

2025

Annual Report of the Control Yuan

Taiwan, R.O.C.



Preface

The Control Yuan (CY) is the highest supervisory body in the R.O.C. (Taiwan). In accordance with the Constitution and its Amendments, the CY exercises the powers of impeachment, censure, corrective measures, investigation, and audit. It also receives complaints from the public and conducts circuit supervision of central and local government agencies, striving to promote good governance and to protect and advance human rights. In 2025, highlights of the CY's exercise of these powers included receiving 15,546 complaints from the public; issuing 254 investigation reports; proposing 89 corrective measure cases, with 237 letters sent to government agencies calling for improvements; passing 27 impeachment cases against 40 government officials; conducting circuit supervision through 27 visits to central government agencies and 19 visits to local government agencies; and accepting 11,433 property declarations by public servants and 130 political donation accounting reports.

To enhance operational efficiency and administrative quality, the CY is accelerating innovation and digital transformation, refining oversight laws and regulations, strengthening information security, and delivering more reliable public services. It continues to optimize information systems related to anti-corruption functions such as property-declaration and political donations, ensuring the accuracy, completeness, and relevance of data to improve implementation effectiveness and audit quality. At the same time, the CY is promoting the Sunshine Acts through diverse media channels, broadening its outreach to better achieve the goals of accessibility and transparency. In addition, to preserve and share its institutional memory and historical records, the CY is undertaking the restoration of archival materials and the transfer of national archives.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of the CY is a key driver of human rights development in Taiwan. In 2025, guided by the four major strategies of its 2023-2026 Medium-Term Strategic Plan, the NHRC continued to organize human rights forums and deepen social dialogue. Among its initiatives, the Commission hosted the “2025 Human Rights in Asia: A Multigenerational Dialogue” and the “2025 Southeast Asia-South Asia-Taiwan (SEASAT) Youth Camp,” bringing together representatives from various countries to explore human rights practices and challenges amid a volatile



international landscape. The NHRC also advanced implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other human rights conventions, and in December 2025 held a press conference to release a special report on “reviewing mechanisms for handling teacher-student violence on campus,” reinforcing its oversight function. In addition, the Commission was invited to attend the Annual General Meeting of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF) in November 2025, further strengthening its engagement in international human rights work.

In 2025, the CY further deepened and expanded its international oversight engagement. In September, it hosted the 37th APOR Annual Conference and International Human Rights Symposium in Taipei for the third time, fulfilling its obligations as a member of the IOI and APOR. The event drew enthusiastic attendance from domestic and international guests, yielding fruitful outcomes in cross-border exchange. In October, the CY attended the 29th FIO General Assembly held in Peru, participating for the first time as a “non-regional member.” The following month, the CY co-hosted an international webinar on “AI and Human Rights” with the Office of the Ombudsman of Paraguay. Throughout the year, the CY also continued contributing articles in English and Spanish to the IOI Newsletter, sharing Taiwan’s efforts and achievements in oversight and human rights work with the international community.

The CY proactively exercises its powers, fulfilling its functions in rectifying civil service conduct, improving government administration, addressing public grievances, and safeguarding human rights. Looking ahead, all CY members and staff will continue to work together, listening to constructive suggestions from all sectors and aligning with international standards, as we carry out our duties as the highest supervisory and national human rights institution of the R.O.C. (Taiwan), contributing to the building of a fair and just society.

Hung-Chun Lee

Acting President, Control Yuan

June 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	Preface
2	Part 1 2025 Highlights: An Overview of Work Performance
6	Part 2 R.O.C. Supervision System in Brief
12	Part 3 Our Performances
	Handling Public Complaints and Assuring Good Governance
12	Receiving People's Complaints
16	Investigation
18	Impeachment and Censure
22	Corrective Measures
23	Circuit Supervision (Inspection)
26	Sunshine Acts
31	Audit
34	Human Rights Works
46	International Affairs
56	Part 4 Case Summaries: Bringing Our Powers To Bear
56	Rectifying Civil Service Conduct 1
	Case 1: Tainan "Small-Plot" Solar Energy Case: Issuing Corrective Measures to the Energy Administration of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Tainan City Government; Impeaching Derelict Officials; and Directing the Executive Yuan to Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Inspection Mechanisms Governing Solar Energy Applications



57

Rectifying Civil Service Conduct 2

Case 2: Case of Civil Servants Traveling Illegally or in Violation of Regulations to Mainland China: Prompting the Executive Yuan to Strictly Sanction Senior Officials Who Traveled Unlawfully and to Strengthen Civil Servant Travel-to-the-Mainland Management Mechanisms and Regulations

59

Protecting the Rights and Interests of Vulnerable Groups 1

Case 3: The 3+4 Industry-Academia Cooperative Overseas Chinese Vocational Program, also known as “3+4 Vocational Education Program (3+4 VEP)”: Control Yuan Investigation of Prompts the Overseas Community Affairs Council to Raise the Taiwan Employment Retention Rate to 86.72% and to Adopt Measures Suppressing Irregularities and Protecting Student Rights

60

Protecting the Rights and Interests of Vulnerable Groups 2

Case 4: The Case of Distant-Water Fishers Dying from Untreated Illness or Injury and Stranded Abroad Due to Wage Arrears: Control Yuan Investigation Prompts the Government to Establish Maritime Medical Liaison Mechanisms and a Wage Advance and Compensation Reserve System to Protect the Health and Property Rights of Fishers

62

Advancing Human Rights Values 1

Case 5: The Case of University Experimental Forests and Mountain Farms Failing to Implement Co-management with Indigenous Peoples: Control Yuan Issues Corrective Measures to the Council of Indigenous Peoples, the Ministry of Education, and Three National Universities; and Urges the Executive Yuan to Protect Indigenous Land Rights, Preserve Indigenous Historical Culture, and Advance Transitional Justice

64

Advancing Human Rights Values 2

Case 6: The Zhongli Incident: Exposing Systematic Electoral Fraud During the Authoritarian Era; Assisting Victims' Families in Seeking State Redress and Compensation; and Advancing the Goals of Constitutional Democracy and Transitional Justice Redress and Compensation; and Advancing the Goals of Constitutional Democracy and Transitional Justice

