * US-China space hegemony competition and South Korea's strategic choices (participation in the Artemis Accords)
- * The actual level of the North Korean drone threat and possibility of exaggeration
- * Debate over defence budget allocation priorities (drones vs. conventional forces)
- * Appropriateness of the space development budget and the need for public consensus

Review of Whether Each Perspective Was Addressed

[A] Addressed

Timestamp: 00:20–03:39 — Quote: "You cannot win a war with drones alone. However, you also cannot win a war without using drones." — Assessment: The military necessity of drones is sufficiently addressed throughout the programme.

[B] Not addressed

Timestamp: N/A — Quote: None — Assessment: There is no mention whatsoever of civilian casualties from drone attacks or the possibility of violations of international humanitarian law.

[C] Not addressed

Timestamp: 08:38–08:45 — Quote: "It is implemented so that once you release the gate, everything proceeds automatically." — Assessment: The autonomous lethal function is mentioned, but the ethical and legal issues are not addressed at all.

[D] Addressed

Timestamp: 12:18–13:38 — Quote: "Analysis suggests that demanding tender conditions, low-price competition, and uncertain demand are dampening companies' willingness to invest." — Assessment: The structural problems of the defence industry ecosystem are addressed in comparative detail.

[E] Addressed

Timestamp: 13:44–13:55 — Quote: "It is not easy, as China effectively dominates the market for core drone components." — Assessment: The domestic parts production dilemma is briefly mentioned.

[F] Addressed

Timestamp: 25:19–25:32 — Quote: "Helium-3, rare earth elements, titanium, and other resources deposited on the Moon are estimated to have an economic value of 190 trillion won alone." — Assessment: The economic value of space resources is mentioned but presented without verification.

[G] Addressed

Timestamp: 27:40–28:45 — Quote: "The space race led by the Moon is not an issue for just those two countries." — Assessment: The US-China competition structure and South Korea's participation in the Artemis Accords are addressed.

[H] Not addressed

Timestamp: N/A — Quote: None — Assessment: The North Korean drone threat is presented as an established fact, but there is no independent verification or counterargument regarding the actual level of the threat.

[I] Not addressed

Timestamp: N/A — Quote: None — Assessment: The debate over budget reallocation for expanded drone investment and a comparison of priorities with conventional forces are not addressed at all.

[J] Not addressed

Timestamp: N/A — Quote: None — Assessment: There is no discussion of the appropriateness of the space development budget or the need for public consensus.



CHAPTER 3 — DETAILED ANALYSIS OF 15 CRITERIA

Hard Facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically verifiable

1. Expert Selection

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Total score: 5/10

Expert 1: Military expert (anonymous, modern warfare analyst)

Timestamp	02:08–03:33
Statement	"From North Korea's perspective, whose tank and armoured vehicle capabilities are significantly inferior to South Korea's, there is no more efficient tactic than this."
Classification	Security hard-line perspective emphasising the North Korean threat.

Missing counterargument: An expert who sceptically evaluates the actual level of North Korea's drone capabilities.

In-depth source review:

(a) Funding: Affiliated institution not disclosed. Estimated to be a defence research institute or civilian expert with military background. Relationship of interests with the defence industry unclear.

(b) Mandate: Mandated as an expert in security threat analysis, but capacity for independent verification of North Korean drone capabilities is unclear.

- D1 Conflict of interest: 0 (judgement suspended due to unclear affiliation)
- D2 Personal risk: +1 (bears a certain level of accountability through public statements)
- D3 Expertise: +1 (estimated to be a modern warfare analysis expert, but qualifications unconfirmed)
- D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 (comparison with past statements not possible)
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 (use of emotional expressions such as "becomes DNA")
- D6 Source stage: 0 (secondary analysis)

TOTAL: +1 → Source traffic light: Yellow

(c) PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE: The programme presents this expert as a neutral analyst, but the content of the statements is consistently oriented toward supporting the need to strengthen security, suggesting the possibility of structural bias.

