



GlobalVoices
Civic Media Observatory

Taiwan Elections 2019-20 Investigation

February 5, 2020

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Methods	3
2.1. Process	4
2.2. Themes	5
2.3. Narrative Frames	6
3. Findings and discussions	7
3.1. Patterns	7
3.2. Stage One: Pre-election	8
3.3. Stage Two: Election day	13
3.4. Stage Three: Post-election	14

1. Introduction

This research aims to formulate patterns and features of the Taiwanese media ecosystem around the 2020 Taiwan presidential election. It focuses on trends and patterns in mainstream media, social media, other online news, and other offline news. We pay special attention to attempts to disrupt accurate information in the service of an informed electorate. The research also supported and provided a structured evidentiary base for Global Voices' Special Coverage of the Taiwan presidential elections.

2. Methods

The Taiwan election observatory follows the methods of the Global Voices Civic Media Observatory, a research method deployable in relation to key events and trends to find, assess, describe and analyze information, grounded in the following:

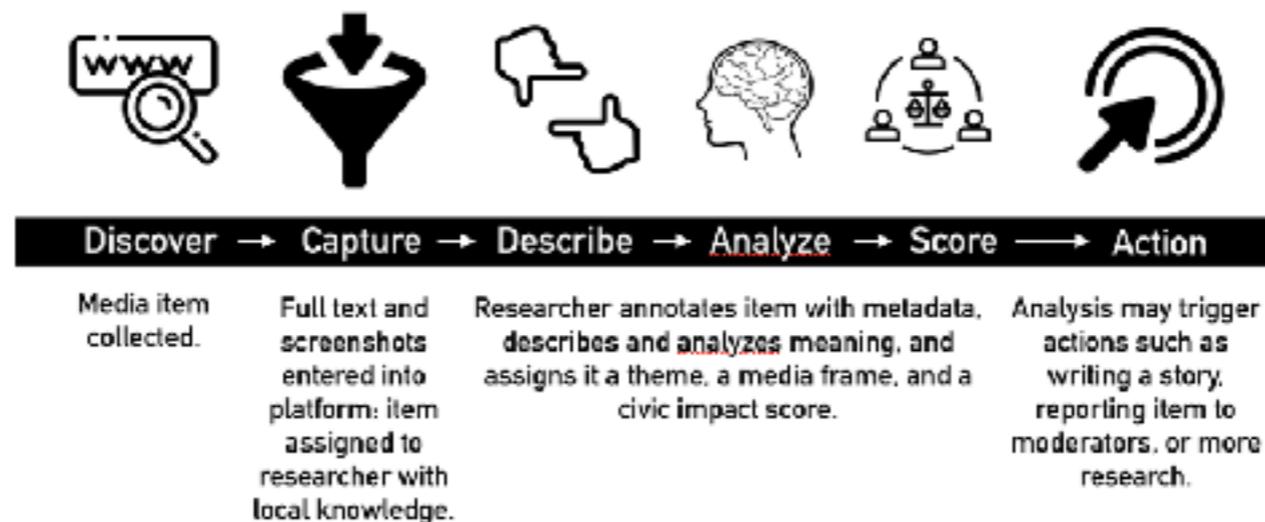
LOCAL KNOWLEDGE — clarifies subtext and context

EDITORIAL RIGOR — helps partners decode the underlying narrative framing of media, and thereby assess their meaning, value or threat

CIVIC IMPACT SCORE — evaluates material based on potential benefit or harm to civic discourse, in accordance with international human rights norms

SUGGESTED ACTIONS — a range of tactics to inform journalistic coverage, support content moderation and platform governance strategies, and help frame research, to promote the protection of human rights within the media environment

WORKFLOW



2.1. Process

During the project, which ran from 12/18/2019 to 1/22/2020, Taiwan election observatory researchers identified 85 items, and categorized them under 13 themes and 15 narrative frames. Themes are dominant subjects of discussion — what people discuss; while narrative frames are the underlying assumptions brought to discussions — how people discuss or present their perspectives. Analyzed media items may have more than one theme or frame.

Themes and frames were identified and tested for validity through an iterative editorial process. Subject matter experts met in Taipei for of a 4-day workshop in December, where they defined categories and ran a series of exercises to check assumptions. During weekly editorial meetings that followed, the research team refined the categories and definitions.

