

— ANNUAL REPORT —
OF THE CONTROL YUAN

2024



R.O.C. (Taiwan)



監察院

THE CONTROL YUAN

R.O.C. (TAIWAN)

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Part 1

2024 Highlights: Brief Overview of Work Performance

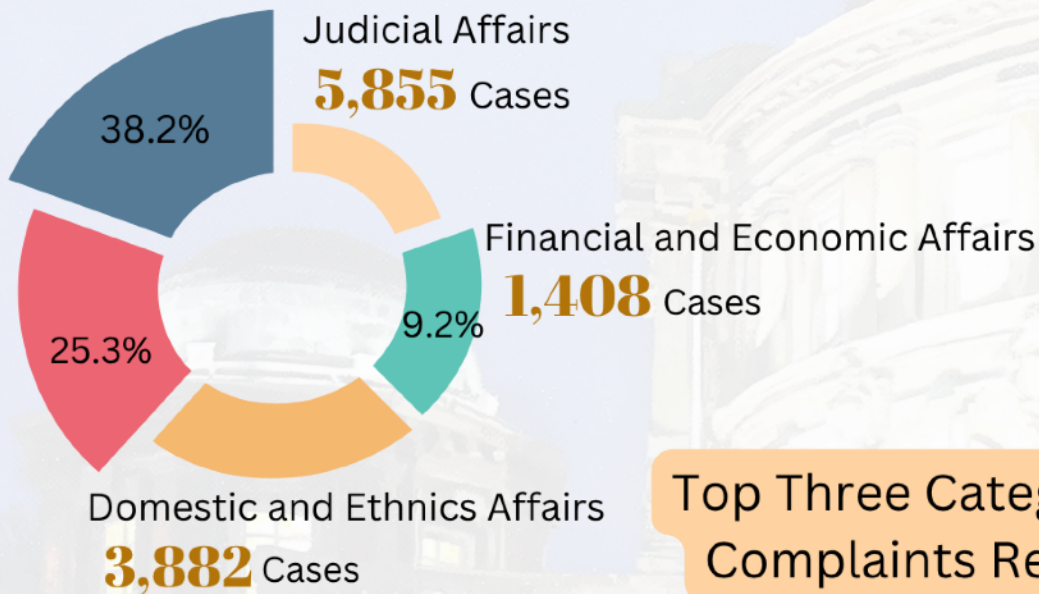


2024 Highlights:

Brief Overview of Work Performance

15,342

People's Complaints Received



Top Three Categories of Complaints Received

283

**Investigation Reports
Issued**

101

**Correction Cases
Proposed**

27

**Impeached Cases
Passed**

39 Government Officials Impeached

249

**Letters for improvements
sent to related
government agencies**

1

**Censure Case
Passed**

1 Government Official Censured

2024 Highlights:

Brief Overview of Work Performance



**Circuit
Supervision**

Central Authorities

33 times

Local Authorities

29 times

**Sunshine
Laws**

11,946

Property
Declarations
Received

Recusal Cases
for Conflict of
Interest
Handled

1,746

412

Political Donations
Accounting Report



監察院今昔風貌
The Control Yuan from 1915 to present

Part 2

R.O.C. Supervision System in Brief



Historical Background

Our supervision system has a history spanning over 2,000 years, designed to prevent government officials from corruption and abuse of power. The Control Yuan (CY) was established based on Sun Yat-sen's vision of a five-branch constitutional government, integrating the Western model of tripartite separation of powers with traditional Chinese supervision and civil service examination systems. The Constitution of the Republic of China, enacted in 1947, divides the central government into five branches: the Executive Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan, and Control Yuan.

Key Milestones and Developments

1931

The CY was officially established on February 2, 1931, with Yu You-Ren sworn in as president.

1948

With the R.O.C. Constitution enacted in 1947, the CY began operating under the Constitutional Government on June 5, 1948.

1992

After the 1992 constitutional amendment, the CY was restructured to 29 members, including a president and vice president, no longer elected but appointed by the R.O.C. President and approved by the National Assembly for six-year terms.

1994

The CY joined the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI) in August 1994.



1999

The third-term CY president Federick Chien and members sworn in on February 1, 1999.

2000

Following the sixth amendment of the Constitution in 2000, starting from the fourth term, 29 CY members shall be nominated by the President of the R.O.C. and approved by the Legislative Yuan (the Parliament).

2001

CY's IOI membership was transferred from the Asian region to the Australasian and Pacific Ombudsman Region (APOR) in October 2001.



2008

The fourth-term CY members took office on August 1, 2008.

2014

The fifth-term CY members took office on August 1, 2014.

2019

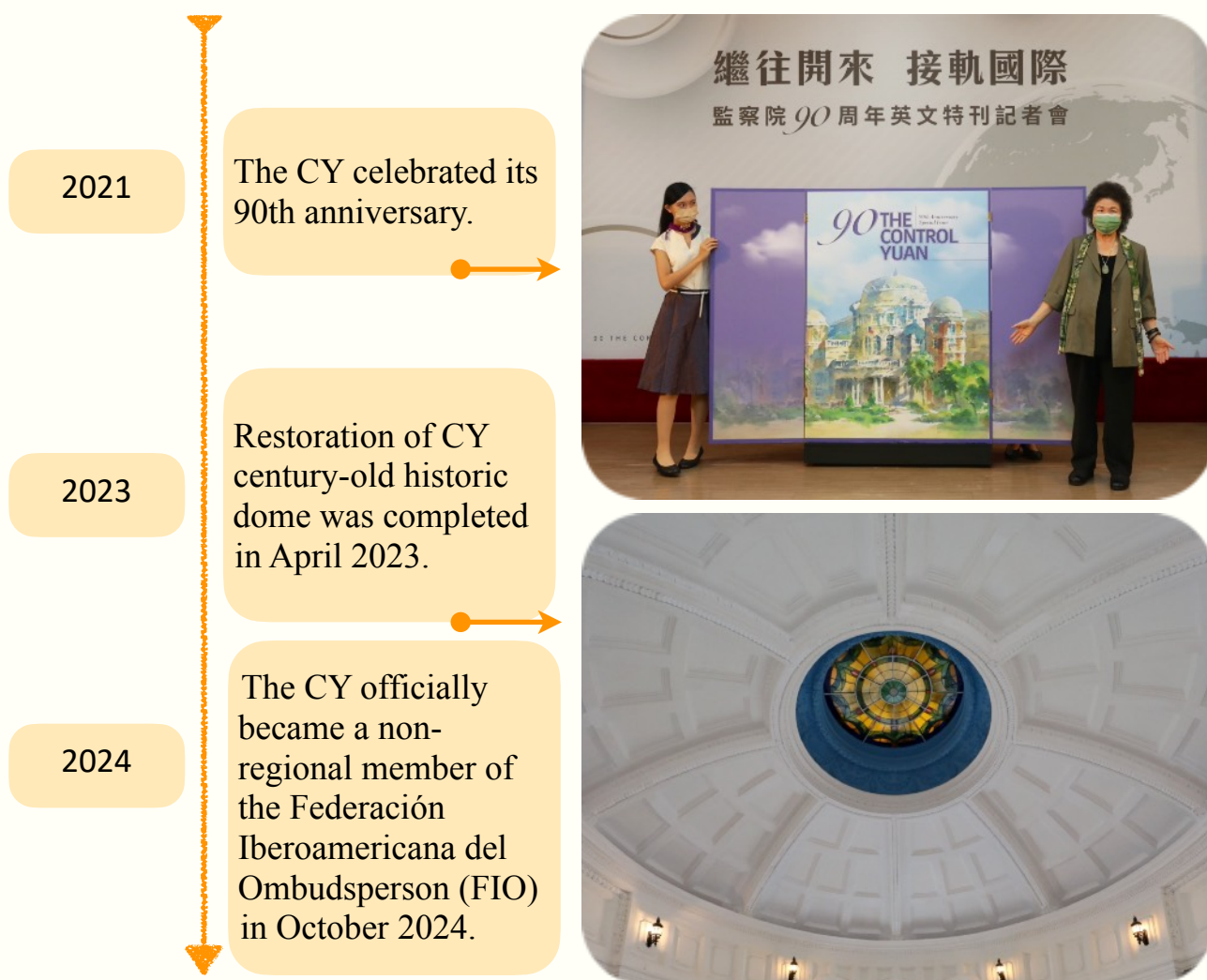
The 31st APOR Conference was held in Taipei on September 25-27, 2019.



2020

The sixth-term CY members took office on August 1 2020. The National Human Rights Commission was established on the same day, marking a new milestone.





Our Organization

According to the second amendment of the Constitution in 1992, the CY consists of 29 members, including a President and a Vice President, serving six-year terms. Members are nominated by the President of the R.O.C. and appointed with the consent of the Legislative Yuan.

The CY also plays a vital role in promoting and protecting human rights. In accordance with the “*Organic Act of the Control Yuan*”, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established on August 1, 2020. It comprises 10 CY members, with the CY President concurrently serving as the NHRC Chairperson.

Beyond its 29 members, the CY has a workforce of nearly 500 employees and operates through five departments, four offices, the NHRC, seven standing committees, four special committees, and three task forces. The specially-appointed secretary general oversees the CY’s daily operations and supervises staff under the direction of the CY President. The Secretary General is Mr. Lee Chun-yi in 2024.

To investigate violations of law or derelictions of duty, the CY has seven standing committees responsible for overseeing the activities of the Executive Yuan, its ministries, and its commissions. Each CY member may join up to three committees. The committees are:

- Committee on Domestic and Ethnic Affairs
- Committee on Foreign and National Defense Affairs
- Committee on Social Welfare and Environmental Hygiene Affairs
- Committee on Financial and Economic Affairs
- Committee on Educational and Cultural Affairs
- Committee on Transportation and Procurement Affairs
- Committee on Judicial and Prison Administration Affairs

(For a detailed CY organization chart, please refer to Appendix.)

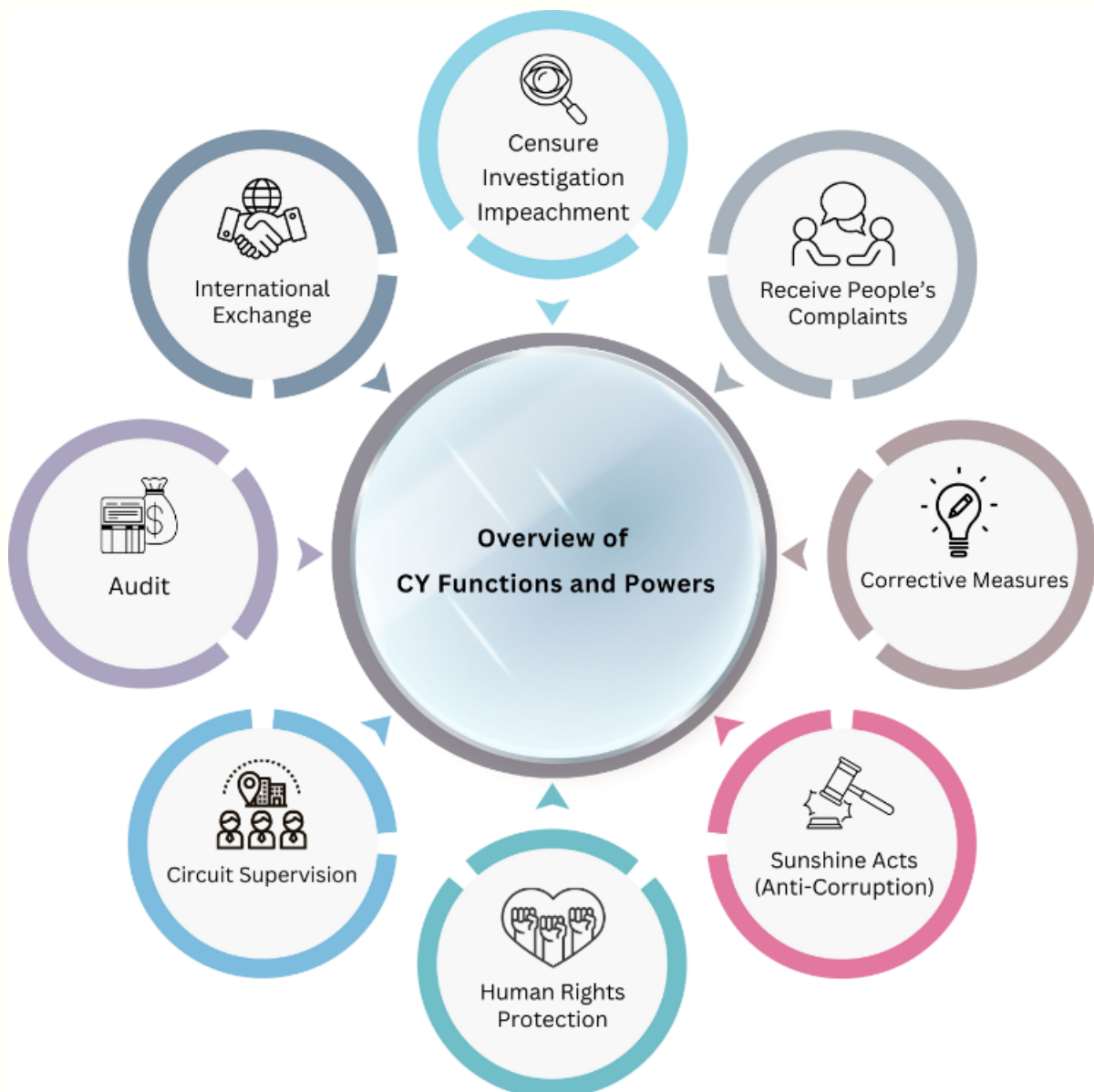


President Chen Chu presides over the CY plenary meeting

Our Functions and Powers

In accordance with the Constitution, its amendments, and the Control Act, the CY is vested with the powers of impeachment, censure, and audit. It may also propose corrective measures to government agencies to improve administrative efficiency.