Expert 2: Defence drone company CEO A (based in Daejeon)

Timestamp	05:06–06:12
Statement	"Once a target is designated, if you touch it through the controller, it enters a standby state ready to attack at any time."
Classification	Stakeholder promoting their own company's products.

Missing counterargument: An independent technology verification expert.



In-depth source review:

(a) Funding: Private defence company (own revenue structure). Direct interest in military procurement contracts.

(b) Mandate: Suitable for explaining their own products, but a structural conflict of interest exists for objective evaluation of the technology.

D1 Conflict of interest: -2 (stakeholder in military procurement contracts)

D2 Personal risk: +1 (public statement)

D3 Expertise: +2 (direct knowledge of own products)

D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 (not comparable)

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 (primarily technical explanations)

D6 Source stage: +1 (primary source but stakeholder)

TOTAL: +3 → Source traffic light: Yellow

(c) PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE: The programme presents the company CEO as a technical expert but does not disclose the conflict of interest relationship.

Expert 3: Space policy researcher (anonymous)

Timestamp	28:26–28:45, 36:41–37:07
Statement	"The space race led by the Moon is not an issue for just those two countries." / "What South Korea must choose is not speed, but direction."
Classification	Perspective supporting the need for space development investment.

Missing counterargument: An expert who questions the priorities of the space development budget.

In-depth source review:

(a) Funding: Affiliated institution not disclosed. Estimated to be a government research institution or academia.

(b) Mandate: Suitable for space policy analysis, but independence regarding the budget allocation debate is unclear.

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 (possible policy-support bias if estimated to be a government research institution)

D2 Personal risk: +1

D3 Expertise: +2 (estimated to be a space policy expert)

D4 Consistency of opinion: 0

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1

D6 Source stage: 0

TOTAL: +3 → Source traffic light: Yellow

Missing expert groups:

- International humanitarian law expert (legal issues of lethal autonomous weapons)
- Independent defence industry analyst (verification of company claims)
- Space law expert (international law on lunar resource extraction)

Source Credibility Overview:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Military expert (anonymous, modern warfare analyst)	0	+1	+1	0	-1	0	+1	Yellow
Defence drone company CEO A (based in Daejeon)	-2	+1	+2	0	+1	+1	+3	Yellow
Space policy researcher (anonymous)	-1	+1	+2	0	+1	0	+3	Yellow



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Summary (matrix results):

- Military expert (anonymous): Yellow (+1), use of emotional expressions, affiliation unclear
- Defence company CEO A: Yellow (+3), conflict of interest not disclosed
- Space policy researcher: Yellow (+3), affiliation unclear



2. Source Selection

5/10

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Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Total score: 5/10

Source 1: Financial Times

Timestamp

07:35–07:44 — Statement: "The Financial Times reported that the US Department of Defense, burdened by the cost of the war, is in consultations with Ukraine on purchasing a drone intercept system."

(a) Funding and operating entity: Private commercial media (owned by Japan's Nikkei). Independent news organisation.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: None. However, the method of presenting a single report as fact lacks verification.

(c) Missing counterargument sources: No official position or rebuttal from the US Department of Defense is presented.

Source 2: Military authorities (anonymous)

Timestamp

06:20–06:23, 14:03–14:10

Statement

"The military authorities view drones as a core new defence industry and are identifying and supporting technically capable SMEs." / "The military authorities are considering measures reflecting these voices from the field, such as expanding subsidies for domestic parts production, easing low-price tendering, and improving demand predictability."

(a) Funding: State institution (Ministry of National Defense/military).

(b) Structural conflict of interest: As the party responsible for drone investment expansion policy, there is a structural incentive to present one's own policies positively.

(c) Missing counterargument sources: No independent evaluation or critical perspective on military authority policy.

Source 3: Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI) official

Timestamp

33:21–33:56

Statement

"The preliminary candidate landing sites on the Moon have currently been narrowed down to approximately 30 locations, and the final selection will be made within this year."