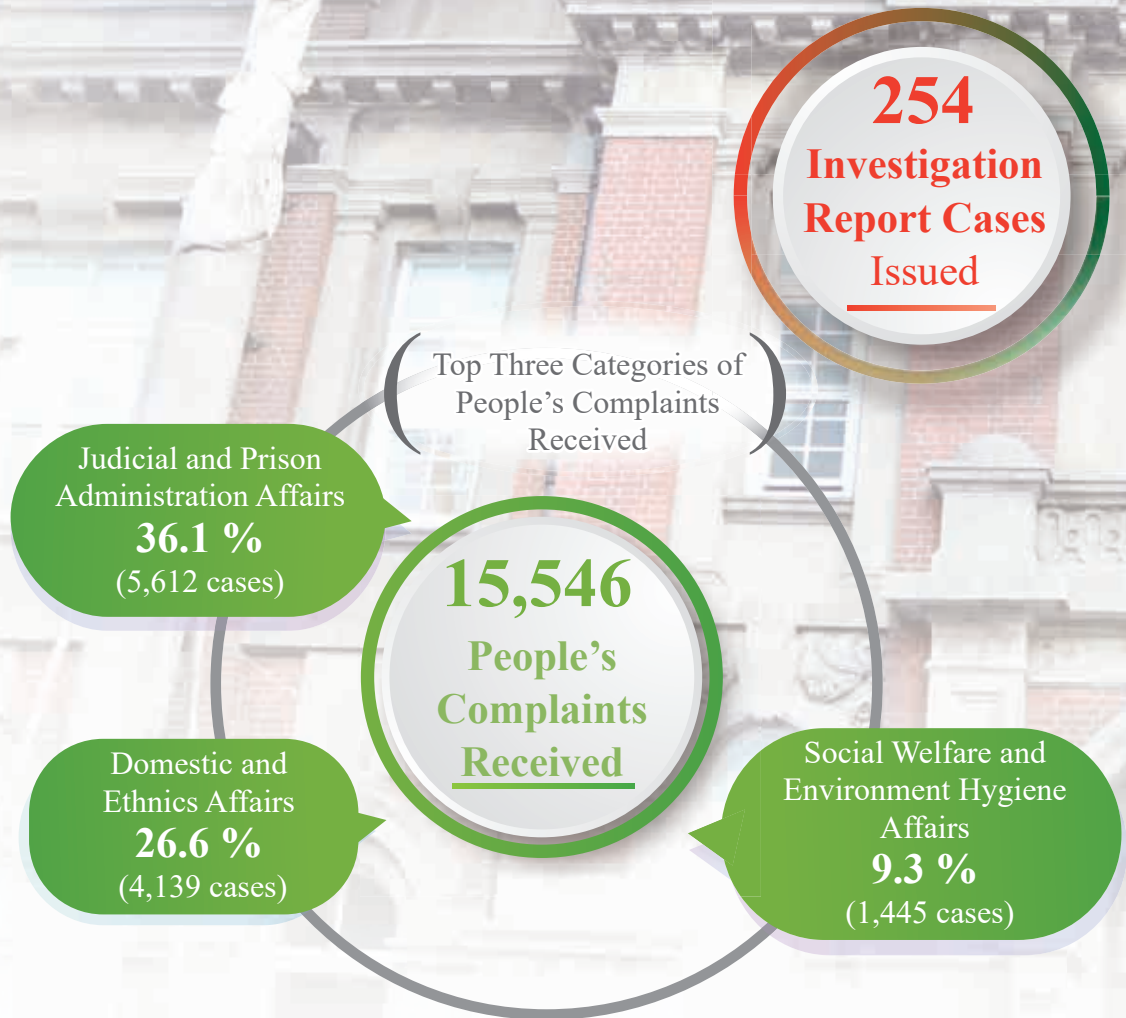
68 **Appendix**

Part 1

2025 Highlights: An Overview of Work Performance



2025 Highlights: An Overview of Work Performance



89

**Corrective
Measure Cases
Proposed**

27

**Impeachment
Cases
Passed**

1

**Censure
Case
Passed**

237

**Letters Requesting
Improvements Sent to
Relevant
Government
Agencies**

40

**Government
Officials
Impeached**

1

**Government
Official
Censured**

**Circuit
Supervision
(Inspection)**

**Central Authorities:
27 times**

**Local Authorities:
19 times**

**Property
Declarations
Received:**

11,433 cases

**Recusal Cases for
Conflict of Interest
Handled:**

1,938 cases

**Sunshine
Acts**

**Political Donations
Accounting Report:
130 cases**

Part 2

R.O.C. Supervision System in Brief





Part 2

R.O.C. Supervision System in Brief

Historical Background

The supervision system of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) has a history spanning more than 2,000 years and was established to prevent corruption and the abuse of power by public officials.

Key Milestones and Developments



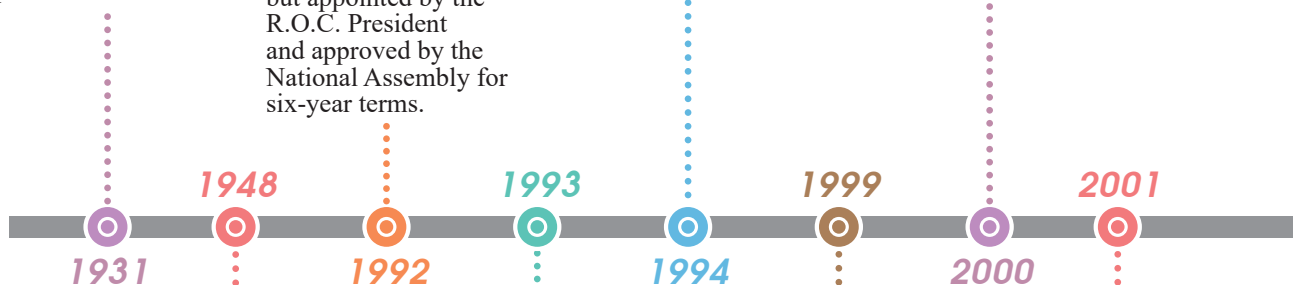
The CY was officially established on February 2, 1931, with Yu You-Ren sworn in as president.

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



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

Following the fourth 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).



With the R.O.C. Constitution enacted in 1947, the CY was formally established on June 5, 1948, held its first meeting, and elected its inaugural members.



The second-term president Chen Lu-An and members sworn in on February 1, 1993.



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



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

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2025

The Control Yuan (CY) was founded in accordance with Dr. 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 R.O.C., enacted in 1947, divides the central government into five branches: the Executive Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan, and Control Yuan.



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



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



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.



The CY hosted the 37th APOR Conference in Taipei on September 3-5, 2025.



The CY Hosted the 26th APOR Conference in Taipei on March 23-26, 2011.



The CY Hosted the 31st APOR Conference in Taipei on September 25-27, 2019.



The CY has officially become a non-regional member of the Federación Iberoamericana del Ombudsperson (FIO) in October, 2024

Timeline: 2008, 2011, 2014, 2019, 2020, 2024, 2025



Part 2

R.O.C. Supervision System in Brief

Our Organization

Pursuant to the second Amendment of the Constitution in 1992, the Control Yuan (CY) is composed of 29 Members, including a President and a Vice President, each serving a six-year term. 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*”, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established on August 1, 2020. The NHRC comprises 10 CY Members, with the CY President concurrently serving as the Chairperson of the Commission.

In addition to its 29 Members, the CY employs nearly 500 staffs. Its organizational structure includes five departments, four offices, the NHRC, seven standing committees, four ad hoc committees, and three task force groups.

The Secretary General, a specially appointed official, oversees the CY’s daily operations and supervises its staff under the direction of the CY President. The current Secretary General is Mr. Huang Shih-Cho.

To investigate violations of law or dereliction of duty, the CY has established seven standing committees responsible for overseeing the activities of the Executive Yuan, its ministries, and affiliated agencies. Each CY member may serve on up to three committees. The seven standing 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 organizational chart, please refer to the Appendix)



Control Yuan Plenary Meetings

Our Functions and Powers

In accordance with the Constitution, its Amendments, and the Control Act, the Control Yuan (CY) is vested with powers of impeachment, censure, and audit. It may also propose corrective measures to government agencies to enhance administrative effectiveness and accountability.

To fulfill these responsibilities, CY Members may receive complaints from the public, conduct investigations, and carry out circuit supervisions at 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.

According to related provisions in the Constitution, Amendments of the Constitution and the Control Act, the CY is granted the functions and powers of impeachment, censure, and audit. It may also propose corrective measures to government agencies for administrative improvement.

Part 2

R.O.C. Supervision System in Brief

An Overview of CY Functions and Powers



Part 3

Our Performance



Handling Public Complaints and Assuring Good Governance

Receiving People's Complaints

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 2025, the CY received a total of 15,546 complaints from the public. Among these, Judicial and Prison Administration Affairs accounted for the largest share, with 5,612 cases (36.1 %), followed by Domestic and Ethnic Affairs with 4,139 cases (26.6 %), and Social Welfare and Environmental Hygiene Affairs with 1,445 cases (9.3 %). (Please refer to the tables on page 14)

The Service is Open and Accessible to All

Anyone can file complaints with the CY free of charge, including R.O.C. nationals and foreign persons. A CY Member is assigned on a rotational basis to the Complaint Receipt Center every day, who is responsible for receiving and addressing complaints from the public.

