



NHK 詳細分析

2026-05-04_radio_news_1400

Broadcast: 2026-05-04 | Analyzed: 2026-05-13 14:51

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OVERALL SCORE

4.3/10

Significant imbalance

0 = balanced, 10 = strongly biased/manipulative

POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification based on Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) 2024

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

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

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

TENDENCY (L – R)

6.2 / 10

Right-favoring

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

← Left

Right →

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

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



POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

Current Government: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) + Komeito coalition government. Following the House of Representatives election on 27 October 2024, the LDP holds 191 seats (a significant reduction) and Komeito holds 24 seats. The loss of an outright majority has destabilised the government's foundation. Sanae Takaichi remains in office as Prime Minister (explicitly stated as "Prime Minister Takaichi" at the beginning of the transcript).

Main Opposition Parties: The Constitutional Democratic Party (CDP, 148 seats) is the largest opposition party, followed by Nippon Ishin no Kai (38 seats), the Democratic Party for the People (28 seats), Reiwa Shinsengumi (9 seats), and the Japanese Communist Party (8 seats).

Party	Left-Right Score (0–10)	Seats (House of Representatives)	Government/Opposition	Core Position
Japanese Communist Party (JCP)	1.5	8	Opposition	Uphold Article 9, immediate nuclear phase-out, anti-remilitarisation
Social Democratic Party (SDP)	2.5	1	Opposition	Pacifism, nuclear phase-out, constitutional preservation
Reiwa Shinsengumi	2.5	9	Opposition	Abolish consumption tax, anti-remilitarisation, MMT economics
Constitutional Democratic Party (CDP)	3.5	148	Opposition	Constitutional preservation, redistribution, medium-term nuclear phase-out
Komeito	5.0	24	Government	Peace-oriented, social welfare, coalition brake role
Democratic Party for the People (DPP)	5.5	28	Centre	Consumption tax reduction, pragmatism, maintenance of Japan-US alliance
Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)	7.0	191	Government	Constitutional revision, defence build-up, nuclear restart, pro-business
Nippon Ishin no Kai (Ishin)	7.0	38	Opposition	Deregulation, constitutional revision, defence strengthening, Osaka reform
Sanseito	9.0	3	Opposition	Ultra-nationalism, anti-globalism

Note: Japan is not covered by CHES (Chapel Hill Expert Survey). Scores are integrated values from MANIFESTO, Laver/Benoit 2017, UTokyo-Asahi Survey, and the progressive-conservative scale. Pew threshold: below 4.5 = left-wing, 4.5–5.5 = centre, above 5.5 = right-wing.

Japan's current principal fault lines are the tensions between the ruling and opposition parties over: ① the pros and cons of constitutional revision (especially Article 9); ② the pace and scope of the defence spending increase (2% of GDP target); ③ energy policy (nuclear restart vs. phase-out); and ④ the degree of firmness in economic security policy and policy towards China. The LDP's loss of an outright majority in the 2024 House of Representatives election has called into question the stability of the government and its ability to implement policy. While the ruling party



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promotes deepening Japan-US-Australia cooperation in the Indo-Pacific strategy, some opposition parties prioritise diplomatic solutions.

NHK is a public broadcaster operating under the Broadcasting Act; 12 of the members of its Board of Governors are appointed by the Prime Minister (with the consent of the Diet). Since the Abe administration (2012–2020), criticism of "Abe's NHK" has continued, and the kisha club (press club) system produces a structural proximity to the government. Japan ranks 70th in the RSF Press Freedom Index (2024), and the Broadcasting Act Article 4 formally imposes obligations regarding political fairness and the presentation of diverse viewpoints.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Party-by-Party Assessment

Party	Score (-5 to +5)	Portrayal in Broadcast vs. Party's Programmatic Position
LDP	+2	00:00:03 "Prime Minister Takaichi and... joint declaration" — Programmatic position: Indo-Pacific strategy, strengthening of economic security — Depicted positively as the government's diplomatic achievement. The LDP's core policies (FOIP, China deterrence) are transmitted without criticism, with high alignment with the manifesto but in a one-sidedly favourable manner.
CDP	0	Not mentioned — Programmatic position: priority of diplomatic solutions, cautious on defence build-up — Completely absent. A score of 0 means "not mentioned," but the very absence of the opposition's position creates a structure that favours the LDP.
Komeito	0	Not mentioned — Programmatic position: peace-oriented, coalition brake role — Completely absent.
Ishin	0	Not mentioned — Programmatic position: in favour of defence strengthening, independent constitutional revision proposal — Completely absent.
JCP	0	Not mentioned — Programmatic position: abolition of the Japan-US Security Treaty, anti-remilitarisation — Completely absent.
DPP	0	Not mentioned — Programmatic position: centrist pragmatism, maintenance of Japan-US alliance — Completely absent.

