



2020 NCC Report on Broadcasting Supervision

The National Communications Commission (NCC) is the independent authority that supervises broadcasting media. As such, 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 and allows the public to file complaints about online content that is suspected of being harmful to children and youths. 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 have been

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.

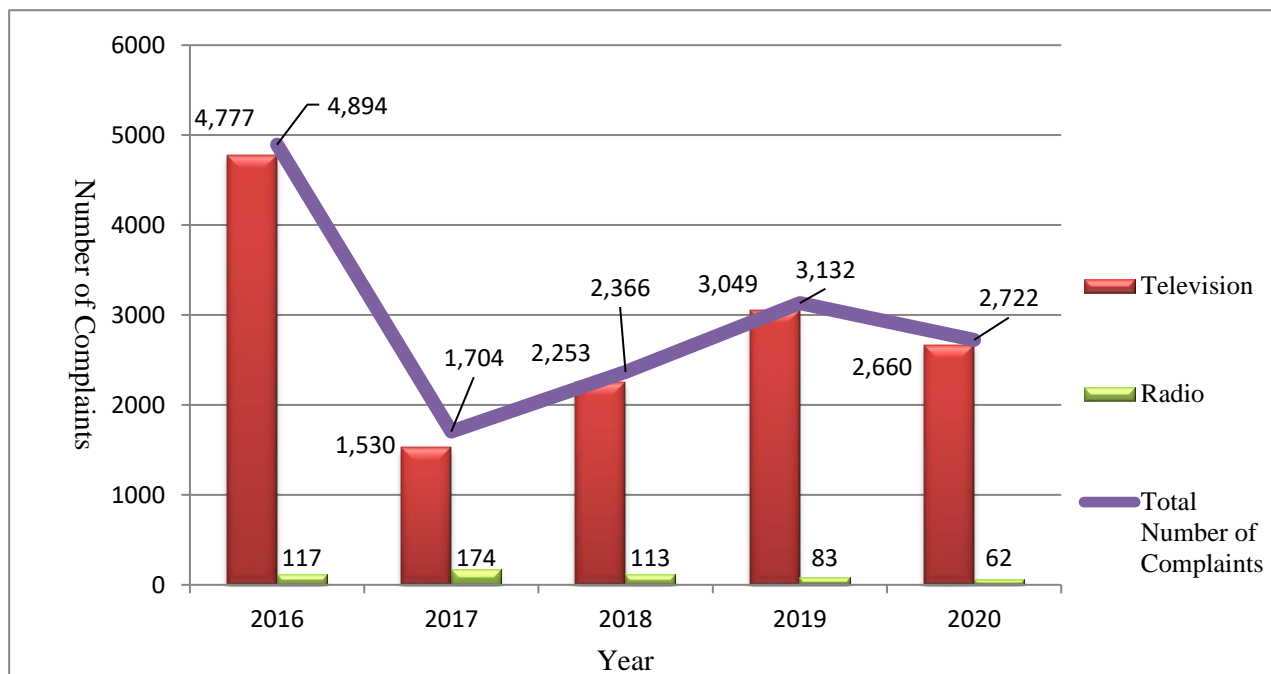
This report compiles the statistical evidence of public complaints regarding radio and television media, including suggestions, responses, and complaints. It does not necessarily mean that the programs or broadcasting businesses mentioned in this report violated relevant regulations. The following is a statistical report covering two main areas in 2020: complaints concerning radio and television media and major complaints about television programs.

◆ **Complaints about Radio and Television Media**

During the calendar year 2020, the NCC received a total of 2,992 complaints from the public regarding radio and television media. Compared to the 3,759 complaints received in 2019, there were 767 fewer complaints in 2020. Of the complaints received in 2019 and 2020, there were 627 and 270 complaints, respectively, that were unrelated to radio and television media. After excluding those cases, the number of complaints received in 2019 was 3,132, while that of 2020 was 2,722. In total, 2,660 complaints were made against television content in 2020, which was 389 fewer than the 3,049 complaints received in 2019. On the other hand, 62 complaints were made against radio content in 2020, which was 21 fewer than the 83 complaints received in 2019. 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



A comparison between the numbers of complaints over the five years from 2016 to 2020 reveals some disparity, which is due to the 2,660 public complaints about just one case: false advertising in the Coalition for the Happiness of Our Next Generation’s “Call for Millions of Families to Take a Stand on December 3” commercial in 2016. After deducting these special cases, the number of complaints in 2016 was 2,234. Thus, comparing the number of complaints between 2016 and 2020 actually shows only minor differences, while there is a slight decrease in 2020 compared to 2019. Complaints against television content in 2020 accounted for 88.90% of the total number of complaints. Clearly, the general public’s comments about television programs remained the most common type of complaint.