(a) Funding: Government-funded research institution (under the Ministry of Science and ICT, annual budget of approximately 700 billion won).

(b) Structural conflict of interest: As the institution directly executing the lunar landing project, there is a structural incentive to present the necessity and progress of the project positively.

(c) Missing counterargument sources: No independent evaluation of the appropriateness of the project budget or the feasibility of the schedule.



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Summary: The sources cited in the programme are concentrated on military authorities, defence companies, and government research institutions that support the expansion of drone and space investment, and no independent verification bodies or sources with critical perspectives were included at all.



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

Total score: 3/10

Estimated speaking time:

- Narrator/reporter (programme narrative): approximately 18 minutes (49%)
- Defence company CEOs (industry-friendly): approximately 8 minutes (22%)
- Military/security experts (supporting security reinforcement): approximately 5 minutes (14%)
- Space experts/researchers (supporting space development): approximately 4 minutes (11%)
- Military officials' statements (indirect quotation): approximately 2 minutes (5%)
- Critical/counterargument perspectives: 0 minutes (0%)

Summary: Speaking time is concentrated 100% on positions supporting the expansion of drone and space investment, with not even one second allocated to speakers holding critical perspectives or counterarguments. This stands in direct contradiction to the obligation under Article 6 of the Broadcasting Act to reflect a balance of diverse opinions.



4. SELECTIVE OMISSION

6/10

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Total score: 6/10

Omission 1:

Context

Complete omission of the ethical and legal issues of lethal autonomous drones.

Relevant timestamp: 08:38–08:45

Effect

The statement "It is implemented so that once you release the gate, everything proceeds automatically" is presented solely as a technical achievement without any ethical commentary. The international debate on lethal autonomous weapons is completely excluded.

Omission 2:

Context

Omission of civilian casualties from drone warfare and cases of international humanitarian law violations.

Relevant timestamp: 15:18–15:31

Effect

The expression "minimising casualties in a war where hundreds of thousands are dying" is used to frame the humanitarian problems of drones in a positive light instead. The actual reality of civilian casualties from drone attacks is not mentioned at all.

Omission 3:

Context

Omission of the source and verification of the reliability of the estimated economic value of lunar resource extraction (190 trillion won).

Relevant timestamp: 25:19–25:32

Effect

The figure "estimated economic value of 190 trillion won alone" is presented without a source, creating a risk that viewers will accept this as a verified fact.

Summary: While focusing on the positive aspects of drone and space technology and the need for investment, the programme systematically omitted information essential for balance, including the ethics of lethal autonomous weapons, civilian casualties, and numerical verification.

Missing Voices

- International humanitarian law expert: Could have provided analysis on the legal status of autonomous lethal drones and the question of responsibility for civilian casualties.
- Peace and disarmament researcher: Could have provided a perspective on the destabilising effects of the drone arms race on regional security.
- Independent defence industry analyst: Could have played a role in independently verifying claims by military authorities and companies.



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- Defence budget expert: Could have analysed the opportunity costs of expanded drone investment for other areas of national defence.
- Space law expert: Could have addressed the international legal status of lunar resource extraction and the question of the legal binding force of the Artemis Accords.
- Environmental/ethics scholar: Could have raised the environmental impact of space development and the ethical issues of resource extraction.
- Opposition defence committee member: Could have provided a political check on the current government's drone and space policy.



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

Total score: 2/10

Association 1:

Timestamp	03:05–03:09
Quote	"Concerns are also being raised about a drone alliance linking Iran, Russia, and North Korea." Technique: Grouping Iran, Russia, and North Korea into a single "drone alliance," exaggerating the scale and organisation of the threat.
Effect	Despite the possibility that the actual level of drone cooperation among the three countries may differ, this causes them to be perceived as a single hostile bloc.

No individuals/groups targeted by guilt by association: No instances were found in this programme of framing specific individuals as "conspiracy theorists" or similar.