Party Bias Summary

- Most accurately portrayed: LDP (score +2) — though not "accurate" but rather "one-sidedly favourable"
- Most strongly distorted: CDP (score 0) — indirect disadvantage through absence
- Average deviation from 0: 0.3 (only the LDP's +2 is non-zero)
- Summary: From a party-political perspective, this broadcast transmits the LDP's foreign policy without criticism while completely omitting the positions of the opposition parties. This creates an asymmetric structure that is advantageous to the LDP. However, given that this broadcast is in a short breaking news format, it is not realistic to cover all parties' positions, and this point requires reservation in the assessment.



CHAPTER 2 — PROGRAMME INFORMATION AND TOPIC FRAMEWORK

Broadcast Data

- Title: NHK News (2:00 PM)
- Date (from filename): Unknown (no date stated in transcript)
- Estimated Duration: Approximately 4 minutes 54 seconds (from end of transcript)
- Presenter/Reporter: Not identifiable (no announcer name mentioned)
- Interviewees: None (studio read-only format)

Actors	Role	Party/Affiliation	Political Spectrum
Sanae Takaichi (mentioned only)	Prime Minister	LDP	Right-wing (hardline conservative within LDP)
Albanese (mentioned only)	Prime Minister of Australia	Labor Party	Centre-left
National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan (mentioned only)	Incorporated Administrative Agency	Government-affiliated	Neutral (consumer protection)

Main Topics

This broadcast consists of two independent news items: ① a report on the content of the joint declaration between the Japanese and Australian leaders in the fields of economic security, critical minerals, and energy; and ② a consumer safety alert from the National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan regarding fire accidents caused by the misuse of microwave ovens.

Ideological Context

The reporting on the Japan-Australia summit is conducted in the context of countering economic coercion with China in mind, and presupposes Japan's diplomatic line of promoting the "Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)" concept. The diversification of critical mineral and rare earth supply chains is a policy issue that is the subject of active international debate as a response to the risk of dependence on China. The microwave oven accident report is an independent topic as consumer safety information and carries little political implication.

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

Regarding the Japan-Australia Summit Report:

- * China's position and reaction: China's government view on the characterisation of economic coercion
- * Critical views from the opposition: the positions of the CDP, JCP, and others on the strengthening of defence and security policy
- * Concerns from the business community: the perspective of climate change and decarbonisation regarding continued dependence on LNG and coal
- * Expert analysis: independent assessment of the effectiveness and legal binding force of the economic security agreement
- * Australia's domestic political context: the domestic positioning of the Labor government's Japan policy
- * Challenges in advancing the TPP: the structural problem of US non-participation
- * Environmental and social impact of critical mineral investment: impact on local communities of mining projects
- * Fiscal cost: the specific scale of Japan's fiscal burden arising from the joint declaration

Regarding the Microwave Oven Accident Report:

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



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- * The manufacturer's views and countermeasures
- * The current state and challenges of consumer education



CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS

Hard Facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically verifiable

1. Expert Selection

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Definition: Who speaks as an expert.

This broadcast contains no expert appearances in interview format. It is studio read-only. However, the National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan is cited as a source.

Expert 1: National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan (microwave oven accident report)

Timestamp

00:02:40

Statement

"According to the National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan, between April 2020 and December of last year, 521 cases of consultations regarding fire or smoke coming from microwave ovens in use are [expected/reported]"

Positioning: Incorporated administrative agency, under the jurisdiction of the Consumer Affairs Agency.

Detailed Source Verification:

(a) Funding: The National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan is an incorporated administrative agency and receives operating expense grants from the state (Consumer Affairs Agency). Fiscally, it is state-dependent.

(b) Mandate: Consumer protection and safety information provision are within its mandate, and safety alerts regarding microwave oven accidents fall within its proper scope of duties. Compatibility with neutral assessment is high.