In terms of the means of submitting complaints, Table 1 shows that 2,138 complaints were made by the public through the NCC’s Broadcasting Content Complaints Website, which accounted for 78.5% of all complaints. There were 584

additional complaints made through other means (including telephone, email, as well as cases forwarded from other agencies), which accounted for 21.5% of all complaints. The percentage of complaints made through the Broadcasting Content Complaints Website in 2020 increased by 11.7% compared to 2019.

Table 1. Means of Filing Complaints by Year					
Means	Year	2020		2019	
		Cases	%	Cases	%
Broadcasting Content Complaints Website		2,138	78.5%	2,093	66.8%
Other means		584	21.5%	1,039	33.2%
Total		2,722	100%	3,132	100%

Figure 2 shows that of the total complaints received in 2020, 1,127 cases (41.4%) were submitted by males and 965 cases (35.5%) were submitted by females. Another 630 cases (23.1%) were submitted by people who did not disclose their gender.

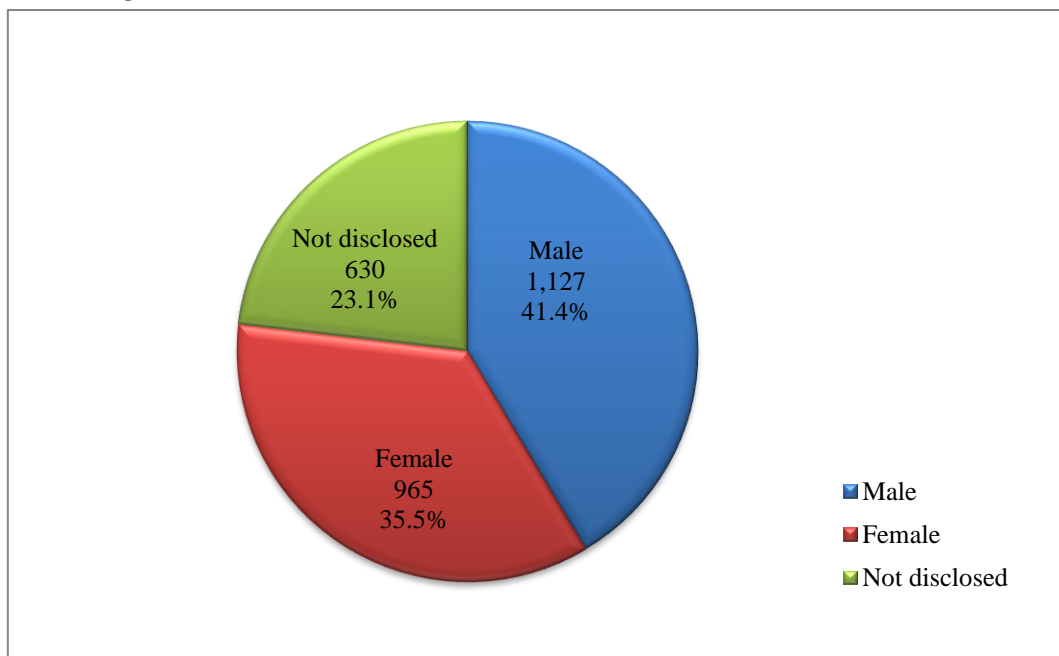


Figure 2: Public complaints by gender in 2020

Table 2 shows that of the total 2,660 cases of complaints filed against television content, 1,086 cases (40.8%) were submitted by males, 957 cases (36%) were filed by females, and 617 cases (23.2%) were submitted by people who did not disclose their gender. Meanwhile, of the 62 cases of complaints filed against radio content, 41 cases (66.1%) were submitted by males, 8 cases (12.9%) were submitted by females, and 13 cases (21%) did not disclose their gender.

Table 2. Complaints by Gender (2020)				
Media Type Gender	Television		Radio	
Male	1,086	40.8%	41	66.1%
Female	957	36.0%	8	12.9%
Not disclosed	617	23.2%	13	21.0%
Total	2,660	100%	62	100%

With regards to complaints pertaining to inappropriate content, “disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs” was the most common type of complaint (1,042 cases), followed by “false or biased content” (439 cases), “comments on the content or wording of specific channels (stations) /programs/commercials” (254 cases), “harmful content for children and youths” (179 cases), and “commercial violations (including broadcasting time, length, and content)” (160 cases). These five most common types of complaints accounted for 76.2% of all complaints, with the top four remaining unchanged from 2019; while “commercial violations (including broadcasting time, length, and content)” moved up to the fifth. Although the types of public complaints vary over the years, they are primarily “disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs,” “false or biased content,” and “comments on the content or wording of specific channels (stations) /programs/commercials.” Please see Table 3 for more information on the five major categories of complaints.