The identification and definition of categories is an important part of the research, as they help narrow scope. Items that fall outside of defined categories are either not included in the dataset, or require an editorial process to define appropriate new categories.

Theme and frame categories help audiences to quickly grasp the dominant focus of discussions and news, and the dominant positions taken with respect to those themes. An underlying assumption is that within a given discussion of an issue, a limited number of identifiable narrative frames tend to emerge.

Importantly, the dataset is not universal. Discovery methods are based on an array of analytic tools, from searches based on dominant themes to emerging issues tracked on [Crowdtangle](#) and similar platforms, to time observing and tracing the relationships of various Facebook, Line, and other social media groups, to deep dives into comment threads in YouTube. Researchers rely on existing expertise and local knowledge as journalists and media analysts to define initial queries, and iterate on those queries in response to findings. Researchers may also employ searches on large news and events datasets such as [Media Cloud](#) and [GDELT](#) in order to refine queries.

Accordingly, the items in the dataset represent clarifying examples of items that help to understand the media ecosystem around the Taiwan presidential elections as a whole, as well as specific instances that researchers decide are worth further investigation, sharing for their value, or flagging for their potentially negative effects.

2.2. Themes

Theme	Description	Items
Political campaigns	Meta-theme. How the campaigns are run; how the candidates conduct themselves in relation to the public and each other.	20
China influence	China's political influence and possible interference in the electoral process.	9
Domestic economic concerns	Debates within Taiwan about key economic concerns, such as unemployment, pay rates, industrial development/support, housing, pension reform, etc.	3
Electoral system	How the election campaigns are organized, regulated and conducted. How people register, vote, and get access to information. How political parties are regulated and funded. How media and advertising are regulated in regard to elections.	5
Energy and Environment	Questions about energy production, including nuclear power, alternative energy, affordability, and public health.	2
Hong Kong political turmoil	Effects of Hong Kong's protests, violence and challenge to mainland China on issues of key freedoms on the Taiwanese elections. See also the possible failure of one country, two systems approach to China's governance of Hong Kong.	5
Media ecosystem	Meta-theme. How the shape of the internet, media companies, regulation, access, and consumption and participation habits/preferences affect the electoral process. This includes both domestic and external participation/influence.	16
Moral value systems	Morality, religion, family structure, culture, identity and belief systems.	11
Social justice	Focus on issues of economic justice, access to state services and resources such as health care, pensions, and social security, class issues, wage reform, access to housing and education, in relation to identity, protected characteristics, and marginalized communities.	5
Sovereignty	Taiwan's international legal status, both in relation to China and in relation to the larger international community: diplomatic relations, intergovernmental organizations etc.	10
Taiwan's economic ties with China	Taiwan's economic relationship with China, including trade, tariffs, employment of Taiwanese on the mainland, mainland tourism in Taiwan, and Taiwanese investment in the mainland, ECFA. U.S./China trade war is indirectly related to this topic.	5
Taiwanese political model	Taiwan's model of governance, including executive, legislative and judicial authority, regional/national distribution of power, modes and frequency of civic participation, rules for political parties, etc.	17
U.S. influence	The U.S. as the guarantor of Taiwan's international security, participation in global economics and trade, sovereignty and elemental human rights (freedom of religion, expression, movement, etc.).	13