(c) Source Reliability Matrix (Source Traffic Light, 6 dimensions, each -2 to +2):

D1 Conflict of interest: +1 — No direct conflict of interest as a consumer protection agency in relation to microwave oven safety information. However, as a state institution, structural criticism of government policy is difficult.

D2 Personal risk: 0 — Announcement as an institution; personal risk difficult to measure.

D3 Expertise: +2 — Consumer safety testing is its proper specialist domain. Conducting reproduction tests constitutes primary information.

D4 Consistency of views: +1 — The National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan continuously publishes consumer safety information; consistency present.

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +2 — Specific reproduction test results are presented (100g, 500W, smoke after 8 minutes, fire after 11 minutes), with a clear data basis.

D6 Source level: +2 — A primary source having conducted its own reproduction tests.

TOTAL: +8 → Source Traffic Light: Green (GRÜN)

(c) PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE: Appropriate for microwave oven safety information. However, the expression "521 cases are expected" appears to be an error for "have been reported," suggesting a possible speech recognition error.

Missing Expert Groups:

- Safety officers from microwave oven manufacturers (Panasonic, Sharp, etc.): safety features in product design and the company's countermeasures
- Independent foreign policy experts: assessment of the effectiveness of the Japan-Australia economic security agreement



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- Energy economists: analysis of the economic and environmental cost of continued LNG and coal dependence

Summary (Matrix Results):

- National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan: Source Traffic Light green; appropriate source for microwave oven safety information.
- Japan-Australia summit report: Zero experts. Unilateral transmission of government announcement only. This is the most significant problem.

Source Credibility Overview:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan (microwave oven accident report)	+1	0	+2	+1	+2	+2	+8	Green



2. Source Selection

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Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Definition: Which sources are cited. Are they diverse and independent?

Source 1: Japanese Government (Prime Minister Takaichi/Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Timestamp 00:00:03–00:02:25

Statement (entire content of the joint declaration and joint statements)

(a) Funding and operating entity: The Japanese government (executive branch). The NHK Board of Governors is appointed by the Prime Minister, creating structural proximity.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: The government has an institutional incentive to evaluate its own diplomatic achievements positively. Transmitting government announcements as-is makes it difficult to distinguish reporting from government public relations.

(c) Absence of counterbalancing sources: Opposition party statements, independent foreign policy experts, the Chinese government's official views, and international organisation assessments are completely absent.

Source 2: National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan

Timestamp 00:02:40–00:04:54

Statement Statistics on microwave oven accidents, reproduction test results, safety alert

(a) Funding: Incorporated administrative agency, under the jurisdiction of the Consumer Affairs Agency, publicly funded.

(b) Compatibility with mandate: Providing consumer safety information falls within its proper mandate. High compatibility.

(c) Conflict of interest: No direct conflict of interest regarding microwave oven safety information. However, as a state institution, criticism of government policy is structurally difficult.

Missing counterbalancing sources: Opposition party statements, independent foreign policy experts (universities/think tanks), the Chinese government's official views, and microwave oven manufacturers' views.

Summary: In the Japan-Australia summit report, sources are effectively limited to Japanese government announcements, and independent verification and counterbalancing sources are completely absent. The National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan functions as an appropriate source in the microwave oven report.



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

Definition: Distribution of speaking time between different positions.

Estimated speaking time:

- Japan-Australia summit report (government position): approx. 00:00:03–00:02:25 → approx. 142 seconds (approx. 48%)
- Microwave oven accident report (National Consumer Affairs Center): approx. 00:02:33–00:04:54 → approx. 141 seconds (approx. 48%)
- Announcer read-aloud (neutral transmission): throughout (approx. 100% read-aloud)
- Opposition/critical positions: 0 seconds (0%)
- China's side/counterbalancing positions: 0 seconds (0%)
- Expert analysis: 0 seconds (0%)

Summary: In the Japan-Australia summit report, approximately 142 seconds are devoted to transmitting the government's position, while 0 seconds are allocated to counterbalancing positions, expert analysis, or opposition views. The microwave oven report is relatively balanced as consumer safety information, but the one-sidedness of time allocation in political reporting is clear.



4. SELECTIVE OMISSION

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Definition: What is relevant but not shown.

Omission 1:

Context China's position and rebuttal

Relevant Timestamp: 00:01:01

Impact By using the term "economic coercion" while presenting no Chinese views whatsoever, viewers receive a one-sided impression that China's actions are objectively problematic. This potentially contravenes the obligation to present diverse viewpoints required by Broadcasting Act Article 4.