Table 3. The Five Major Categories of Public Complaints by Year					
2020			2019		
Item	Cases	%	Item	Cases	%
Disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs	1,042	38.3%	False or biased content	1,078	34.4%
False or biased content	439	16.1%	Disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs	477	15.2%
Comments on the content or wording of specific channels (stations) /programs/commercials	254	9.3%	Comments on the content or wording of specific channels (stations) /programs/commercials	351	11.2%
Harmful content for children and youths	179	6.6%	Harmful content for children and youths	220	7.2%
Commercial violations (including broadcasting time, length, and content)	160	5.9%	Comments on the overall broadcasting environment, regulations/regulatory policies, or the NCC's administration	180	5.8%
Total	2,074	76.2%	Total	2,306	73.6%

Analysis of the complaints received based on the type of inappropriate content shows that a total of 2,526 cases (92.8%) of complaints were against inappropriate content and 196 cases (7.2%) 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 (2020)			
	Item	Cases	%
Content	Disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs	1,042	38.3%
	False or biased content	439	16.1%
	Comments on the content or wording of specific channels (stations) /programs/commercials	254	9.3%
	Harmful content for children and youths	179	6.6%
	Commercial violations (including broadcasting time, length, and content)	160	5.9%
	Lack of distinction between programs and commercials	145	5.3%
	Comments on the overall broadcasting environment, policies/regulations, or the NCC's administration	68	2.5%
	Violation of regulations stipulated by other agencies ¹	67	2.5%
	Suggestions for business operations of the NCC	58	2.1%
	Disregard for the professional ethics of journalism	49	1.8%
	Other ²	65	2.4%
	Subtotal	2,526	92.8%
Operations	Issues about the management of radio and television operations	80	2.9%
	Comments on the overall broadcasting environment, policies/regulations, or the NCC's administration	60	2.2%
	Issues pertaining to program planning/production/broadcasting	33	1.2%
	Issues pertaining to intellectual property rights, distribution rights, or broadcast rights	7	0.3%
	Technical issues, including reception, image	7	0.3%

¹ These cases are complaints filed against the FTV program *Golden City* regarding a suspected violation of the *Animal Protection Act* as seen in an episode preview.

² Other complaints about inappropriate content included: “inappropriate program rating” (25), “regulations/information inquiries” (20), “overly frequent reruns” (12), “misuse of crawling text” (2), “program rescheduling without prior notice” (1), and “non-compliant ratio of language use in radio stations” (1).

	quality, or volume issues		
	Other ³	9	0.4%
	Subtotal	196	7.2%
Total		2,722	100%

With regards to public complaints pertaining to television program content, Figure 3 shows that out of the 2,489 complaints against television programs, the majority involved “variety shows,” with 1,005 cases (40.4%), followed by 626 (25.2%) cases concerning “news reports,” 228 cases (9.2%) involving “commercials,” 197 cases (7.9%) concerning “drama programs,” 183 cases (7.4%) involving “political talk shows,” 90 cases (3.6%) concerning “programs of unspecified genres,” 49 cases (2.0%) concerning “financial programs,” and 111 cases (4.5%) involving “programs of other types⁴.”