To fulfil these responsibilities, CY members may receive complaints from citizens, conduct investigations, and carry out circuit supervision of central and local authorities. Additionally, the CY oversees reports, investigations, and declarations related to public servants' property, recusals due to conflicts of interest, political donations, and lobbying cases.



Part 3

Our Performances



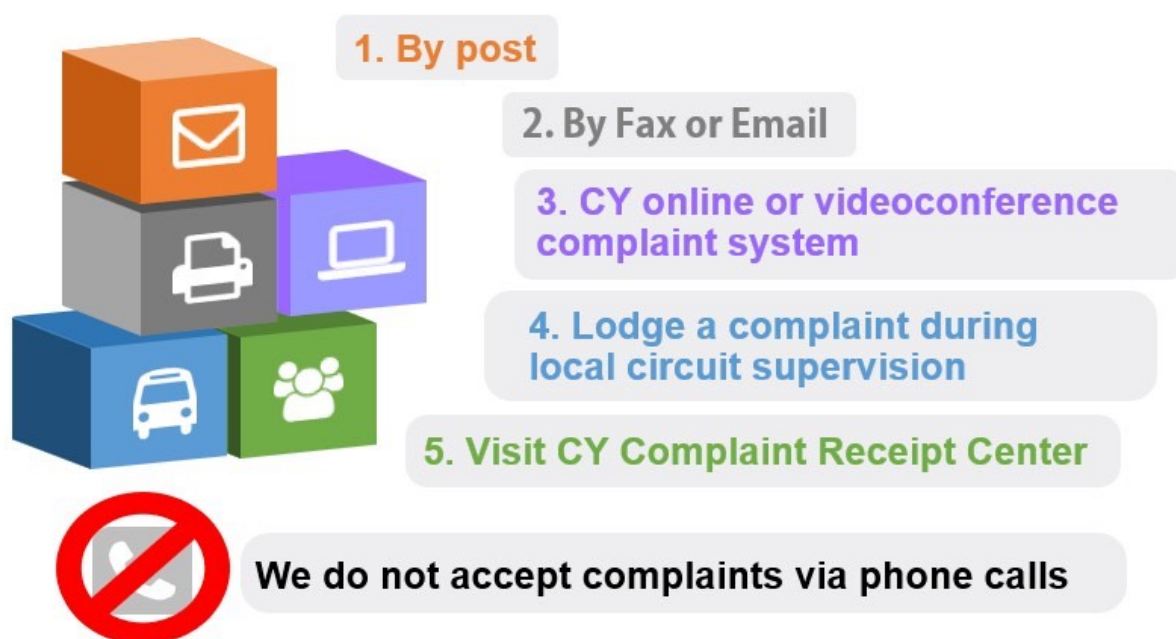
Handling Public Complaints and Assuring Good Governance

Receipt of People's Complaints

The voices of the people are the starting point of oversight and accountability. As the nation's highest supervisory body, the Control Yuan (CY) is responsible for receiving public complaints and investigating cases of misconduct or negligence by civil servants. According to Article 4 of the Control Act, "The Control Yuan and its members may receive written complaints from the public; the Control Yuan shall establish procedures in this regard." This legal foundation grants individuals the right to report administrative misconduct, ensuring that government accountability is upheld and justice is served.

In 2024, the CY received a total of 15,342 complaints from the public. Among these, judicial and prison administration affairs accounted for the largest share, with 5,855 cases (38.2%), followed by domestic and ethnic affairs with 3,882 cases (25.3%), and financial and economic affairs with 1,408 cases (9.2%). (Please refer to charts on p.13&14 for complete details.)

How to Lodge a Complaint?



Open and Accessible to All

Anyone, whether a citizen or a foreigner, can file a complaint with the CY free of charge, ensuring access to justice for all. A CY member is assigned on a rotational basis to the Complaint Receipt Center each day, responsible for receiving and addressing complaints from the public.

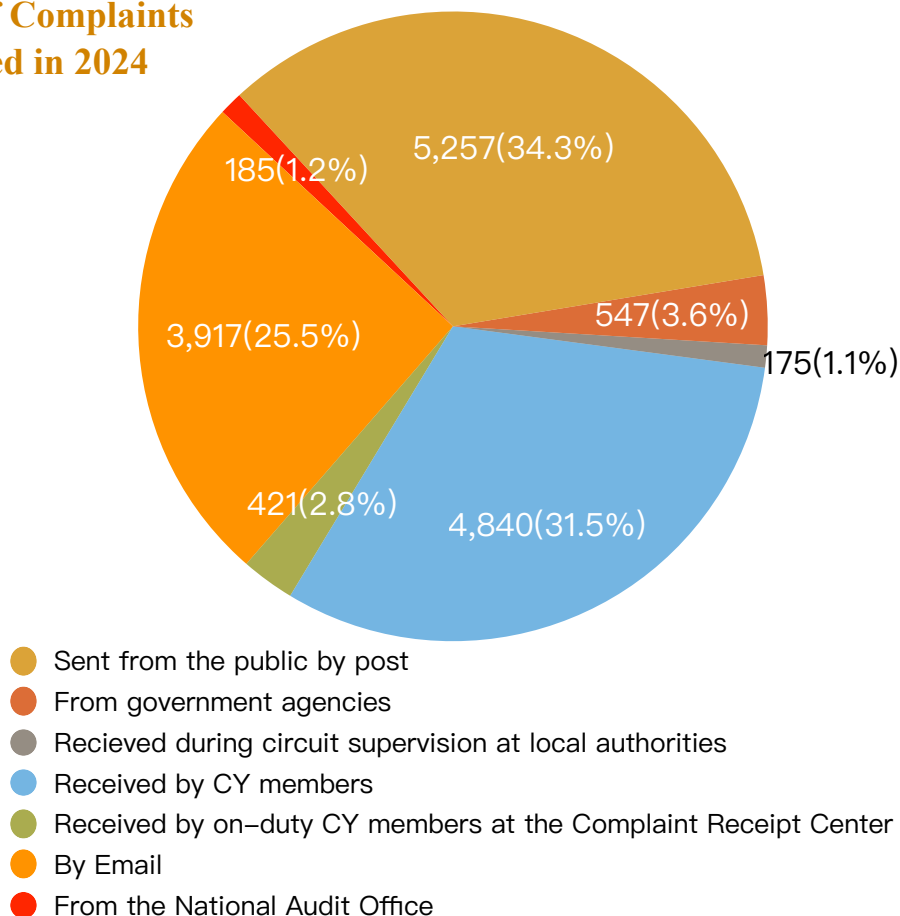
Expanding Access Through Technology

To enhance accessibility and convenience, the CY also accepts complaints via video conferencing, allowing individuals from remote areas, as well as the elderly, disabled, and mobility-impaired, to file complaints without being hindered by distance or communication barriers. Additionally, in an effort to safeguard inmates' human rights, the CY has expanded video conferencing services to enable inmates to lodge complaints directly with CY members.

An Inclusive Environment

The CY provides a dedicated reception room for women and children, as well as video amplifiers and sign language interpretation for individuals with hearing impairments, demonstrating its commitment to accessibility and fairness.

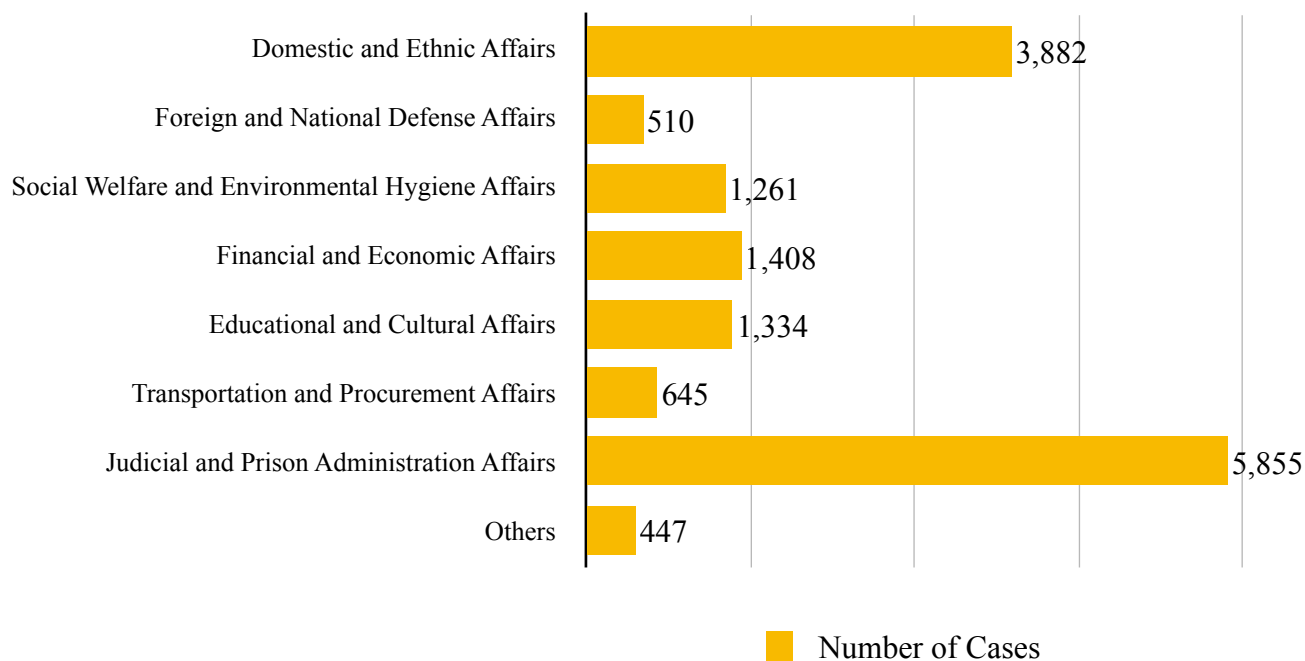
Sources of Complaints Received in 2024



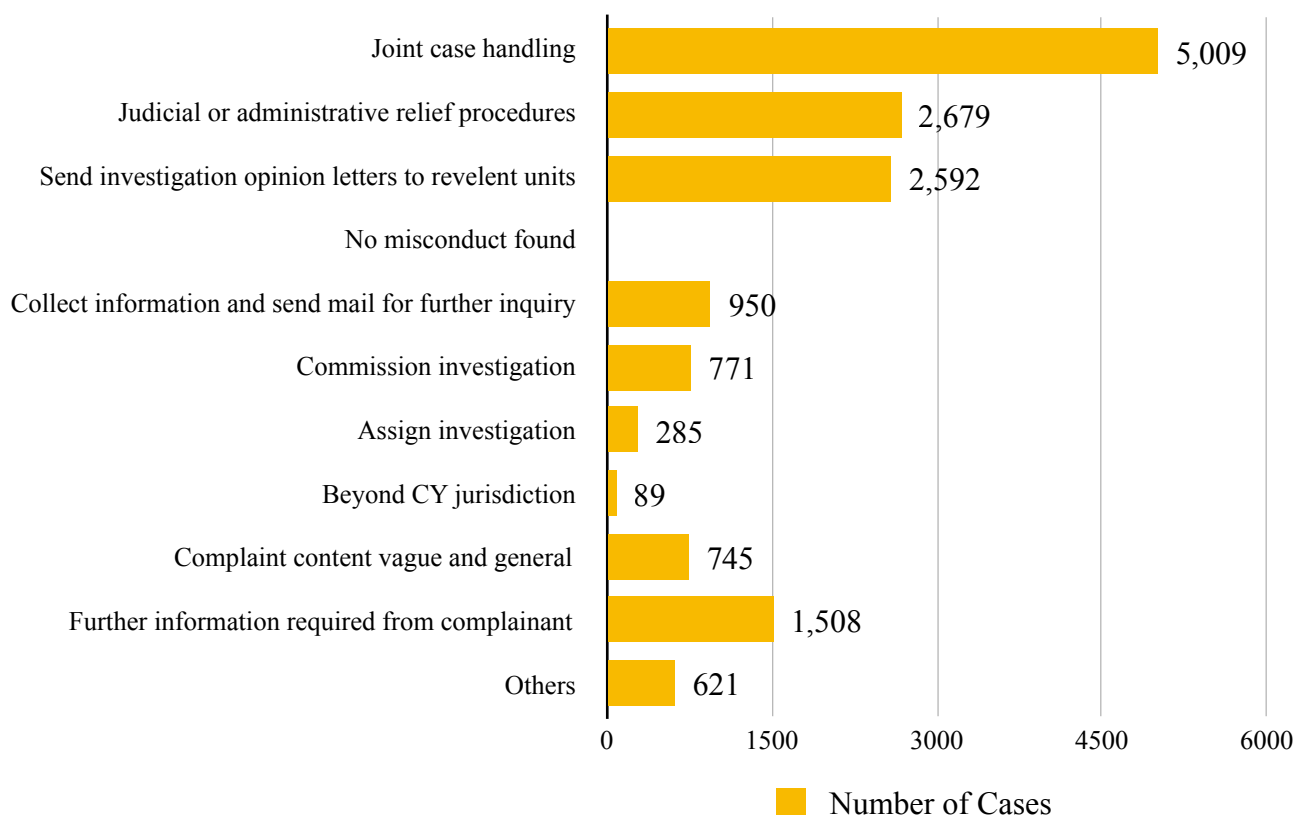
Part 3 | Our Performances

Through a structured complaint-handling system, the CY not only supervises government actions but also ensures that every complaint contributes to social progress and accountability.