Omission 2:

Context Opposition assessment and criticism

Relevant Timestamp: 00:00:03–00:02:25 (entire Japan-Australia summit report)

Impact Despite the strengthening of Japan-Australia security and economic cooperation being a policy issue on which the ruling and opposition parties differ, the opposition's position is completely absent. This is indistinguishable from promotional transmission of a government announcement.

Omission 3:

Context Contradiction between continued LNG/coal supply and climate targets

Relevant Timestamp: 00:02:07

Impact While the Japanese government has declared carbon neutrality by 2050, reporting the securing of "smooth distribution" of LNG and coal positively renders this policy contradiction invisible.

Summary: In the Japan-Australia summit report, counterbalancing perspectives (China's side, the opposition, the environment) are systematically absent, and the report is confined to the unilateral transmission of government announcements. This presents a serious problem from the perspective of political fairness and diverse viewpoint presentation as required by Broadcasting Act Article 4.

Missing Voices

- Foreign Policy Experts (universities/think tanks): Could have provided an independent assessment of the legal binding force and effectiveness of the Japan-Australia economic security agreement
- Opposition MPs (CDP, JCP): Could have presented a critical stance on the strengthening of defence and security policy
- Climate Change/Energy Policy Experts: Could have pointed out the contradiction between continued LNG and coal supply and the 2050 carbon neutrality target
- China Researchers: Could have explained the context of the term "economic coercion" and China's own reasoning
- Australian Politics Experts: Could have explained the domestic positioning of the Labor government's Japan policy
- Environmental NGOs on Critical Mineral Mining: Could have presented the environmental and social impact of mining projects



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- Microwave Oven Manufacturer PR: Could have explained product safety standards and the company's countermeasures
- Consumer Group Representatives: Could have presented systemic challenges in consumer education and improvement recommendations



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

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

Definition: Selective or misleading use of statistics.

Finding 1:	
Timestamp	00:02:48
Figure: "Between April 2020 and December of last year... 521 cases of consultations regarding accidents are [expected/reported]"	
Missing context	① "Expected" appears to be a speech recognition error for "reported," raising questions about the reliability of the figure. ② The comparative benchmark for judging whether 521 is many or few (year-on-year comparison, comparison with other home appliances) is absent. ③ The distinction between the number of consultations and the actual number of accidents is unclear.
Impact	The figure of 521 is presented without context, leaving viewers unable to independently assess the severity of the problem.

Summary: The figure of 521 microwave oven accidents is presented without a comparative benchmark, and information for judging the relative scale of the problem is absent. In the Japan-Australia summit report, no specific fiscal scale is presented, leaving the substantive cost of the agreement opaque.



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

Definition: Discrediting through association with negative groups or ideas.

Association 1:

Timestamp 00:01:01

Quotation: "Expressing strong concern about economic coercion and export controls, with China in mind"

Technique: By naming China as the agent of "economic coercion," China is positioned as a negative actor. This is not a direct case of "guilt by association," but it is a technique of unilaterally referencing a specific nation in a negative context.

Impact Viewers are guided to perceive China as a "threat."

Persons framed as "conspiracy theorists" etc.: None in this broadcast.

Summary: "Guilt by association" in this broadcast is limited, but the technique of unilaterally referencing China as the agent of "economic coercion" without any counterbalancing context has the effect of negatively framing a specific nation.



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

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

Finding 1:

Position: 00:00:03 (opening)

Content: "Prime Minister Takaichi and Australian Prime Minister Albanese... in addition to a joint declaration... issued two joint statements"

Timing effect: Placing the "outcomes" of the Japan-Australia summit at the very beginning of the broadcast gives viewers a first impression of the government's diplomatic success. No critical assessments or counterbalancing perspectives appear at the opening.

Finding 2:

Position: 00:02:33 (midpoint/transition)

Content: Abrupt transition to the microwave oven accident report

Timing effect: Placing consumer safety information with no political implication immediately after the politically significant Japan-Australia summit report interrupts viewers' critical thinking. The structure does not encourage further critical examination of the Japan-Australia summit report.

Summary: The structure of placing the government's diplomatic achievements at the opening and concluding without any critical perspective constitutes a timing design that reinforces a positive impression of the government announcement.



