



2022 NCC Report on Broadcasting Supervision

The National Communications Commission (NCC) is the independent authority that supervises broadcasting media. The establishment of a mechanism for the general public to file complaints is one means of ensuring a comprehensive supervision policy. In order to utilize public feedback with view to enhancing the quality of broadcasting content and protecting public interests, the NCC, in January 2009, established the Broadcasting Content Complaints Website. Consequently, quarterly and annual reports on broadcasting supervision are published as a means for the general public to gain a better understanding of the status of broadcasting supervision and participate in the supervision of radio and television media.

The NCC regulates television and radio businesses in accordance with the *Radio and Television Act*, the *Satellite Broadcasting Act*, and other related regulations. Although there is currently no specific agency that is in charge of internet content, in accordance with Article 46 of the *Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act*, the NCC has coordinated with responsible competent authorities to commission civil associations to establish a platform for the public to complain about/report internet-related issues. Consequently, the iWIN (www.win.org.tw) website was launched on Aug. 1, 2013. The public may file complaints about online content that is suspected of being harmful to children and youths through iWIN. Monthly reports are published on the website, enabling the public to track how complaints are being processed. Online content complaints are therefore not included in this report.

Meanwhile, in order to establish a policy framework for media self-regulation, the NCC overhauled the mechanism for broadcasting complaints and the

complaints processing procedure. From Dec. 11, 2017, certain cases are transferred to the businesses in question for internal processing. By doing so, the NCC expects to increase processing efficiency. It also hopes for the complaints website to become a platform that facilitates communication between the public and media enterprises.

This report compiles the statistical evidence of public complaints regarding radio and television media, including suggestions, responses, and complaints. It does not necessarily mean that the programs or broadcasting businesses mentioned in this report violated relevant regulations. The following is a statistical report covering three main areas in 2022: complaints concerning radio and television media and major complaints about television programs and cases related to radio and television audited by NCC.

◆ Complaints about Radio and Television Media

During the calendar year 2022, the NCC received a total of 1,644 complaints from the public. Compared to the 2,254 complaints received in 2021, there were 610 fewer in 2022. Of those received in 2021 and 2022, there were 354 and 292 complaints, respectively, that were unrelated to radio and television media. After excluding those cases, the number of complaints received in 2021 was 1,900, while that of 2022 was 1,352. In total, 1,235 complaints were made against television content in 2022, which was 454 fewer than the 1,689 complaints received in 2021. On the other hand, 117 complaints were made against radio content in 2022, which was 94 fewer than the 211 complaints received in 2021. The number of complaints against radio and television content over the past five years can be seen in Figure 1.