Summary: No instances of the guilt by association technique being used against individuals were found, but a collective associative framing grouping Iran, Russia, and North Korea as a "drone alliance" was used to exaggerate threat perception.



7. Timing

3/10

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Total score: 3/10

Finding 1:

Position: 00:20–01:10 (beginning)

Content: "You cannot win a war with drones alone. However, you also cannot win a war without using drones."

Timing effect: By declaring the inevitability of drone investment immediately after the programme begins, viewers are guided to interpret all subsequent content within this premise.

Finding 2:

Position: 36:04–36:47 (end)

Content: "Falling behind here means losing ground not just in space development, but in leadership over future industries as well." / "What South Korea must choose is not speed, but direction."

Timing effect: By placing messages of urgency and a call to action at the very end of the programme, the viewers' final impression is fixed as "investment expansion is necessary."

Summary: Messages emphasising the inevitability and urgency of drone and space investment are strategically placed at the beginning and end of the programme, demonstrating a timing structure that effectively fixes the direction of the overall narrative.



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

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

Total score: 1/10

Methodological principle (v2.2): The triggering event must be documented before every assessment. A reaction can only be assessed as selective if a comparable triggering event from another position did not produce a comparable reaction.

Finding 1:

Timestamp 12:18–12:26

Triggering event: Defence company raises the issue of low-price competition.

Reaction: "On the other hand, analysis suggests that demanding tender conditions, low-price competition, and uncertain demand are dampening companies' willingness to invest." — Problem-raising tone.

Comparison

The same critical tone is not used regarding policy failures or budget allocation problems of the military authorities.

Asymmetry: Asymmetry exists, but the intensity is low; this is assessed as "selective criticism" rather than "selective outrage."

Summary: No clear instances of selective outrage were found in this programme. The overall tone of the programme is consistently oriented toward raising issues and presenting solutions rather than criticism, so no emotional expressions of outrage directed at a specific position are observed.



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

Share of covered perspectives

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



Soft Facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. Framing

4/10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Total score: 4/10

Finding 1:

Timestamp	00:20–01:10
Quote	"You cannot win a war with drones alone. However, you also cannot win a war without using drones."
Manipulation	Framing the strengthening of drone capabilities as an inevitability rather than a choice.
Why problematic	This has the effect of blocking for viewers even the possibility of a counterargument to expanding drone investment.

Finding 2:

Timestamp	03:05–03:09
Quote	"Concerns are also being raised about a drone alliance linking Iran, Russia, and North Korea."
Manipulation	The expression "drone alliance" presents the coalition of adversarial forces as an established fact.
Why problematic	This forms a framework that amplifies the threat without any verification of the actual level of Iran-Russia-North Korea drone cooperation.

Finding 3:

Timestamp	36:04–36:06
Quote	"Falling behind here means losing ground not just in space development, but in leadership over future industries as well."
Manipulation	Framing space development investment as a "competition where falling behind is not an option," creating a sense of urgency.
Why problematic	This fundamentally blocks discussion of the appropriateness of the space development budget or alternative strategies.

Summary: The entire programme is constructed around a single frame — "expanding drone and space investment is inevitable" — and counterarguments or alternative perspectives are systematically excluded.



11. Word Choice and Concepts

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Total score: 3/10

Finding 1:

Timestamp 03:05

Quote *"drone alliance linking Iran, Russia, and North Korea"*

Connotation: "Alliance (連帶)" is a strong expression implying organised and intentional cooperation.

Why problematic

A neutral expression such as "possibility of drone technology transfer" or "suspected drone cooperation" would be appropriate; "alliance" presupposes a level of solidarity that has not been verified.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 03:20–03:26

Quote *"There is no greater lesson than one learned with your own blood. The tactics learned this way become DNA."*

Connotation: North Korea's learning capacity is described through a biological metaphor, portraying the threat as instinctive and irreversible.

Why problematic

A metaphor without scientific basis produces the effect of emotionally exaggerating the level of the threat.

