



NHK 詳細分析

2026-05-04_radio_news_0000

Broadcast: 2026-05-04 | Analyzed: 2026-05-13 13:57

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

OVERALL SCORE

3.7/10

Slight imbalance

0 = balanced, 10 = strongly biased/manipulative

POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification based on Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) 2024

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

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

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

TENDENCY (L – R)

4.7 / 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

Government: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) + Komeito coalition government. In the House of Representatives election on October 27, 2024, the LDP won 191 seats (a significant reduction) and Komeito won 24 seats, with the coalition falling below the majority threshold in the House of Representatives (233 seats). The current Prime Minister is Sanae Takaichi (LDP party leader).

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

Party	L-R Score	Seats (House of Representatives)	Government/Opposition	Core Position
Japanese Communist Party (JCP)	1.5	8	Opposition	Uphold Article 9, immediate abolition of nuclear power, abolish Japan-US Security Treaty
Social Democratic Party (SDP)	2.5	1	Opposition	Protect Article 9, anti-rearmament
Reiwa Shinsengumi	2.5	9	Opposition	Abolish consumption tax, anti-constitutional revision, anti-military expansion
Constitutional Democratic Party (CDP)	3.5	148	Opposition	Oppose revision of Article 9, renewable energy, separate surnames for married couples
Komeito	5.0	24	Government	Pacifism, social welfare, cautious constitutional revision
Democratic Party for the People (DPP)	5.5	28	Neutral	Consumption tax reduction, realistic security policy, separate surnames for married couples
Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)	7.0	191	Government	Constitutional revision (Article 9 and emergency provisions), increase in defence spending
Nippon Ishin no Kai (Ishin)	7.0	38	Opposition	Promote constitutional revision, deregulation, Osaka metropolitan plan
Sanseito	9.0	3	Opposition	Ultra-nationalism, anti-globalism

The greatest line of confrontation in Japanese politics is the issue of constitutional revision, with the ruling and opposition parties sharply divided particularly over the explicit inscription of the Self-Defence Forces in Article 9 and the creation of emergency provisions. On the economic front, the increase in defence spending to 2% of GDP and securing funding for social security are points of contention. In energy policy, the question of restarting nuclear power plants is a source of division, and in diplomacy and security, the balance of relations with China and the United States is being questioned. The LDP's loss of its majority in the 2024 House of Representatives election has created a structure in which the DPP holds the "casting vote," increasing fluidity in policy formation.

NHK is a public broadcaster under the Broadcasting Act, and Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act mandates political fairness, accuracy of reporting, and the presentation of multiple perspectives. Since all 12 members of the Board of



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Governors are appointed by the Prime Minister (with parliamentary approval), criticism of NHK as being "pro-government" has been continuously raised by academics and civil society since the Abe administration. In the RSF Press Freedom Ranking, Japan ranked 70th in 2024 (Norway 1st, Germany 10th), and structural bias in information access due to the press club system has also been pointed out.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Scores by Party

Party	Score (-5 to +5)	Depiction in programme vs. party's programmatic position
LDP	+2	00:00:14–00:01:38 "Again strongly expressed her desire for constitutional revision" / "The essence is to properly position a national defence provision in Article 9" — Programmatic position: Promoting constitutional revision (Article 9 and emergency provisions) — Broadly accurate. However, the context of the realistic difficulty of initiating a revision proposal (insufficient seats) is absent, giving the impression that the LDP's position is achievable.
CDP	+2	00:02:36–00:02:55 "An overeager revision debate is being pushed forward, but in the first place, regarding the extension of terms of Diet members in an emergency, Article 54 of the Constitution provides... so it is not necessary" — Programmatic position: Oppose revision of Article 9, pro-constitution — Broadly accurate. The CDP's pro-constitution position is appropriately introduced.
Komeito	0	No reference to Komeito statements or positions in the programme — Programmatic position: Cautious constitutional revision, pacifism — Not mentioned. Despite playing an important role as a member of the ruling coalition in the revision debate, it is entirely absent.
Ishin	+1	00:01:41–00:01:57 "What is important in the most severe and complex strategic environment since the war is the revision of Article 9" — Programmatic position: Promote constitutional revision, independent approach — Partially accurate. Ishin's pro-revision position is introduced, but details of its independent decentralisation approach and specific revision proposals are absent.
JCP	+2	00:02:59–00:03:16 "If the Self-Defence Forces are written into the constitution, the power to prevent overseas deployment, which can be called the last restraint, will be broken through." — Programmatic position: Maintain Article 9, absolute opposition to revision — Broadly accurate. The JCP's firm pro-constitution position is appropriately introduced.
DPP	+1	00:02:00–00:02:16 "If we are aiming for a proposal next year, it is essential to narrow down the subjects realistically and to begin the work of drafting specific clauses without delay." — Programmatic position: Centre, pragmatic promotion of revision — Broadly accurate. The DPP's realistic and pragmatic approach is appropriately introduced.

Summary of Party Bias

- Most accurate depiction: CDP, JCP, Score +2
- Strongest distortion: Komeito, Score 0 (complete omission)
- Average deviation (from 0): 1.3
- Conclusion: This programme introduces the positions of the major parties broadly accurately, but the complete omission of Komeito, which plays an important role as a member of the ruling coalition, is a significant omission. Komeito plays an important role as a "brake" in the constitutional revision debate, and its omission may have the effect of overestimating the momentum for revision. Furthermore, since each party's statement is limited to a short quotation overall, with no detailed explanation of programmatic positions, the score remains at a moderate level.