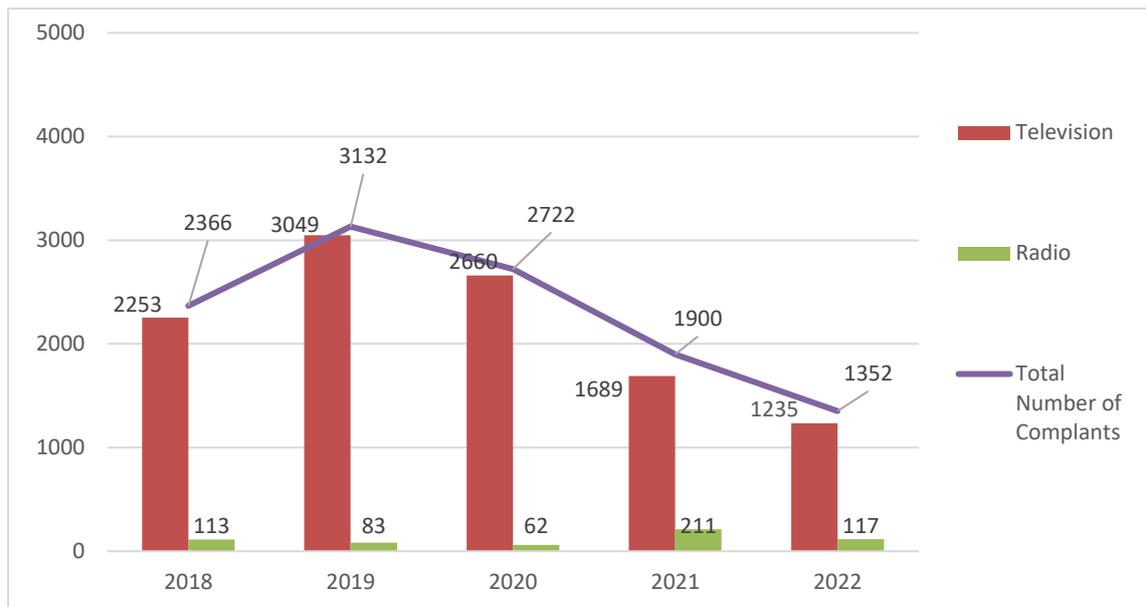


Figure 1: Complaints against radio and television over the past five years

Upon our review, among complaints made over the past five years, the highest number was received in 2019 with 3,132, and the lowest number was in 2022 with 1,352. In 2019, due to the approach of the 15th presidential election and the 10th legislative election, there were more discussions about radio and television media, which resulted in 1,676 complaints against television news, and most of them (936) fell into the “false or biased content” category. After the drastic drop in the number of complaints against television content in 2021 compared to 2019 and 2020, the number further dropped in 2022, reaching the lowest in five years and accounting for only 91.35%¹ of the total number. Clearly, the general public’s comments about television programs remained the most common type.

In terms of the means of submitting complaints, Table 1 shows that 791 complaints (58.51%) were made by the public through the NCC’s Broadcasting Content Complaints Website. There were 561 additional complaints made through other means (including telephone, email, as well as cases forwarded from other

¹ The percentages in the statistics of this report have been rounded to two decimal places thus may not add up to exactly 100%.

agencies), which accounted for 41.49%. The percentage of complaints made through the Broadcasting Content Complaints Website in 2022 decreased by 2.54% compared to 2021.

Table 1. Means of Filing Complaints by Year					
Means	Year	2022		2021	
		Cases	%	Cases	%
Broadcasting Content Complaints Website		791	58.51%	1160	61.05%
Other means		561	41.49%	740	38.95%
Total		1,352	100%	1,900	100%

Figure 2 shows that of the total complaints received in 2022, 724 cases (53.55%) were submitted by males and 364 cases (26.92%) were submitted by females. Another 264 cases (19.53%) were submitted by people who did not disclose their gender.

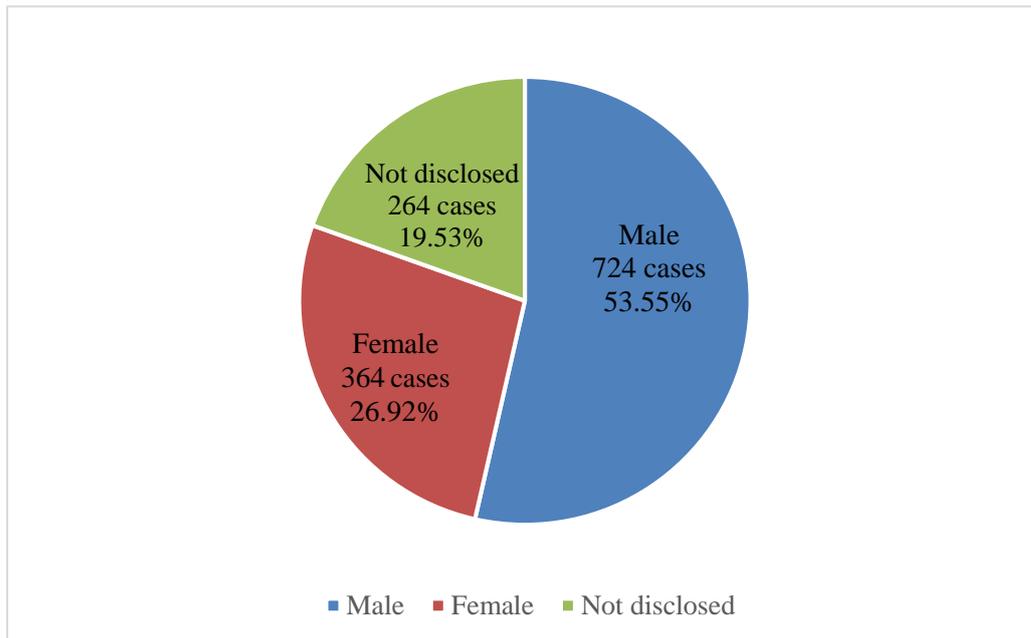


Figure 2: Public complaints by gender in 2022

Table 2 shows that of the total 1,235 cases of complaints filed against television content, 656 cases (53.12%) were submitted by males, 338 cases

(27.37%) were filed by females, and 241 cases (19.51%) were submitted by people who did not disclose their gender. Meanwhile, of the 117 cases of complaints filed against radio content, 68 cases (58.12%) were submitted by males, 26 cases (22.22%) were submitted by females, and 23 cases (19.66%) did not disclose their gender.