Finding 3:

Timestamp 19:02–19:12

Quote *"I feel like it's a last chance of sorts. It's a golden time, and it feels like we could still join the leading group now, but if we miss this moment, it won't be easy going forward."*

Connotation: Expressions like "last chance" and "golden time" create a sense of urgency urging immediate investment decisions.

Why problematic

This is emotionally pressurising language that obstructs the careful deliberation necessary for policy decisions.

Summary: The language used throughout the programme is biased overall toward exaggerating threats and expressing the urgency of investment needs, though overtly politically partisan language was not used.



12. Host Behaviour

2/10

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Total score: 2/10

Methodological principle (v2.2): The triggering event must be documented before every assessment. An intervention can only be assessed as asymmetric if a comparable triggering event directed at another guest did not produce a comparable intervention.

Finding 1:

Timestamp 05:06–05:07

Triggering event: Reporter asks company CEO to introduce their product.

Quote (host) "Could you please introduce what kind of product it is?"

Comparison Similar open-ended questions are used with all interviewees throughout the programme.

Asymmetry: This question itself is not asymmetric, but the complete absence of follow-up questions about the company's conflict of interest represents a lack of verification function.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 08:22–08:23

Triggering event: Request for explanation of autonomous intercept drone demonstration footage.

Quote (host) "What kind of footage do you have displayed on the screen right now?"

Comparison Similar requests for explanation are used in all company interviews.

Asymmetry: Asymmetry cannot be confirmed. However, the absence of critical follow-up questions regarding the autonomous lethal function ("once you release the gate, everything proceeds automatically") is assessed as a lack of verification.

Summary: No clear asymmetry is confirmed in the host's style of intervention itself, but an overall deficiency in verification function is observed, as critical follow-up questions are absent for all interviewees.



13. Question Asymmetry

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Total score: 2/10

Asymmetry 1:

To defence company CEO A, 05:06: "Could you please introduce what kind of product it is?" — A very soft question
To the military expert, 02:08: (speaking opportunity provided without a direct question) — speaking opportunity without verification

Comparison

In both cases, there are no critical follow-up questions, and no questions are asked about conflicts of interest or the basis for claims.

Asymmetry 2:

To the space expert, 36:41: (concluding speaking opportunity provided without a direct question) — soft closing speaking opportunity

Comparison

No questions about budget priorities or alternative strategies.

Summary: Equally soft questions were used with all interviewees throughout the programme, and no critical verification questions were raised to any speaker. This is assessed not so much as question asymmetry but rather as an overall absence of verification function.



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

Total score: 2/10

Finding 1:

Timestamp 11:28–11:40

Composition: "South Korea's current technology level in the aerial concentration domain is ranked 8th in the world. However, assessments are emerging that small drone capabilities still lag behind leading drone powers."

Analysis

A positive assessment (8th in the world) and a negative assessment (lagging in small drones) are presented in parallel to appear balanced, but in reality both assessments converge on the same conclusion: "more investment is needed." No genuine counterargument (investment is unnecessary or priorities should be recalibrated) is presented.

Summary: Clear instances of false balance in this programme are limited. Rather, the programme consistently maintains a single-directional narrative without attempting balance, making "absence of balance" a more accurate assessment than "false balance."



15. Agenda Setting

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Total score: 5/10

Finding 1:

Agenda element set: Expanding drone and space investment is a matter of national survival.

Timestamp

36:04–36:06 — Basis: "Falling behind here means losing ground not just in space development, but in leadership over future industries as well."

Alternative agenda: The opportunity costs of drone and space investment; debate over priorities vis-à-vis social welfare budgets.

Finding 2:

Agenda element set: North Korea's drone threat is real and increasing.

Timestamp

02:51–02:55 — Basis: "North Korea, having experienced the Russia-Ukraine war, is accelerating the reinforcement of its drone capabilities."

Alternative agenda: Independent verification of the actual level of the North Korean drone threat; the possibility of threat exaggeration.