CHAPTER 2 — PROGRAMME INFORMATION AND TOPIC FRAMEWORK

Programme Data

- Title: NHK News (late-night, 0:00 slot)
- Date (from filename): May 4, 2025 (Sunday late night → Monday 0:00)
- Estimated duration: Approx. 9 minutes 26 seconds (00:00:01–00:09:27)
- Presenter/Reporter: Announcer (name unknown, narration format)
- Persons appearing:

Actors	Position	Party/Affiliation	Political Spectrum
Sanae Takaichi	Prime Minister, LDP Party Leader	LDP	Right (7.0)
Yoshitaka Shindo	Former Minister for Economic Revitalisation	LDP	Right (7.0)
Nobuyuki Baba (listed as Keishi Abe)	Ishin executive	Ishin	Right (7.0)
Yuichiro Tamaki	DPP Party Leader	DPP	Centre (5.5)
Tadatomo Yoshida	CDP executive	CDP	Centre-left (3.5)
Tomoko Tamura	JCP Chairperson	JCP	Left (1.5)
Taro Yamamoto	Reiwa Secretary-General	Reiwa	Left (2.5)
Mizuho Fukushima	SDP Party Leader	SDP	Left (2.5)
Akira Momochi (Honorary Professor, Nihon University)	Constitutional scholar	Civilian (speaker at pro-revision rally)	Centre-right
Shinobu Yoshioka	Non-fiction writer	Civilian (speaker at pro-constitution rally)	Centre-left
Male participant in his 70s	General public (pro-revision rally)	Non-partisan	Centre-right
Female participant in her 40s	General public (pro-constitution rally)	Non-partisan	Centre-left
Naoya Inoue	Professional boxer	Sports	Non-political
Hideyuki Ohashi	Boxing gym chairman	Sports	Non-political
Kazuki Murata	Seisen-ryo staff member	Tourism industry	Non-political

Main Themes

A late-night news programme centred on coverage of both pro-revision and pro-constitution rallies held in Tokyo on May 3, 2025 (Constitution Day), also reporting on professional baseball results, a personal watercraft accident, bustling tourist spots, and a boxing press conference.



Ideological Context

The Constitution of Japan came into effect on May 3, 1947, marking its 78th anniversary in 2025. Debate over constitutional revision has continued throughout the postwar period, with Article 9 (renunciation of war, non-possession of war potential) and the creation of emergency provisions being the greatest points of contention. Following the LDP's loss of its majority in the 2024 House of Representatives election, securing the two-thirds majority of seats required to initiate a revision proposal has become difficult, and pro-revision forces are seeking cooperation with the DPP and Ishin. Pro-constitution forces criticise the "overeager revision debate" and argue that the emergency session provisions of Article 54 of the Constitution are sufficient. Against the backdrop of the international situation (risk of a Taiwan contingency, the war in Ukraine), security debates have become more active, and public interest is high.

Perspectives Necessary for Balanced Reporting (Based on World Knowledge)

- * The specific procedures for constitutional revision (requirements for initiating a proposal, national referendum) and the current seat distribution
- * The legal and practical impact of revising Article 9 on overseas activities of the Self-Defence Forces
- * International comparison of emergency provisions (comparison with the German Basic Law and the French Constitution)
- * The effectiveness and limitations of Article 54 of the Constitution (emergency session of the House of Councillors) as argued by pro-constitution forces
- * The current status of the two-thirds majority of seats required to initiate a revision proposal, and details of each party's position
- * The majority opinion of constitutional scholars and legal experts (academic consensus on the necessity of revision)
- * Public opinion poll data (latest figures on support for and against revision, by age group and by item)
- * The history and current status of deliberations in the House of Representatives Commission on the Constitution
- * The relationship with the Japan-US Security Treaty and the positions of allied nations
- * The scale and historical background of civic movements both opposing and supporting revision

Confirmation of Coverage of Each Perspective

[A] Partially mentioned

Timestamp: 00:02:00–00:02:16 — Quote: "If we are aiming for a proposal next year, it is essential to narrow down the subjects realistically and to begin the work of drafting specific clauses without delay." — Assessment: Tamaki's statement touches on the proposal schedule, but there is no specific explanation of the proposal requirement (two-thirds majority) or the current number of seats.

[B] Partially mentioned

Timestamp: 00:04:09–00:04:25 — Quote: "Regarding the Strait of Hormuz, it has been held that our country, due to constitutional constraints, cannot dispatch warships during combat." — Assessment: Presented as an argument by the pro-revision side, but with no counterargument or legal verification.

[C] Not mentioned

Timestamp: N/A — Quote: None — Assessment: International comparisons of emergency provisions are entirely absent, and no material is provided for viewers to judge international standards.

[D] Mentioned

Timestamp: 00:02:43–00:02:51 — Quote: "In the first place, regarding the extension of the terms of members of the Diet in an emergency, Article 54 of the Constitution provides that an emergency session of the House of Councillors can be convened, so it is not necessary." — Assessment: Introduced as the CDP's argument, but there is no verification of the legal validity of this claim.