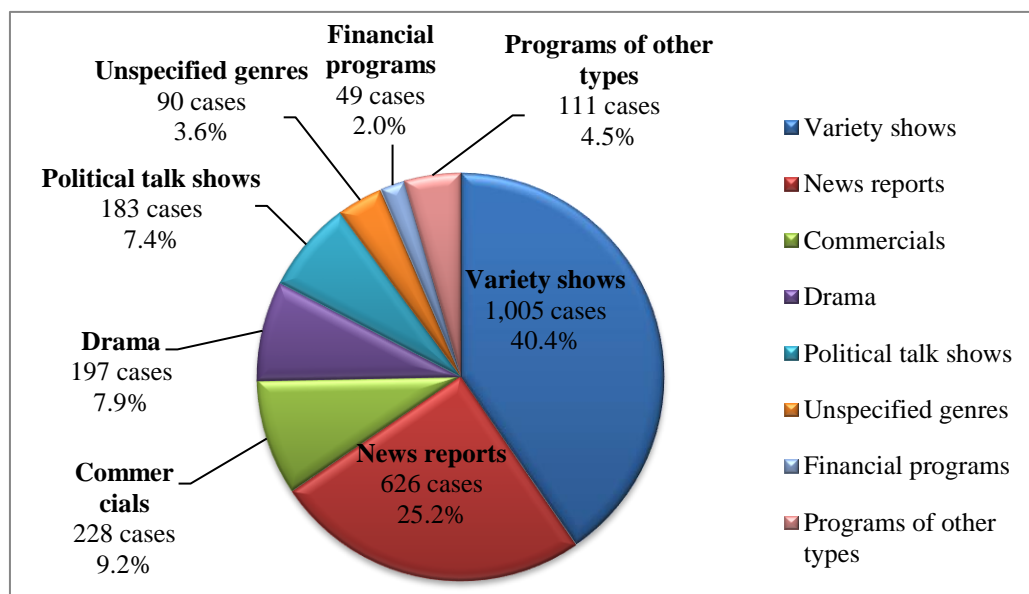
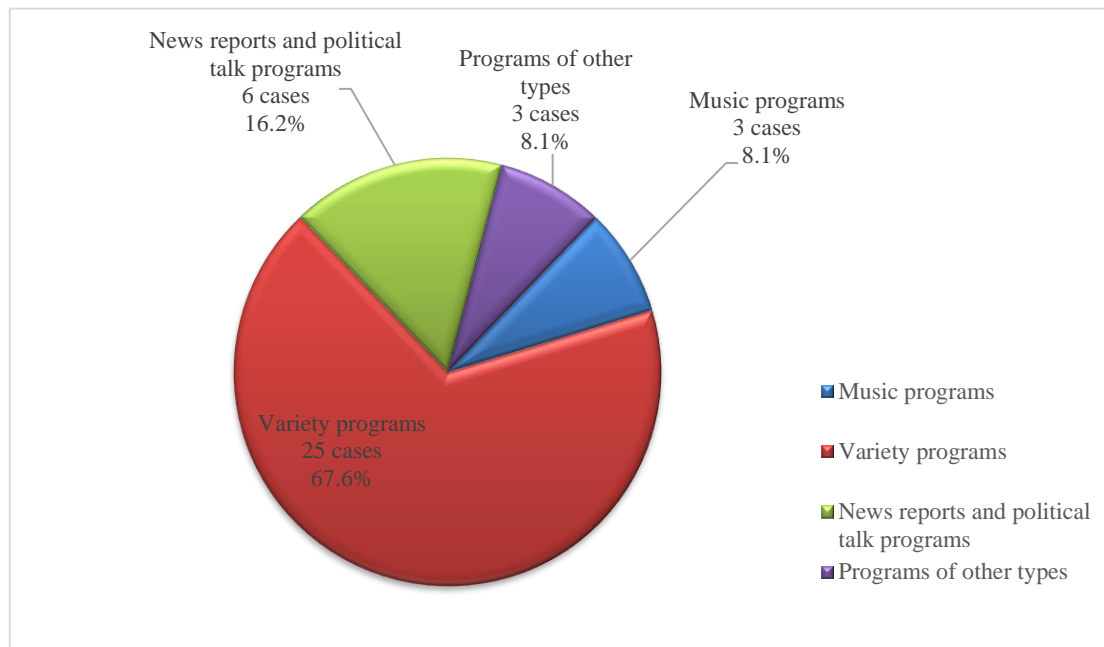


Figure 3: Complaints about television programs by type in 2020

³ Other complaints about inappropriate operations included: “business operations suggestions for the NCC” (3), “regulations/information inquiries” (2), “unsatisfactory customer service” (2), and “inquiries about the operations of broadcasting stations” (2).

⁴ Programs of other types included: “infomercial programs” (43), “general talk shows” (37), “children’s programs” (11), “educational & cultural programs” (9), “religious programs” (7), and “sports programs” (4).

Figure 4 shows that among the 37 complaints pertaining to radio programs in 2020, 25 (67.6%) were against “variety programs⁵,” followed by six (16.2%) about “news reports and political talk programs,” three (8.1%) about “music programs,” and three (8.1%) about “programs of other types⁶.”



programs,” and three (8.1%) about “programs of other types⁶.”