Table 2. Complaints by Gender (2022)				
Media Type \ Gender	Television		Radio	
Male	656	53.12%	68	58.12%
Female	338	27.37%	26	22.22%
Not disclosed	241	19.51%	23	19.66%
Total	1,352	100%	117	100%

With regards to complaints pertaining to inappropriate content², “Violations of the principle of the verification of facts” (231 cases), “comments on the overall broadcasting environment” (217 cases), “disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs” (183 cases), “violation of laws and regulations promulgated by other government authorities” (161 cases), and “commercial violations” (84 cases) were the five most common types of complaints, accounting for 64.79% of all complaints. Among them, “comments on the overall broadcasting environment”, “disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs”, and “commercial violations” remained the same as 2021. In comparison to the category “false or biased content” in 2021, “violations of the principle of objectivity” (television) and “biased content³” (radio) were not included. Please see Table 3 for more information on the five major categories of complaints:

² The revision of Broadcasting Content Complaints Website took place in July 2021; therefore, items of inappropriate content and content types were adjusted, and so were relevant statistics.

³ A total of 38 (2.81%) complaints on “violations of the principle of objectivity” in television content and “biased content” in radio content were filed in 2022.

Table 3. The Five Major Categories of Public Complaints by Year					
2022			2021		
Item	Cases	%	Item	Cases	%
Violations of the principle of the verification of facts	231	17.09%	False or biased content	399	21.00%
Comments on the overall broadcasting environment	217	16.05%	Comments on the overall broadcasting environment	390	20.53%
Disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs	183	13.54%	Disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs	269	14.16%
Violation of laws and regulations promulgated by other government authorities	161	11.91%	Lack of distinction between programs and commercials	182	9.58%
Commercial violations	84	6.21%	Commercial violations	141	7.42%
Total	876	64.79%	Total	1,381	72.69%

Analysis of the complaints received based on the type of inappropriate content shows that a total of 1,265 cases (93.57%) of complaints were against inappropriate content and 87 cases (6.43%) were against inappropriate operations. See Table 4 for the number of cases and percentages of the types of complaints received.

Table 4. Complaints by Type of Complaint (2022)			
	Item	Cases	%
Content	Violations of the principle of the verification of facts	231	17.09%
	Comments on the overall broadcasting environment	217	16.05%
	Disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs	183	13.54%
	Violation of laws and regulations promulgated by other government authorities	161	11.91%
	Commercial violations (including broadcasting time, length, and content)	84	6.21%
	Lack of distinction between programs and	76	5.62%

	commercials		
	Harmful content for children and youths	65	4.81%
	Suggestions for business operations of the NCC	52	3.85%
	Violations of the principle of objectivity	38	2.81%
	Inappropriate program rating	36	2.66%
	Protection of stakeholders' rights	29	2.14%
	Contents or wording of certain channels/stations, programs, or commercials	24	1.78%
	Illicit disclosure of personal data	23	1.70%
	Regulations/information inquiries	21	1.55%
	Other issues ⁴	25	1.89%
	Subtotal	1265	93.57% ⁵
Operations	Technical issues regarding sound, image, and signal	45	3.33%
	Other operational issues	38	2.81%
	Customer service issues	4	0.30%
	Subtotal	87	6.43%
Total		1352	100%

With regards to public complaints pertaining to television program content, Figure 3 shows that out of the 1,152 complaints about television programs, the majority involved “news reports,” with 297 cases (25.78%), followed by 293 (25.43%) cases concerning “comments/consultation/suggestions”⁶, 201 cases (17.45%) involving “political talk shows”, 160 cases (13.89%) concerning “commercials”, 82 cases (7.12%) concerning “dramas and animations”, 46 cases (3.99%) concerning “infomercial programs”, 31 cases (2.69%) concerning “variety

⁴ Other issues include “discrimination issues” (17 cases), “commercial content or time limit inconsistent with the content rating of General or Protected issued to children’s programs or channels” (3 cases), “issues concerning program planning/production/broadcast scheduling (including reruns)” (3 cases), and “misuse of crawling texts” (2 cases).

⁵ Percentages have been rounded to two decimal places and thus may not add up to exactly 100%.

⁶ In accordance with the revision of Broadcasting Content Complaints Website, “programs of unspecified genres” was renamed “comments/consultation/suggestions.”

shows”, and 42 cases (3.65%) concerning “programs of other types⁷.”