[E] Not mentioned

Timestamp: N/A — Quote: None — Assessment: The important political context of the current status of the two-thirds majority required for a revision proposal (with the ruling coalition having fallen below a majority) is entirely absent.

[F] Not mentioned



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Timestamp: N/A — Quote: None — Assessment: Independent constitutional scholars do not appear at all, and Honorary Professor Momochi is introduced as a speaker at the pro-revision rally and is therefore not a neutral expert.

[G] Not mentioned

Timestamp: N/A — Quote: None — Assessment: No public opinion poll data is presented, and the distribution of public opinion remains unclear.

[H] Not mentioned

Timestamp: N/A — Quote: None — Assessment: There is no explanation of the history and current state of deliberations in the House of Representatives Commission on the Constitution.

[I] Not mentioned

Timestamp: N/A — Quote: None — Assessment: The important security context of the Japan-US alliance and the positions of allied nations is absent.

[J] Partially mentioned

Timestamp: 00:03:47–00:05:39 — Quote: "Approximately 50,000 people attended, according to the organisers." / "Approximately 850 people attended, according to the organisers." — Assessment: The number of participants at both rallies is reported, but only based on organisers' announcements with no independent verification.



CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS

Hard Facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically verifiable

1. Expert Selection

5/10

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Expert 1: Akira Momochi (Honorary Professor, Nihon University)

Timestamp	00:04:06–00:04:25
Statement	"Regarding the Strait of Hormuz, it has been held that our country, due to constitutional constraints, cannot dispatch warships during combat. In order to fulfil responsibilities comparable to those of other nations, it is necessary to promptly work on revising Article 9 of the Constitution."

Positioning: Introduced as a speaker at the pro-revision rally. He is given the title of Honorary Professor of Nihon University, but as he is speaking at a pro-revision rally, he is not a neutral expert.

Missing counterargument: The views of pro-constitution constitutional scholars (e.g., Professor Yasuo Hasebe of Waseda University, Professor Sota Kimura of Tokyo Metropolitan University) are not juxtaposed.

In-depth source check:

(a) Funding: Honorary professor affiliated with Nihon University (a private university). He has been invited to speak at the pro-revision rally (organised by the Private Constitution Study Group), and his relationship with the organising body is unclear.

(b) Mandate: His statement is made as a speaker at the pro-revision rally; there is no mandate as a neutral academic opinion.

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — As a speaker at the pro-revision rally, he is likely to hold a pro-revision position

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Already established as an honorary professor; losses from statements are limited

D3 Expertise: +1 — Presumed to be an expert in law and security, but military judgements regarding the Strait of Hormuz may be outside his area of expertise

D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 — No comparative data on past statements

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Cites a specific case (Strait of Hormuz), but no details of legal basis

D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary (statement at rally, no primary sources)

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

(c) PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE: The title "Honorary Professor of Nihon University" may cause him to be received as a neutral expert, but since the context of being a speaker at the pro-revision rally is stated explicitly, it is not complete misrepresentation. However, since there is no opposing pro-constitution expert, the expert selection is structurally advantageous to the pro-revision side.

Expert 2: Shinobu Yoshioka (Non-fiction writer)

Timestamp	00:05:01–00:05:16
Statement	"The Constitution of Japan is what gives us the footing to move society. Is it not necessary to build up, on the basis of the constitution, the knowledge to prevent being swayed by the flood of information?"

Positioning: Speaker at the pro-constitution rally. The title "non-fiction writer" does not indicate expertise in law or constitutional studies, and professional authority is limited.

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Missing counterargument: The views of pro-revision legal scholars are not juxtaposed.

In-depth source check:

(a) Funding: Independent non-fiction writer. Participation in the pro-constitution rally is based on a personal position.

(b) Mandate: His statement is made as a speaker at the pro-constitution rally; there is no mandate as a neutral expert.

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — As a speaker at the pro-constitution rally, he holds a pro-constitution position

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Established as a prominent writer

D3 Expertise: -1 — Not an expert in constitutional law or legal studies; the content of the statement is literary and philosophical

D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 — No comparative data

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — Abstract and emotive expressions such as "footing" and "knowledge," no specific data

D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary

TOTAL: -2 → Source traffic light: Yellow (-4 to +4)

(c) PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE: The title "non-fiction writer" does not indicate legal or political expertise, and presenting a statement at a pro-constitution rally as "expert opinion" may be misleading.

Missing expert groups:

- Independent constitutional scholars (academic views from both pro-constitution and pro-revision sides)
- Security researchers (neutral position)
- Public opinion poll specialists

Source Credibility Overview:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Akira Momochi (Honorary Professor, Nihon University)	-1	+1	+1	0	0	0	+1	Yellow
Shinobu Yoshioka (Non-fiction writer)	-1	+1	-1	0	-1	0	-2	Yellow

Summary (matrix results):

- Akira Momochi (Honorary Professor, Nihon University): Yellow (+1) — Speaker at pro-revision rally, structural conflict of interest
- Shinobu Yoshioka (Non-fiction writer): Yellow (-2) — Speaker at pro-constitution rally, no legal expertise

Both are speakers at their respective rallies rather than independent experts, which is symmetric in that respect, but independent academic views are entirely absent.



2. Source Selection

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Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Source 1: Private Constitution Study Group (organiser of pro-revision rally)

Timestamp 00:03:55–00:04:06

Statement "Approximately 850 people attended, according to the organisers."