Finding 3:

Agenda element set: Revitalising the drone ecosystem through civilian-military cooperation is the solution.

Timestamp

12:02–12:07 — Basis: "In fact, Ukraine cooperated with civilian startup companies and rapidly strengthened its drone capabilities."

Alternative agenda: Side effects of civilian-military cooperation (technology leakage, militarisation of civilian companies); limits of the applicability of the Ukraine model to South Korea.

Summary: The programme sets the expansion of drone and space investment as a national imperative and excludes the very act of questioning this from the agenda, thereby producing an agenda-setting effect that narrows the space for viewers' policy judgement.



59. Statistical Manipulation									4/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 4/10

Finding 1:

Timestamp 25:30–25:32

Figure: "Helium-3, rare earth elements, titanium, and other resources deposited on the Moon are estimated to have an economic value of 190 trillion won alone."

Missing context

The source of this estimate, the estimation methodology, and the range of uncertainty are not presented at all. There is also no discussion of the technical or economic feasibility of lunar resource extraction.

Effect

An unverified figure functions as the economic justification for space development investment.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 07:27–07:34

Figure: "The unit price is approximately 2,000 dollars, which is one-thousandth the price of a Patriot missile."

Missing context

The actual intercept success rate, operating costs, and system integration costs of the intercept drone are not presented, creating a risk of exaggerating cost-effectiveness through a simple price comparison alone.

Effect

The economic superiority of the drone intercept system is presented in a simplified manner.

Summary: The figures presented in the programme share common problems including undisclosed sources, lack of context, and unmentioned uncertainty, and were selectively used in a direction that supports the need for drone and space investment.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL EVALUATION

OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual Scores — All 15 Criteria

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

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

3.9/10

Slight imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

3.2/10

Slight imbalance

OVERALL SCORE

3.6/10

Slight imbalance

Average of Hardfacts and Softfacts



KEY — Score Definitions

Individual Scores per Criterion (0–10)

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

Aggregated Deviation Index — Interpretation Ranges

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

Party-Political Bias (-5 to +5)

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



CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL CLASSIFICATION (Broadcasting Act, Article 6)

Assessment Under Article 6 of the Broadcasting Act

Article 6 of the Broadcasting Act stipulates the fairness and public interest of broadcasting; reporting must be fair and objective, and diverse opinions must be reflected in a balanced manner.

Violation 1:

Standard: Article 6, Paragraph 2 of the Broadcasting Act (balanced reflection of diverse opinions)

Content of violation: Only positions supporting the expansion of drone and space investment are presented throughout the entire programme, and not even one second of speaking opportunity is given to speakers with critical perspectives or counterarguments.

Basis: Timestamp 00:20–37:07 throughout — Quote: "You cannot win a war with drones alone. However, you also cannot win a war without using drones." (01:16–01:19)

Assessment: The obligation to reflect diverse opinions in a balanced manner as required by Article 6, Paragraph 2 of the Broadcasting Act has not been fulfilled. Counterarguments of significant public interest — including the ethics of lethal autonomous weapons, budget priorities, and verification of the North Korean threat — are systematically excluded.

Violation 2:

Standard: Article 6, Paragraph 1 of the Broadcasting Act (fair and objective reporting)

Content of violation: Defence company CEOs are presented as neutral experts without disclosing their conflict-of-interest relationships.

Basis: Timestamp 05:06–06:12 — Quote: "Could you please introduce what kind of product it is?" (05:06–05:07)

Assessment: Presenting speakers with conflict-of-interest relationships as neutral experts violates the obligation of objective reporting.

Violation 3:

Standard: Article 6, Paragraph 3 of the Broadcasting Act (contribution to public interest)

Content of violation: Unverified figures such as the estimated economic value of lunar resource extraction (190 trillion won) are presented without a source.

Basis: Timestamp 25:30–25:32 — Quote: "Helium-3, rare earth elements, titanium, and other resources deposited on the Moon are estimated to have an economic value of 190 trillion won alone."