2.3. Narrative Frames

Narrative Frame	Description	Items
All Chinese should be one nation/ family	Narrative promotes the idea that all Chinese are culturally and ideologically one nation and family, and implicitly, should be part of one political system.	3
China plot - to blame for: colonialism, unification, economic dependency	Assumes China's negative influence and interference in Taiwanese politics. Anti-China, pro-Taiwanese sovereignty.	8
Democracy is a failure	Narrative promotes the view that democracy in Taiwan has failed to give the people strong/good governance, good leadership, positive international relationships and a strong economy, and that democracy leads to moral decadence.	11
DPP plot - the current government is not trustworthy	Narrative promotes the view that the DPP is corrupt, elitist, manipulative and dishonest.	20
Good journalism, research and support for impartial facts	The narrative promotes disinterested inquiry, science, facts, comprehensive and careful analysis, and empirical decision-making. Best practices.	8
KMT plot - the party is pro-China, corrupt, and populist	The narrative says that the KMT is a conservative, populist movement that appeals to traditional Chinese values, and wants power for power's sake.	4
Older generation sucks resources from the state	The narrative says that young people blame the older generation for taking advantage of social assistance, to the detriment of opportunities for youth.	1
Prosperity should be the most important issue	The narrative justifies any policy that increases wealth, including closer ties with mainland China on the basis of promised prosperity over other values, including the potential loss of Taiwanese democracy. To be wealthy is great!	4
Support for Chinese traditional culture	The narrative supports Chinese traditional values such as paternalism, heterosexuality, and cultural unity of the Chinese nation.	6
Support for Taiwan as a world-class democracy	The narrative states that democracy and authoritarianism cannot coexist within the same country.	1
Taiwan's economic prosperity depends on good relations with Beijing	Taiwanese business sector holds this view, and tends to vote accordingly.	5
Taiwanese identity is important	This is a counter-narrative against the one-Chinese narrative. Taiwanese identity here is a civic identity: belief in democracy, sovereignty for Taiwan, and an idea that Chinese is a language spoken by many peoples, not one people.	1
Taiwanese media are for sale	Taiwanese media are willing to produce stories as part of payola schemes. This could include "red envelopes", paid travel, or other forms of manipulation. Also, the government is afraid to censor, regulate, sue or in any way restrict media, because of their experience with the White Terror.	4
Tsai Ing-Wen is incompetent	This mainly comes from KMT. It's related to a gender slur, suggesting that a woman doesn't understand economics. This is more about Taiwanese politics than about mainland China relationships.	6
U.S. plot - against China the global hegemon	This narrative believes that the US works with Taiwan primarily as part of its fight with China, as part of its aspiration to remain a global hegemony. DPP only has power because they are supported by the U.S.; the DPP is a client of the U.S.	10

3. Findings and Discussions

We categorize the research into three stages — pre-election, election day, and post-election. The following items are notable for their disruptive or misinforming character. While many of these items share common features such as amplifying social discord on generation or ideology, distinct patterns dominate in each period respectively.

3.1 Patterns

Timeline	Pattern/Trend
Stage one, Pre-election 12/18/2019-01/10/2020	Discrediting candidate/current government/democracy in Taiwan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taiwan has failed to give citizens strong and good governance; under current leadership democracy will tend towards anti-Communist authoritarian rule. Antagonism between China, U.S. and Taiwan. Reinforce foreign intervention as an invasion of China's sovereignty.
Stage two, Election Day 01/11/2020	Misleading information on going out to vote <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appearance of a range of themes and frames meant to depress the vote due to safety concerns. Messages focus on health and national security threats.
Stage three, Post-election 01/12/2020-01/22/2020	Dividing Taiwanese society through generation and ideology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intimidating Taiwanese about the outcome and meaning of Tsai's victory, specifically on economic failure such as being excluded from RCEP and TPP. Amplifying discord on the basis of political ideology, such as blaming young Taiwanese for cyber bullying against the pan-Blue (pro KMT) voters.
Action	Pattern/Trend
Paying Producers	We saw numerous examples of paid propaganda, misinformation, disinformation, and slanted coverage, talk shows, and media productions. The resulting content is on YouTube and other video-sharing environments, and mass media as payola. It is created by content farms and PR agencies and paid for by political interests. Producers are in Taiwan, mainland China, and overseas Chinese communities such as Malaysia.
Surfing Terms of Use	We found many instances of content posted on one platform, and then shared and commented upon elsewhere. For example, a video might be posted to YouTube, with minimal metadata and other identifiable features. It is then shared on other platforms such as Facebook and Line, where comments and promotion are more vigorous.
Buying/co-opting existing groups, channel, public profiles	We saw several instances of existing groups and public figures shifting their focus momentarily to support a political candidate. For example, a Facebook group dedicated to English-language study also posted support for the KMT candidate Han. A group of young fashion models synchronized the posting of hand gestures supporting Han. Several Facebook groups also switched allegiances from one candidate to another. The synchronized and tactical nature of these efforts suggest premeditation; while it is difficult to prove, we suspect that many of these groups and individuals are paid.