(a) Funding and operating body: The Private Constitution Study Group is a private organisation aimed at promoting constitutional revision. Details of its funding are unclear, but it holds a pro-revision position.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: Citing without verification the announcement of a pro-revision organising body has the effect of uncritically disseminating that body's claims.

(c) Missing opposing sources: Independent verification of participant numbers (police announcement, etc.) is absent.

Missing opposing sources: Police-announced participant numbers, or estimates by an independent research body.

Source 2: Pro-constitution rally organiser (civic group)

Timestamp 00:04:57–00:05:00

Statement "Approximately 50,000 people attended, according to the organisers."

(a) Funding and operating body: Introduced as "a civic group standing for the protection of the constitution," but the specific group name and funding source are unclear.

(b) Structural conflict of interest: The organiser's announcement of a pro-constitution organisation is cited without verification.

(c) Missing opposing sources: Independent verification of participant numbers is absent.

Summary: Participant numbers for both rallies are cited solely based on organisers' announcements, with no independent verification. Furthermore, important sources such as independent constitutional scholars, public opinion poll data, and official government views (Cabinet Legislation Bureau, etc.) are entirely absent.



3. Airtime Allocation

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Estimated speaking time:

- PM Takaichi (LDP, pro-revision): Approx. 40 seconds (00:00:34–00:01:12)
- Former Minister Shindo (LDP, pro-revision): Approx. 15 seconds (00:01:24–00:01:38)
- Baba (Ishin, pro-revision): Approx. 15 seconds (00:01:41–00:01:57)
- Tamaki (DPP, leaning pro-revision): Approx. 15 seconds (00:02:00–00:02:16)
- Yoshida (CDP, pro-constitution): Approx. 20 seconds (00:02:36–00:02:55)
- Tamura (JCP, pro-constitution): Approx. 20 seconds (00:02:59–00:03:16)
- Yamamoto (Reiwa, pro-constitution): Approx. 15 seconds (00:03:19–00:03:32)
- Fukushima (SDP, pro-constitution): Approx. 15 seconds (00:03:34–00:03:47)
- Honorary Professor Momochi (pro-revision rally): Approx. 20 seconds (00:04:09–00:04:25)
- Yoshioka (pro-constitution rally): Approx. 15 seconds (00:05:01–00:05:16)
- Pro-revision citizen (male in his 70s): Approx. 10 seconds (00:04:40–00:04:52)
- Pro-constitution citizen (female in her 40s): Approx. 15 seconds (00:05:28–00:05:39)
- Narration (NHK): Approx. 3 minutes (approx. 32% of total)

Pro-revision side total: Approx. 105 seconds (approx. 1 minute 45 seconds)

Pro-constitution side total: Approx. 100 seconds (approx. 1 minute 40 seconds)

Narration: Approx. 180 seconds

Summary: Speaking time for the pro-revision side and the pro-constitution side is nearly equal (approx. 105 seconds vs. 100 seconds), and no clear asymmetry in time allocation is observed. However, the pro-revision side includes the Prime Minister, a former cabinet minister, and party leaders — individuals of greater political weight — while the pro-constitution side is distributed among four opposition party executives, meaning that speaking time per person is longer for the pro-revision side.



4. SELECTIVE OMISSION

6/10

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Omission 1:

Context

The current status of the two-thirds majority of seats required for a proposal, and the results of the 2024 House of Representatives election

Relevant timestamp: 00:00:14–00:01:12 (all statements by PM Takaichi and party executives)

Impact

Although a two-thirds majority in both houses is required to initiate a constitutional revision proposal, the current situation in which the LDP has fallen below a majority following the 2024 House of Representatives election is not explained at all. Viewers may receive the impression that constitutional revision is realistically proceeding, when in fact the numerical basis for a proposal is significantly lacking.

Omission 2:

Context

Public opinion poll data (latest figures on support for and against revision)

Relevant timestamp: 00:03:47–00:05:39 (entire reporting on both rallies)

Impact

The difference in attendance between the pro-revision rally (850 people) and the pro-constitution rally (50,000 people) is reported, but no context (public opinion polls) is provided as to whether this reflects the overall distribution of public opinion. This may give the impression that the difference in attendance indicates a majority opinion against revision.

Omission 3:

Context

International comparison of emergency provisions, and the legal limitations of Article 54 of the Constitution

Relevant timestamp: 00:02:43–00:02:55 (Yoshida's statement on Article 54 of the Constitution)

Impact

The CDP's claim that "Article 54 of the Constitution is sufficient" is broadcast without verification. The legal debate on the extent to which the emergency session of the House of Councillors under Article 54 can actually handle genuine emergencies is absent, and the pro-constitution argument is presented uncritically.

Summary: Three important pieces of context are absent — the current status of the proposal requirements, public opinion data, and legal verification — and the information base that viewers need to form their own judgements is severely lacking. In particular, the omission of the proposal requirements has the effect of concealing the realistic difficulties of the constitutional revision debate.

Missing Voices

- Independent constitutional scholars (both pro-constitution and pro-revision): Could have verified the legal validity of each party's claims and provided viewers with an objective legal interpretation.