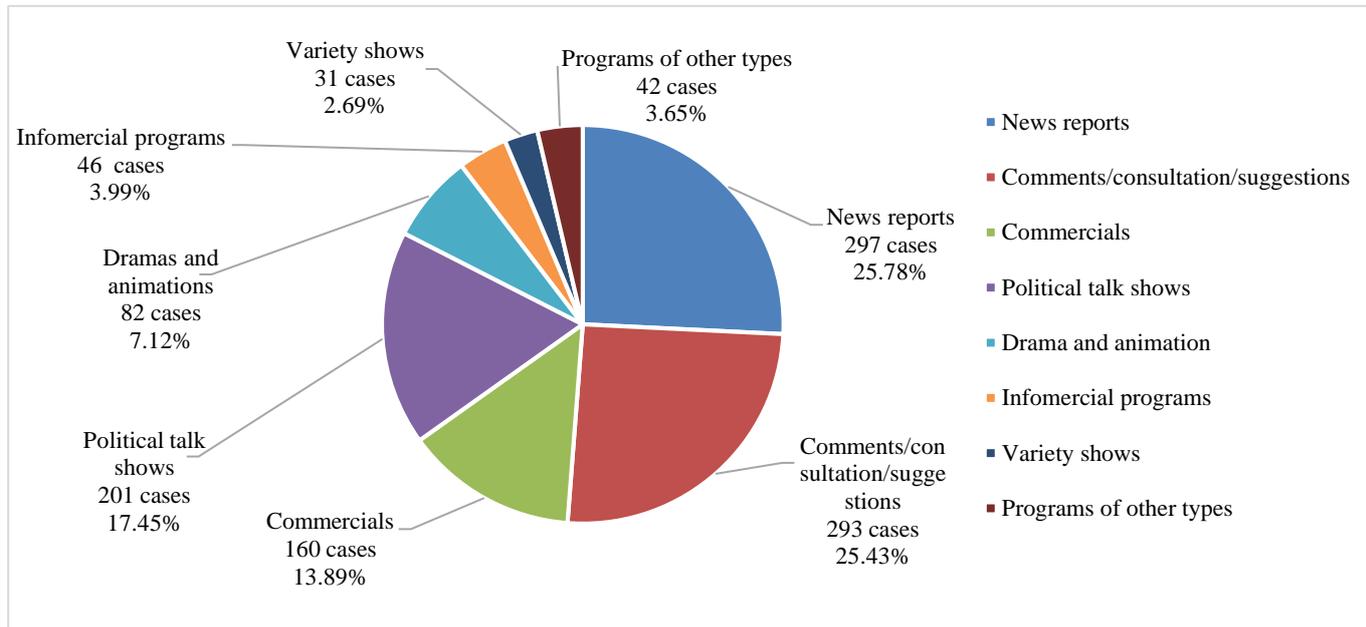


Figure 3: Complaints about television programs by type in 2022

Figure 4 shows that among the 113 complaints pertaining to radio programs in 2022, 49 (43.36%) were regarding “variety programs⁸”, followed by 39 (34.51%) about “programs of unspecified genres”, 12 (10.62%) about “news reports and political talk programs”, eight (7.08%) about “commercials”, and five about (4.42%) “music programs.”

⁷ “Programs of other types” include “general talk shows” (11 cases), children’s programs (10 cases), “financial programs” (9 cases), “sports programs” (6 cases), “religious programs” (5 cases), and “educational & cultural programs” (1 case).

⁸ Variety programs refer to programs with diverse content.