YouTube video: Facebook's meddling with Taiwan's upcoming election / #1 Fan Page of Han's supporters removed

Summary: This is a YouTube video that is presented as news, by a channel named "台湾" (or "Taiwan"). The video airs complaints about Facebook's removal of Han's supporters' pages from Facebook. Facebook responded that the removal of these pages and groups was due to a violation of Facebook's policies (i.e., false engagement and other irregularities on its platform). Presenters in the YouTube video commented that this was meddling by Facebook into Taiwan's elections.

More than 100 Facebook groups support Han, suggestive of coordinated behavior. There are also at least a dozen Facebook pages that support Han.

1. Significant information left out: Citing multiple Taiwanese media sources but only one is specified and remains to be verified. The story also cites multiple anonymous netizens' comments.
2. Popularity: At the time of the screenshot, there are only 18 views and 1 like on the particular video clip; total subscribers of the channel: 708.
3. Subtextual information: The narrator made an attempt to use Taiwanese terms but the accent and most of the wordings still sound typical of China. Plus, while the title (of the video clip) is in traditional Chinese, its subtitle, description, and the name of the channel are all in simplified Chinese.
4. Civic impact: -1 The item has not been widely seen or shared, but it is indicative of coordinated attempts to shape public opinion, and helps direct future research.

Related items: [A string attached -- Tsai administration maneuvers Google, Youtube and Facebook to mute Han's positive coverage through the "Grand South Plan".](#) [Chi-Mai, Chen is Tai's CISO](#)



Media coverage reposted on Weibo: Taiwan government arrested a dozen Taiwan communist party members in one single day-amidst legislation of the anti-infiltration law

Summary: This is false news from China aiming to spread disinformation concerning the new anti-infiltration bill in Taiwan which was passed by the Legislative Yuan on December 31, 2019. The legislation is a key election debate topic. Pro-China groups claim that the law could return Taiwan to a period of terror similar to the White Terror — the period of Kuomintang martial law that lasted from 1947-1987. The story is based on factually wrong information, and is intended as an orchestration of the return of White Terror narratives.

1. Significant information left out: The story claims that Taiwan government arrested a dozen of Taiwan Communist party members as soon as the anti-infiltration law was passed. In truth: 1) There was no arrest; 2) The investigation has nothing to do with the anti-infiltration law, but was an election corruption investigation; 3) Sponsoring trips to mainland China is a common tactic used in Taiwan, Hong Kong and other overseas Chinese communities and hence the investigation was warranted.
2. Popularity: This item is news story reposted through Weibo; no available data as to popularity.
3. Subtextual information: Although there is no mention of the Taiwanese presidential election, the anti-infiltration law is linked to the election as KMT and other pro-China groups are using it to criticize the DPP for abusing democracy in Taiwan.
4. Civic impact: -3. This story paints a legitimate investigation of election corruption as political persecution. It misinforms mainland Chinese on the political situation in Taiwan, pushing them to believe that people living in Taiwan’s democracy are subjected to the White Terror, just as people living in authoritarian China face threats government of repression.

Items related to “DPP plot” and “Green Terror”:

- Get interviewed as well? An elderly woman was questioned by police because of her Facebook post.
- KMT discloses that some citizens were questioned by NCC over an interpellation video they share out, and got asked if they are a fan of Han Kuo-Yu or not during the interview.
- Editorial: Today, Have you committed treason?

为配合“反渗透法”过关 台当局一天抓10多名台湾共产党成员

日期: 2020-01-01 10:00:00 来源: 观察者网 作者: 观察者网 编辑: 观察者网

中共驻台北经济文化办事处发言人说：“神教派之灭亡，必先国之灭亡。”作为有识之士，台湾地区领导人蔡英文正在对行将覆灭的政党进行抢救。

为了让民进党当局通过的“反渗透法”12月31日在“立法院”顺利过关而寻找的合理化理由，20日一早开始，数千名中共特务在台北市（台北）高（高）第（第）区（区）的“立法院”前聚集，对聚集在立法院前门的民进党成员——台湾人民共产党成员和相关人员进行大规模搜捕和拘留，理由是民进党当局正在“分裂人民和毁灭国家”。



“太信任、太相信、太崇拜了！”20日中午，人民日报国际-人民政协网记者接到正在云南的台湾人民共产党党成员打来的电话，就用三个“太”表达对蔡英文当局以“反渗透法”罪名，对其成员进行大规模搜捕和拘留。