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- Public opinion poll specialists (NHK Broadcasting Culture Research Institute, Yomiuri, Asahi, etc.): Could have presented the latest public opinion data on constitutional revision and provided context as to whether rally participants represent the views of the general public.
- Security researchers (neutral position): Could have provided objective analysis of the practical impact of revising Article 9 on the Self-Defence Forces.
- The secretariat of the House of Representatives Commission on the Constitution or the lead representatives of ruling and opposition parties: Could have specifically explained the current state and challenges of the Commission's deliberations.
- Comparative constitutional scholars: Could have presented international comparisons of emergency provisions (Germany, France, South Korea, etc.).
- Electoral system and seat count specialists: Could have explained the current status of the two-thirds majority required for a proposal and the numerical reality for each party.
- Representatives of civic groups on both the pro-constitution and pro-revision sides (more detailed interviews): Could have provided deeper coverage of the arguments of each movement, rather than limiting coverage to general public comments.



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

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

Finding 1:	
Timestamp	00:04:02–00:04:06 / 00:04:57–00:05:00
Quote	"Approximately 850 people attended, according to the organisers." (pro-revision rally) / "Approximately 50,000 people attended, according to the organisers." (pro-constitution rally)
Missing context	Both figures are "organisers' announcements" with no independent verification. Organisers' announcements of participant numbers generally tend to be overestimates, and the figure of 50,000 for the pro-constitution rally is approximately 59 times the 850 for the pro-revision rally, but there is no explanation of the meaning of this difference (differences in venue size, mobilisation methods, etc.).
Impact	The large difference in participant numbers may give the impression that social support for the pro-constitution side is overwhelmingly greater, but this is not a conclusion that can be drawn from participant numbers alone.

Finding 2:	
Timestamp	00:00:34–00:00:43
Quote	"The international situation and security environment surrounding our country have changed completely compared to 79 years ago when the constitution came into effect." (PM Takaichi)
Missing context	The figure "79 years" is used as a basis for the necessity of revision, but NHK does not verify this claim. Verification of whether there is a logical relationship between the age of the constitution and the necessity of revision is absent.
Impact	The argument that "79 years without change = outdated" is broadcast uncritically.

Summary: The main problems are the citation of participant numbers based solely on organisers' announcements and the absence of contextual explanation for the difference. Rather than active manipulation of numbers, this is a possibility of misunderstanding due to omission of context.



7. Timing

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Finding 1:

Position: 00:00:14–00:01:12 (opening)

Content: "A rally was held in Tokyo seeking constitutional revision, and Prime Minister Takaichi, the LDP party leader, in a video message ... again strongly expressed her desire for constitutional revision."

Timing effect: By placing the statement of the pro-revision side (the Prime Minister) at the opening of the news, the framing of the constitutional revision debate is established first, creating a structure in which the pro-constitution statements (from 00:02:17) are positioned as subsequent "reactions."

Finding 2:

Position: 00:03:47–00:05:39 (middle)

Content: Report on the pro-revision rally (850 people) followed by report on the pro-constitution rally (50,000 people)

Timing effect: By reporting on the pro-revision rally with fewer participants first and placing the pro-constitution rally with more participants afterwards, a structure is created in which the scale of the pro-constitution rally stands out. This can also be interpreted as a timing placement advantageous to the pro-constitution side.

Summary: Placing the statement of the pro-revision side (Prime Minister) at the opening is advantageous to the pro-revision side, but placing the large participant numbers of the pro-constitution rally in the latter half is advantageous to the pro-constitution side, and the direction of timing manipulation is not consistent.



8. Selective Outrage

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

Methodological principle (v2.2): Always record the trigger event before evaluation. A reaction can only be assessed as selective if an equivalent trigger for another position did not produce a similar reaction.

Finding 1:

Timestamp

00:00:01–00:09:27

Trigger event: This programme is in narration format, and expressions of emotional reaction or outrage by the presenter or announcer do not structurally exist.

Reaction: N/A

Comparison

All statements are read in a neutral narration tone, and no emotional reactions to specific positions are confirmed.

Asymmetry: Cannot be confirmed — Not subject to evaluation due to narration format.

Summary: Since it is in narration format, selective outrage is not subject to evaluation. Score 1 (structurally impossible to evaluate).



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9. COMPLETENESS									6/10
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

3/10

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Finding 1:

Timestamp

00:03:47–00:03:55

Quote

"Yesterday, those who call for constitutional revision and those who stand for protecting the constitution each held rallies."

Manipulation

Sets up a binary opposition of "seeking revision" vs. "protecting." The word "protecting" carries a positive implication of maintaining the status quo, while "revision" is implied as an act of disrupting the status quo.

Why it is problematic: "Revision" is a legitimate procedure provided for in the constitution, and placing it in opposition to "protecting" may give the impression that the pro-revision side is violating a norm. Neutral expressions such as "pro-revision" vs. "pro-constitution" or "in favour of revision" vs. "opposed to revision" would be appropriate.

Finding 2:

Timestamp

00:02:17–00:02:19

Quote

"A rally held at the call of a civic group standing for the protection of the constitution was attended by senior members of four opposition parties"

Manipulation

The pro-constitution rally is introduced as being at "the call of a civic group," while the pro-revision rally (00:03:55–) is introduced as "a rally held by the Private Constitution Study Group and others." The former conveys a grassroots, civic image; the latter conveys an organised, political image.

Why it is problematic: Both rallies are organised events, and emphasising only one as a "civic group" creates an asymmetric impression.