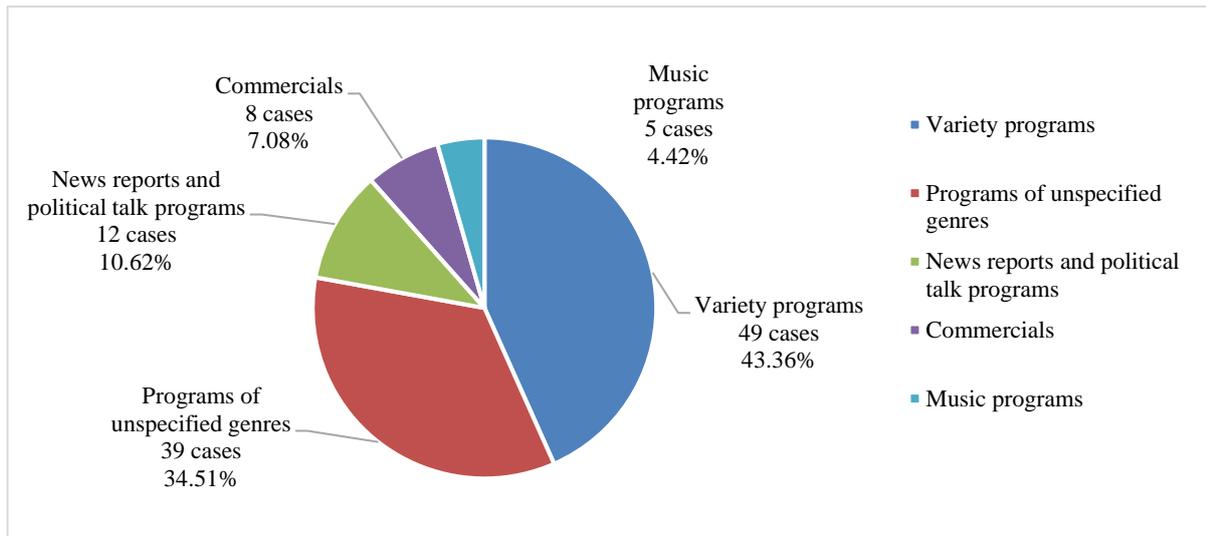


Figure 4: Complaints about radio programs by type in 2022

◆ Complaints—Television

1. Complaints by content category

The majority of public complaints about television content during 2022 were against “news reports” or “comments/consultation/suggestions.” Among the 297 complaints about inappropriate content in news reports, “violations of the principle of the verification of facts” was the most common with 97 complaints (32.66%), followed by 86 (28.96%) about “disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs”, 23 (7.74%) about “violations of the principle of objectivity”, 21 (7.07%) about “violation of laws and regulations promulgated by other government authorities”, and 20 (6.73%) about “lack of distinction between programs and commercials”. These five most common types of complaints accounted for 83.16% of all complaints pertaining to inappropriate content of news reports. For more information, see Table 5.

Table 5. Complaints about News Reports by Inappropriate Content Category (2022)			
Genre	Type of inappropriate content	Cases	%
New reports	Violations of the principle of the verification of facts	97	32.66%
	Disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs	86	28.96%
	Violations of the principle of objectivity	23	7.74%
	Violation of laws and regulations promulgated by other government authorities	21	7.07%
	Lack of distinction between programs and commercials	20	6.73%
	Protection of stakeholders' rights	17	5.72%
	Illicit disclosure of personal data	12	4.0%
	Other issues ⁹	21	7.07%
Total		297	100%

Among the public complaints concerning inappropriate content in comments/consultation/suggestions, “comments on the overall broadcasting environment” was the most common with 193 cases (65.87%), followed by 46 (15.70%) about “suggestions for business operations of the NCC,” and 34 (11.60%) about “violation of laws and regulations promulgated by other government authorities.” These top three most common types of complaints accounted for 273 cases (93.17%) of all complaints pertaining to inappropriate content in comments/consultation/suggestions. For more information, see Table 6.

Table 6. Complaints about Comments/Consultation/Suggestions by Inappropriate Content Category (2022)			
Genre	Type of inappropriate content	Cases	%
Comments/ Consultation/ Suggestions	Comments on the overall broadcasting environment	193	65.87%
	Suggestions for business operations of the	46	15.70%

⁹ Other issues include “harmful content for children and youths” (9 cases), “discrimination issues” (6 cases), “inappropriate program rating” (4 cases), and “misuse of crawling texts” (2 cases).

	NCC		
	Violation of laws and regulations promulgated by other government authorities	34	11.60%
	Regulations/information inquiries	20	6.83%
Total		293	100%

2. Television programs and commercials receiving more than ten complaints

Six programs, news reports, and commercials received more than ten complaints in 2022. Table 7 lists each of them in order of the number of complaints received.

Table 7. Complaints about Television Programs, News Reports and, Commercials in 2022			
Program/News Report/Commercial	Channel	Category	Cases
<i>Coco Hot News</i>	FTV Taiwan HD, FTV News Channel	Political talk show	141 ¹⁰
<i>CTS Morning News</i>	CTS News and Info	News reports	22
<i>New Taiwan Refueling</i>	SET News	Political talk show	14
<i>Golden Years</i>	FTV	Drama	13
<i>Morning News</i>	SET News	News report	10
<i>Happy Radio</i>	Panorama Community Radio (FM89.3MHz), Happy Radio (FM97.5MHz), and Spring Breeze Radio (FM89.5MHz)	Variety program	10

1. 141 complaints were filed against the program *Coco Hot News*

Complaints: Complaints claimed that the program *Coco Hot News* contained comments on the speculations surrounding the ancestry of Chiang Wan-an in the Regent Taipei Scandal, which violated personal privacy and the principle of the

¹⁰ Including 135 cases in the third quarter and 3 cases in the fourth quarter.

verification of facts, thereby affecting both the persons involved and their reputation. The host of the program also expressed endorsement of a specific election candidate and was thus in violation of the principle of objectivity.