Technology Improves the Accessibility

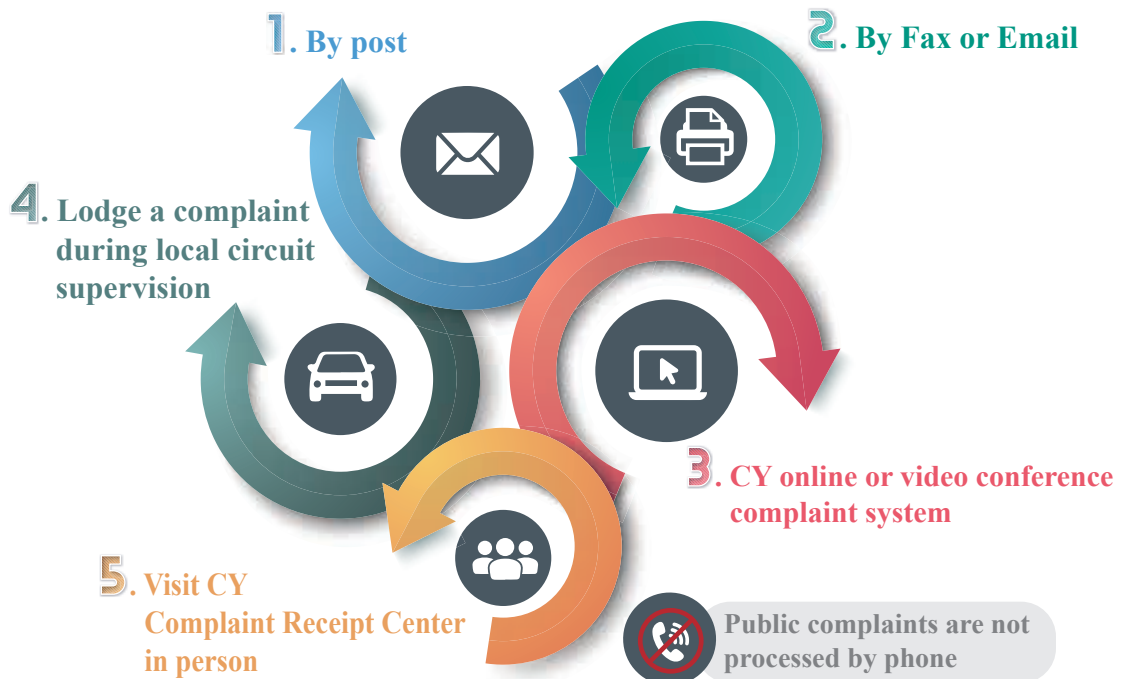
To enhance accessibility and convenience, the CY also accepts complaints via video conferencing, allowing individuals from remote areas, as well as the elderly, disabled, and mobility-impaired to file complaints without being hindered by distance or communication barriers. Additionally, in an effort 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 is provided

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, which demonstrating the CY's commitment to accessibility and fairness.

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.

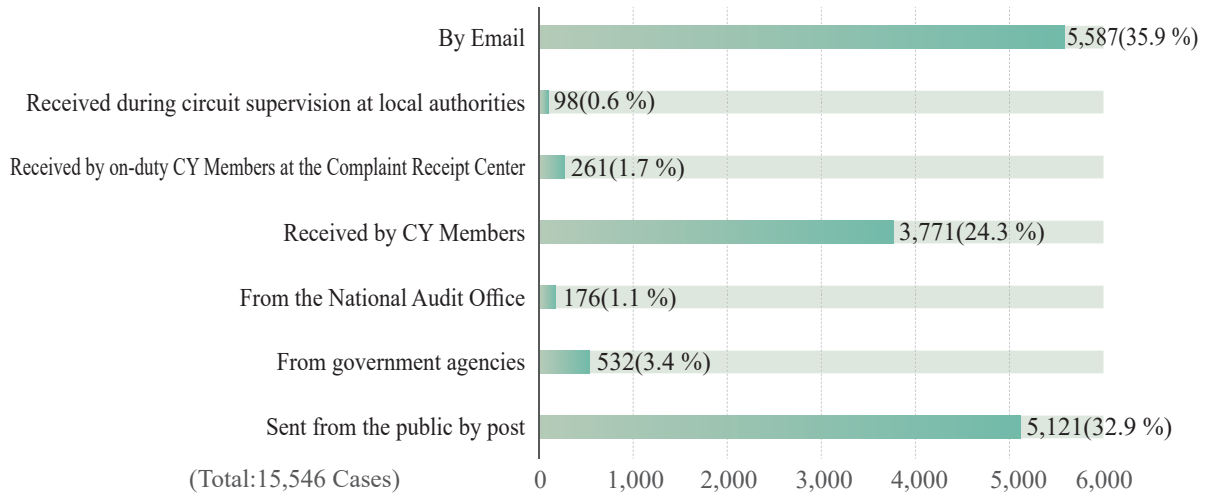
How to Lodge a Complaint?