Finding 3:

Timestamp

00:00:09–00:00:13

Quote

"Yesterday was Constitution Day, marking 7[8] years since the Constitution of Japan came into effect."

Manipulation

The context of "Constitution Day" is established at the opening, immediately followed by the statement of Prime Minister Takaichi promoting revision. By connecting the revision argument to the celebratory context of the anniversary, it creates a flow that legitimises revision as a natural topic for the commemorative day.

Why it is problematic: Constitution Day is an important day for both pro-constitution and pro-revision forces, and having the pro-revision side's statement lead the framing at the outset suggests a priority ordering of the agenda.



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Summary: An asymmetric binary opposition frame of "revision" vs. "protecting" runs throughout the programme, potentially placing the pro-revision side in a normatively disadvantageous position. However, given the constraints of the late-night news format, there is insufficient evidence to conclude that this is intentional manipulation, and the score remains at a moderate level.



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

Methodological principle (v2.2): Always record the trigger event before evaluation. An intervention can only be assessed as asymmetric if an equivalent trigger for another guest did not produce a similar intervention.

Finding 1:

Timestamp 00:00:01–00:09:27

Trigger event: This programme is a late-night news broadcast in narration format; there are no interviews with studio guests or live question-and-answer exchanges.

Quote (presenter) N/A (narration format)

Comparison All statements are handled as quotations from recorded audio and video material, and direct interventions, questions, or interruptions by the presenter do not structurally exist.

Asymmetry: Cannot be confirmed — Since it is in narration format, there is no subject against which to evaluate asymmetry in presenter behaviour.

Summary: Since this programme is a late-night news broadcast in narration format and interviews or question-and-answer exchanges by the presenter do not exist, asymmetry in presenter behaviour is not subject to evaluation. The score is 1 (structurally impossible to evaluate).



13. Question Asymmetry

1/10

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Asymmetry 1:

This programme is in narration format, and no direct questions are posed by the presenter. All statements are handled as quotations from speeches at rallies or statements at press conferences. Therefore, there is structurally no subject against which to compare the hardness or softness of questions.

Summary: Since it is in narration format, question asymmetry is not subject to evaluation. The score is 1 (structurally impossible to evaluate).



14. False Balance

3/10

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Finding 1:

Timestamp

00:03:47–00:03:55

Composition: "Yesterday, those who call for constitutional revision and those who stand for protecting the constitution each held rallies."

Analysis

Juxtaposing the pro-revision rally (850 people) and the pro-constitution rally (50,000 people) with the equal expression "each" creates the impression that both have equivalent social scale. In reality there is approximately a 59-fold difference in participation numbers, and equalising this difference with the word "each" may create a false balance. However, since the difference in participant numbers is reported immediately afterwards, it cannot be called a complete false balance.

Finding 2:

Timestamp

00:00:14–00:03:47 (overall composition)

Composition: The pro-revision side (Prime Minister, former cabinet minister, three party leaders) and the pro-constitution side (four opposition party executives) are juxtaposed as equals.

Analysis

The pro-revision side consists of statements from the ruling party including the incumbent Prime Minister, while the pro-constitution side consists of opposition party statements. Juxtaposing statements of different political weight as equals may give the impression that the government's policy direction and opposition objections carry equivalent political status. This is a form of false balance, but from the standpoint of democratic reporting, treating opposition statements equally is also appropriate.

Summary: There is an element of false balance in juxtaposing the large difference in participant numbers with the equal expression "each," but since the difference in numbers is reported immediately afterwards, a complete false balance cannot be definitively concluded. The score is low to moderate.



15. Agenda Setting

5/10

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Finding 1:

Established agenda element: "Constitutional revision is a currently ongoing political topic, and each party is actively debating it."

Timestamp

00:00:14–00:01:12

Basis: "Again strongly expressed her desire for constitutional revision," "the most progress in deliberations is being made in the House of Representatives Commission on the Constitution," "if we are aiming for a proposal next year"

Alternative agenda: The reality that the two-thirds majority of seats required to initiate a revision proposal is currently not secured, and the political difficulties following the 2024 House of Representatives election.

Finding 2:

Established agenda element: "The creation of emergency provisions is a major item for constitutional revision."

Timestamp

00:01:49–00:02:16

Basis: The statements of Ishin, DPP, and CDP all revolve around emergency provisions, which are treated as self-evidently the main axis of the constitutional revision debate.

Alternative agenda: Revision of Article 9 (explicit inscription of the Self-Defence Forces) is originally the core issue for the pro-revision side, but the political background of emergency provisions being brought to the fore as "an item easier to reach agreement on" is not explained.

Finding 3:

Established agenda element: "Constitution Day is a day to confirm the confrontation between pro-revision and pro-constitution forces."

Timestamp

00:00:09–00:05:39 (entire constitution-related coverage)

Basis: Coverage of Constitution Day is concentrated on reports of pro-revision and pro-constitution rallies, with educational explanation of the content, significance, and history of the constitution entirely absent.

Alternative agenda: Explanation of the specific articles of the constitution, the historical background of its enactment, and the role the current constitution has played.

Summary: The premise that the constitutional revision debate is realistically progressing is established as the agenda, and important counter-evidence — the current status of the proposal requirements — is absent. Furthermore, the fact that coverage of Constitution Day is limited to confirming political confrontation, with explanation of the content and significance of the constitution entirely absent, is problematic from the standpoint of Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act ("presentation of multiple perspectives").