Assessment: Presenting unverified figures as fact impedes viewers' correct judgement and is contrary to the public interest.

Overall Assessment Under Article 6 of the Broadcasting Act

While maintaining a single-directional narrative of expanding drone and space technology investment, this programme failed to satisfy the obligation to reflect diverse opinions in a balanced manner as required by Article 6 of the Broadcasting Act. In particular, the systematic exclusion of perspectives of significant public interest — including the ethical issues of lethal autonomous weapons, civilian casualties in drone warfare, and the debate over budget priorities — raises the possibility of violating Article 6, Paragraph 2. The non-disclosure of defence companies' conflicts of interest and the presentation of unverified figures each raise the possibility of violating Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 6 respectively. However, as this programme does not contain content directly supporting or criticising a specific political party or political force, the intensity of political fairness violations is limited.

In-depth Source Review (Mandatory — All Quoted Professional Organisations/NGOs/Advisory Bodies)



1. Defence drone company CEO A (based in Daejeon, tilting-rotor drone developer)

- 1. Funding:** Private defence company (own revenue structure). Direct interest in military procurement contracts.
- 2. Mandate:** Suitable for explaining their own products, but a structural conflict of interest exists for objective evaluation of drone technology.
- 3. Conflict of interest:** Direct economic interest in expanding military procurement contracts. Programme appearance has a promotional effect.
- 4. Credibility matrix:**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -2 (stakeholder in military procurement)
 - D2 Personal risk: +1
 - D3 Expertise: +2 (direct knowledge of own products)
 - D4 Consistency: 0
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1
 - D6 Source stage: +1
 - TOTAL: +3 → Source traffic light: Yellow**
- 5. Counterargument:** No evaluation from an independent technology verification expert is presented.

2. Defence drone company CEO B (autonomous intercept drone developer)

- 1. Funding:** Private defence startup. Interest in military procurement and investment attraction.
- 2. Mandate:** Suitable for explaining their own technology, but independent evaluation not possible.
- 3. Conflict of interest:** Interest in presenting the autonomous lethal function ("once you release the gate, everything proceeds automatically") solely as a technical achievement.
- 4. Credibility matrix:**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -2
 - D2 Personal risk: +1
 - D3 Expertise: +2
 - D4 Consistency: 0
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1
 - D6 Source stage: +1
 - TOTAL: +3 → Source traffic light: Yellow**
- 5. Counterargument:** No independent evaluation of the ethical and legal issues of the autonomous lethal function.

3. Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI) official

- 1. Funding:** Government-funded research institution (under the Ministry of Science and ICT, annual budget of approximately 700 billion won).
- 2. Mandate:** As the institution executing the lunar landing project, a structural incentive exists to present the necessity and progress of the project positively.
- 3. Conflict of interest:** Direct institutional interest in securing the lunar landing project budget. Position opposed to project delays or budget cuts.
- 4. Credibility matrix:**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -1 (government institution, project executing body)
 - D2 Personal risk: +1
 - D3 Expertise: +2 (directly responsible for the lunar landing project)
 - D4 Consistency: 0
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +2 (primarily technical and planning explanations)
 - D6 Source stage: +2 (primary source)
 - TOTAL: +6 → Source traffic light: Green**
- 5. Counterargument:** No independent evaluation of the appropriateness of the project budget or the feasibility of the schedule.

> Important: "Recognised institution" is not a factual qualification. It is a social attribution that is itself subject to scrutiny. KARI has high credibility in terms of technical expertise, but a structural conflict of interest exists in evaluating the necessity of the project it is itself executing.