Categories of Complaints Received in 2024

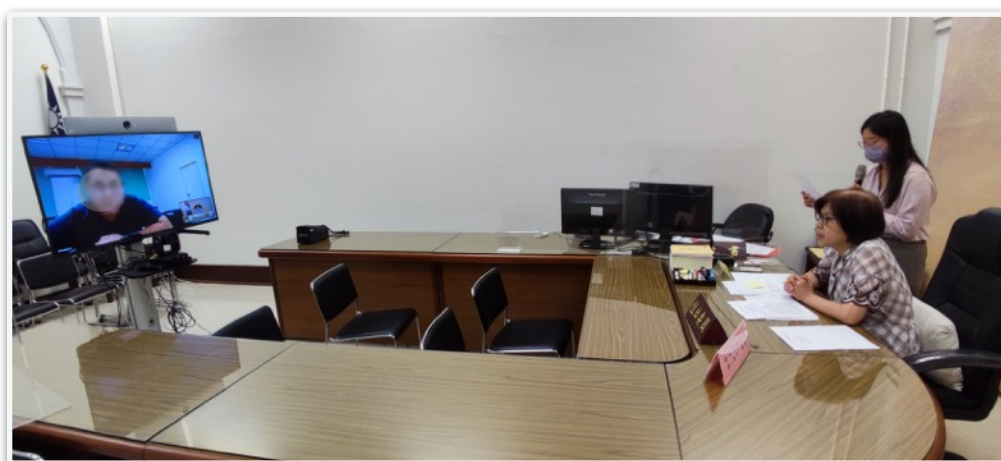


Case Handling of Complaints





The on-duty CY member at the Complaint Receipt Center receives public complaints



The on-duty CY member receives complaints via video conferencing

Investigation

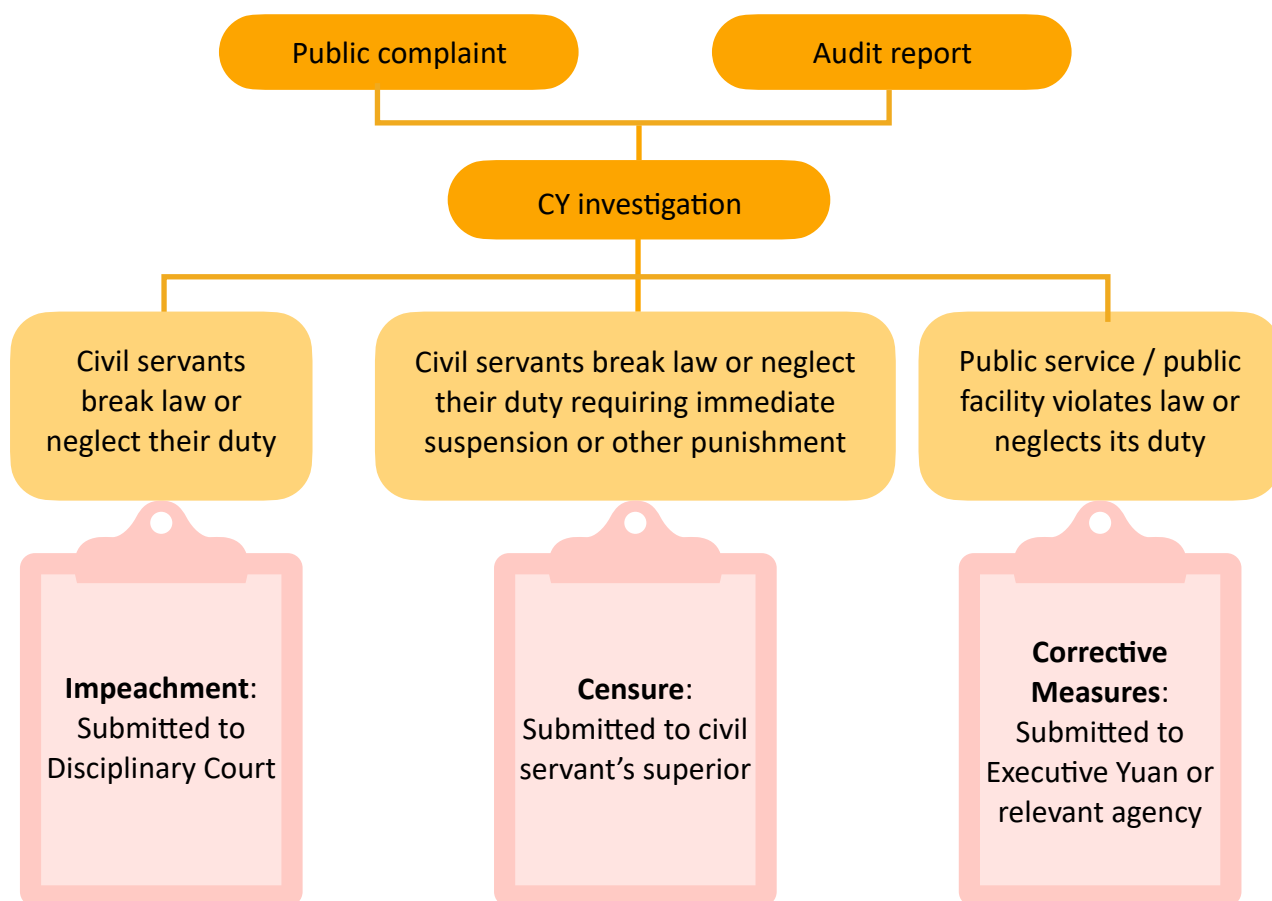
According to the Constitution and its amendments, the CY has the authority to exercise impeachment, censure, and audit powers, as well as to propose corrective measures. The exercise of these functions requires an investigation process, and cases can only be filed once factual evidence has been established through investigations.

CY members conduct investigations through three methods: self-initiated, commissioned, and assigned investigations. Members may apply to initiate investigations independently, while the CY may, when necessary, commission relevant authorities to conduct investigations. Assigned investigations are conducted in response to public complaints.

In 2024, CY members investigated 260 cases, including 142 self-initiated, 106 commissioned by committees, and 12 assigned by the CY. A total of 283 investigation

reports were issued, with 274 cases reviewed and approved by the seven standing committees. These investigations led to 27 impeachment motions, 1 censure motion, 101 corrective measures, and 249 official letters sent to government agencies urging improvements.

The Exercise of Control Yuan Power



Who Can We Investigate?



General Investigative Researches in 2024

Standing Committees	Topics
Domestic and Ethnic Affairs	Study on the Effectiveness of Cadastral Resurvey Implementation and Boundary Dispute Issues
Foreign and National Defense Affairs	Impact of the Russia-Ukraine War and Advanced Technologies on Taiwan's Diplomatic and Military Planning
Social Welfare and Environment Hygiene Affairs	Support Systems and Research on Caregivers of Abused Children
Financial and Economic Affairs	Current Status and Development of Agricultural Green Energy in Taiwan
Educational and Cultural Affairs	Study on the Government's Cultural Heritage Preservation of Historic Monuments, Historical Buildings and Archaeological Sites, Current State of Talent Development and Challenges
Transportation and Procurement Affairs	Review and Countermeasures for Combating Telecommunications and Internet Fraud
Judicial and Prison Administration Affairs	Crime Victims' Rights in Procedural Participation and Protection

*Duration of Investigation: August 2023 to July 2024



CY members conduct on-site inspection regarding urban renewal plan at Taipei Brewery

CY member Fan Sun-lu (middle) conducts on-site inspection regarding cultural preservation at the National Taiwan University



Impeachment and Censure

Impeachment Procedures

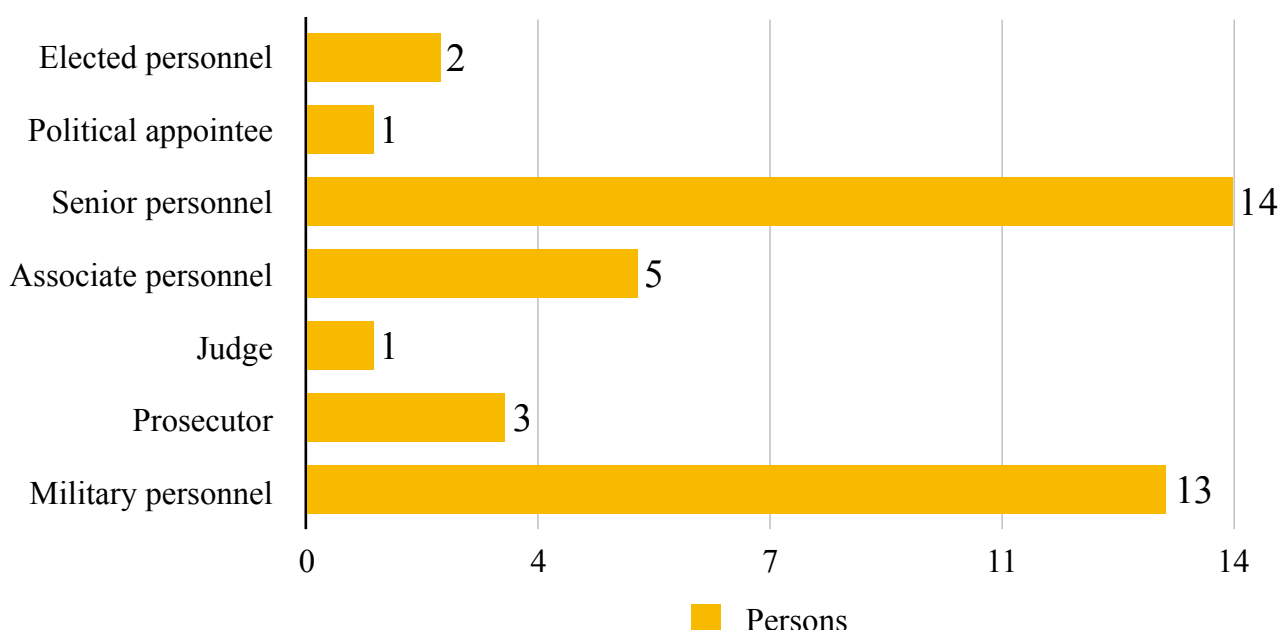
According to Article 6 of the Control Act, public servants at both central and local government levels may be impeached if they violate the law or neglect their duties. To initiate an impeachment, at least two CY members must submit a proposal, which must then be reviewed by at least nine other CY members, excluding the proposers. A vote by open ballot should be conducted, and the impeachment shall be valid only if approved by a majority. Once an impeachment case is passed, the individual may be referred to the Disciplinary Court for further proceedings.

Censure Proposals and Procedures

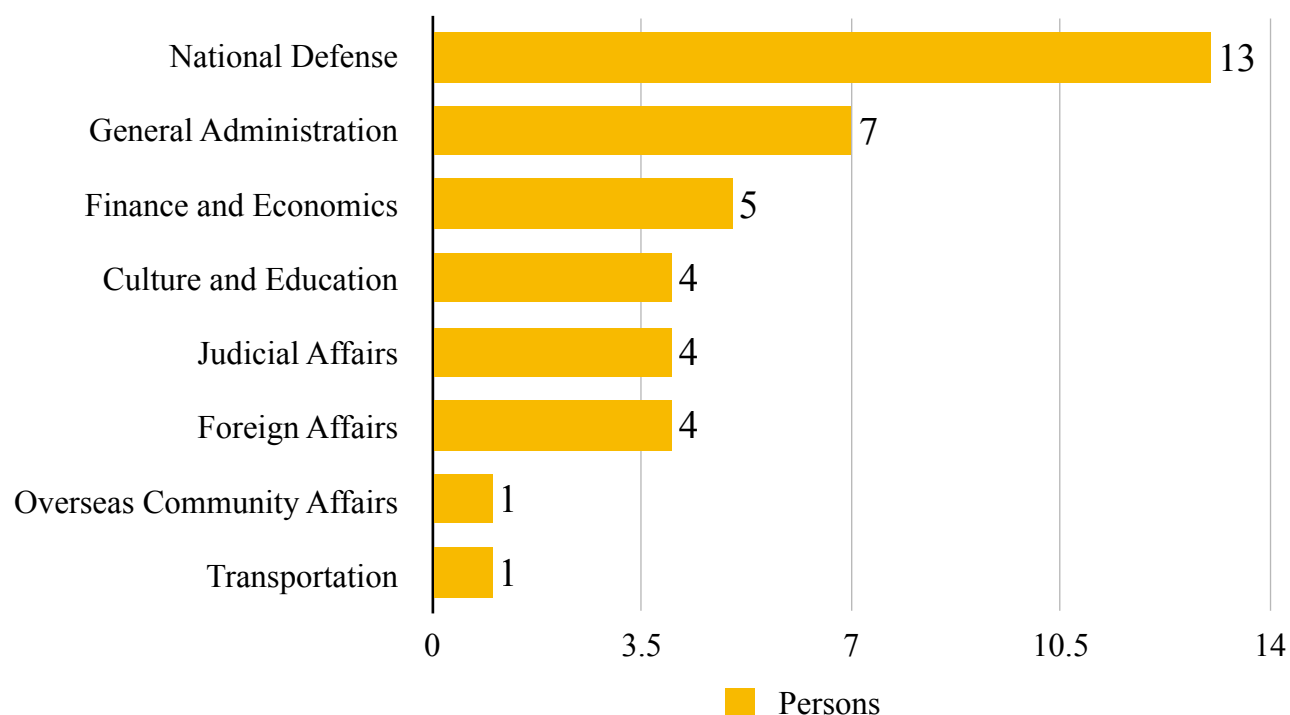
Under Article 19 of the Control Act, if the CY determines that a public servant has violated the law or neglected their duties and deems an immediate penalty or suspension necessary, it may propose a censure. A censure proposal requires the review and approval of at least three CY members, excluding the proposer, before being submitted to the individual's supervisor or senior officer for action.