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

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

Definition: Asymmetry between indignation directed at specific positions and the absence of reaction to equivalent positions held by others. Methodological Principle (v2.2): Record the triggering event before each assessment. A reaction can only be assessed as selective if an equivalent trigger on another side did not produce a similar reaction.

This broadcast is in studio read-only format, and emotional reactions or expressions of indignation do not occur structurally.

Finding 1:	
Timestamp	00:01:01
	Triggering event: The use of the expression "expressing strong concern about economic coercion and export controls, with China in mind."
	Reaction: The announcer shows no emotional reaction, but by reading aloud the evaluative expression "strong concern" in a neutral tone, a negative evaluation of China's actions is implicitly conveyed.
Comparison	Equivalent critical expressions are not used in relation to the actions of the Japanese or Australian governments.

Asymmetry: Limitedly demonstrable — However, given the constraints of the studio read-only format, this does not fully correspond to the classical definition of "selective indignation."

Summary: The classical pattern of selective indignation does not arise in this broadcast due to its format. However, the use of evaluative expressions such as "strong concern" and "economic coercion" exclusively in relation to China, while equivalent critical expressions are not applied to the actions of Japan and Australia, is recorded as a tonal asymmetry.



9. COMPLETENESS

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Share of covered perspectives

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

[A] China's Position and Reaction: Not mentioned

Timestamp: 00:01:01 — Quotation: "Expressing strong concern about economic coercion and export controls, with China in mind"

Assessment: China is unilaterally positioned as the "subject of concern," and no Chinese counterargument or context is presented whatsoever.

[B] Critical Views from the Opposition: Not mentioned

Timestamp: No relevant passage

Assessment: The content of the Japan-Australia agreement is reported in exactly the form of the government announcement, and the opposition's assessment and criticism are completely absent.

[C] Decarbonisation/Climate Change Perspective: Not mentioned

Timestamp: 00:02:07 — Quotation: "Importing the most LNG, liquefied natural gas, from Australia"

Assessment: The continued securing of LNG and coal supply is reported positively, but no mention is made of the contradiction with climate change targets.

[D] Independent Expert Analysis: Not mentioned

Timestamp: No relevant passage

Assessment: The content of the government announcement is transmitted as-is without expert verification.

[E] Australia's Domestic Political Context: Not mentioned

Timestamp: No relevant passage

Assessment: The domestic political position of Prime Minister Albanese and the context of the Labor Party's foreign policy are absent.

[F] Challenges in Advancing the TPP (US Non-Participation): Not mentioned

Timestamp: 00:01:17 — Quotation: "Promoting the TPP Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement, of which both countries are members"

Assessment: There is no mention of the TPP's biggest structural problem — US non-participation — and "promotion" is treated as self-evident.

[G] Environmental and Social Impact of Critical Mineral Mining: Not mentioned

Timestamp: 00:01:41 — Quotation: "Six priority investment and production projects including rare earths and... gallium"

Assessment: The environmental burden and impact on local residents of mining projects are not touched upon at all.

[H] Fiscal Cost: Only fragmentary mention

Timestamp: 00:01:53 — Quotation: "It states that Japan will advance its international fiscal contributions" (audio unclear, with repetition)

Assessment: No specific fiscal scale is presented.

[I] Manufacturer's Views: Not mentioned

Timestamp: From 00:02:33 onwards

Assessment: The manufacturer's response and views are absent from the microwave oven accident report.

[J] Current State of Consumer Education: Partial mention

Timestamp: 00:03:40 — Quotation: "Being careful about questions of food heating quality and... checking"

Assessment: Only a safety warning is given; the report does not delve into the systemic challenges of consumer education.



Soft Facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. Framing

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Definition: How a topic is fundamentally framed.

Finding 1:

Timestamp 00:00:35

Quotation: "Promoting a free and open Indo-Pacific"

Technique: "Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)" is a diplomatic policy slogan of the Japanese government and LDP; the report adopts the government's policy frame directly as the framework for reporting.

Why it is problematic: By using this frame as a self-evident premise, viewers receive the FOIP concept as a neutral, universal value, but it is in fact a political concept that embodies a specific geopolitical position (deterrence of China).

Finding 2:

Timestamp 00:01:01

Quotation: "Expressing strong concern about economic coercion and export controls, with China in mind"

Technique: The report adopts a frame that unilaterally positions China as the "subject of concern," giving no room for China's position, context, or rebuttal.