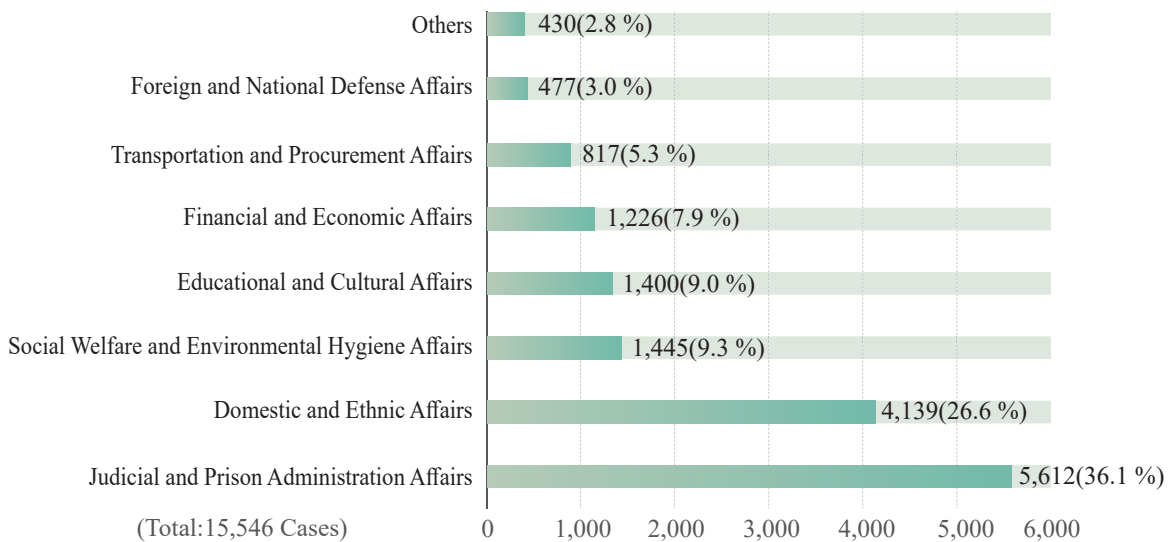
Part 3

Our Performance

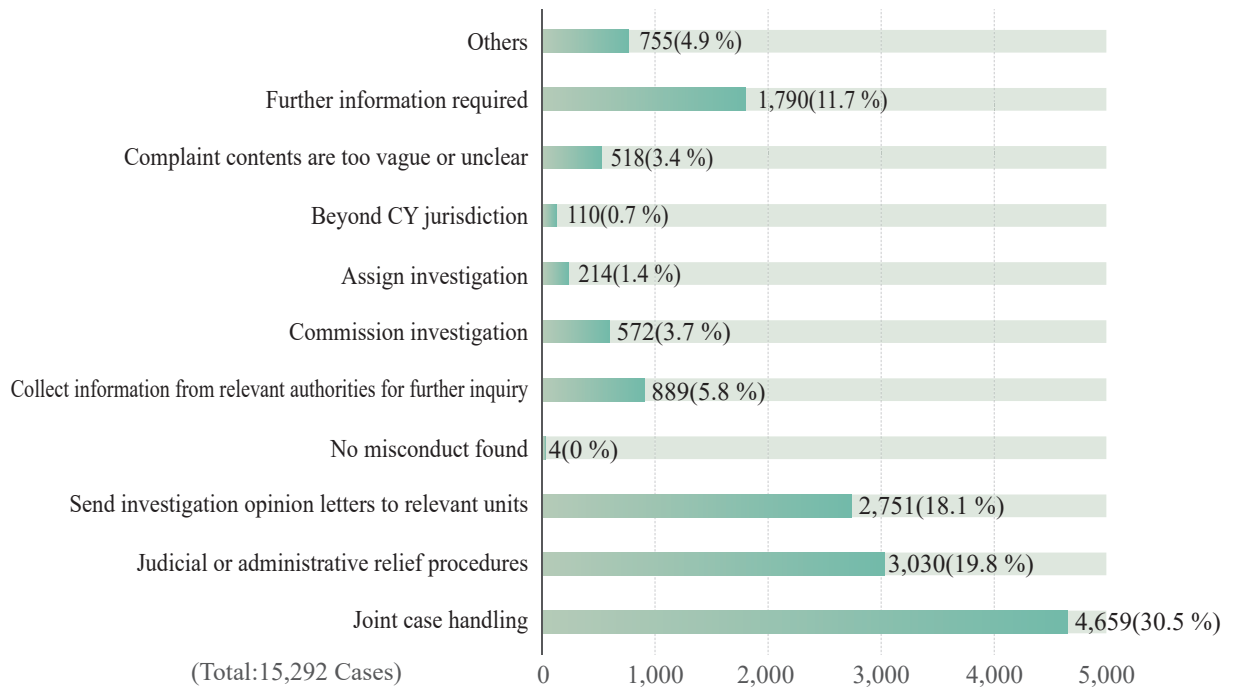
Sources of Complaints Received in 2025



Categories of Complaints Received in 2025



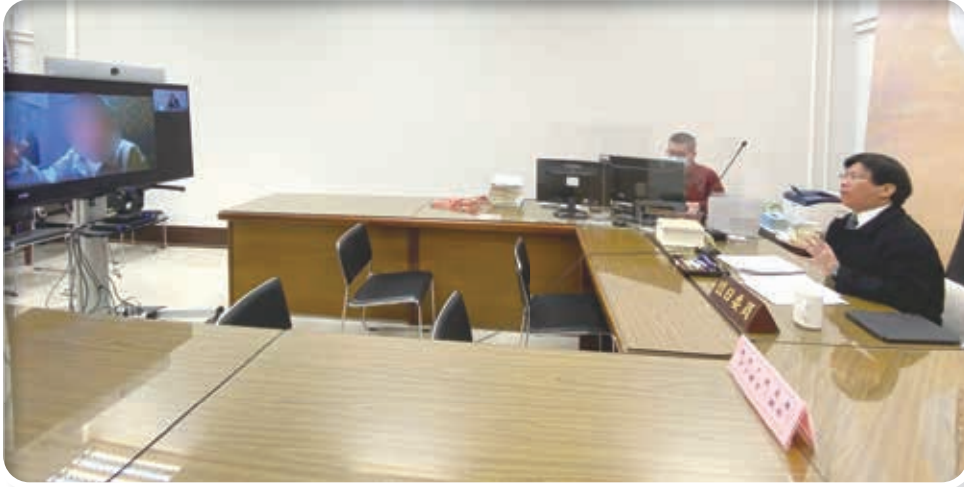
Cases Handling of Complaints in 2025



The on-duty CY Member at the Complaint Receipt Center handles public complaints

Part 3

Our Performance



The on-duty CY Member receives complaints via video conferencing

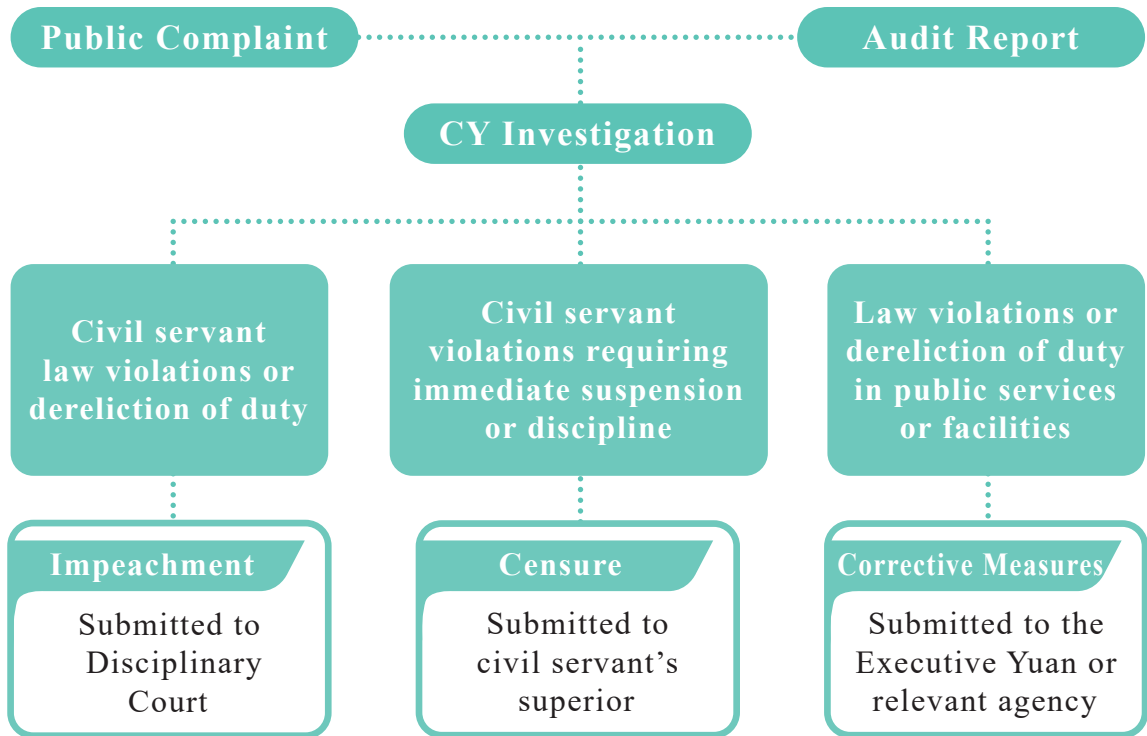
Investigation

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 investigation processes, additionally, cases can only be filed once factual evidence has been established through investigations.

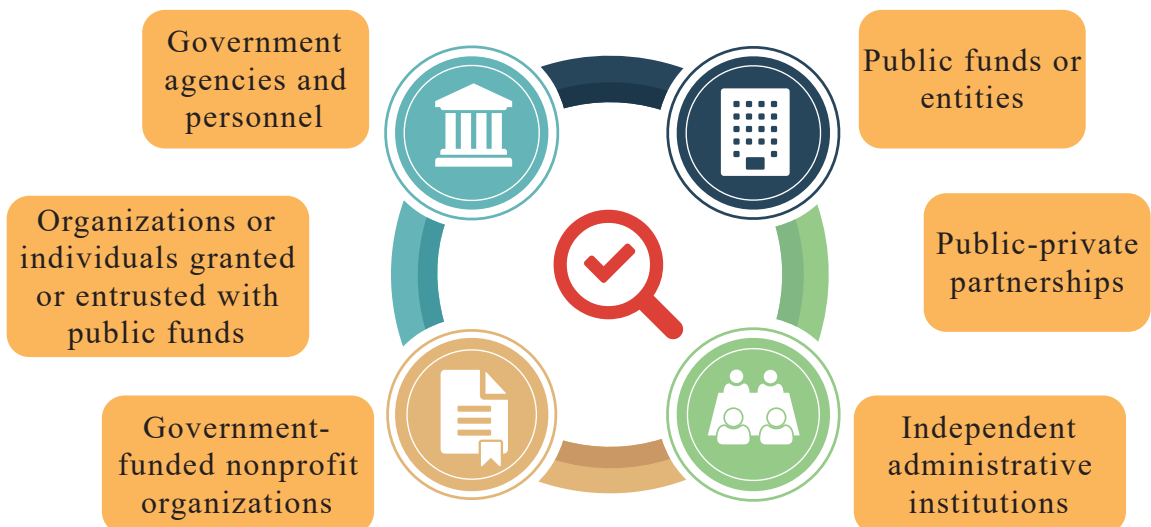
CY Members may conduct investigations through the following three methods: self-initiated, commissioned, and assigned investigations. To further illustrate, investigations may be conducted by members initially and independently, commissioned by committees, or in response to public complaints.

In 2025, a total of 254 investigation reports were issued. CY Members investigated 186 cases, including 94 self-initiated investigations and 88 commissioned by committees. These investigations led to 27 impeachment motions, 1 censure motion, 89 corrective measures, and 237 official letters sent to government agencies urging for improvements.

Exercise of Control Yuan Powers



Who can we investigate?