In 2024, the CY passed 27 impeachment cases and 1 censure case, leading to the impeachment of 39 government officials and the censure of one. Both censure and impeachment underscore the importance of accountability and disciplinary measures for public servants who fail to fulfill their duties.

Ranks of Officers Impeached in 2024



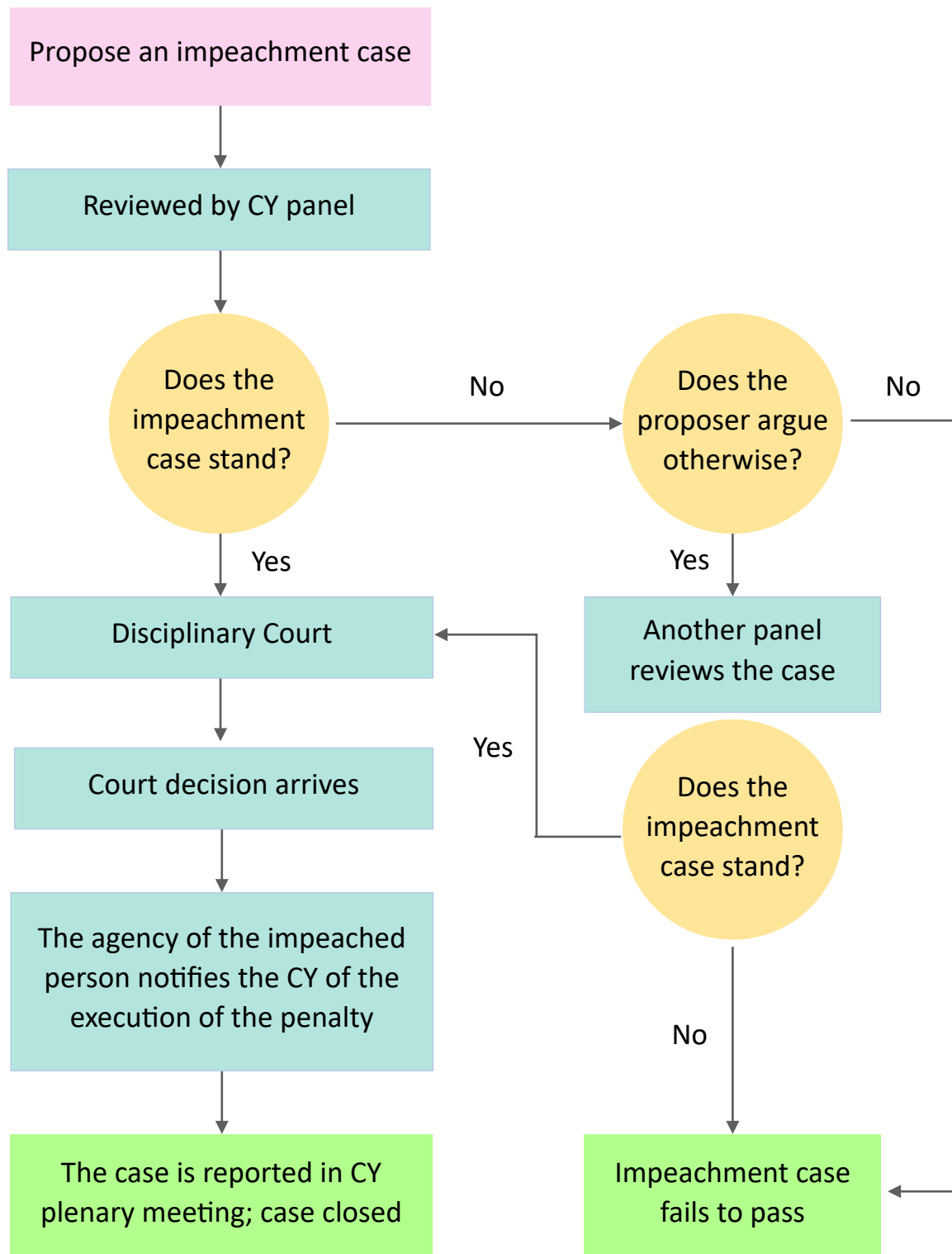
Occupational Types of Officers Impeached in 2024



Differences between Impeachment and Censure

	Impeachment	Censure
Who	Public servants	Public servants
Why	Violation of laws or dereliction of duty	Violation of laws or dereliction of duty
Purpose	The disposition of disciplinary sanction	Suspension of duty or immediate punishment
Quorum to Propose	At least 2 CY members	At least 1 CY member
Quorum to Review	At least 9 CY members other than the initiators	At least 3 CY member other than the initiators
Penalty Organs Referred To	Disciplinary Court under the Judicial Yuan	Superiors or supervisors at the higher level

Impeachment Case Handling Procedure

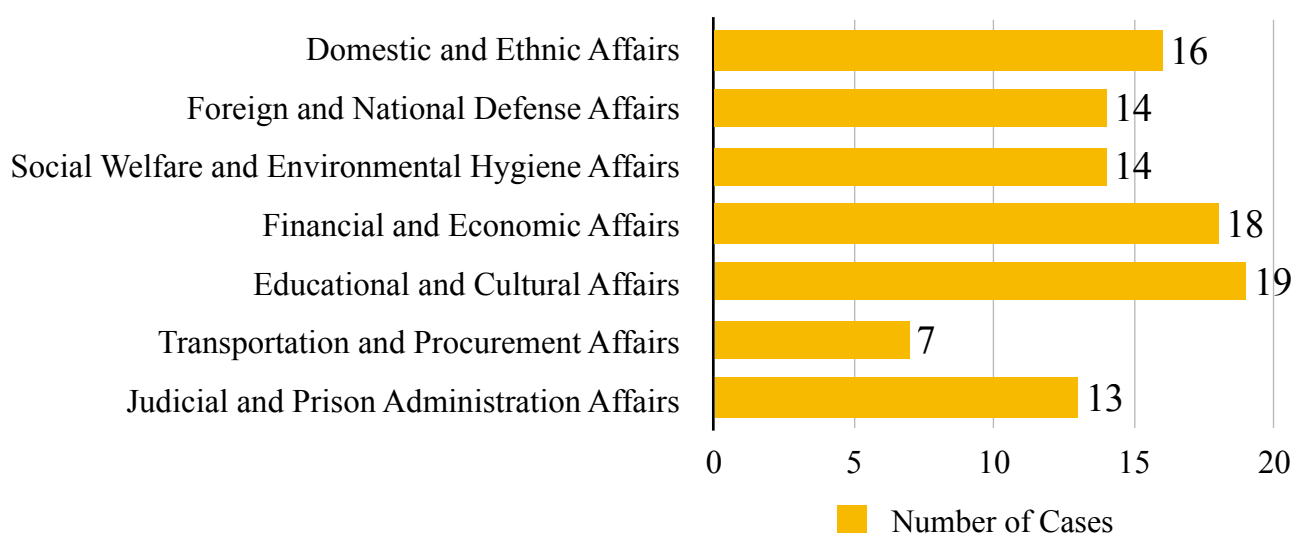


Corrective Measures

According to Article 24 of the Control Act, the CY may issue corrective measures to the Executive Yuan (EY) and its subordinate agencies. After investigating the facilities, operations, and performance of these administrative agencies, CY members may propose corrective measures to the EY or relevant authorities, requiring improvements. These measures must be reviewed and approved by the appropriate CY standing committees.

In 2024, the CY proposed 101 corrective measures to the Executive Yuan and its subordinate agencies. Additionally, the CY issued 249 official letters to related government agencies, as a single corrective measure may involve multiple entities. Furthermore, 92 cases were concluded and closed after the respective agencies implemented the necessary improvements.

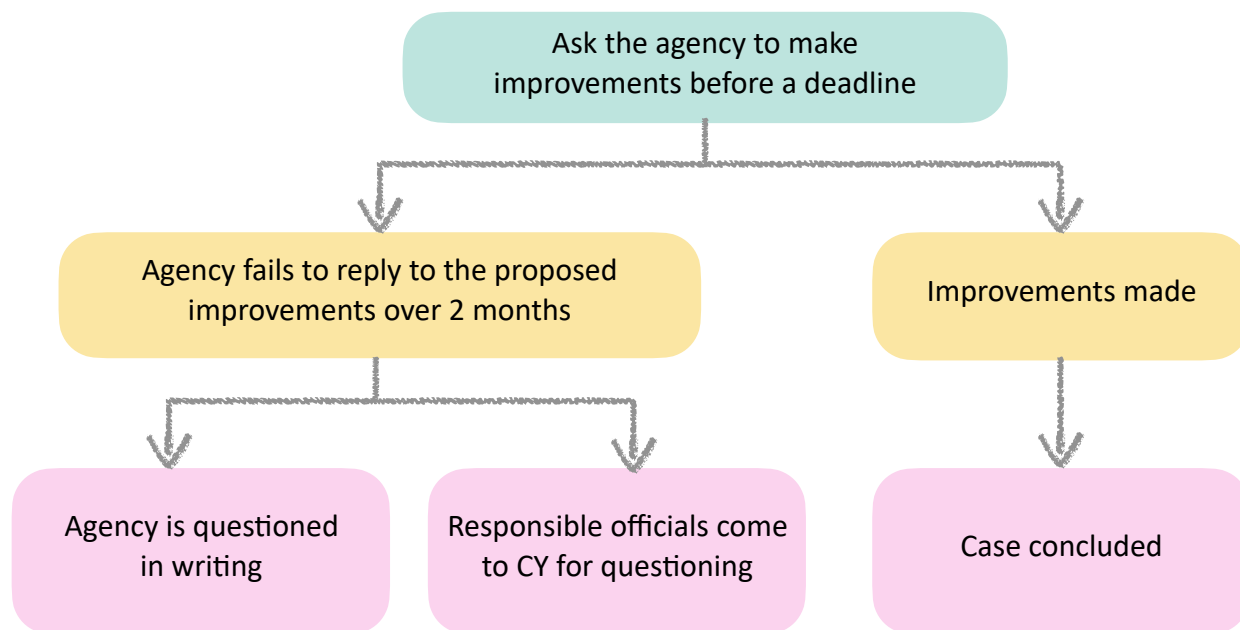
Cases of Corrective Measures Proposed by Standing Committees in 2024



Concluded Cases of Corrective Measures in 2024 – Actions taken by Agencies

Actions	Number of Cases
Improvements made	79
Improvements made and personnel punished or referred to disciplinary organs	12
Conducting research	1
Filing for judicial relief	-
No grounds for filing an extraordinary appeal found	-
No infraction or misconduct found	-
Others	-
Total	92

Procedure after Proposing Corrective Measures Cases



Circuit Supervision

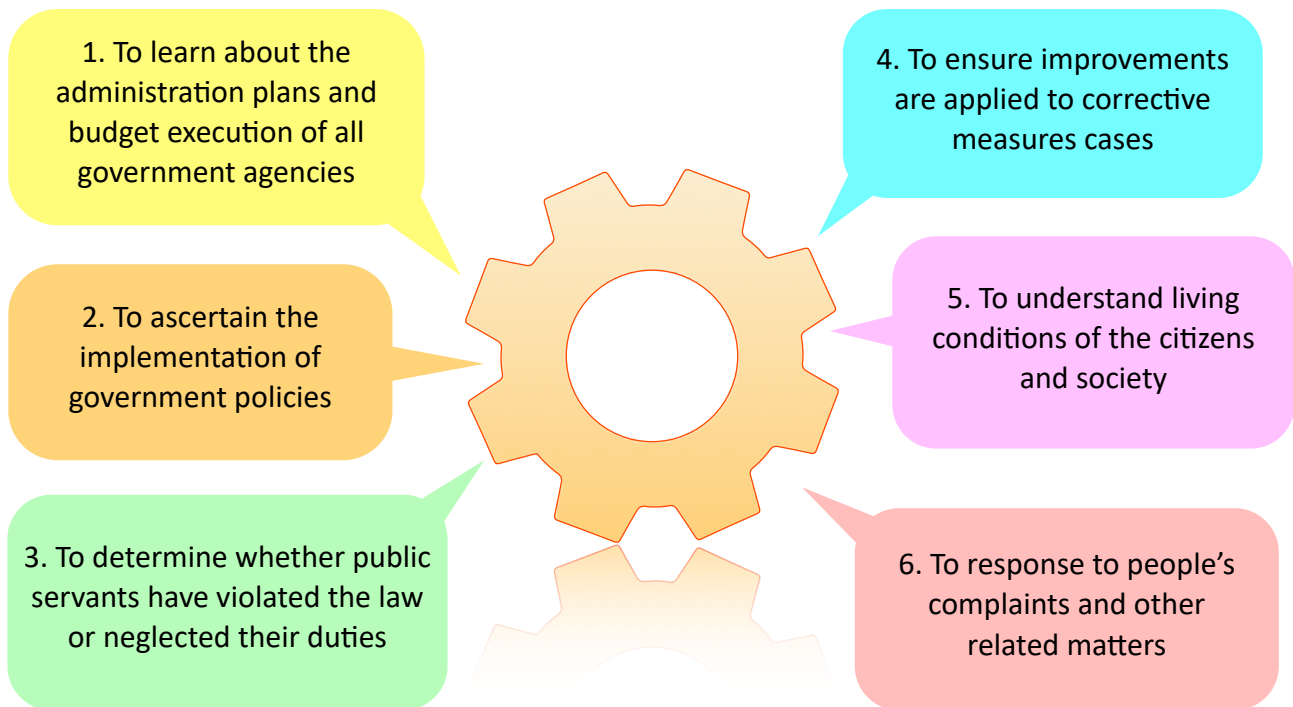
According to Article 3 of the Control Act, CY members may conduct circuit supervision and inspections across different regions. These inspections are categorized into central and local government oversight. The seven standing committees of the CY coordinate inspections of central government agencies, while local government supervision is carried out by CY members assigned to different municipal or county (city) governments. Each group is required to conduct at least two visits per year. Additionally, during local supervision, CY members must set aside time to hear public complaints.