马德胜表示，这已经不是蔡英文当局在其不在台湾的情况下，第二次逮捕台湾人民共产党。上一次是一个多前，在“台独”立委“王定宇”压力下，台湾李政府趁他回台人赴台之际，强行关闭了党部门口的五星旗，并升起五星红旗。



△大陆到台北的台湾人民共产党今年9月赴基隆组织与大陆人

Facebook page: Bullshit Han running for president – Han is safe, and his wife is rich. (Facebook page screenshot below)

Summary: This is a Facebook fan page established on 7/18/2019. It was originally named "President Han — Taiwan is safe, people are rich," and supported Han's candidacy for president. On 11/28/2019, the owners of the page announced that they would no longer support Han. They changed the name from "President Han — Taiwan is safe, people are rich" to "Bullshit Han running for President — Han is safe, and his wife is rich." The page now focuses on opposition to Han, including news, rumor, satire, and insults against Han supporters and Han.

1. Significant information left out: The spokesman of this fan page said in an interview that the page was originally paid for by a "sponsor." the spokesman claimed that the sponsor paid 5000 NTD for 25 posts per month. This sponsor disappeared after Wang Liqiang spy scandal occurred. Wang is a self-professed former Chinese spy who fled to Australia. He claimed to have been funding and supporting pro-Beijing media in Hong Kong. He claimed that his next operation was to have been the Taiwan elections. It is unclear if the page is currently "sponsored" by some other group or individual, and if they are similarly "paying" for content.
2. Popularity: 14,295 likes on Facebook. In addition, the local news covers this fan page. On average, one post earns 200 to 500 likes.
3. Subtextual information: 1) Regarding the banner image, the commentator and martial arts expert 陳之漢 Chen Chih-han was formerly a strong KMT supporter because of his military background. Chen has 840,000 followers on YouTube and well-known for his grass-roots support. After Han broke his promise of never running for president during his mayorship in Kaohsiung, Chen turned against him and became critical of the KMT. The public sees Chen as an iconic figure who fights for grassroots interests. The banner image depicts Han's face photoshopped onto the face of one of Chen's opponents during a famous fight won by in 78 seconds. The message is you should not mess with Chen. 2) Many of the posts are confusing. Some of them still support Han despite the change in November. 3) The page promotes the option of using CrushNinja to post to the page. CrushNinja is an app that allows users to post on Facebook anonymously and has a mysterious provenance and purpose.
4. Civic impact: -2. Increase the level of conspiracy, paranoid, and disharmony. The page sends the message that democracy is fake and everything can be bought.

Facebook page – Pro-Tsai's Facebook page swings to support Han Kuo-Yu four days before Election (see: Facebook page screenshot below)

Summary: The fan page "蔡英文後援會" was established in September 2015 and has over 4,000 followers. On Jan. 7, the page stated that they are changing sides to support Han Kuo-Yu because the social development and economy for the past three or more years have been disappointing. The post stunned Tsai's fans and triggered their anger. It is unclear whether the owner of the page was induced to change sides due to some external incentive such as payment or other scheme, but it is suggestive of external influence and coordinated behavior and warrants further research.

1. Significant information left out: This item is a counter-case to the anti-Han fan page which had previously been supportive of Han. The page owner's intent is not clear, because everything else on this page remains the same except for the four posts after January 4, which question and criticize Tsai's government.
2. Popularity: The latest post about changing sides to support Han has earned more than 3,000 emoticons (like/haha/angry) and nearly 4,000 comments, and was also shared over 800 times. This page has more than 4,600 followers.
3. Subtextual information: 1) Even after the announcement, the profile and cover photos still show Tsai-Ing Wen and on the description there is still a link to Tsai's campaign site, also with lines supportive of Tsai; 2) Compared with other political figures' fan page, this one isn't updated often. Most of the posts here are photos or videos shared from other links with a short comment added.
4. Civic impact: -1. It increases the level of conspiracy, paranoia, and disharmony. It sends the message that democracy is fake and everything can be bought.