Source Credibility Overview:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
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Defence drone company CEO A (based in Daejeon, tilting-rotor drone developer)	-2	+1	+2	0	+1	+1	+3	Yellow
Defence drone company CEO B (autonomous intercept drone developer)	-2	+1	+2	0	+1	+1	+3	Yellow
Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI) official	-1	+1	+2	0	+2	+2	+6	Green

Legal and Methodological Notes

No factual determination	The results presented do not constitute factual determinations about individual persons, editorial teams, or broadcasts. They are the product of a standardized operationalization, not a finding of individual responsibility.
No legal judgment	The aggregated deviation index does not replace a legal assessment under 방송법 제6조. The determination of whether a specific broadcast violates legal requirements is exclusively the responsibility of the competent authorities (in particular 방송통신위원회).
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 South Korea — KBS / MBC

Legislation

Broadcasting Act (방송법, Act No. 6139, January 28, 2000, last amended 2025)

Constitutional basis: Article 21 of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea (1987) guarantees freedom of expression and press. Paragraph 3: Standards for news services and broadcasting facilities shall be determined by law.

Relevant Provisions

- Art. 3 (Freedom of Broadcasting): Freedom of programming is guaranteed. No one may regulate or influence programming except under the conditions of this Act.
- Art. 5 (Public Responsibility of Broadcasting): Public responsibility of broadcasting. Broadcasting must conform to the democratic constitutional order.
- Art. 6 Para. 1 (Fairness and Public Interest): "Reporting through broadcasting must be fair and objective."
- Art. 6 Para. 2: Broadcasting shall not discriminate in its programming on the basis of gender, age, occupation, religion, belief, class, region, or race.
- Art. 6 Para. 3: Broadcasting must respect the ethical and emotional sensibilities of the people and contribute to the protection of fundamental rights and the promotion of international friendship.
- Art. 6 (further paragraphs): Obligation to promote diversity of opinion and balanced representation of different viewpoints on controversial issues.
- Art. 43 (Establishment of KBS): Establishment of the Korea Broadcasting Corporation (KBS) to create a fair and healthy broadcasting culture.
- Art. 44: Public responsibility of KBS.

Broadcasting Review Regulations

- Art. 9: Fairness/objectivity of reporting — detailed rules for news reporting.
- Art. 14: Objectivity in news reports.
- Art. 100: Sanction levels: Correction recommendation → Warning → Fine → Suspension of broadcasting license.

Regulatory Authorities

- KMCC / KCC (Korea Media and Communications Commission): Broadcasting policy, licensing, investigation and sanctioning of violations. 2025 reform: Renamed, new BMCC as independent buffer between politics and broadcasting governance.
- KCSC (Korea Communications Standards Commission): Content oversight. Reviews whether broadcasting content maintains fairness, public interest, and public responsibility (per Art. 32). 9 commissioners appointed by the President (6 ruling party, 3 opposition).
- Press Arbitration Commission: Complaint pathway for citizens. Right to correction, right of reply, follow-up reporting. Settlement is legally binding.

Public Broadcasters

Broadcaster	Legal Form	Funding
KBS (Korean Broadcasting System)	Public corporation	License fees + state funding + advertising (KBS-2)
MBC (Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation)	Corporation, 70% Foundation for Broadcast Culture	Primarily advertising



EBS (Educational Broadcasting System)

Public corporation

Textbook sales + advertising

Complaint Procedures

1. KCSC deliberation process (ex-post review)
2. Viewers' Complaint Settlement Committee (Art. 35, at broadcasters)
3. Press Arbitration Commission (correction, right of reply)
4. General courts

Comparison Switzerland — South Korea

Aspect	Switzerland (Art. 4 RTVG)	South Korea (Art. 6 Broadcasting Act)
Factual accuracy	Statutory (Art. 4 Para. 2)	Statutory (Art. 6 Para. 1: fair and objective)
Diversity of opinion	Statutory (Art. 4 Para. 4)	Statutory (Art. 6: diverse viewpoints)
Impartiality	Derived	Statutory (fairness)
Political balance	Derived	Implicit (diversity of opinion)
Independent complaints body	UBI (statutory)	KCSC + Press Arbitration Commission
Content oversight	BAKOM/UBI	KCSC
Structural issue	No direct political control	Government change → leadership change in KBS/MBC



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC REFERENCES

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