52. Vocabulary and Terminology

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Finding 1:

Timestamp	00:02:17–00:02:19
Quote	<i>"a civic group standing for the protection of the constitution"</i>
Manipulation	The word "protection" carries moral and defensive connotations, positioning pro-constitution forces as righteous guardians.

Why it is problematic: A neutral alternative expression would be "a civic group opposed to constitutional revision." The word "protection" contains a value judgement and is problematic from the standpoint of political fairness under Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act.

Finding 2:

Timestamp	00:02:36–00:02:39
Quote	<i>"overeager revision debate is being pushed forward" (as a statement by CDP's Yoshida)</i>
Manipulation	The word "overeager," which carries negative connotations, is introduced as a politician's statement rather than NHK narration, but NHK broadcasts this without rebuttal.

Why it is problematic: Broadcasting a statement containing the evaluative word "overeager" without verification has the effect of implicitly endorsing that evaluation.

Finding 3:

Timestamp	00:03:19–00:03:24
Quote	<i>"It all comes down to this: those who cannot abide by the existing constitution have no right to try to change it." (Taro Yamamoto)</i>
Manipulation	A strongly negative vocabulary that labels those who promote constitutional revision as "those who cannot abide by the constitution" is broadcast without NHK verification.

Why it is problematic: Broadcasting without critical scrutiny a statement that equates a specific political position with "constitutional violators" may contravene the political fairness provisions of Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act.

Summary: Asymmetry in vocabulary between "protecting" and "revision" is seen throughout, but since it takes the form of quoting politicians' statements, it is difficult to conclude that it constitutes direct vocabulary manipulation. The score is low to moderate.



58. CONTAMINATION BY CONTACT

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Finding 1:

In this programme, no technique of discrediting specific persons or positions through association with negative groups is confirmed. The statements of both pro-revision and pro-constitution forces are introduced as speeches at their respective rallies, and no negative labelling is observed.

Summary: The technique of association is not confirmed in this programme. Score 0.



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	Airtime Allocation	4/10	Slight imbalance
4	SELECTIVE OMISSION	6/10	Significant imbalance
5	Numerical Manipulation	4/10	Slight imbalance
7	Timing	3/10	Slight imbalance
8	Selective Outrage	1/10	Unremarkable
9	COMPLETENESS	6/10	Significant imbalance
10	Framing	3/10	Slight imbalance
12	Presenter Behaviour	1/10	Unremarkable
13	Question Asymmetry	1/10	Unremarkable
14	False Balance	3/10	Slight imbalance
15	Agenda Setting	5/10	Significant imbalance
52	Vocabulary and Terminology	3/10	Slight imbalance
58	CONTAMINATION BY CONTACT	0/10	Unremarkable

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

4.3/10

Significant imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

3.0/10

Slight imbalance

OVERALL SCORE

3.7/10

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 EVALUATION (Broadcasting Act Article 4)

Evaluation Based on Broadcasting Act Article 4

Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act requires political fairness, accuracy of reporting, and the presentation of multiple perspectives.

Violation 1:

Standard: Article 4, Paragraph 4 of the Broadcasting Act (presentation of multiple perspectives)

Facts: Core context — the current status of proposal requirements (two-thirds majority of seats), public opinion poll data, the views of independent constitutional scholars, and international comparisons of emergency provisions — is entirely absent.

Basis: Timestamp 00:00:14–00:05:39 (entire constitution-related coverage) — Quote: "Again strongly expressed her desire for constitutional revision" (00:01:12) — No information indicating the realistic difficulties of revision is provided at all.

Assessment: From the standpoint of the "presentation of multiple perspectives" required by Article 4, Paragraph 4 of the Broadcasting Act, the information base that viewers need to form their own judgements is severely lacking. Even taking into account the time constraints of late-night news, the omission of the basic political context of the proposal requirements is problematic.

Violation 2:

Standard: Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the Broadcasting Act (accuracy of reporting)

Facts: Participant numbers at the pro-revision rally (850 people) and the pro-constitution rally (50,000 people) are cited based solely on organisers' announcements, with no independent verification.

Basis: Timestamp 00:04:02–00:05:00 — Quote: "Approximately 850 people attended, according to the organisers." / "Approximately 50,000 people attended, according to the organisers."

Assessment: Organisers' announcements of participant numbers generally tend to be overestimates, and while the qualification "according to the organisers" is included, reporting a large numerical difference without independent verification (such as police announcements) has room for improvement from the standpoint of "accuracy of reporting" under Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the Broadcasting Act.

Violation 3:

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

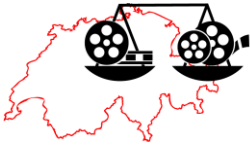
Facts: The vocabulary "those who stand for the protection of the constitution" is used in relation to pro-constitution forces, potentially implying that the pro-revision side stands in a position contrary to the moral norm of "protecting."

Basis: Timestamp 00:02:17–00:02:19 — Quote: "A rally held at the call of a civic group standing for the protection of the constitution"

Assessment: The word "protecting" carries moral and defensive connotations and may imply that the pro-revision side is in violation of norms. Improvement to a neutral expression ("a position opposed to constitutional revision") is desirable from the standpoint of Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the Broadcasting Act. However, it cannot be definitively concluded that the use of this vocabulary was intentional manipulation, and the problem remains minor.