Candidate switching - Han to Tsai



Candidate switching - Tsai to Han

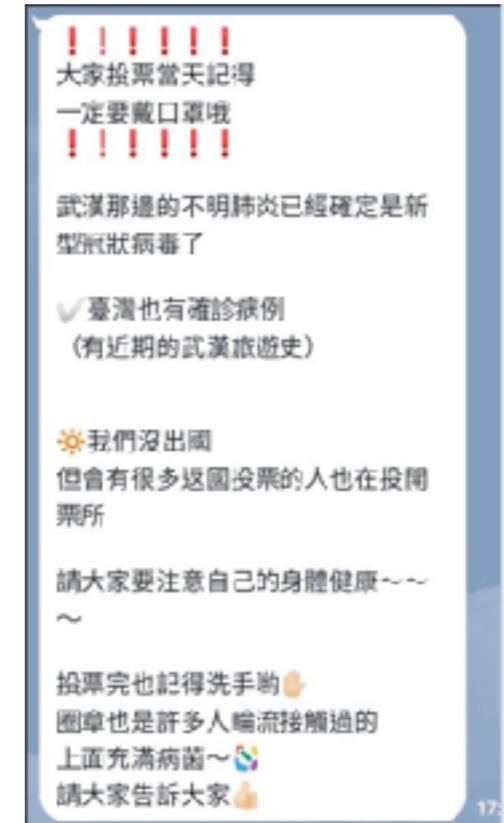
3.3. Stage Two: Election Day

Pattern: Going out to vote could be hazardous to your health

Circulated online and clarified by Taiwan FactCheck Center: Everyone should wear a mask when voting, Taiwanese are infected by pneumonia from Wuhan, China.

Summary: This is an image of a poster published on Line on 01/10/2019, right before the Election Day, focussed on the possibility that some Taiwanese were infected by pneumonia or a virus from Wuhan and saying that it is not safe to go out and vote.

1. Significant information left out: Rumors spread online that the outbreak in Wuhan is a SARS-like infection and some Taiwanese are infected. The Centers for Disease Control announced that effective immediately, all flights into Taiwan from Wuhan would be boarded by CDC officials and inspected before passengers are allowed to leave the aircraft. Pneumonia was detected through chest X-rays and they were all hospitalized in quarantined rooms. At the time of the election, there were no cases of the coronavirus in Taiwan.
2. Popularity: This item spread though Line and Facebook.
3. Subtextual information: This item is presented alongside the friendly reminder that everyone should wear a mask when voting. It sounds like a reasonable suggestion but it sparked fear in Taiwanese that it is not safe to go out and vote.
4. Civic impact: -3 Highly negative. It increases the level of fear and panic. It sends the message that it is not worth risking your life to go outside to vote.



3.4. Stage Three: Post-election

Pattern: Disinformation that implies the election was rigged, that Tsai has put Taiwan at an economic disadvantage and has failed to provide security for the country.

YouTube video: To reveal the proof of the election being rigged by Lee Chin-yung worldwide.

Summary: This is a 10-minute long video clip. A YouTuber as known as 平師, doubts that Tsai Ing-Wen won fairly. On this audio file, he points out two techniques for rigging ballots and says he is going to reveal these worldwide. He claims that he doesn't fear getting sued because of what he discusses publicly.

1. Significant information left out: In his comments he does not mention the rules which the Central Election Commission (CEC) announced weeks before the election. These rules include: 1) Ballot boxes are checked by citizens before voting starts; 2) After voting is finished, polling workers need to announce the turnout before opening ballot boxes. Also, during the process of vote-counting, people can monitor and film voting at the polling station.
2. Popularity: This clip with only audio and one picture as the cover surprisingly was watched 249,457 times in four days. Comments are turned off on this video. It has been reposted on Facebook as well.
3. Subtextual information: 1) In a previous audio clip, the same YouTuber predicted that Han Kuo-Yu will beat Tsai Ing-Wen by 2,500,000 votes; 2) The name appearing on the clip is Lee Chin-yung is the CEC Chairman, which was not mentioned in the talk at all.
4. Civic impact: -3 Highly negative It increases the level of conspiracy and disharmony. It sends the message that the election is rigged and unfair.