Impeachment and Censure

Impeachment Procedures

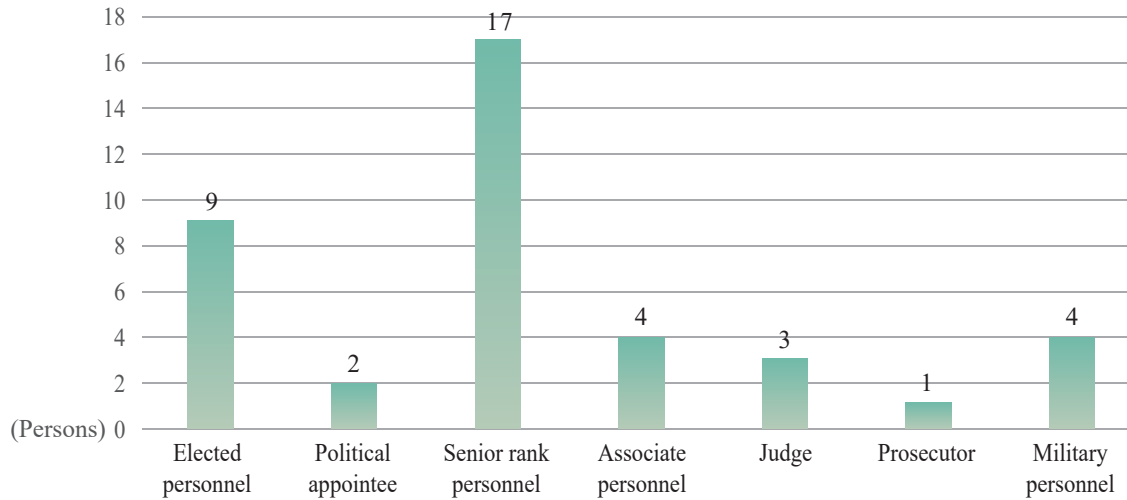
According to Article 6 of the Control Act, public servants at both central and local government levels may be impeached if they violate the law or neglect their duties. To initiate an impeachment, at least two CY Members must submit a proposal, which must then be reviewed by at least nine other CY Members, excluding the proposers. A vote by open ballot is conducted, and the impeachment is 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

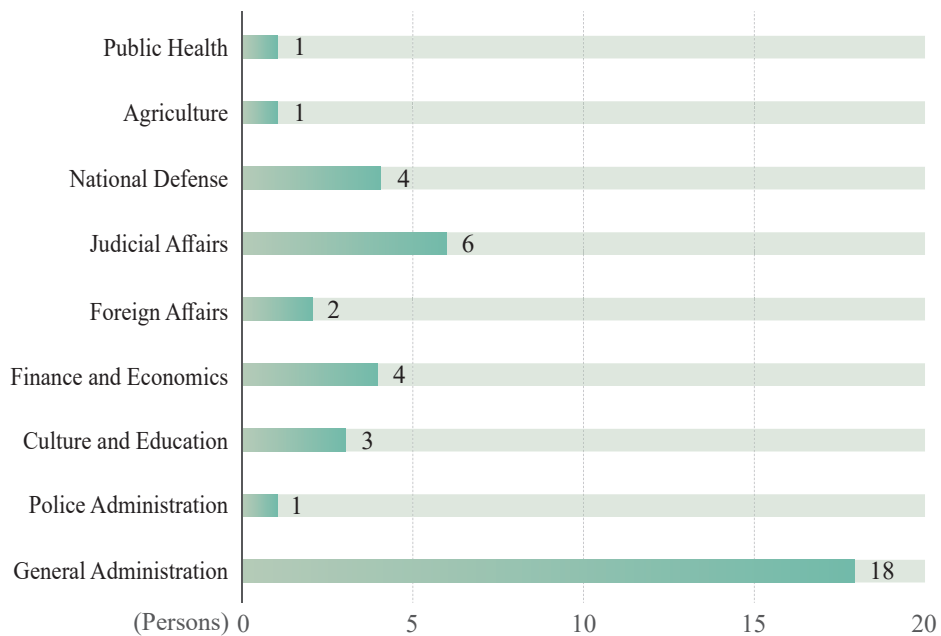
Under Article 19 of the Control Act, if the CY determines that a public servant has violated the law or neglected their duties and deems an immediate penalty or suspension, a censure may be proposed. A censure proposal requires reviews and approvals of at least three CY Members, excluding the proposer, and the proposer may notify the individual's supervisors or senior officers.

In 2025, the CY passed 27 impeachment cases and one censure case, leading to the impeachment of 40 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 2025



Types of Officers Impeached in 2025

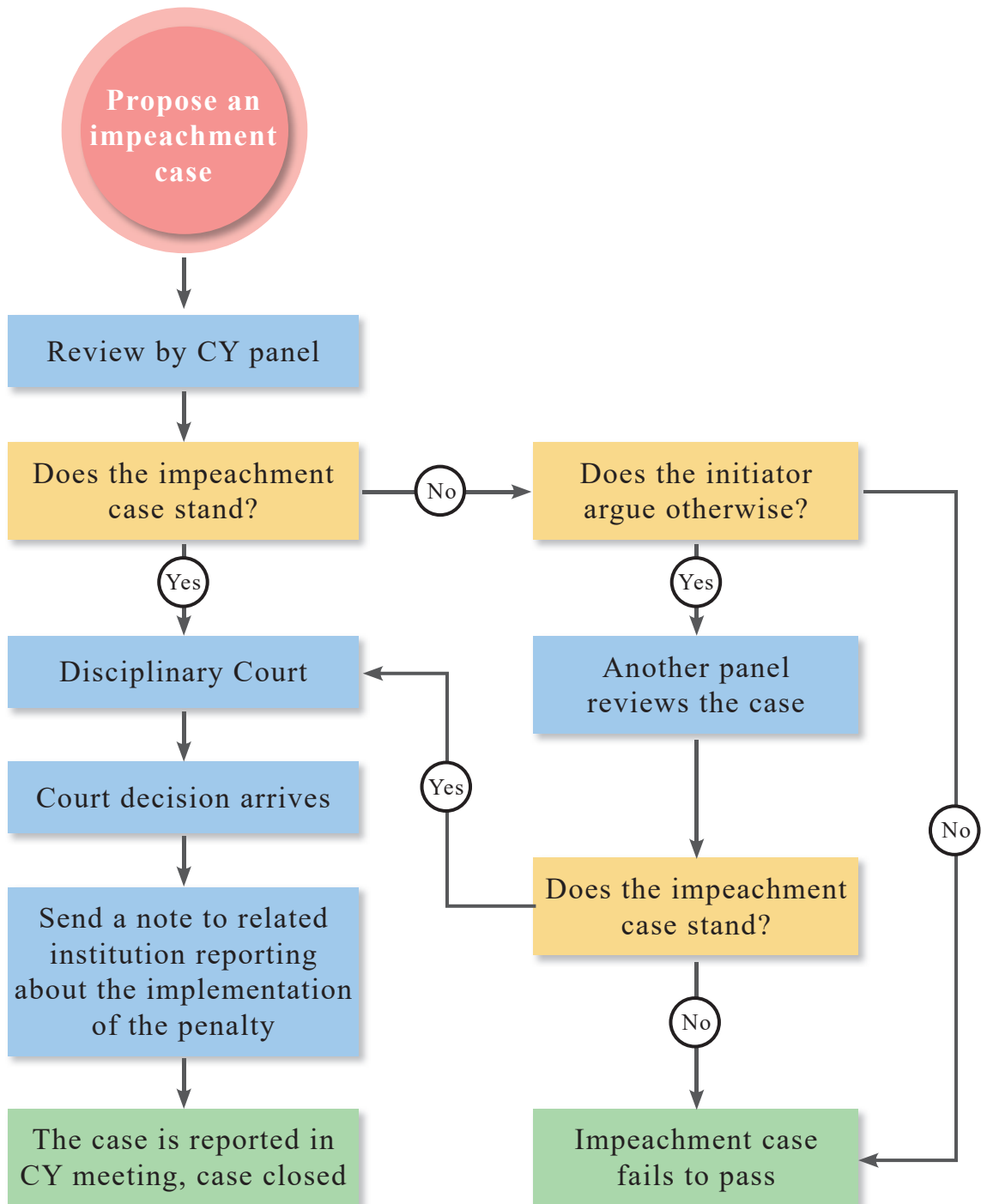


Differences between Impeachment and Censure

Impeachment (VS.) Censure

Public servants	Who	Public servants
Violation of law or dereliction of duty	Why	Violation of law or dereliction of duty
The disposition of disciplinary sanction	Purpose	Suspension of duty or immediate punishment
At least 2 CY Members	Quorum to Propose	At least 1 CY Member
At least 9 CY Members except the initiators	Quorum to Review	At least 3 CY Members except the initiators
Disciplinary Court under the Judicial Yuan	Penalty organs referred to	Superiors or supervisors at the higher level