Two CY standing Committees conduct a joint circuit supervision visit to Satellite Communications Center & Submarine Cable Station in Pingtung County (June 26, 2024)

In 2024, the CY conducted 33 supervisory visits to central authorities and proposed 706 recommendations for improvements. At the local government level, the CY carried out 29 supervisory visits, submitted 599 recommendations, and received 175 on-site complaints from the public.

The objectives of circuit supervision



Two CY Standing Committees conduct a joint circuit supervision visit to Coast Guard Administration, Ocean Affairs Council (July 5, 2024)



CY Members Su Li-chiung (1st from left) and Wang Jung-chang (1st from right) conduct circuit supervision with focus on Taichung City's bus stop service light establishment and its assistant to visually impaired person (June 28, 2024)



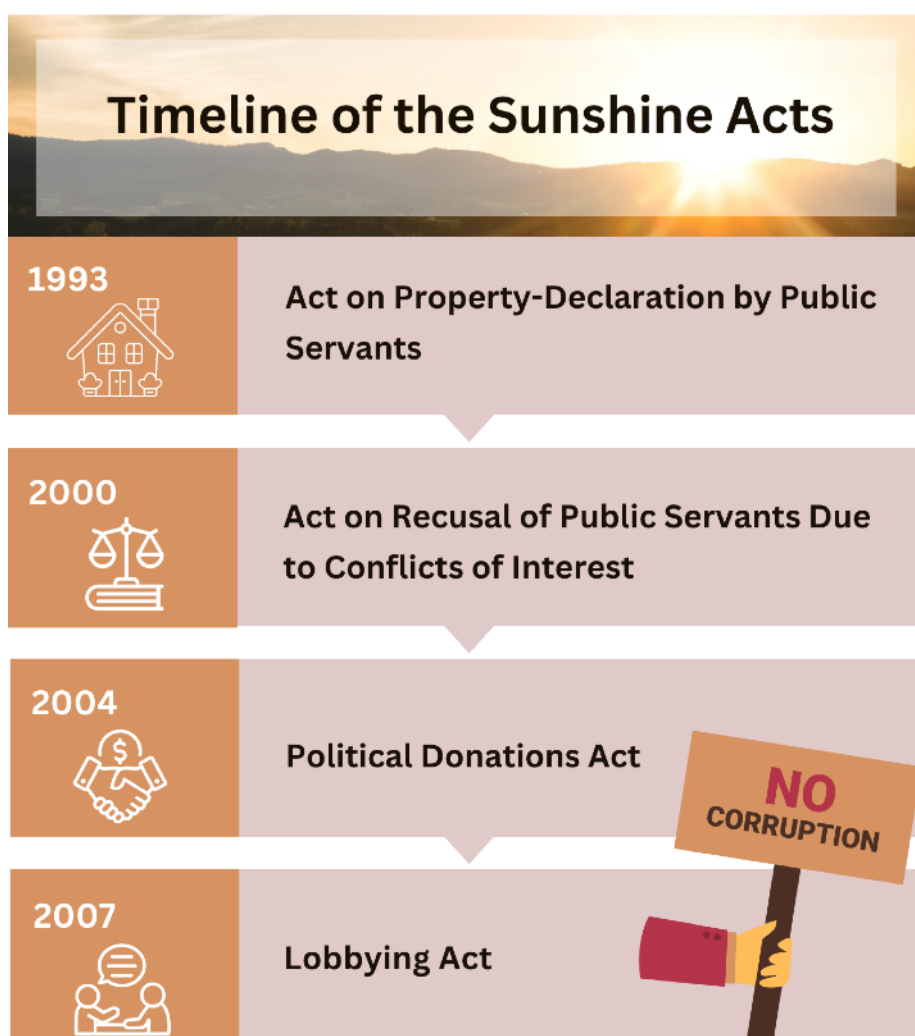
CY Members Chen Chin-jun (2nd from left), Wang Yu-ling (1st from left) conduct circuit supervision on the repair of New Taipei Metro Circular Line (November 18, 2024)

Sunshine Acts

To uphold government integrity, promote clean governance, and ensure an honest political system free of corruption, a series of laws collectively known as the Sunshine Acts have been enacted. These include the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants, the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest, the Political Donations Act, and the Lobbying Act.

The CY has established the Committee on Anti-Corruption to oversee and manage various government ethics issues, including property declarations by public servants, recusals due to conflicts of interest, political donations, and lobbying activities. Its responsibilities include processing applications and reports, conducting reviews and investigations, and imposing penalties.

In 2024, the Committee handled a total of 684 cases, which included 429 cases of property declarations, 63 cases of public servants recusing themselves due to conflicts of interest, and 136 cases of political donations, and 56 other cases.



Property Declarations by Public Servants

With access to public servants' declared property information, the public can assess their ethics, integrity, and honesty, thereby increasing trust in government administration. Public servants required to declare their assets must submit their property reports to the CY within three months of their inauguration and submit regular annual property declarations thereafter.

Immovable and Movable Assets

Real estate,
vessels, cars,
and aircraft



Liabilities and Investments

Credit claims, debts, and
investments in various
ventures exceeding a
specified value



Financial and Valuable Assets

Cash, deposits, securities,
jewelry, antiques,
calligraphy, paintings, and
other valuable assets
exceeding a specified value



**Public servants
are required to
declare**



The ownership of properties held by a public servant's spouse and underage offspring shall be jointly declared. If a public servant fails to declare properties in a timely or truthful manner, the CY shall impose fines and publish his or her name, along with the reason of penalty, in newspapers or government gazettes.

In 2024, the CY received 11,946 property declarations and reviewed 16,394 cases; investigated 437 cases; submitted 435 investigation reports; and imposed fines on 27 cases (6.2%) for noncompliance with the law. To ensure transparency, property declaration information was published in the government gazette over a total of 27 issues, featuring 3,433 cases.

Penalties Imposed on Public Servants for Noncompliance with Property-Declaration Regulations in 2024

		No. of Cases	Amount (NT\$1,000)
	Cases closed and fined	27	9,650
	Cases closed	32	5,740
Cases not yet closed	Punishment determined		
	Paid by installment	4	2,530
	Under administrative execution	7	12,380
	Others	8	4,695
	Punishment pending		
	Under administrative appeal	0	0
	Under administrative litigation	0	0
	Others	6	1,960
	Subtotal	25	21,565

Who shall report assets to the CY?



- ROC President and Vice President
- Five branches' presidents and vice presidents
- Senior advisors, policy consultants, and strategy consultants of the Office of the President
- Principals of public junior colleges and above, and subsidiary institutions of such schools
- Legislators and councilors
- Politically assigned officials
- Heads of governmental agencies ranking at 12th level and above
- Chief military officers at all levels above the rank of Major General
- Governors at above village (town, city) level elected pursuant to the Public Officials Election and Recall Act
- Judges and prosecutors with basic salary at 6th level and above

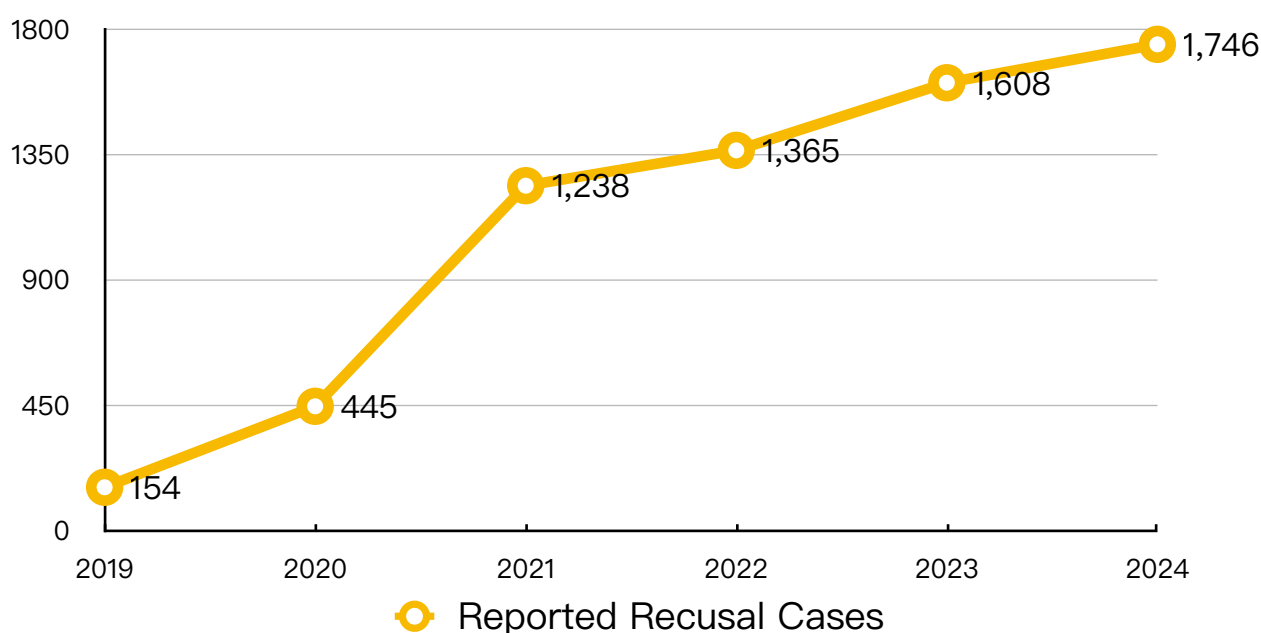
Conflicts of Interest

To promote clean governance and rectify official conduct, establishing standards for avoiding recusals of public servants due to conflicts of interest can efficiently eliminate corruption and the conveyance of unlawful interests. Public servants found to be in violation of Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest shall be fined by the CY. Once the imposition of fines is confirmed, their name will be posted on the Internet, in government gazettes, or in newspapers.

In 2024, the CY received a total of 1,746 recusal cases compiled and reported by various government agencies. The majority of these cases—577 (33.05%)—were reported by the central government. The primary type of conflict involved "non-property interests," accounting for 1,130 cases, while all reported avoidance measures fell under "self-avoidance." With the CY's active supervision, the number of reports submitted by various agencies has continued to increase annually.

The CY handled a total of 54 public servant recusal cases, which comprised 21 cases reported by the public, 20 cases by government ethics units, 1 case through voluntary investigation, and 12 corruption cases that were referred from the Ministry of Justice. Among these cases, 38 were investigated by the CY. As a result of these investigations, the CY issued 57 investigation reports and imposed fines on 44 cases for noncompliance with the Act.

**Recusal Cases Reported by Government Agencies and Organizations
(2019–2024)**





Roundtable discussion on how to avoid “related persons of a public servant” to violate Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest when applying subsidies from a government agency (July 8, 2024)



Penalties Imposed for Conflicts of Interest Cases in 2024

		Number of Cases	Amount (NT\$1,000)
	Cases closed and fined	44	10,510.9
	Cases closed	39	12,115.4
Cases not yet closed	Punishment determined		
	Paid by installment	6	5,479
	Under administrative execution	1	6,564
	Others	0	0
	Punishment pending		
	Under administrative appeal	4	2,531.8
	Under administrative litigation	2	334
	Others	12	2,159
	Subtotal	25	17,067.8

Political Donations

The Political Donations Act is designed to regulate and manage political donations, promote citizens' political participation, ensure fairness and integrity in political activities, and strengthen democratic development. Before accepting political donations, political parties, political associations, and election candidates must open a dedicated account in a financial institution. This account may not be changed or closed without the consent of the CY. Failure to comply with the law may result in fines or prison sentences up to five years. In accordance with the law, political parties, political associations, and prospective candidates receiving political donations must submit accounting reports to the CY. Political parties, political associations, and prospective candidates who receive donations of NT\$ 10 million or more must have their reports certified by accountants.