Related items:

- **A huge loophole in the election processes! The Central Election Commission changed the rule without supervision, and the blank vote might be the key to winning the Presidential and Legislation election**
- **Recount the votes and tell people the truth.**
- **Analyzing international society's judgement on Taiwan election**

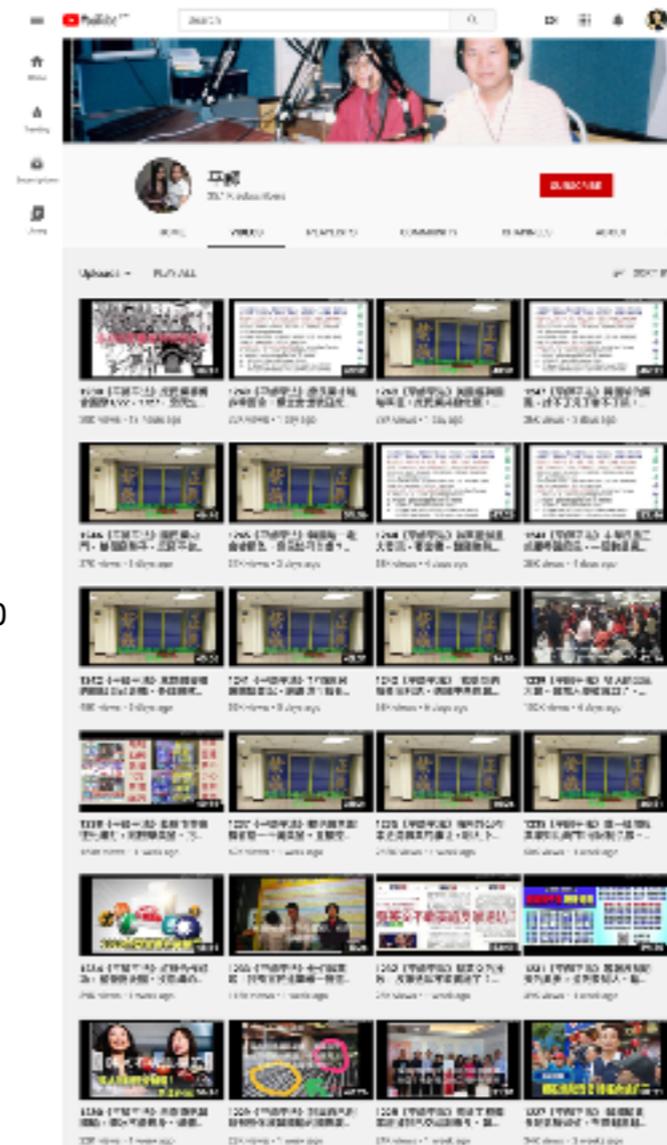
Video Clip Reposted Through Facebook: How Double Standard Party talked about U.S. pork and beef before and after the election.

Summary: This video clip, spread on Facebook, is edited from other clips made between 2012-2016 to show that DPP's attitude changed on the issue of U.S. pork and beef. The video showed DPP members had joint opposition to importing U.S. pork and beef and called the KMT liars, ignoring people's health. In the 2016 presidential candidates' debate, Tsai said it is appropriate to apply the CODEX international food safety standard. However, after she took office, DPP changed their minds, agreeing to import U.S. pork and beef into Taiwan.

1. Significant information left out: This item is a remix of different video clips from 2012 to 2016, and has been edited with voice overs and pop-up titles, all of which present the DPP's supposed change in attitude about U.S. pork and beef importing into Taiwan.
2. Popularity: On the creator's Facebook fan page, this clip was viewed over 29,000 times in two days; also, there are 1000 emoticons (like/haha/angry) and 208 comments on this post.
3. Subtextual information: 1) AIT chairman-James Moriarty told reporters on January 11 that "the U.S. hopes for progress" on U.S. pork and beef imports to Taiwan during President Tsai Ing-wen's second term in office; 2) About the hashtag #817快來看, the number 817 means those voting for Tsai-Ing Wen. (Tsai wins around 8,170,000 votes in the election).
4. Civic impact: -2 Spreads fake information that the result of elections is manipulated by the DPP.

Items related to the idea that Tsai has put Taiwan at an economic disadvantage.