Actions of the NCC:

- (1) The NCC reviewed the program's recordings according to the complaints on a case-by-case basis and requested the television network in question to state their view regarding the program content. The NCC also responded to the complainants, stating that should the persons involved deem the reporting as false or their interests as violated, they are entitled to exercise their right of reply within the legal term and seek legal protection in accordance with Articles 23 and 24 of the *Radio and Television Act* and Articles 44 and 45 of the *Satellite Broadcasting Act*.
- (2) As stated in Article 22 of the *Satellite Broadcasting Act*, broadcasters shall establish an independent self-regulatory mechanism that considers the views of the audience related to the accuracy, balance, and taste of the broadcast content. The NCC requested the television network to conduct further discussion in its news media self-regulatory committee meeting and has handled this case in accordance with the standard operating procedures.
- (3) This case was submitted to the 6th and 7th Broadcast Television Program Commercials Consultation Meeting for discussion, as well as to the NCC's 1050th Committee Meeting for deliberation. The following resolutions were reached:
 - (i) The program *Coco Hot News* that aired on FTV News on September 22 and 23, 2022 constituted violations of Article 27,

Paragraph 3, Subparagraphs 3 and 4 of the *Satellite Broadcasting Act* (program contents shall not disrupt public order or adversely affect good social customs or violate the principle of the verification of facts and cause damage to public interest) and Article 20, Paragraph 1 of the *Personal Data Protection Act* (the use of personal data by a non-governmental agency for purposes that do not meet those stipulated). Punishment was imposed on the more severe offense, which was subject to a fine of NT\$800,000 in accordance with Article 53, Subparagraph 2 of the *Satellite Broadcasting Act*.

- (ii) The program *Coco Hot News* that aired on FTV Taiwan HD on September 22 and 23, 2022 constituted a violation of Article 21, Subparagraph 3 of the *Radio and Television Act* (program contents shall not disrupt public order or adversely affect good social customs) and Article 20, Paragraph 1 of the *Personal Data Protection Act* (use of personal data by non-government agency outside of the necessary scope of the specific purpose of collection). Punishment was imposed on the more severe offense, which was subject to a fine of NT\$200,000 for each instance of the offense in accordance with Article 43, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the *Radio and Television Act*.
- (iii) The program *Coco Hot News* that was produced by Formosa Television Co., Ltd. and aired on September 22 and 23, 2022 constituted a violation of Article 20, Paragraph 1 of the *Personal Data Protection Act*. The representative of Formosa Television Co., Ltd. failed to fulfill their supervisory responsibilities and was fined NT\$50,000 and NT\$150,000 respectively in accordance with Article 50 of the *Personal Data Protection Act*.
- (iv) The program *Coco Hot News* that aired on FTV News on September 21, 2022 constituted violations of Article 27, Paragraph 3, Subparagraphs 3 and 4 of the *Satellite Broadcasting Act* (program contents shall not disrupt public order or adversely affect good social customs or violate the principle of the verification of facts and cause damage to public interest). A fine of NT\$400,000 was issued in accordance with Article 53, Subparagraph 2 of the same act.
- (v) The program *Coco Hot News* that aired on FTV Taiwan HD on September 21, 2022 constituted a violation of Article 21,

Subparagraph 3 of the *Radio and Television Act* (program contents shall not disrupt public order or adversely affect good social customs). A fine of NT\$200,000 was issued in accordance with Article 43, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the same act.

- (vi) The program *Coco Hot News* that aired on FTV News on September 20, 2022 constituted a violation of Article 27, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 4 of the *Satellite Broadcasting Act* (program contents shall not violate the principle of the verification of facts and cause damage to public interest). The broadcaster was issued a letter requesting amendments be made as well as a fine of NT\$400,000 that was issued in accordance with Article 53, Subparagraph 2 of the same act.
- (vii) The television network was issued a letter requesting amendments be made for the program that aired on FTV News on September 15, 19, and 26, 2022 and on FTV Taiwan HD on September 15, 19, 20, and 26, 2022.
- (viii) No actions were taken against the program that aired on FTV News and FTV Taiwan HD on September 16, 2022.

2. 22 complaints were filed against CTS News and Info

Complaints: The public complaints claimed that at around 7 am on April 20, 2022, CTS News and Info's news ticker showed erroneous messages related to a non-existent war. According to the complainants, the messages were seriously misleading and unverified, which not only caused panic among the general public but evidently showed that the channel's self-regulatory mechanisms had failed. The complainants asked the NCC to investigate the case and undertake the appropriate measures.

Actions of the NCC:

- (1) Regarding CTS News and Info's broadcast of the clearly erroneous

messages in its news ticker during its *CTS Morning News* program, the NCC has followed its internal standard operating procedures and forwarded this case to its Broadcast Programs and Commercials Advisory Meeting for discussion, where an advisory committee consisting of experts, scholars, civil organizations, and industry practitioners provided their professional opinions and suggestions to the NCC for a final resolution.