Due to the 2024 Presidential, Vice Presidential and Legislators elections, as well as several by-elections, the CY approved 21 political donation accounts, of which 19 were submitted by prospective political candidates and 2 were submitted by political parties. The CY also announced the repeal of 3 political parties' accounts and 269 prospective candidates' accounts.

In 2024, the CY received 412 political donation accounting reports; investigated 260 cases; proposed 210 investigation reports and imposed fines on 81 cases for noncompliance with the Act.

Penalties Imposed for Political Donation Cases in 2024

		Number of Cases	Amount (NT\$1,000)
Cases closed and fined		81	13,914
Cases closed		30	8,087
Cases not yet closed	Punishment determined		
	Paid by installment	1	118
	Under administrative execution	7	14,179
	Others	20	6,908
	Punishment pending		
	Under administrative appeal	-	-
	Under administrative litigation	1	2,000
	Others	54	9,324
	Subtotal	83	32,529

Political Donations Accounts Handled by CY in 2024

Category \ Accounts	Approved	Amended	Repealed
Political party, political association	2	2	3
Prospective candidates	19	0	269

Audit

According to the Constitution and its Amendments, audit powers fall under the broader scope of supervisory powers. Government auditing is conducted independently by the National Audit Office (NAO), which is responsible for auditing the finances of the central government and its subordinate agencies.

Appointment of the Auditor General

The NAO is led by an Auditor General, who is nominated and appointed by the President of R.O.C., with the consent of the Legislative Yuan. The current Auditor General is Mr. Chen Jui-min.

Duties and Functions of Audit Power



Audit Oversight and Reporting

The NAO establishes audit divisions or offices in various counties and cities to oversee the finances of local governments and their subordinate agencies. If auditors discover that government agencies or their personnel engage in misconduct—such as concealing information, refusing cooperation, delaying actions, violating laws, neglecting duties, or underperforming—audit agencies must report these findings to the CY. The CY will then handle the cases in accordance with the Audit Act or consolidate relevant information to exercise its supervisory powers.

In 2024, the NAO reported 185 cases of dereliction of duties or poor performance to the CY for review. In addition, 19 cases were provided for further supervisory actions. Please refer to the Table on page 33 for further details.

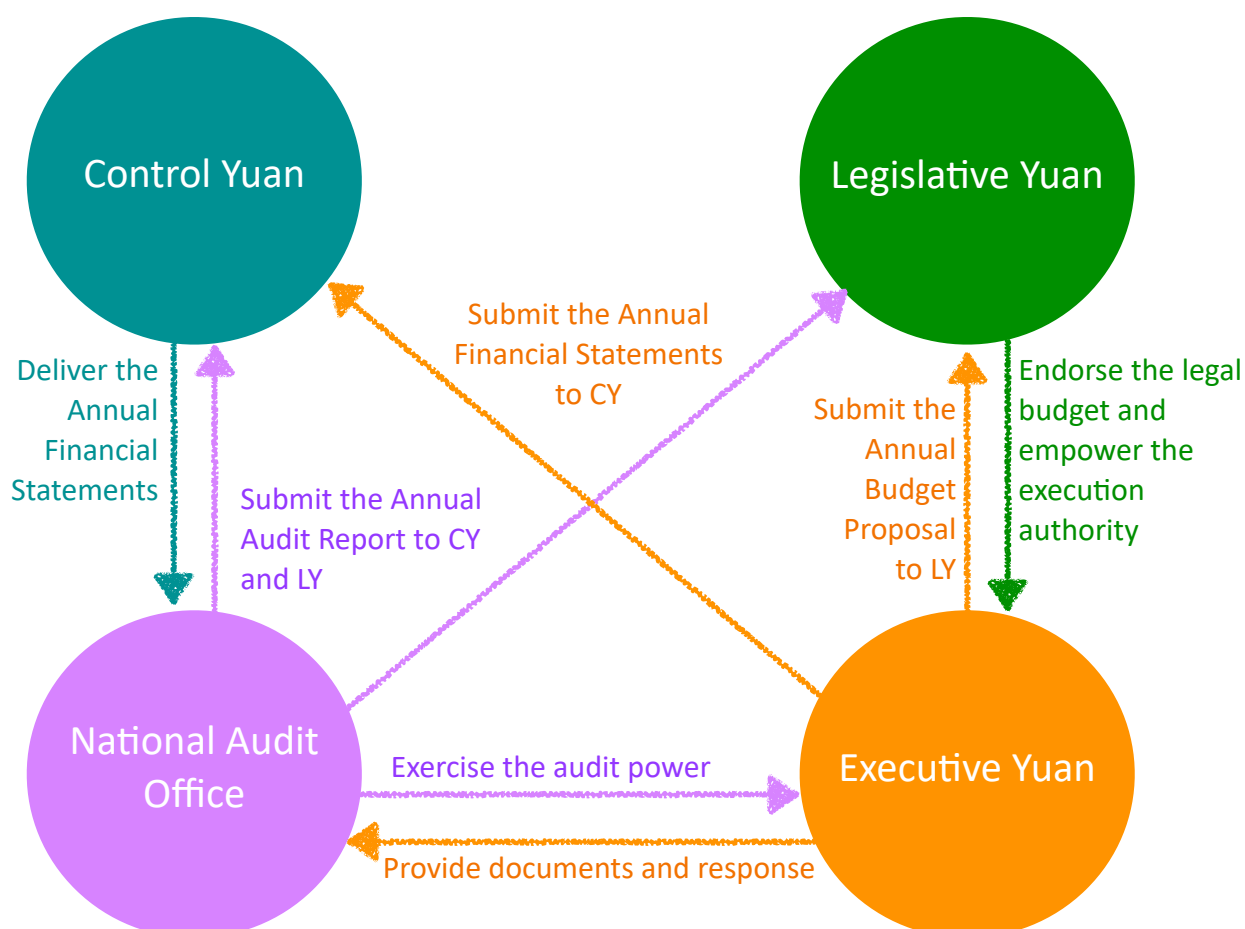


Logo of the National Audit Office



The National Audit Office in Taipei, Taiwan

Government Accountability System



Source: NAO 2024 Annual Report, p.15

Reviewing the Audit Report on the Central Government Final Financial Report by the CY in 2024

	CY Handling			
Total	Investigated	Forwarded to other agencies to investigate	Saved for future reference	Others
809	36	58	295	420

Reviewing the Audit Report on the Local Government Final Financial Report by the CY in 2024

	CY Handling			
Total	Investigated	Forwarded to other agencies to investigate	Saved for future reference	Others
1,760	5	23	1,697	35

Cases Reported by the NAO and Handled by the CY in 2024

	Disposition				
Total	Investigated	Forwarded to other agencies to investigate	Merged with other cases	CY deemed NAO as having handled the case properly, and saved on record	Saved for future reference
185	9	12	15	148	1

Human Rights Works

With the joint efforts of civil groups and the government, the Control Yuan National Human Rights Commission (hereinafter the NHRC, or the Commission) was officially launched on August 1, 2020. In 2023, as part of its third-anniversary celebrations, the NHRC officially announced its 2023-2026 medium-term strategic plans by outlining four major strategies and 21 issues as its goals.

NHRC 2023-2026 Medium-term Strategic Plans 🔍



Strategy 1: Optimize the Operation of the NHRC

Issue 1 - Refining the legal system for the operation of the NHRC

- Under the Organic Act of the Control Yuan NHRC, the Commission has the right to conduct investigations into incidents concerning torture, human rights violations, and discrimination. To enhance its effectiveness, the NHRC issued relevant principles and guidelines for handling human rights complaints on June 17, 2024.

Issue 2 - Establishing a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and children rights

- Engage 10 NGO representatives with physical and mental disabilities in expert consultation meetings to discuss policy improvements and legal amendments on key human rights issues, such as the right to work, equality and non-discrimination, and the right to survival.
- Propose a report on *"Feasible Plans and Challenges of the NHRC as a Child Rights Monitoring Mechanism, in Accordance with General Comment No. 2 of the CRC,"* serving as a reference for future legal reform initiatives.

Issue 3 - Enhancing participation in the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) evaluation system

- The GANHRI assesses national human rights institutions based on the Paris Principles. To ensure compliance with GANHRI standards, the NHRC has invited distinguished experts to conduct a comprehensive review.

Issue 4 - Strengthening the supervisory mechanism for the implementation of international human rights conventions (IHRCs)

- The NHRC oversees the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan proposed by the Executive Yuan, participates in IHRCs review meetings, and releases independent assessments monitoring the government's human rights efforts.

Issue 5 - Establishing a participation channel for civil groups

- The NHRC has organized forums, conferences, and interviews on topics surrounding the abolition of the death penalty, drafting independent opinions of the national reports on international conventions and the rights of persons with disabilities, etc.
- In 2024, the NHRC conducted 37 sessions of exchanges with 275 NGOs.

Issue 6 - Strengthening human rights complaint channels

- The NHRC prioritizes complaints cases related to torture, human rights violations, and discrimination for investigation. Besides receiving complaints on-site, by post or email, the NHRC is committed to expanding complaint channels by launching a dedicated online platform.
- In 2024, the NHRC handled 189 human rights complaint cases.

Strategy 2: Monitor and Improve the Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups

Issue 1 - Promoting the incorporation of Convention Against Torture (CAT) and its Optional Protocol into domestic law

- The NHRC has conducted “Research on the Establishment of Taiwan’s National Preventive Mechanism (NPM)” an analytical report on the structure and operational model of an NPM in Taiwan.

Issue 2 - Discussing the right to adequate housing for victims of forced eviction

- Conduct the commissioned research project of “The Impact of Forced Evictions and Relocations on the Right to Adequate Housing in Taiwan.” This includes compiling and analyzing relevant laws, policies, cases, and challenges related to “eviction and forced relocation,” as well as holding 4 symposiums to discuss key findings.

Issue 3 - Promoting the gradual abolition of the death penalty

- The NHRC has established a working group to promote the gradual abolition of death penalties and respond to death penalty-related discussions. The working group also regularly tracks the progress of executive branch initiatives on abolition and participates in constitutional interpretations of death penalty cases, submitting expert opinions in its capacity as an authentication institution.
- To foster public dialogue, the NHRC also launched a Podcast series discussing the death penalty, enhancing communication with the public.
- In October 2024, the NHRC participated in the international seminar “Let There Be Light at the End of Darkness—The Next Step for Taiwan After the Abolition of the Death Penalty.”

Issue 4 - Promoting equal access to justice

- To support the government's implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and safeguard defendants' right to legal defense, the study "Empirical Research on Taiwan’s Compulsory Counsel System" was completed in 2024.

Issue 5 - Improving the employment and economic security of women with caring responsibilities

- In May 2023, the NHRC established a working group on women's employment and economic security to collect empirical data through diverse methodologies. The group engages in exchanges with international CEDAW experts and domestic women's rights organizations to assess the current state of women's rights and interests across different regions. Additionally, it promotes awareness of caregivers' rights.
- In June 2024, the NHRC hosted the "CEDAW International Forum and Workshop on Women's Employment and Economic Security." The event featured keynote speeches by Prof. Ruth Halperin-Kaddari, former Vice Chair of the UN CEDAW Committee, from Israel, and Prof. Niklas Bruun, former CEDAW Committee member, from Finland.

Issue 6 - Monitoring human rights protections for individuals with psychosocial disabilities and those in conflict with the law

- In January 2022, a project working group on people with psychosocial disabilities violating the law was established. The NHRC held special symposiums, published special compilations in Commonwealth Magazine (天下雜誌) and carried out digital exhibitions to raise awareness. After engaging with stakeholders, the NHRC released a special report, "Treatment System for Those with Psychosocial Disorders" in March 2024, proposing eight recommendations for policy improvement.

Issue 7 - Supervising the protection of migrant workers' rights

- To promote the findings of the research project "Special Report on Migrant Workers' Child-Rearing in Taiwan," the NHRC produced informational videos and podcast recordings.
- Collaborating with the Organization for Migrant Fishers' Rights (OMFR), NHRC organized the "Action and Dialogue with Stakeholders on Human Rights Issues of Foreign Fishermen" event.
- Regarding the migrant domestic workers, 3 experts consultation meetings were held to discuss social dialogue strategies and the feasibility of designing a targeted questionnaire. The discussions focused on effective social communication methods to establish a social dialogue platform that balances the rights and interests of both migrant caregivers and care recipients.

Issue 8 - Promoting ethnic mainstreaming and monitor the collective rights of indigenous groups

- “Analysis of Taiwan's Aboriginal Health Policies and Related Data Research from 2013 to 2022 with the Perspective of International Conventions” was completed in April 2024.
- The NHRC hosted ethnic dialogue lectures and visited the Jiaping Tribe in Pingdong to learn about the international exchange of tribal culture in October 2024.

Issue 9 - Reforming the mechanism for addressing teacher-student campus violence

- In 2024, the NHRC completed two key studies – “*Research and Analysis of Data on Teacher-Student Violence in Schools*” and “*Proposal for Interviewing Human Rights Victims – Focusing on Campus Violence.*” Based on the findings of these studies, the Commission will facilitate stakeholder discussions, gather diverse perspectives, and propose policy and legal recommendations to the government in alignment with international human rights standards.