Impeachment Case Handling Procedure



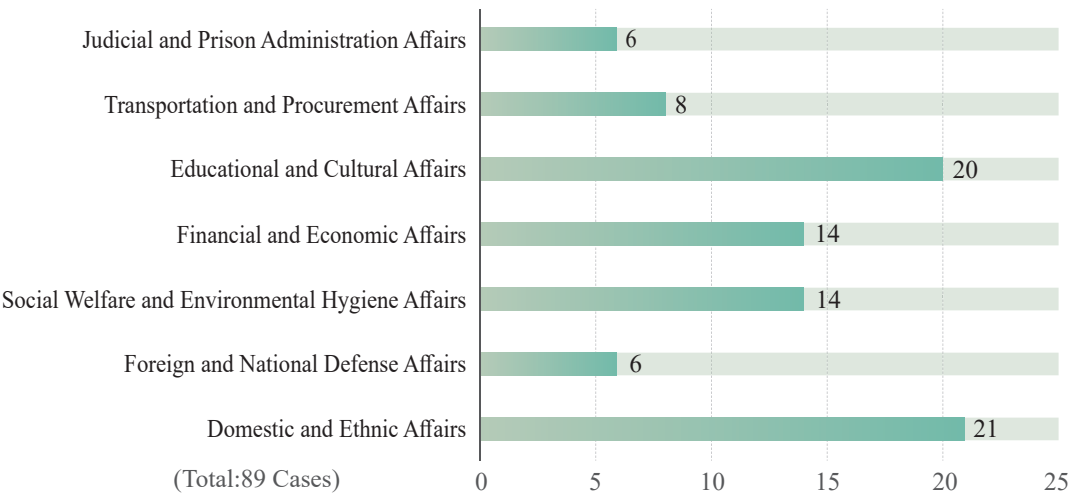


Corrective Measures

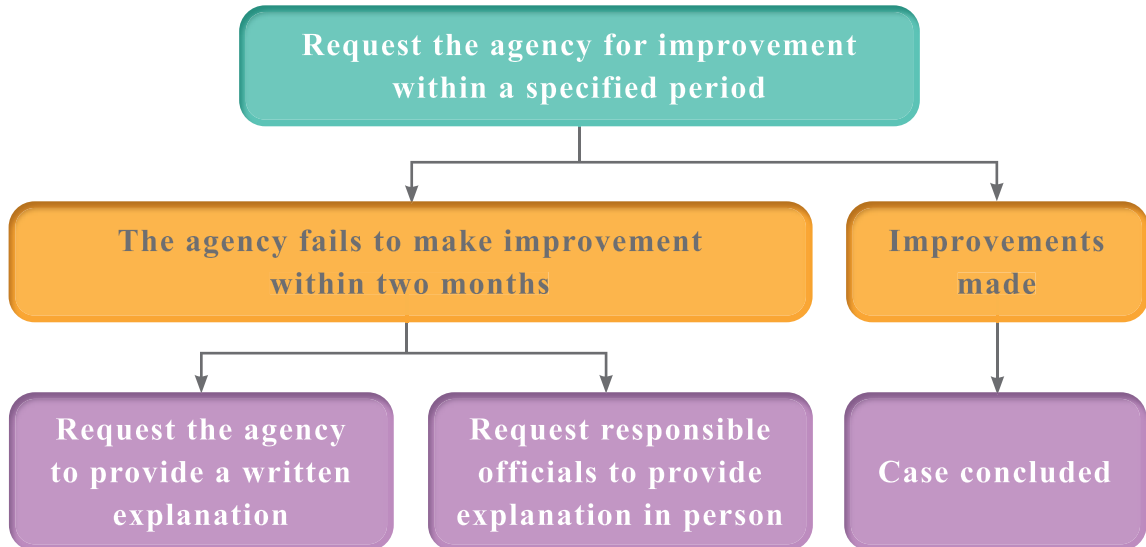
According to Article 24 of the Control Act, the CY may issue corrective measures to the Executive Yuan (EY) and its subordinate agencies. After investigating the facilities, operations, and performance of these administrative agencies, CY Members may propose corrective measures to the EY or relevant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

In 2025, the CY proposed 89 corrective measures to the Executive Yuan and its subordinate agencies. Additionally, the CY issued 130 official letters to related government agencies, as a single corrective measure may involve multiple entities. Furthermore, 96 cases were concluded and closed after the respective agencies implemented the necessary improvements.

Cases of Corrective Measures Proposed by Standing Committees in 2025



Procedure after Proposing Corrective Measures



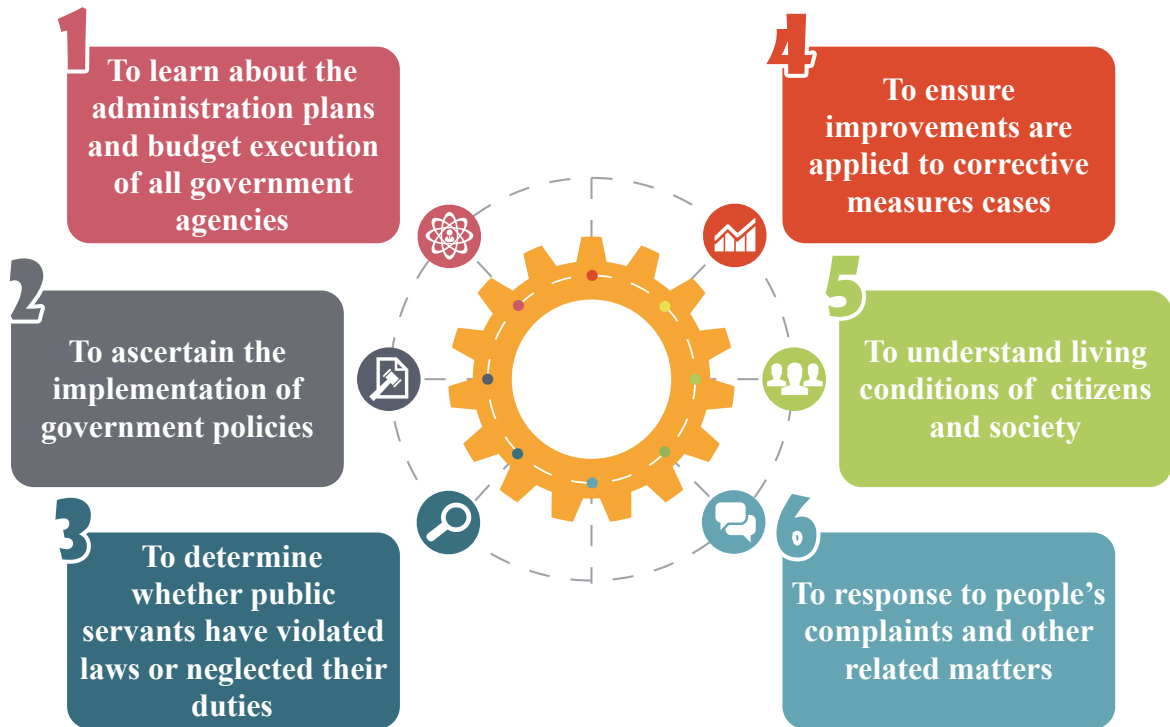
Circuit Supervision (Inspection)

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 participate in public complaints hearings.