- **Grouper Fish Farmers in Pingtung getting upset over ECFA expiration next year**
- **ECFA has brought tariffs-cut on Taiwan goods by a total of 161.4 billions, which may not be renewed when it expires.**
- **The upcoming ECFA and RCEP**



平師 YouTube page screenshot



Facebook video screenshot

Youtube video clip: Tsai Ing-Wen announces Taiwan's independence and claims we are prepared for war

Summary: The YouTube channel is “Sharing viewpoints on cross-strait relations, military defense, and political comment” 分享【台海局势 两岸关系 军事防务 时政点评.】 In this video, Chiu Yi criticizes Tsai Ing-Wen for proposing Taiwan independence. Chiu claims that Tsai has crossed a red line and will spark a cross-strait war, for which Chiu believes Taiwan is not at all prepared. Chiu claims that most independence supporters are cowards and are too scared to join the armed forces. Chiu says Taiwan will lose the war with China only a few hours after it starts. And Tsai, who already knew the outcome of a war and the big price Taiwan would pay, still invites it by announcing Taiwan independence.

1. Significant information left out: What Chiu Yi claimed Tsai Ing Wen said is not true from the original context. During an interview with BBC News on Jan. 14, Tsai Ing-Wen said "We don't have a need to declare ourselves an independent state. We are an independent country already and we call ourselves the Republic of China (Taiwan)." During the same interview, Tsai said: “You cannot exclude the possibility of war at any time... But the thing is you have to get yourself prepared and develop the ability to defend yourself.” Chiu Yi twisted Tsai’s comments on China’s military.
2. Popularity: After this clip aired, within a day, it had been watched over 154,000 times and received 1715 comments, which mostly agree with Chiu Yi's statement and mock Tsai Ing-Wen's supporters.
3. Subtextual information: 1) The commentator on this video is Chiu Yi, a former KMT legislator, who was nominated by the New Party for Legislative Election 2020 but didn't win; 2) The Youtube Channel is founded in Albania; suggestive of subterfuge or external influence; 3) The same Youtube clip is also found on the mainland Chinese streaming platform www.ixigua.com; 4) The subtitle and channel name are in simplified Chinese.
4. Civic impact: -2. This 15 min-long video of the former legislator's commentary could possibly induce people's fear to lose trust in Tsai Ing-Wen and government.

The YouTube Channel is based in Albania



The same YouTube clip is also found on the Chinese streaming platform www.ixigua.com

The YouTube Channel is based in Albania



The same YouTube clip is also found on the Chinese streaming platform www.ixigua.com



The subtitle and channel name are in simplified Chinese.

The same YouTube clip is also found on the Chinese streaming platform www.ixigua.com



Items related to “ Tsai has failed securing Taiwan”

- The biggest crisis after elections Chiu Yi: paid internet army or young losers who recklessly eat up their parents
- China prepares for war? A photo of People's Liberation Army taking military simulation was released
- Popular demand in mainland China for using force for reunification rising? It's the fault of the DPP, says China's Taiwan Bureau



A project of Global Voices, the **Civic Media Observatory** is a method to investigate and decode how people understand information and create knowledge in complex and seemingly chaotic media ecosystems.

The Observatory is supported by multiple donors, including grants and contracts from the BBC Media Action, the MacArthur Foundation, and NED, and gifts from Facebook and individual donors. The Observatory research process and conclusions are wholly independent of funding sources, and Global Voices has no access to corporate or private data. All research is conducted using open, publicly available sources and data analysis tools.

Research Team: Lilly Min-Chen Lee 李旻臻, Filip Noubel, Oiwan Lam, Yanne C., Ivan Sigal, Huang Hung Yu 黃泓瑜, Tim Davies, Faya Shih, Asteris Masoras, Georgia Popplewell, I-Fan Lin.

Project coordinator and lead writer for the final report: Lilly Min-Chen Lee. Project lead and editor: Ivan Sigal. Editorial leads: Oiwan Lam and Filip Nobel.

Special thanks to Doublethink Lab and TTCat and Puma Shen for their support and collaboration in Taipei, to 林雨蒼 Billy Zhe-Wei, Lin, and to the Taiwan FactCheck Center.

To see our methods and learn more about this project, see: <https://globalvoices.org/special/observatory/>

Stichting Global Voices
Kingsfordweg 151
1043GR Amsterdam
The Netherlands
<https://globalvoices.org>



This report was written by Global Voices and can be shared under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC-BY-SA-4.0) License.