Figure 4: Complaints about radio programs by type in 2020

◆ Complaints—Television

1. Complaints by content category

The majority of public complaints about television content during 2020 were against “variety shows” and “news reports.” Among the 1,005 complaints about inappropriate content in variety shows, “disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs” was the most common with 832 complaints (82.8%), followed by 102 (10.1%) about “harmful content for

⁵ Variety programs refer to programs with diverse content.

⁶ Programs of other types refer to programs excluding music programs, news reports, political talk programs, and variety programs.

children and youths,” 24 (2.4%) “comments on the content or wording of specific channels/programs/commercials,” 18 (1.8%) “suggestions for business operations of the NCC,” and 17 (1.7%) about the “lack of distinction between programs and commercials.” These five most common types of complaints pertaining to inappropriate content of television variety shows accounted for 98.8% of all complaints. For more information, see Table 5.

Table 5. Complaints about Variety Shows by Inappropriate Content Category (2020)			
Genre	Type of inappropriate content	Cases	%
Variety shows	Disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs ⁷	832	82.8%
	Harmful content for children and youths	102	10.1%
	Comments on the content or wording of specific channels/programs/commercials	24	2.4%
	Suggestions for business operations of the NCC	18	1.8%
	Lack of distinction between programs and commercials	17	1.7%
	Comments on the overall broadcasting environment, regulations/regulatory policies, or the NCC’s administration	7	0.7%
	Overly frequent reruns	3	0.3%
	Regulations/information inquiries	1	0.1%
	Inappropriate program rating	1	0.1%
Total		1,005	100%

Among the public complaints concerning inappropriate content in news reports, “false or biased content” was the most common with 247 cases (39.4%), followed by 98 (15.7%) “comments on the content or wording of specific channels/programs/commercials,” 48 (7.7%) about the “lack of distinction

⁷ The complaint cases concerning this type of inappropriate content were primarily filed in the first quarter of 2020 against the program *Hot Door Night* regarding the inappropriate comment made by its host Jacky Wu toward patients of depression (820 cases).

between programs and commercials,” and 46 (7.3%) about the “disregard for the professional ethics of journalism.” These top five most common types of complaints about inappropriate content in news reports accounted for 543 cases (86.7%) of all complaints. For more information, see Table 6.

Table 6. Complaints about News Reports by Inappropriate Content Category (2020)			
Genre	Type of inappropriate content	Cases	%
News	False or biased content	247	39.4%
	Disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs	104	16.6%
	Comments on the content or wording of specific channels/programs/commercials	98	15.7%
	Lack of distinction between programs and commercials	48	7.7%
	Disregard for the professional ethics of journalism	46	7.3%
	Harmful content for children and youths	31	5.0%
	Comments on the overall broadcasting environment, regulations/regulatory policies, or the NCC’s administration	19	3.0%
	Suggestions for business operations of the NCC	15	2.4%
	Other ⁸	18	2.9%
Total		626	100%

2. Television programs, news reports, and commercials receiving more than ten complaints

Eleven programs, news reports, and commercials received more than ten complaints in 2020. Table 7 lists each of them in order of the number of complaints received.

⁸ Other complaints about inappropriate content included: “inappropriate program rating” (8), “regulations/information inquiries” (7), “sexually discriminatory content” (2), and “overly frequent reruns” (1).

Table 7. Complaints about Television Programs, News Reports and, Commercials in 2020

Program/News Report/Commercial	Channel	Category	Cases
<i>Hot Door Night</i>	SET Metro SET Variety	Variety show	929
<i>Golden City</i>	FTV	Drama	86
“Lee Cheng-hao’s comments on the COVID-19 situation in South East Asia” on the program <i>Crucial Moment</i>	EBC News	Political talk show	53
The “unverified citation of Chinese news agency STCN’s claim that Taiwanese non-woven polypropylene fabrics producers are facing a stock price plunge” on the program <i>Ariel On Show</i>	EBC Financial News	Political talk show	53
SET News’ report “US CIA Director Visits Taiwan”	SET News	News	47
The “comment on the need to wear face masks to curb the spread of COVID-19” on the program <i>Deep Throat News</i>	CTi News	Political talk show	27
The “graphic element with the text ‘6 days until national lockdown’ on the television news screen layout in multiple news segments” of CTi News	CTi News	News	20
<i>The Sound of Happiness</i>	SET Taiwan SET Drama	Drama	19
<i>Searchhome</i>	USTV News	Informercial program	17
The “comments on the posts of the Facebook Page ‘Self-Help Group for Helpless Children of Han Supporters’” on the program <i>Deep Throat</i>	CTi News	Political talk show	13

<i>News</i>			
<i>The Rope Curse 2</i>	GTV Variety Show, etc.	Commercial	10

(1) The television program *Hot Door Night* received a total of 929 complaints⁹.