Why it is problematic: By presenting the evaluative term "economic coercion" as fact, viewers are given the impression that China's actions are objectively problematic. This is contrary to the diverse viewpoint presentation required by Broadcasting Act Article 4.

Finding 3:

Timestamp 00:02:21

Quotation: "Particularly regarding LNG, coal, and liquid fuels, confirming that smooth distribution will be ensured and that export controls will not be imposed without reason"

Technique: The report adopts a frame that treats the securing of a stable supply of fossil fuels as self-evidently "a good thing," excluding critical perspectives from the standpoint of climate change and decarbonisation.

Why it is problematic: The long-term securing of LNG and coal supply is structurally contradictory to the 2050 carbon neutrality target, but this tension is rendered completely invisible.

Summary: The Japan-Australia summit report as a whole adopts the Japanese government's foreign policy frame (FOIP, China deterrence, fossil fuel security) directly, and no alternative frameworks are presented.



11. Word Choice and Terminology

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

Finding 1:

Timestamp 00:01:01

Quotation: "Expressing strong concern about economic coercion and export controls, with China in mind"

Technique: "Economic coercion (keizaiteki iatsu)" is a term with evaluative and negative connotations, assertively describing China's actions as "coercion."

Why it is problematic: Neutral alternative expressions would be "economic measures" or "trade restrictions"; the word "coercion" reflects a specific political position. By adopting the government statement's terminology as-is, the boundary between reporting and government public relations becomes blurred.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 00:00:30

Quotation: "Positioned as the strategic guidelines for both countries in this field"

Technique: The expression "strategic guidelines" quotes the government's own self-assessment directly, without adding an independent evaluation.

Why it is problematic: By uncritically conveying what the government itself positions as "strategic," questions about the effectiveness and legal binding force of the agreement do not arise.

Finding 3:

Timestamp 00:01:17

Quotation: "Towards strengthening a rules-based international economic order"

Technique: "Rules-based international economic order" is a political phrase used by Western nations and is a concept contested by China, Russia, and others.

Why it is problematic: By presenting this expression as a neutral fact, the international dispute over the definition of "rules" is rendered invisible.

Summary: The terminology and phrases of government statements are adopted almost verbatim, and independent linguistic evaluation is absent. The uncritical use of the evaluative term "economic coercion" in particular is problematic.



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

Definition: Asymmetry in questions, interruptions, and expressions of sympathy. Methodological Principle (v2.2): Record the triggering event before each assessment. An intervention can only be assessed as asymmetric if an equivalent trigger involving another guest did not produce a similar intervention.

This broadcast is in studio read-only format and is not an interview or debate format. Questions, interruptions, and expressions of sympathy do not occur structurally for the presenter (announcer), who only reads information aloud.

Finding 1:

Timestamp 00:00:03–00:02:25

Triggering event: No presenter intervention occurs because the broadcast is in studio read-only format.

Quotation (presenter): (read-aloud only)

Comparison No comparison with other guests (not an interview format)

Asymmetry: Cannot be demonstrated (the assessment criteria do not apply in this format)

Summary: This broadcast is in studio read-only format, and asymmetry in presenter behaviour does not occur structurally. The low score does not mean the presenter is fair; it means the assessment criteria cannot be applied.



13. Question Asymmetry

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

This broadcast is in studio read-only format and is not an interview or question-and-answer format. The structural conditions for assessing question asymmetry do not exist.

Asymmetry 1:

No interviewee (not an interview format)

Timestamp

Not applicable

Comparison

Cannot be assessed

Summary: Question asymmetry does not arise in this broadcast due to its format. However, the choice not to adopt an interview format may itself be a structural decision that avoids critical questioning.



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14. False Balance

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Definition: The artificial creation of balance despite actual imbalance.

In this broadcast, false balance does not occur. The opposite problem (a complete absence of balance) is dominant. The Japan-Australia summit report transmits only the government's position and presents no counterbalancing positions whatsoever. This is not "false balance" but "absence of balance."

Summary: False balance is not identified in this broadcast. The problem is the absence of balance (unilateral transmission of the government's position only), which is a different pattern of manipulation from false balance.



15. Agenda Setting									6/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Definition: What is treated as normal and self-evident. What does not make it onto the agenda.

Finding 1:

Agenda element set: The strengthening of Japan-Australia economic security cooperation is treated as self-evidently "a good thing."