- (2) This case was submitted to the 2nd Broadcast Programs and Commercials Advisory Meeting in 2022 as well as the NCC's 1019th meeting for deliberation, and a fine of NT\$500,000 was issued as a resolution.

3. 14 complaints were filed against the program *New Taiwan Refueling*

Complaints: The public complaints claimed that the program *New Taiwan Refueling* that aired on SET News featured guests who made unfounded and false allegations against the Yen family, including accusations of the changes to station locations of the Taichung Airport MRT being made for the personal gain of the Yen family. The program also discussed the investigation against the Yilan County magistrate and falsely claimed that the prosecutor was moving towards the investigation of suspected money-laundering activities.

Actions of the NCC:

- (1) Regarding the allegations of “changes to station locations of the Taichung Airport MRT being related to the Yen family” made by the

program's guests, the NCC proceeded in accordance with its standard operating procedures and issued a letter to the broadcaster requesting that an explanation be given, further discussions be conducted in its news media self-regulatory committee meeting, and amendments be made according to the suggestions given by said committee.

- (2) The claim that “the prosecutor for the case of the Yilan County magistrate was moving towards the investigation of suspected money-laundering activities” made by the program's host did not constitute any clear violation. The case was therefore closed in accordance with the NCC's administrative procedures.

4. 13 complaints were filed against the program *Golden Years*

Complaints: The public complaints claimed that the program *Golden Years* that aired on FTV depicted “abusive behaviors, kidnapping, sexually suggestive content, negativity, and low-quality production” that violate social ethics and are not in line with the standards of positive values and good social customs. Additionally, the plotline involving product placement calls into question the impartiality of the NCC towards mass media with different views.

Actions of the NCC:

- (1) Regarding the complaints against “negativity” of the drama, due to the lack of specific content suspected of violation, the NCC issued a letter to the complainants requesting more information or specific content. The complaints against “low-quality production” were forwarded to

the enterprise for further response.

- (2) Regarding the complaints against the program's depiction of "abusive behaviors and kidnapping," the NCC reviewed the content and censorship of the program and deemed that the program presented an acceptable plotline that falls within legal standards. The NCC has sent a reply to the complainants.
- (3) Regarding the complaints against the program's depiction of "sexually suggestive content," since the situations depicted in the program can have a negative impact on society, the NCC has forwarded the complaints to the broadcaster for its reference.
- (4) Regarding the complaints against the program's plotline involving "product placement," the NCC issued letters to the business on May 6 and November 8, 2022 requesting amendments be made.

5. 10 complaints were filed against the program *Fresh Morning News*

Complaints: The public complaints claimed that the program *Fresh Morning News* that aired on SET News included unbalanced coverage with unsubstantiated reports, including the allegation of land flipping made against the Yen family by Mr. Lin Chia-lung, the report on Mr. Yen Kuan-heng owning buildings built on state-owned lands, the report on Luodong Township's secondary reserve funds, and the report on former legislator Mr. Huang Kuo-chang's allegation against the Yilan County Government that laws were amended to benefit certain corporations. Complaints were also filed against "the stark contrast between the

negative reports on the heads of KMT-governed counties and cities and the positive reports of the DPP's political stance". There were also complaints against the news program's product placement for a certain convenience store chain.

Actions of the NCC:

- (1) Regarding the complaints against the program's "unsubstantiated reports," the NCC proceeded in accordance with its standard operating procedures and issued a letter to the broadcaster requesting that amendments be made.
- (2) Regarding the complaints against the program's "product placement for a certain convenience store chain," the NCC reviewed the content and deemed that it falls within legal standards. The NCC has sent a reply to the complainants.

6. 10 complaints were filed regarding the program *Happy Radio*

Complaints: The comments requested that the NCC not take punitive actions against the hosts of Happy Radio.

Actions of the NCC:

- (1) Upon investigation, NCC identified the punitive actions mentioned in these complaints: In 2022, the radio stations Panorama Community Radio, Happy Radio, and Spring Breeze Radio were issued a warning on November 25, November 28, and December 9, respectively, for violations of the limits on the duration of commercial breaks during the broadcasting of the program Happy Radio from 15:00 to 17:00 on

March 11, 2022.

- (2) NCC exercises oversight of radio broadcasting enterprises in accordance with the *Radio and Television Act* and other applicable laws and regulations. Unless the broadcast content is in violation of the law and requires NCC to take measures accordingly, NCC shall ensure media independence and respect the media's freedom in broadcast content, expression, and scheduling. The production and broadcasting of radio and television programs fall under the scope of the broadcasting enterprises' business management and are not interfered with by NCC.
- (3) Regarding the public complaints received, NCC has followed the aforementioned legal procedures for the oversight of radio broadcasting enterprises and has never demanded that the radio stations stop broadcasting the program in question.