Complaints: The public complaints were regarding the claim that depression is “caused by discontentment” made by *Hot Door Night* host Jacky Wu during the program broadcast on SET Metro and SET Variety on March 11. The complainants accused that the claim made by Jacky Wu was of a discriminatory nature and perpetuated the misconception against depression patients.

Actions of the NCC: The NCC endeavors to urge media outlets to fulfill their social responsibility while ensuring the media’s independence and constitutional right to freedom of speech. Any media content in clear violation of the law shall be handled accordingly, but the NCC shall otherwise not interfere with the content of broadcasting media and how it’s imparted. Since the case involving the “inappropriate and discriminatory comment” made by *Hot Door Night* host Jacky Wu against depression patients that broadcast on SET Metro falls within the scope of the *Mental Health Act*, the NCC referred the matter to the competent authority, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, for further deliberation. The Ministry of Health and Welfare replied as follows, in writing: “*The program’s content in question is a personal opinion on depression expressed by the entertainer Jacky Wu and does not violate any legal regulation. ... As for the complaints regarding Mr. Wu’s ‘discriminatory,’ ‘misleading,’ or ‘upsetting’ comment against depression patients, we recommend that the feedback be given to the television station or the entertainer*

⁹ The complaints pertaining to inappropriate content included: “disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs,” “harmful content for children and youths,” and “comments on the content or wording of specific channels/programs/commercials.”

himself to urge them to be more careful with their choice of words, so as to not upset the audience and damage their personal or corporate image.” The NCC forwarded the complaints received and the letter from the Ministry of Health and Welfare to Sanlih E-Television on March 26, 2020 to serve as references for future improvement.

(2) The television series *Golden City* received a total of 86 complaints.

Complaints: The public complaints were regarding the following: (1) The program’s violation of the *Animal Protection Act* in its deliberate dropping of a cage with a parrot inside that caused the animal extreme distress; (2) The program content was accused of “toying with the life of children,” “constantly showing scenes of self-harm and forcing others to swear on the life of children,” “showing unmarried couples undergoing IVF treatment,” “there are excessive product placements with detailed descriptions of product features,” and “showing alcohol abuse, alcohol-induced aggression, gas barrel explosions, and other violent scenes that can result in detrimental influence to society.”

Actions of the NCC: Concerning the first complaint, the NCC forwarded the complaints received and the recordings of the program to the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan for further deliberation over whether the program violated the *Animal Protection Act* or other regulations. The matter was further referred to the New Taipei City Government Animal Protection and Health Inspection Office for further actions. According to the office’s written response, the television production crew of FTV and the owner of the parrot in question were asked to come in and explain their actions on June 5, 2020 at 15:00 and the case has been handled in accordance with the stipulations of the *Animal Protection Act*. As for the second complaint, the NCC reviewed the program’s recordings

according to the complaints on a case-by-case basis, presented the suspected violation cases to the NCC's Consultative Meeting for Television Programs and Commercials for discussion in accordance with the administrative procedures, and handled the violations accordingly. For non-violation cases, the complaints were forwarded to the operators as references for improvement or for them to reply to the complainants.

(3) The television program *Crucial Moment* received a total of 53 complaints regarding “Lee Cheng-hao’s comments on the COVID-19 situation in South East Asia.”

Complaints: The public complaints were regarding the episode of the television program *Crucial Moment* that broadcast on EBC News on March 24 and how the commentator Lee Cheng-hao, who was invited to appear on the program, offered comments and analysis on the COVID-19 situation in South East Asia based on unverified online sources, thereby discrediting the pandemic-fighting efforts of Malaysia and causing public outcry across the country.

Actions of the NCC: The program in question is a political talk show; its guests therefore enjoy the freedom of speech but are solely responsible for their own statements and should do their due diligence in verifying and confirming the accuracy of their statements. After requesting the television network in question to state their view and forwarding the program content to the ethics committee of Eastern Broadcasting Company for further review, the NCC submitted the case to the Broadcast Television Program Commercials Consultation Meeting for discussion. During the NCC's 928th Commission Meeting, it was determined that the program violated Article 27, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 4 of the *Satellite Broadcasting Act* for causing damage to public interests, and a resolution was

passed to issue a fine of NT\$200,000 in accordance with Article 53, Subparagraph 2 of the same act.