Timestamp

00:00:09 — Evidence: "In addition to a joint declaration on economic security cooperation... two joint statements were issued" (presented neutrally as an achievement)

Alternative agenda: Questions about the effectiveness and legal binding force of the agreement, fiscal cost, and opposition assessment.

Finding 2:

Agenda element set: Countering China's "economic coercion" is treated as self-evidently a legitimate policy goal.

Timestamp

00:01:01 — Evidence: "Expressing strong concern about economic coercion and export controls, with China in mind"

Alternative agenda: The mutual interdependence of Japan-China economic relations, the possibility of resolution through dialogue, and the international debate over the definition of "economic coercion."

Finding 3:

Agenda element set: Securing a stable supply of LNG and coal is positively framed as "energy security."

Timestamp

00:02:07 — Evidence: "Importing the most LNG, liquefied natural gas, from Australia... ensuring smooth distribution"

Alternative agenda: The contradiction between continued fossil fuel dependence and the 2050 carbon neutrality target, and the possibility of transitioning to renewable energy.

Summary: This broadcast sets three agenda elements — strengthening Japan-Australia security cooperation, China deterrence, and fossil fuel security — as self-evident premises, and excludes critical examination of these 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	7/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>
2	Source Selection	6/10	<i>Significant imbalance</i>
3	Time Allocation	4/10	<i>Slight imbalance</i>
4	SELECTIVE OMISSION	7/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>
5	Numerical Manipulation	3/10	<i>Slight imbalance</i>
6	Guilt by Association	2/10	<i>Unremarkable</i>
7	Timing	4/10	<i>Slight imbalance</i>
8	Selective Indignation	2/10	<i>Unremarkable</i>
9	COMPLETENESS	7/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>
10	Framing	6/10	<i>Significant imbalance</i>
11	Word Choice and Terminology	5/10	<i>Significant imbalance</i>
12	Presenter Behaviour	2/10	<i>Unremarkable</i>
13	Question Asymmetry	1/10	<i>Unremarkable</i>
14	False Balance	1/10	<i>Unremarkable</i>
15	Agenda Setting	6/10	<i>Significant imbalance</i>

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

4.8/10

Significant imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

3.8/10

Slight imbalance

OVERALL SCORE

4.3/10

Significant imbalance

Average of Hardfacts and Softfacts



KEY — Score Definitions

Individual Scores per Criterion (0–10)

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

Aggregated Deviation Index — Interpretation Ranges

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

Party-Political Bias (-5 to +5)

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



CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL ASSESSMENT (BROADCASTING ACT ARTICLE 4)

Assessment Under Broadcasting Act Article 4

Broadcasting Act Article 4 requires political fairness, accuracy in reporting, and the presentation of diverse viewpoints.

Violation 1:

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

Facts: In the Japan-Australia summit report, the foreign policy of the government (LDP) is transmitted without criticism, and opposition assessments and criticisms are completely absent.

Evidence: Timestamp 00:00:03–00:02:25 — Quotation: "Prime Minister Takaichi and Australian Prime Minister Albanese... in addition to a joint declaration... issued two joint statements" (no reference to opposition assessments)

Assessment: Transmitting only the ruling party's position while omitting the opposition's position on diplomatically and security-related policy matters that are politically contested is problematic from the perspective of political fairness as required by Broadcasting Act Article 4, Paragraph 2. However, given the context that this broadcast is in a short breaking news format of approximately 5 minutes, it is difficult to determine a violation from a single broadcast alone, and evaluation as a continuous pattern is necessary.

Violation 2:

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

Facts: In the expression "expressing strong concern about economic coercion and export controls, with China in mind," China's position, rebuttal, and context are not presented at all.

Evidence: Timestamp 00:01:01 — Quotation: "Expressing strong concern about economic coercion and export controls, with China in mind"

Assessment: Using the evaluative expression "economic coercion" while not presenting China's position may violate the obligation to present diverse viewpoints as required by Broadcasting Act Article 4, Paragraph 4.

Violation 3:

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

Facts: The expression "521 cases of consultations regarding accidents are expected" appears to be a speech recognition error for "have been reported," and the context of the figure (comparative benchmark, distinction between number of consultations and actual number of accidents) is absent.

Evidence: Timestamp 00:02:52 — Quotation: "521 cases of consultations regarding accidents are expected"

Assessment: The expression "expected" is inaccurate as a transmission of fact and is problematic from the perspective of accuracy of reporting as required by Broadcasting Act Article 4, Paragraph 3. However, this is likely an error in speech recognition or editing rather than intentional manipulation.