Issue 10 - Studying the impact of emerging issues on human rights

- The Commission actively engages in climate change and digital human rights. On July 12, 2024, “Safeguarding Human Rights in the Age of AI: 2024 Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights Trends Forum” was held to explore the human rights risks and opportunities brought by generative AI, as well as insights from international regulatory frameworks for Taiwan.
- From October 1 to 3, 2024, the NHRC co-hosted the Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF) workshop on the impact of climate change on the ocean in collaboration with multiple government agencies.
- On November 20, 2024, the NHRC held the International Forum "Following Human Rights Toward Net Zero: Environmental and Human Rights in Climate Governance". Professor Thomas



Chairperson Chen gives an opening remark at the Climate Governance International Forum (Nov. 20, 2024)

Schomerus, a member of the Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee, was invited to Taiwan, sharing insights on the development of human rights and environmental rights in the net-zero transition.

Strategy 3: Monitor and Promote Human Rights Education

Issue 1 - Enhancing human rights awareness among civil servants, law enforcement and military personnel

- In 2024, the NHRC continued its collaboration with the National Academy for Educational Research to develop human rights training courses for public agencies and educational institutions. These resources include teaching materials, site visits, online courses and podcast programs, with trial teaching sessions conducted by invited instructors.
- A total of 14 core courses, 14 online courses, and 3 podcast series have been completed. These materials are available on the NHRC YouTube channel as a reference for human rights training in institutions and schools.

Issue 2 - Establishing a human rights data center and promoting the application of human rights information

- To enhance the human rights database, the NHRC dedicates to publishing and translating human rights materials. In 2024, 47 human rights documentaries were translated, and the 2023 NHRC Annual Report was published. Additionally, the NHRC has established a human rights library to monitor international trends with currently more than 1,000 collections.
- To continue promoting human rights books and NHRC publications, the NHRC participated in the 2024 Taipei International Book Exhibition. Additionally, in collaboration with the Kaohsiung Public Library and the National Taiwan Library, the NHRC organized the "Road to Equality – 2024 Human Rights Reading Exhibition."



Chairperson Chen and the commissioners attend the 2024 Taipei International Book Exhibition (Feb. 20, 2024)

Issue 3 - Comprehensive human rights awareness on gender equality

- Organized the "Color Our Rights: 2024 Human Rights Poster Design Competition", with this year's theme "Equality and Non-Discrimination". The competition received 1,365 entries from around the world, and the awards ceremony was held on December 8, 2024.



Group photo at the "Color Our Rights" Human Rights Poster Design Competition Awards Ceremony (Dec. 8, 2024)

- In celebration of World Human Rights Day, the NHRC collaborated with the Bureau Français de Taipei and the Soochow University to host a series of special lectures.
- On October 26, 2024, the NHRC participated in the Taiwan LGBT+ Pride Parade alongside the French Human Rights & LGBT+ Ambassador Jean-Marc Berthon, advocating for public awareness on gender diversity.

Strategy 4: Active Participation in International Human Rights Network

Issue 1 - Engaging in the International Review of Taiwan's National Report on the ICERD to strengthen global human rights cooperation

- In April 2024, the NHRC participated in the first review meeting of Taiwan's national report under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), organized by the Ministry of the Interior. Additionally, the NHRC invited international experts for exchanges and visited Pingtung to engage with indigenous experts and local tribes.

Issue 2 - Actively engaging in global human rights affairs

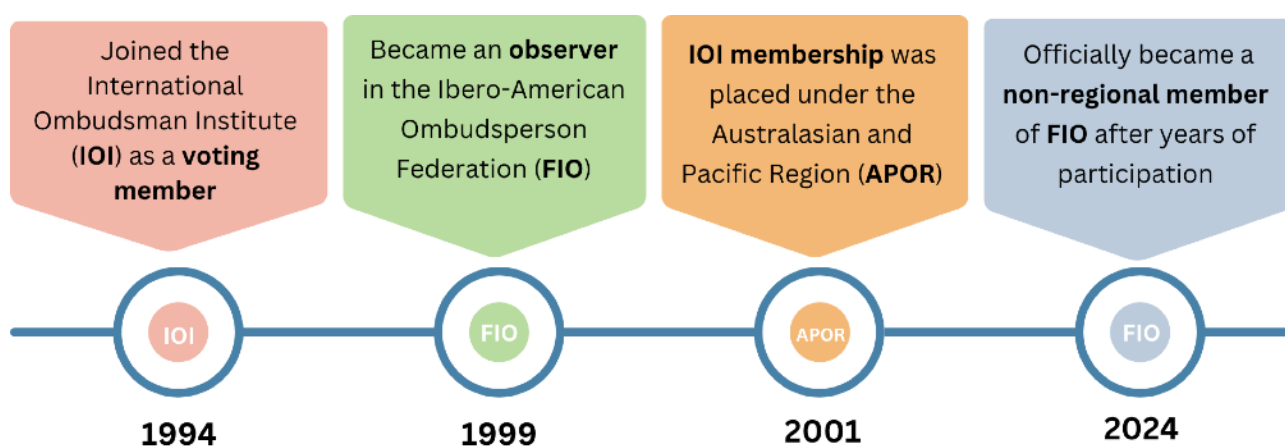
- In April 2024, the NHRC delegation traveled to Australia to visit the Australian Human Rights Commission, the Commonwealth Ombudsman, and the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF), among other institutions. The delegation exchanged in-depth practical experience on human rights with Australian organizations.
- In September 2024, the NHRC delegation, led by Chairperson Chen Chu, visited Bangkok, Thailand, to attend the 29th APF Annual General Meeting. The NHRC remains committed to strengthening cooperation and exchanges with the APF, holding several online staff-level working meetings throughout the year.
- In October 2024, the NHRC delegation visited the Philippines to engage with national human rights institutions and NGOs. The delegation conducted in-depth exchanges with the Philippine Human Rights Commission and visited the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), Ateneo Human Rights Center (AHRC), Child Rights Coalition Asia, Migrant International, and the National Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Philippines (KATRIBU, Kalipunan ng mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas).



Chairperson Chen (3rd from left) and the NHRC delegation with Mr. Khunan Jargalsaikhan, Acting APF Chairperson and Commissioner of the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia (3rd from right) (Sep. 24, 2024)

International Affairs

Globalization has made international exchange and cooperation more vital and frequent than ever. To strengthen Taiwan's global presence and foster connections with ombudsman institutions worldwide, the CY has been a voting member of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI) since 1994. In 2001, the CY's membership was placed under the Australasian and Pacific Region (APOR). Additionally, since 1999, the CY has served as an observer in the Iberoamerican Ombudsperson Federation (FIO), building strong ties with Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking ombudsman institutions. After years of participation, the CY officially became a non-regional member.



CY's International Organizations Engagement Timeline (1994-2024)

CY members actively participate in ombudsman-related events and leverage international exchange opportunities to showcase the effectiveness of the CY's supervisory powers. The following are some highlights of the CY's achievements in 2024.

Attending the 13th IOI World Conference in the Netherlands

Control Yuan President Chen Chu and CY International Affairs Committee members Lin Wen-cheng, Jao Yung-ching and executive secretary Uang Lin-ling participated in the 13th International Ombudsman Institute (IOI) World Conference in The Hague from May 12 to 17, 2024, under the theme "Act Together for Our Tomorrow." This marked the first opportunity for the sixth-term CY President and Members to meet and exchange views with ombudsmen as well as representatives of human rights commissions from around the world.

The IOI World Conference agenda included a world board meeting, regional meetings, a general assembly, and thematic conferences. The conferences sessions featured panels

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discussions on topics such as “climate change and living conditions” “Value Dilemmas” “Inclusiveness and Outreach for Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups” and “Future Generations.” On May 16, CY Member, Dr. Lin Wen-cheng spoke in a breakout session on “Outreach to Indigenous Peoples, Tribes, and Minorities,” where he introduced Taiwan’s efforts and the CY’s initiatives to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and shared his experiences in exercising supervisory powers.



CY President Chen (front row, 5th from left) and IOI members take group photo at the IOI World Conference (May 14, 2024) (Photo credit: IOI Secretariat)

To enhance bilateral exchanges, the CY delegation met with the Austrian Ombudsman Board, which also serves as the IOI Secretariat, to discuss ombudsman systems and human rights developments in Taiwan and Austria. CY President Chen Chu also met with the Dutch Parliament’s Foreign Affairs Committee and the Dutch Government Commissioner for combatting inappropriate behavior and sexual violence, expressing hopes for deeper Taiwan-Netherlands human rights cooperation.



CY delegation with IOI President Nashieli Ramírez Hernández (middle) (May 13, 2024)

Additionally, Chen attended an event co-hosted by Taiwan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and The Hague Humanity Hub, where she watched the documentary "Invisible Nation," highlighting Taiwan's democratic development. The CY delegation also participated in the annual meeting of Council of Taiwanese Chambers of Commerce in Europe and visited Taiwan's Representative Offices in Austria and the Netherlands to discuss bilateral economic, trade, diplomatic, and cultural affairs.



CY delegation calls on Austrian Ombudsman Board / IOI Secretariat and meets with Dr. Michael Maurer (3rd from left) (May 10, 2024)

Attending the 28th FIO Annual Conference

CY member and Convener of the International Affairs Committee, Dr. Lin Wen-cheng, represented the CY at the 28th Annual Conference of the Ibero-American Ombudsperson Federation (FIO) in Asunción, Paraguay, from October 29 to 31, 2024. This year's conference addressed issues including the right to water, climate change and human rights, indigenous peoples, and justice for women. Dr. Lin held in-depth exchanges with other representatives, shared the Taiwan experience, and expressed the CY's commitment to strengthening collaboration with FIO member countries.



IAC convener, Dr. Lin (4th from right) at the FIO opening ceremony with other representatives (Oct. 30, 2024)

Through multi-party collaboration, the CY and FIO signed a cooperation agreement in Asunción, officially granting the CY non-regional membership in the organization. This milestone reflects international recognition of the CY's achievements in human rights protection and advocacy, as well as its proactive role in global engagement.

To maximize the effectiveness of the visit and exercise supervisory powers, the CY delegation conducted an oversight visit to the ROC Embassy in Paraguay to acquire a more comprehensive insight into our nation's foreign policy. The delegation also visited the new office of "Program for Promoting Paraguay Health Information System", sponsored by International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF), to assess Taiwan's contributions to foreign aid and health care development. In addition, the delegation met with Taiwanese compatriots in Los Angeles and Paraguay, learning about their experiences, work and lives abroad.



After announcing the CY as a formal FIO non-regional member, President Ávila (1st from right) presented Dr. Lin with ROC national flag and nameplate (Oct. 29, 2024)

Receiving International Guests

The CY has consistently made significant efforts to strengthen its international engagement and increase global awareness of Taiwan's supervisory system. Over the years, it has actively invited and welcomed foreign dignitaries from various countries to enhance relationships, facilitate communication, and exchange insights on the implementation of supervisory authority.

In 2024, CY hosted 11 delegations and welcomed approximately 327 foreign dignitaries, including Ms. Sandra Oudkirk, former AIT Director; Mr. Shuichi Abe, Governor of Nagano,

Japan; Representative Maya Yaron, Israel Economic and Cultural Office in Taipei; Mr. Rafael Ávila, FIO President and Paraguay Ombudsman; Japan Ōita Prefecture Educational Mission, Mr. Yasuhiro Matsuda, Professor of the University of Tokyo, Japan.



Former AIT Director Sandra Oudkirk visits CY
(June 20, 2024)

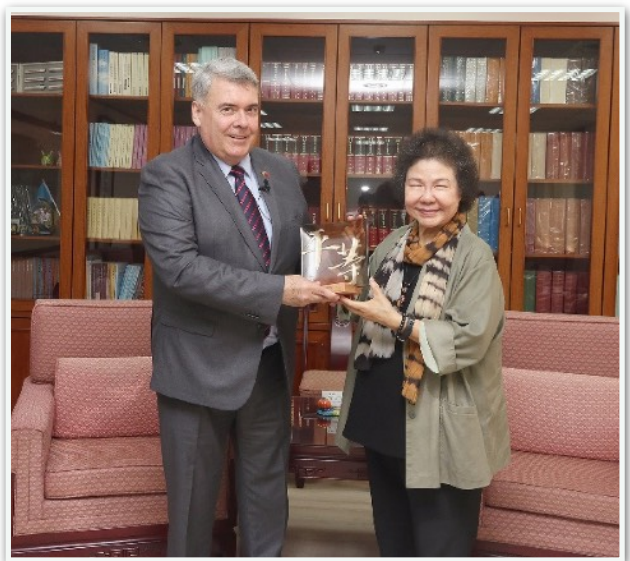


Governor of Nagano, Japan, Mr. Shuichi Abe
visits CY (December 16, 2024)

FIO President and Paraguay Ombudsman visit Taiwan

President of the Federación Iberoamericana del Ombudsperson (FIO) and Paraguay Ombudsman, Rafael Ávila, visited Taiwan from September 1 to 5, 2024, at the invitation of the CY. On September 2, President Ávila called on President Chen Chu and delivered a keynote address titled “Current Roles and Challenges of Human Rights Defenders”.

President Chen expressed gratitude to Paraguay for being a steadfast diplomatic partner of Taiwan, highlighting the nearly 70-year alliance between the two nations. She noted that both Taiwan and Paraguay democratized in the 1990s, sharing core values of freedom, democracy, and human rights. She emphasized that the CY and Paraguay’s Ombudsman’s Office have long worked to promote good governance, protect human rights, and defend hard-won democracy. In response to the global challenges in the technological era, Chen pledged to strengthen cooperation with Paraguay and other FIO member countries to jointly advance innovation and good governance.