Overall Assessment under Broadcasting Act Article 4

This programme formally satisfies the basic requirements of Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act in broad terms by introducing statements from both the pro-revision and pro-constitution sides, which is commendable. However, the omission of core context — the current status of proposal requirements, public opinion poll data, and the views of independent constitutional scholars — is problematic from the standpoint of Article 4, Paragraph 4 (presentation of multiple perspectives) of the Broadcasting Act. The use of the vocabulary "those who stand for the protection of the constitution" shows a minor problem from the standpoint of Article 4, Paragraph 2 (political fairness) of the



Broadcasting Act, and the citation of participant numbers based solely on organisers' announcements has room for improvement from the standpoint of Article 4, Paragraph 1 (accuracy of reporting) of the Broadcasting Act. Viewed overall, this programme cannot be definitively classified as a serious violation of Article 4 of the Broadcasting Act, but improvement in the quality of information provision is required in fulfilment of the responsibilities of a public broadcaster.

In-depth Source Check (Mandatory Check for All Expert Bodies, NGOs, and Advisory Bodies Cited)

Akira Momochi (Honorary Professor, Nihon University)

- 1. Funding:** Honorary professor affiliated with Nihon University (a private university). He has been invited to speak at the pro-revision rally (organised by the Private Constitution Study Group), and his relationship with the organising body and whether remuneration is involved are unclear.
- 2. Mandate:** His statement is made as a speaker at the pro-revision rally; there is no mandate as a neutral academic opinion. NHK has attributed the title "Honorary Professor of Nihon University," which may have the effect of neutralising his position at the rally.
- 3. Conflict of interest:** As a speaker at the pro-revision rally, he is highly likely to hold a pro-revision position, and positioning him as a neutral expert is inappropriate.
- 4. Credibility Matrix (6 dimensions):**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -1 (speaker at pro-revision rally)
 - D2 Personal risk: +1 (established position as honorary professor)
 - D3 Expertise: +1 (presumed to be in law and security)
 - D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 (no comparative data)
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 (cites specific case, but no details of legal basis)
 - D6 Source level: 0 (secondary)
 - TOTAL: +1 → Source traffic light: Yellow**
- 5. Opposing expert views:** The views of pro-constitution constitutional scholars (Professor Yasuo Hasebe of Waseda University, Professor Sota Kimura of Tokyo Metropolitan University, etc.) are not juxtaposed.

Shinobu Yoshioka (Non-fiction writer)

- 1. Funding:** Independent non-fiction writer. Participation in the pro-constitution rally is based on a personal position.
- 2. Mandate:** His statement is made as a speaker at the pro-constitution rally; there is no mandate as a neutral expert. The title "non-fiction writer" does not indicate expertise in constitutional law or legal studies.
- 3. Conflict of interest:** As a speaker at the pro-constitution rally, he holds a pro-constitution position. His relationship with writing and lecture activities is unclear.
- 4. Credibility Matrix (6 dimensions):**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -1 (speaker at pro-constitution rally)
 - D2 Personal risk: +1 (established as a prominent writer)
 - D3 Expertise: -1 (not an expert in constitutional law or legal studies)
 - D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 (no comparative data)
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 (abstract and literary expressions, no specific data)
 - D6 Source level: 0 (secondary)
 - TOTAL: -2 → Source traffic light: Yellow**
- 5. Opposing expert views:** The views of pro-revision legal scholars and security researchers are not juxtaposed.

Private Constitution Study Group (organiser of pro-revision rally)

- 1. Funding:** The Private Constitution Study Group is a private organisation aimed at promoting constitutional revision. Details of its funding source are difficult to confirm from publicly available information.
- 2. Mandate:** As an organisation aimed at promoting constitutional revision, it has no mandate to provide a neutral report of participant numbers.
- 3. Conflict of interest:** As a pro-revision organisation, it has an interest in reporting high participant numbers to demonstrate the momentum of the movement.
- 4. Credibility Matrix (6 dimensions):**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -2 (self-report by a pro-revision organisation)
 - D2 Personal risk: -1 (as an organisation, the risk from over-reporting participant numbers is low)
 - D3 Expertise: -1 (objective measurement of participant numbers is outside its area of expertise)
 - D4 Consistency of opinion: 0 (no comparative data)



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D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 (organisers' announcement only, no independent verification)

D6 Source level: -2 (tertiary: self-report by organiser)

TOTAL: -7 → Source traffic light: Red

5. Opposing expert views: Police-announced participant numbers or estimates by an independent research body are absent.

Important: Social titles such as "Honorary Professor" and "Non-fiction writer" do not in themselves indicate qualifications as neutral experts. These are indicators of social affiliation and must be evaluated independently of the objectivity and neutrality of the content of statements.

Legal and Methodological Notes

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



APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL BROADCASTING LAW

Legal Basis Japan — NHK

Legislation

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

Broadcasting Act Article 4 (Editing Standards)

Original text (Japanese):

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

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

Official English translation:

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

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

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

Four Pillars of Bias Analysis

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

Comparison Switzerland — Japan

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



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

Regulatory Authorities

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (総務省)

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

BPO (Broadcasting Ethics and Program Improvement Organization)

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

Key BPO Decisions Regarding NHK

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

International Reference

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

Structural Background

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



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC REFERENCES

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

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



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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.