Overall Assessment Under Broadcasting Act Article 4

This broadcast presents a problematic structure in its Japan-Australia summit reporting from the perspective of Broadcasting Act Article 4, Paragraph 2 (political fairness) and Paragraph 4 (presentation of diverse viewpoints). Transmitting government announcements without criticism and omitting the opposition's position, China's views, and independent expert analysis is problematic in light of the obligations of a public broadcaster. However, it is also necessary to consider the context that this broadcast is in a short breaking news format of approximately 5 minutes, making it realistically difficult to cover all viewpoints. The determination of a Broadcasting Act Article 4 violation should be assessed as a continuous pattern rather than from a single broadcast, and this analysis is recorded as one case. Regarding the microwave oven accident report, it broadly meets the requirements of the Broadcasting Act as consumer safety information.

Detailed Source Verification (Mandatory: All Expert Institutions, NGOs, and Advisory Bodies Cited)



National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan

- 1. Funding:** Incorporated administrative agency, under the jurisdiction of the Consumer Affairs Agency. Operating expense grants are publicly funded (tax revenue). Fiscally state-dependent.
- 2. Mandate:** Consumer protection, safety information provision, and complaint handling are its mandate. Provision of microwave oven safety information falls within its proper scope of duties, and compatibility with its mandate is high.
- 3. Conflict of interest:** No direct institutional conflict of interest regarding microwave oven safety information. However, as a state institution, criticism of government policies and regulations is structurally difficult. For information related to the expansion of the Consumer Affairs Agency's budget and authority, there may be an institutional incentive related to the agency's survival and expansion.

4. Source Reliability Matrix (Source Traffic Light, 6 dimensions):

- D1 Conflict of interest: +1 — No direct conflict of interest regarding microwave oven safety information
 - D2 Personal risk: 0 — Announcement as an institution; personal risk difficult to measure
 - D3 Expertise: +2 — Consumer safety testing is its proper specialist domain; conducting reproduction tests constitutes primary information
 - D4 Consistency of views: +1 — Continuous publication of consumer safety information; consistency present
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +2 — Specific reproduction test results presented (100g, 500W, smoke after 8 minutes, fire after 11 minutes); data basis clear
 - D6 Source level: +2 — A primary source having conducted its own reproduction tests
- TOTAL: +8 → Source Traffic Light: Green (GRÜN)**

5. Counterbalancing views: Safety officers from microwave oven manufacturers (Panasonic, Sharp, etc.) could have provided counterbalancing views on safety features in product design and the company's countermeasures, but these are not cited in this broadcast.

Important note: The expression "the National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan is calling for caution" uses the institution's authority as a social attribution, but in this analysis it has been independently verified based on the 6-dimension assessment above. Regarding microwave oven safety information, the National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan is assessed as functioning as an appropriate source.

This analysis was prepared in accordance with Version 2.7-Detail and methodological principles K5+K13. All assessments are based on direct quotations from the transcript, and speculative judgements are explicitly distinguished.

Source Credibility Overview:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Source Reliability Matrix (Source Traffic Light, 6 dimensions):	+1	0	+2	+1	+2	+2	+8	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 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).



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**No proof of
causation**

Statistical correlations are not to be interpreted as proof of causal relationships or editorial intent. Deviation values may be influenced by topic selection, news environment, political controversy, or format logic.

**No judgment of
intent**

The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means a significant imbalance was detected — not that the editorial team intended it. The methodology makes no claims about motives or strategic objectives.

**Heuristic
comparison tool**

The index serves comparative pattern recognition across thousands of broadcasts, not precise metric measurement of individual segments. Threshold values serve heuristic orientation, not sharp legal qualification.



APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL BROADCASTING LAW

Legal Basis Japan — NHK

Legislation

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

Broadcasting Act Article 4 (Editing Standards)

Original text (Japanese):

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

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

Official English translation:

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

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

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

Four Pillars of Bias Analysis

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

Comparison Switzerland — Japan

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



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

Regulatory Authorities

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (総務省)

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

BPO (Broadcasting Ethics and Program Improvement Organization)

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

Key BPO Decisions Regarding NHK

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

International Reference

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

Structural Background

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



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC REFERENCES

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



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

Framing with style. Because the frame changes everything.