President Chen presents a gift to Ávila
(Sep. 2, 2024)

During his visit, Ávila also met with the ICDF and visited the Kn-bung indigenous community in Yilan, gaining a better understanding of efforts to preserve indigenous culture. Additionally, he toured the Jing-Mei White Terror Memorial Park, where Ávila learned about Taiwan's democratic development, human rights advocacy, and its current political, economic, and cultural landscape.



CY President Chen (middle), FIO President Ávila and his wife (5th and 4th from left), Paraguay Ambassador to Taiwan, H.E. Carlos Fleitas (3rd from left) and other participants pose for a photo (Sep. 2, 2024)

Publications and Newsletters

The English version of the Control Yuan Newsletter is released biannually in January and July, with a total of nine issues published since January 2021. Furthermore, the “Annual Report of the Control Yuan” is published every June in both English and Spanish, presenting the CY’s performance and selected investigation cases from the past year. These publications cover topics such as the exercise of supervisory powers, human rights engagement, and international affairs.

The CY also consistently shares its latest news, activities, and significant investigation cases with the IOI Newsletter and APOR E-news, which are published weekly and biannually, respectively. In 2024, CY submitted 22 articles on IOI Newsletter and APOR E-news, covering various topics such as CY President Chen Chu Leads Members in Circuit Supervision; CY Committee on Domestic and Ethnic Affairs Conducts Circuit Supervision of Ministry of the Interior.

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The CY's International Affairs Committee has compiled and published 34 foreign ombudsman handbooks to enhance public understanding of the international ombudsman system. In March 2024, CY published the Chinese version of “Ombuds Institution, Good Governance and the International Human Rights System”, written by Dr. Linda C. Reif of the University of Alberta. This extensive 1,300-page book, divided into two volumes, explores national human rights institutions, the human rights initiatives of traditional ombudsmen, and the evolving interplay between human rights and ombudsman institutions.



The Chinese version of “*Ombuds Institution, Good Governance and the International Human Rights System*”



CY activities are featured in the Waka Tangata - APOR E-news



Pictured: President Chen (4th left) and CY Members conduct circuit supervision at the Ministry of Labor.

Part 4

Case Summaries

Bringing Our Powers to Bear



Upholding Discipline among Government Officials

Case 1: CY corrects Taipei City Government over maladministration in “Living Mall” floor area bonus case

The Taipei City Government (TCG) approved and announced a building bulk ratio bonus for the original site of Living Mall Shopping Center, covering an area of 16,485m² on November 1, 2021. However, the CY found serious maladministration in the granting of this bonus. Without proper legal basis, the TCG independently introduced 3 self-defined bonus categories, including “contribution to a resilient city.” This resulted in the application of a “business category three” standard (with a maximum allowable ratio of 560%) and an additional 20% building bulk ratio bonus. In other words, the gross floor area bonus could reach up to 18,000m². If waived bulk ratio is included, the total floor area could be as high as approximately 34,000m².

The CY determined that this decision contravened higher-level legal provisions, including Article 25 of the “Regulations on the Management and Autonomy of the Land Use of Taipei City” and Point 8 of the “Principles of Reviewing the Sub-deliberation of Urban Planning”, issued by the Ministry of the Interior. The TCG’s action lacked legal clarity and reasonable justification.

A correction case was proposed by the CY on January 16, 2024, specifying that the granting of building ratio bonus should be grounded in law, especially when significant public interests and basic rights are involved. A letter calling for improvements was issued to TCG, and the case has been included in the CY’s case tracking system.

During the CY’s inquiry, TCG officials admitted that the contested 20% bonus was mistakenly interpreted as being under the *Urban Renewal Act*, despite the project not qualifying as an urban renewal case. They acknowledged that the appropriate legal framework—the bonus provisions in Chapter 11 of the aforementioned land use ordinance—was ignored. Moreover, the officials also noted the compensation provided to the local was disproportionate. There must be some room for revision.

Following the CY’s correction, the Ministry of the Interior issued an official notice to all local governments on May 14, 2024. The notice clarified that the granting of floor area bonuses or adjustments to floor area ratios, given their implications for public interest and basic rights, must be supported by law or clear statutory authorization.

In addition, the Taipei District Prosecutors Office pursued criminal charges in connection with the administrative misconduct. On December 26, 2024, former Taipei Mayor K and others were indicted on suspicion of bribery and mercenary in breach of official duties. Furthermore, due to the suspected illegal gain of approximately NTD 12.1 billion, the Taipei District Court has approved the seizure of the original site of Living Mall on December 25, 2024.

Case 2: Censure of an official from Energy Administration reinforces agency impartiality, neutrality, and objectivity

The CY investigated Former Section Chief L of the Energy Administration under the Ministry of Economic Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the Energy Administration), who was indicted for alleged profiteering. Following the investigation, the CY issued a censure against L, prompting the Energy Administration to reassign L and restrict involvement in solar energy-related matters to uphold the agency's integrity.

The investigation found that L was indicted on April 26, 2024, for profiteering in connection with the XX Group's solar energy case. Although not yet convicted, the Administrative Responsibility Guidelines for Personnel Suspected of Corruption Cases require agencies to complete an administrative investigation within 15 days of an indictment and, if necessary, adjust the individual's position accordingly.

However, the Energy Administration failed to conduct an investigation, instead hastily convening a performance evaluation committee that reviewed the indictment, prematurely determined there was no evidence of misconduct, and took no action regarding L's position.

On August 25, 2024, media reports with headlines such as "Officials Involved in Corruption Case May Be Manipulating Solar Energy Projects" pressured the Energy Administration into belatedly reassigning L to Senior Specialist on September 4. During the interim period, L presided over 13 solar energy-related meetings, further damaging the agency's credibility and exposing flaws in its handling of the case.

Despite the reassignment, L was inexplicably placed in the Director-General's office, where access to solar energy-related matters remained possible. Furthermore, L's job description explicitly states that "recommendations or decisions made in this role, based on its

responsibilities, have an impact or binding force on the agency’s business development and reforms,” making the reassignment inappropriate.

As a result, the CY issued a formal correction to the Energy Administration and, on September 20, 2024, censured L while urging the Minister of Economic Affairs to impose further disciplinary measures. On September 26, the Energy Administration transferred L to the Secretariat and reassigned duties to supervising office affairs, environment, property, supplies, and vehicles, ensuring no further involvement with solar energy projects and reinforcing the impartiality, neutrality, and objectivity of the agency.

Safeguarding and Caring for the Vulnerable and Disadvantaged

Case 3: CY investigation prompts MOL to implement new measures to strengthen support for workers disabled by occupational injuries

Workers disabled by occupational accidents often suffer physical and psychological trauma that disrupts their careers. Therefore, they need to adapt to reduced working capacity stemming from physical decline. To help them achieve optimal functional recovery, “physical and mental rehabilitation training” is essential.

A CY investigation revealed that in 2022, there were 36,445 reported occupational accident cases involving 32,720 individuals. Among them, 1,839 workers met the eligibility criteria for disability benefits under the Labor Occupational Accident Insurance. These cases were categorized by severity as follows: 133 cases of severe disabilities (Level 1-5), 607 moderate (Level 6-10), and 1,099 mild (Level 11-15). In previous years, while tens of thousands of such cases were evaluated each year by local governments, some counties and cities relied solely on questionnaires or volunteers, raising concerns about “missed cases” with a high possibility of occupational rehabilitation needs.

From 2017 to 2022, occupational rehabilitation units in hospitals, subsidized by the Ministry of Labor (MoL) provided “work capacity assessment and strengthening” services to only

around 350 to 432 occupational injured workers annually. Although approximately 80% of workers receiving this service were able to return to work, this group only represented 20% of the total number of workers with disabilities from occupational accidents each year, highlighting a significant gap in service coverage.

After tracing by the CY, as of June 2023, the MoL instructed occupational accident service personnel under the Family Assistance Program (FAP) in all countries and cities to conduct referral evaluations for occupational rehabilitation services targeting for 3 high-risk categories identified in labor insurance records: “01-Falls and tumbles”, “07-Caught or entangled in machinery” and “08-Arm, neck and shoulder musculoskeletal disorders.”

Furthermore, starting from March 2024, all occupational accident cases receiving Permanent Disability Benefits of Labor Occupational Accident Insurance, numbering in the tens of thousands annually, must undergo intake evaluations by FAP in order to reinforce assistance for workers disabled due to occupational injuries.

Case 4: Reinstatement of pension benefits for temporary workers on demolition team

The petitioners had been employed as temporary workers in the Construction Demolition Team of the former Department of Public Works, Taichung County Government since May 1, 1997. Following the merger of the Taichung county and city on December 25, 2010, they were transferred to the Urban Development Bureau of Taichung City Government. However, when they applied to have their old-system seniority recognized, the city government deemed them ineligible, arguing that the *Labor Standards Act (LSA)* did not apply and refusing to grant them old-system labor pension benefits.

According to Article 7 of the UN *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)*, everyone has the right to fair working conditions and equal pay for equal work, without discrimination. Furthermore, Article 20 of the LSA stipulates that in cases of business reorganization or transfer, the work seniority of retained employees must be recognized by the new employer. However, the Taichung City Government failed to act in accordance with these legal provisions, leading to an improper denial of the petitioners’ rights.

Following an investigation and continuous tracing by the CY, the Taichung City Government was urged to retroactively grant old-system labor pension benefits under the LSA to four individuals. The retroactive pension payments were calculated based on the petitioners' old-system seniority and the base unit—determined by the average wage at the time of their approved retirement. The payments were as follows:

A (July 1998 – December 2005): 16 base units, totaling NT\$477,728.

B (July 2001 – June 2005): 8 base units, totaling NT\$240,560.

C (July 1998 – December 2005): 16 base units, totaling NT\$525,120.

D (July 1998 – December 2005): 16 base units, totaling NT\$455,936.

In total, nearly NT\$1.7 million was disbursed, ensuring proper compensation for the petitioners. The public discontent is alleviated, which is a significant step toward safeguarding the rights and interests of vulnerable and disadvantaged workers.

Enhance the Value of Human Rights

Case 5: Indigenous hunting case resulted in an acquittal, realizing judicial justice and human rights values

Wang Guang-lu (indigenous name: Tama Talum), an indigenous man of the Bumun people, picked up a homemade hunting rifle from a riverbed near an indigenous tribal land in Taitung County in July 2013. Out of concern and care for his parents, he used the rifle on August 24 of the same year and hunt one Formosan serow (long-maned wild goat) and one Formosan munjac, both of which are protected wildlife species. His behavior was later prosecuted by the prosecutor, and he was sentenced to a fixed prison term and a fine by the Hualien Branch of the Taiwan High Court for illegal possession of a firearm and the unlawful killing of conservative wild animals.

Although Wang was granted a presidential pardon on May 20, 2021, the criminal conviction remained in effect, and judicial justice was not fully achieved. Therefore, after a rigorous investigation, the CY proposed an investigation report in June 2022. The report emphasized

that the original court ruling may have failed to correctly interpret the meaning of the Constitutional protections of indigenous people's traditional hunting culture. It also pointed out the inadequacies in the current legal framework concerning the rights associated with indigenous hunting culture and the lawful use of firearms, which require urgent attention and resolution.

Encouragingly, after reviewing the CY investigation report, the Supreme Prosecutors Office filed an extraordinary appeal in August 2022. Following oral argument, the Supreme Court acquitted Wang Guang-Lu on March 14, 2024. The Wang case finally concluded with an acquittal after a decade-long legal battle.

Beyond restoring judicial justice to the defendant, the CY also hopes that government agencies take this opportunity to pay attention on indigenous hunting culture, aiming that the public will come to better understand the spirit of indigenous traditions and work together to protect the human rights of indigenous peoples, thereby moving closer to the ideal of ethnic inclusion.

Case 6: Urge the Ministry of Economic Affairs to improve piped water systems in indigenous areas to protect water rights

Access to piped water in indigenous areas remains significantly lower than the national average due to geographical constraints. Many communities rely on simple water supply systems that draw from mountain streams, leading to challenges such as insufficient water volume, vulnerability to pollution, susceptibility to natural disasters, and difficulties in management and maintenance. These issues severely impact the water rights and well-being of indigenous communities.

The right to a healthy environment becomes a new globally-advocated human right. In General Comment No. 15, adopted by the UN Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, access to water has been affirmed as a fundamental human right essential for a life of dignity. To prevent the infringement or pollution of indigenous water resources on ancestral lands, the government must allocate resources to support the design, supply,

and management of water infrastructure. Ensuring a stable and safe water supply is an undeniable government responsibility.

Following an investigation by the CY, which urged the Ministry of Economic Affairs to reassess public demand for piped water, the Executive Yuan approved the “Fifth Phase of the Water Supply Improvement Project for Areas Without Piped Water (2025–2029)”. Under this plan, for communities within reservoir catchment areas, the per-household pipeline extension cost has been increased from NT\$600,000–800,000 to NT\$1 million. For general remote areas, the cost per household has been raised from NT\$600,000 to NT\$800,000 to expand piped water coverage and improve accessibility for more residents.

Additionally, with more frequent natural disasters caused by extreme climate change, further measures will be implemented for communities with no piped water and still reliant on simple water supply systems. These include professional management support, enhanced water purification facilities, strengthened contingency measures in disaster-prone areas, and increased funding for simple water projects and operational subsidies. These efforts aim to ensure stable and safe water access for more indigenous communities and remote-area residents.



Appendix





Annual Report of the Control Yuan

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