(4) The television program *Ariel On Show* received a total of 53 complaints regarding the “unverified citation of Chinese news agency STCN’s claim that Taiwanese non-woven polypropylene fabrics producers are facing a stock price plunge.”

Complaints: The public complaints were regarding the program’s suspected violation of the *Securities and Exchange Act* and the *Special Act for Prevention, Relief and Revitalization Measures for Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens* in its unverified citation of Chinese news agency STCN’s claim that Taiwanese non-woven polypropylene fabrics producers were facing a stock price plunge, which could potentially impact the stock prices of Taiwanese non-woven polypropylene fabrics producers Universal Incorporation and KNH Enterprise Co., Ltd., cause public panic, discourage investors from investing in the industry, and affect the pandemic-fighting efforts in Taiwan.

Actions of the NCC: Concerning the complaints against the lack of fact-checking, the NCC requested the television network in question to state their view and forward the program content to the journalism self-regulatory committee of EBC Financial News for further review. After receiving the television network’s statement and the minutes of the self-regulatory committee meeting, the NCC submitted the case to the Broadcast Television Program Commercials Consultation Meeting for discussion. During the NCC’s 953rd Commission Meeting, a resolution was passed to take no further action. Additionally, as the competent authority for the *Securities and Exchange Act* is the Financial Supervisory Commission, the complaints were forwarded to the Financial Supervisory Commission for further

deliberation.

(5) SET News received a total of 47 complaints regarding its report “US CIA Director Visits Taiwan.”

Complaints: The NCC received complaints including the following: “On November 22, SET News reported the news concerning the CIA director’s had visited Taiwan, which was refuted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shortly after. SET News failed to fulfill their responsibility to fact-check their sources and falsely reported this story,” “SET News falsely reported that a CIA official had arrived in Taiwan on a US charter plane, which was refuted by the Office of the President, thus playing a role in the spread of fake news,” “If not fined immediately, this behavior of reporting unverified information without waiting for official confirmation from the government and providing people with false information can result in social instability and hinder the development of the Taiwan-US relationship.”

Actions of the NCC: The NCC has reviewed the recordings and is currently handling the case in accordance with the stipulated administrative procedures.

(6) The television program *Deep Throat News* received a total of 27 complaints regarding the “comment on the need to wear face masks to curb the spread of COVID-19.”

Complaints: The public complaints were regarding the episode of the television program *Deep Throat News* that aired on CTi News on January 22 and how the host Wang Yu-cheng made misleading claims and questioned the need for face masks to curb the spread of COVID-19.

Actions of the NCC: As instructed by the Central Epidemic Command Center, the NCC requested the television network in question to exercise self-regulation. In

response to the NCC's administrative instruction, CTi News replied that it had enforced the dissemination of accurate information. The NCC also submitted the case to the Broadcast Television Program Commercials Consultation Meeting for discussion. During the NCC's 909th Commission Meeting, a resolution was passed to take no further action.

(7) CTi News received a total of 20 complaints regarding the “graphic element with the text ‘6 days until national lockdown’ on the television news screen layout in multiple news segments.”

Complaints: The public complaints were regarding CTi News' suspected dissemination of false pandemic information during its 9 a.m., 10 a.m., and 11 a.m. segments, which showed a graphic element with the text ‘6 days until national lockdown’ on the television news screen layout.

Actions of the NCC: This case involved a violation of the *Special Act for Prevention, Relief and Revitalization Measures for Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens* and the provision of the *Satellite Broadcasting Act* regarding fact verification. For the former violation, the NCC submitted the case to the Ministry of Health and Welfare on April 6, 2020 for further deliberation; for the latter violation, the NCC requested the television network in question to state their view and forward the program content to the ethics committee of Chung T'ien Television for further review. The NCC further submitted the case to the Broadcast Television Program Commercials Consultation Meeting for discussion. During the NCC's 928th Commission Meeting, it was determined that the program violated Article 27, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 3 of the *Satellite Broadcasting Act* for disrupting public order or adversely affecting good social customs and a resolution was passed to issue a fine of NT\$800,000 in accordance with Article 53, Subparagraph 2 of the

same act.

(8) The television series *The Sound of Happiness* received a total of 19 complaints.

Complaints: The public complaints were regarding the television series *The Sound of Happiness* broadcast on SET Taiwan and SET Drama. The complaints stated that the program contains immoral and illegal content that incited violence and hatred and depicted scenes of poisoning, attempted infanticide, gun violence, and conspiracy. The complainants considered the program unsuitable for the family-friendly viewing hour as it poses a negative impact on society and public order and affects good social customs.