In 2025, the CY conducted 27 inspection visits to central authorities and proposed 563 recommendations for improvements. At the local government level, the CY carried out 19 supervisory visits, submitted 337 recommendations, and received 98 on-site complaints from the public.

The objectives of circuit supervision are as follows:

The Objectives of Circuit Supervision



CY Members conduct an on-site inspection in Kinmen, address remote island issues on healthcare, inter-island transportation, and youth entrepreneurship (Jan 9, 2025)



The CY Committee on Educational and Cultural Affairs inspects Taiwan Public Television Service Foundation (PTS) and the Ministry of Culture (MOC) (Feb 17, 2025)



CY Members visit Zhongshan District Health Center of Taipei City to understand the community health building and health promotion advocacy (Jun 20, 2025)

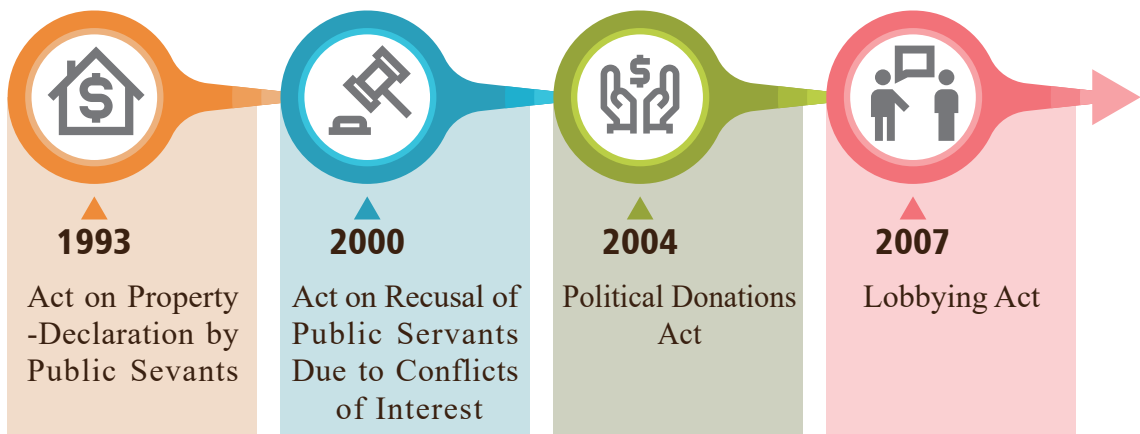
Sunshine Acts

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, including 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. The CY's responsibilities include processing applications and reports, conducting reviews and investigations, and imposing penalties.

In 2025, the Committee handled a total of 737 cases, which included 438 cases of property-declarations, 52 cases of public servants recusing themselves due to conflicts of interest, and 181 cases of political donations, and 66 other cases.

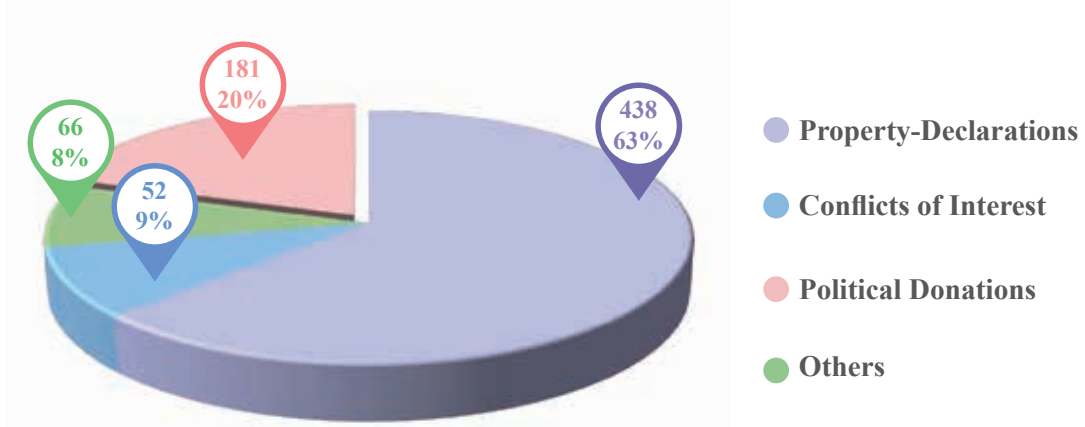
Timeline of the Sunshine Acts



CY Committee on Anti-Corruption

The CY has established the Committee on Anti-Corruption to oversee and manage government ethics issues related to the Sunshine Acts, including property-declarations by public servants, recusal of public servants due to conflicts of interest, and political donations.

Cases handled by the Committee on Anti-Corruption in 2025



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 shall declare properties within three months after the date of inauguration (report-for-duty) and shall annually make regular property-declarations. Public servants shall within two months from being discharged from any of the positions as prescribed in the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants declare properties of the day of discharge to the original property-declaration agencies (institutions).



Part 3

Our Performance

Public servants are required to declare the following properties:

- (1) Immovable and Movable Assets – Real estate, vessels, cars, and aircraft
- (2) Financial and Valuable Assets – Cash, deposits, securities, jewelry, antiques, calligraphy, paintings, and other valuable assets exceeding a specified value
- (3) Liabilities and Investments – Credit claims, debts, and investments in various ventures exceeding a specified value



Properties Required to Be Declared by Public Servants

Immovable and Movable Assets –
Real estate, vessels, cars, and aircraft

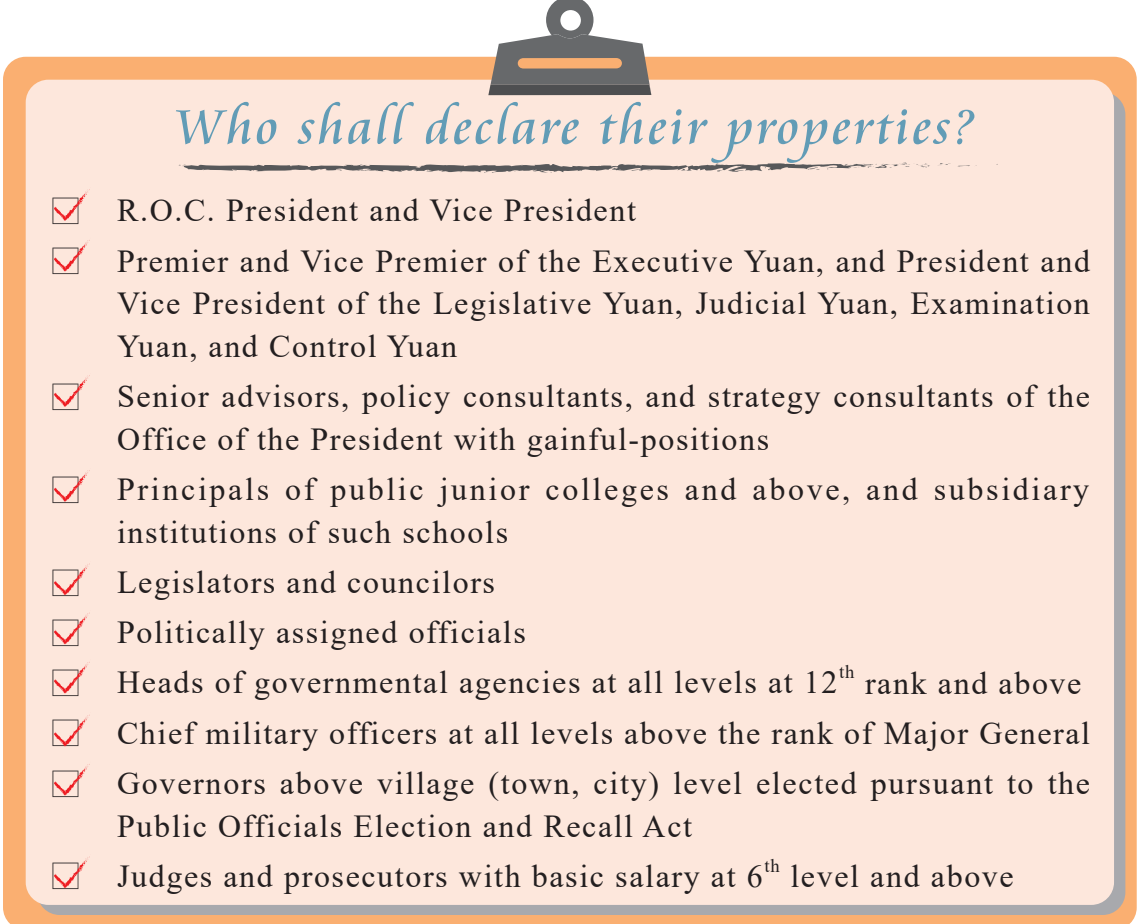
Financial and Valuable Assets –
Cash, deposits, securities, jewelry, antiques, calligraphy, paintings, and other valuable assets exceeding a specified value

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



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 the Property-Declaration Information Bulletin.