3. Qualitative Analysis of Cases Involving Sexism

1. The television program *The Gang of Kuo Kuan – Bro Was Right* that aired on SET Metro on February 12-13, 2021

(1) Program content:

The program featured the theme “New Year’s Greetings Tonight from Beautiful, Sexy Women” and included a segment called “Divine Comparison: Battle of the Buttocks,” during which male guests rate the buttocks of female participants.

(2) Gender equality issues and review:

The content involved overly exposed bodies or indicated sexual

connotations by having male guests rate female buttocks and highlighting the subject in close-up shots with the female participants moving their behinds. The facial expressions and tones of the host and the guests, as well as the conversation held, were sexually suggestive and objectified women. Such content could be misleading to children and teenagers on their gender identities and relations, and showed that the program had little awareness of how the content involved sex-related issues. It is therefore suggested that the internal control and review mechanism of the program be improved to provide audience with program content more in line with the value of gender equality.

(3) Actions of the NCC:

During the NCC's 996th Commission Meeting, it was determined that the program violated Article 27, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 2 of the *Satellite Broadcasting Act* (program contents shall not impair the physical or psychological well-being of children or juveniles), and a fine of NT\$800,000 was issued on January 17, 2022 via official fine notification letter Tong-Chuan-Nei-Rong-Zi No. 11000298140 in accordance with Article 53, Subparagraph 2 of the same act.

2. The television program *Super Entourage* that aired on CTi Variety on April 14, 2021

(1) Program content:

The program featured the segment "Beauty in Parts," during which female contestants stand behind two doors (A and B) and reveal certain body parts—legs, buttocks, eyes, and breasts—for the guests and participating college-age male students to vote on. The contestants demonstrated body

parts and performed designed routines for the participating guests to choose the winners.

(2) Gender equality issues and review:

The program's contestants dressed in revealing outfits and were asked to show certain body parts, pose in certain poses, or perform certain routines to accentuate female sexual characteristics such as buttocks and breasts for an all-male jury to vote on. The conversation between the hosts and the guests were sexually suggestive or inappropriate, and showed a clear intent to objectify women. This twisted demonstration of gender relations also conveyed inappropriate interactions between the two sexes. The program's content showed a lack of awareness in gender equality. It is therefore suggested that the business improve its review mechanism and remove images and opinions that promote gender discrimination, so as to foster gender equality and fulfill the media's role as a source of accurate information.

(3) Actions of the NCC:

During the NCC's 996th Commission Meeting, it was determined that the program violated Article 27, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 2 of the *Satellite Broadcasting Act* (program contents shall not impair the physical or psychological well-being of children or juveniles), and a fine of NT\$600,000 was issued on January 21, 2022 via official fine notification letter Tong-Chuan-Nei-Rong-Zi No. 11000379670 in accordance with Article 53, Subparagraph 2 of the same act.

3. The television program *Chop Chop Show* that aired on TVBS Entertainment Channel on June 10, 2021

(1) Program content:

The program invited several female guests to participate in a segment titled “Older or Younger, Which Do You Prefer?” which pitted two teams of female entertainers—one older and the other one younger—against each other in different contests. One contest involved contestants shaking their hip or breasts while wearing a pedometer on their hip or the neckline of their garment. The other contest involved the two teams taking turns whispering in the ears of a male model who was wearing a blindfold and ECG monitor, and using the measured ECG data to analyze the level of excitement felt by the male model.

(2) Gender equality issues and review:

The program’s guests showed certain body parts and posed or performed in certain poses or provocative movements to amplify the intended effect and reinforce the stereotypical perspective and concept of the male gaze; the design and content of the contests also objectified women and discriminated against age. The program also involved the use of flirtatious expressions and actions to seduce a male model. These actions, expressions, and language with sexual connotations conveyed inappropriate interactions between the two sexes and can result in a misunderstanding of gender relations, showing that the program had little awareness of the element of sexual connotation present in the content. It is therefore suggested that the business invite a professional lecturer to give a training program on gender equality and broadcasting regulations to the business’ program production team and hosts.

(3) Actions of the NCC:

During the NCC’s 1017th Commission Meeting, it was determined that

the program violated Article 27, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 2 of the *Satellite Broadcasting Act* (contents of programs shall not impair the physical or psychological well-being of children or juveniles), and a fine of NT\$800,000 was issued on August 22, 2022 via official fine notification letter Tong-Chuan-Nei-Rong-Zi No. 1100059948 in accordance with Article 53, Subparagraph 2 of the same act.