Actions of the NCC: The NCC maintains and respects the principles of media independence and the media's freedom of expression and will proceed in accordance with the law if there is any clear violation in the program's content. Regarding the program's incitation of violence and hatred and its depiction of poisoning, attempted infanticide, and conspiracy, the NCC has reviewed the content and censorship of the program and deemed that the program presented an acceptable plotline that falls within legal standards. However, as the situations depicted in the program can have a negative impact on society, the NCC has forwarded the complaints to Sanlih E-Television and asked it to implement self-regulation in content editing and adhere to the *Television Programs Classification Handling Regulations* and other relevant regulations in the production of its programs in order to avoid future punitive measures.

(9) The television program *Searchhome* received a total of 17 complaints.

Complaints: The public complaints were regarding the suspected lack of distinction between programs and commercials in the product placement in

USTV News' program *Searchhome*.

Actions of the NCC: The NCC handles television programs and commercials in accordance with the *Radio and Television Act*, *Satellite Broadcasting Act*, and other relevant regulations. These regulations stipulate a clear distinction between programs and commercials. The NCC reviews any explicit promotion of products or services on a case-by-case basis and proceeds with administrative procedures on any confirmed regulatory violations. Regarding the suspected lack of distinction between programs and commercials in the product placement in USTV News' program *Searchhome*, the NCC is currently handling its clear regulatory violations in accordance with the stipulated administrative procedures.

(10) The television program *Deep Throat News* received a total of 13 complaints regarding its “comments on the posts of the Facebook Page ‘Self-Help Group for Helpless Children of Han Supporters.’”

Complaints: The public complaints were regarding the comments based on unverified information made by CTi News' program *Deep Throat News* in the episode that aired on January 15 concerning the posts of the Facebook Page ‘Self-Help Group for Helpless Children of Han Supporters.’ The complaints stated that the program is suspected of disrupting public order and adversely affecting good social customs in its deliberate perpetuation of the divide between young and old.

Actions of the NCC: Regarding the comments made by the program's host and guests on the posts of the Facebook Page ‘Self-Help Group for Helpless Children of Han Supporters’ and how “verbal aggression and disputes should be avoided in order to bridge the divide after the election,” it cannot be clearly determined that these comments were based on unverified information or were disrupting public order and adversely affecting good social customs. The NCC forwarded the

complaints to the television network in question and asked that they further discuss the matter in the journalism self-regulatory committee of Chung T'ien Television, submit the minutes and resolution of the meeting to the NCC, and disclose them on the company's website.

(11) The commercial for the movie *The Rope Curse 2* received a total of 10 complaints.

Complaints: The public complaints were regarding the commercial's use of frightening images, which are not suitable for its time slots and may have a potential negative impact on children's physical and psychological well-being.

Actions of the NCC: The NCC requested the Satellite Television Broadcasting Association in writing to ask their members to practice self-regulation and pay attention to schedule the commercial in the appropriate time slots.

3. Qualitative Analysis of Cases Involving Sexism:

1. The television program *3 Kingdoms* that aired on TTV on July 13, 2019:

Program content: The program depicted a variety show game called Pushing with Front and Rear, which is played by two contestants and was designed to have the contestants push each other out of the ring using only the body parts decided with a dice throw. The episode showed contestants pushing each other with their "belly against the butt," "head against the belly," and "thighs against thighs."

Gender equality issues and review: The depiction of suggestive body movements and inappropriate physical contact in the program's game design was accentuated by the deliberate camera angle that created imagery suggestive of sexual acts, sexual impulse, and sexual undertone. The inappropriate body movements, physical contact, and sexual undertone are clearly not suitable for a

television variety show program, showing that the television network in question has a lack of gender awareness and sensitivity toward the sexually suggestive nature of the program content.

Actions of the NCC:

- (i) During the NCC's 981st Commission Meeting, it was determined that the program violated Article 26-1, Paragraph 1 of the *Radio and Television Act*, and a fine of NT\$650,000 was issued on March 2, 2020 via official fine notification letter Tong-Chuan-Nei-Rong-Zi No. 10800487700 in accordance with Article 43, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 of the same act.
- (ii) The NCC organized seven Broadcasting Media Professional Competence Training Events for broadcasting media outlets to raise gender awareness. The NCC also collaborated with the Taiwan Optical Platform and Audiovisual Communication Foundation to hold five Broadcasting Media Professional Competence Training Events for the general public, thereby raising gender awareness among viewers and listeners.