In 2025, the CY received 11,433 property-declarations and reviewed 13,901 cases; investigated 440 cases; submitted 456 investigation reports; and imposed fines on 38 cases for noncompliance with the law. To ensure transparency, property-declaration information was published in the Property-Declaration Information Bulletin over a total of 34 issues, featuring 3,451 cases.



Who shall declare their properties?

- ☒ R.O.C. President and Vice President
- ☒ Premier and Vice Premier of the Executive Yuan, and President and Vice President of the Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan, and Control Yuan
- ☒ Senior advisors, policy consultants, and strategy consultants of the Office of the President with gainful-positions
- ☒ Principals of public junior colleges and above, and subsidiary institutions of such schools
- ☒ Legislators and councilors
- ☒ Politically assigned officials
- ☒ Heads of governmental agencies at all levels at 12th rank and above
- ☒ Chief military officers at all levels above the rank of Major General
- ☒ Governors 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 conducts, establishing standards for avoiding recusals of public servants due to conflicts of interest can efficiently eliminate corruption and the conveyance of unlawful interests. Any public servant was 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, the subject's will be revealed in public at websites, in government gazettes or in newspapers.

In 2025, the CY received a total of 1,938 recusal cases compiled and reported by various governmental agencies. Most of the cases—633 (32.66 %)— were reported by

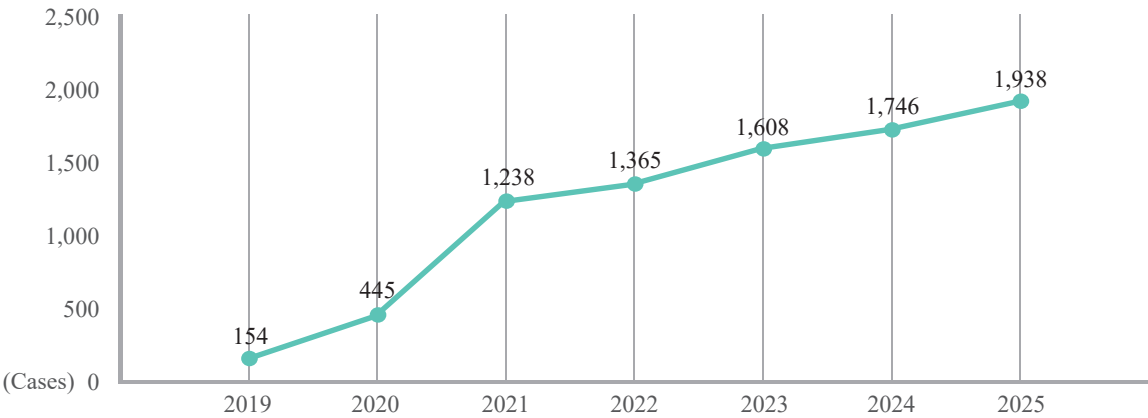


Part 3

Our Performance

the central government. The primary type of conflict involved "non-property interests," accounting for 1,310 cases (67.60 %), while all reported avoidance measures fell under "self-avoidance."

Recusal Cases Reported by Governmental Agencies and Organizations (2019–2025)



The CY received a total of 71 public servant recusal cases, which comprised 27 cases reported by the public, 21 cases by governmental ethics units, 4 cases through voluntary investigation, and 19 corruption cases that were referred from the Ministry of Justice. Among these cases, 85 were investigated by the CY. As a result of these investigations, the CY issued 66 investigation reports and imposed fines on 42 cases for noncompliance with the Act.

Political Donations

The Political Donations Act is enacted to normalize and manage political donations, promote the political participation of citizens, ensure fairness and integrity of political activities, and strengthen the democratic development. Prior to accepting political donations, political parties, political associations, and election candidates shall open a dedicated account in a financial institution. This account may not be changed or abolished without the consent of the CY. Failure to comply with the law may result in fines or prison sentences ranging from one to five years.

In accordance with the law, political parties, political associations, and candidates receiving political donations must submit accounting reports to the CY. Those receiving donations of 10 million or more must have their reports certified by accountants.

In response to political party elections and various by-elections in Years 2024 and 2025, two political donation accounts each for prospective candidates and political parties were approved and publicly announced in 2025. In addition, 22 accounts for prospective candidates and one account for a political party were revoked and publicly announced. A total of 130 political donation accounting reports submitted by political parties and prospective candidates were accepted.

In 2025, political donation accounting reports related to the 2022 local public office elections and the 2024 Presidential, Vice Presidential, and Legislative Yuan elections were found to involve violations of the Political Donations Act. In accordance with the law, 39 penalty cases were imposed on both donors and recipients.

Audit

According to the constitution and its Amendments, auditing powers are part of supervisory powers. Government auditing is conducted independently by the National Audit Office (NAO), which is in charge of auditing the finances of the central government and its subordinate agencies.



Logo of the National
Audit Office

Appointment of the Auditor General

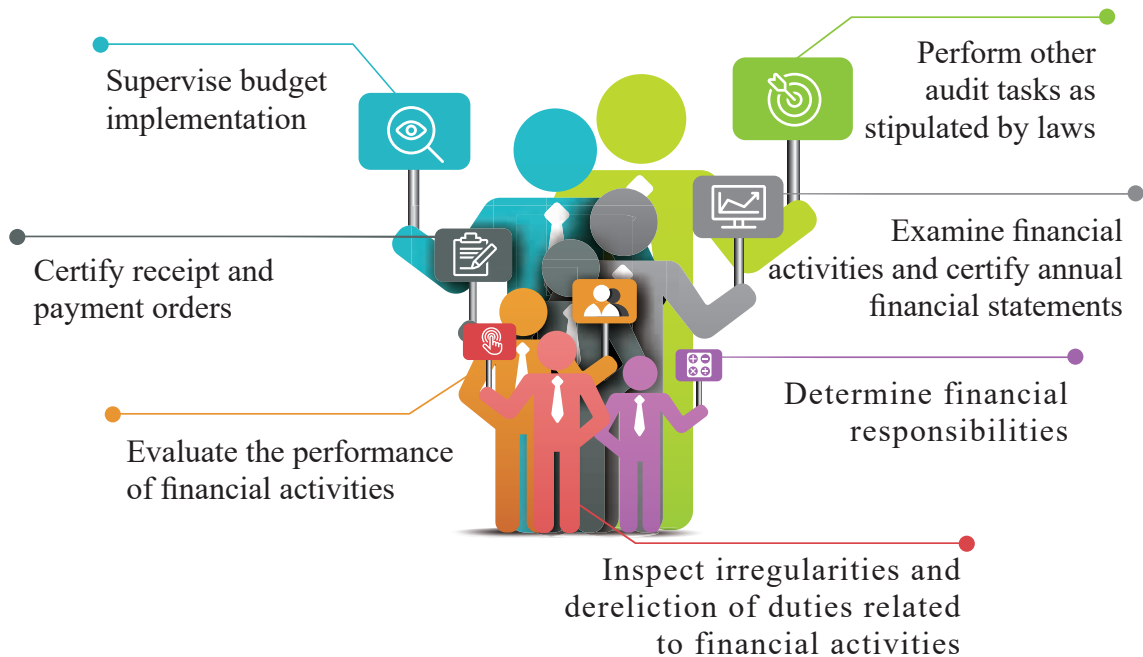
The NAO is led by an Auditor General, who is nominated and appointed by the President of R.O.C., with the consent of the Legislative Yuan. The current Auditor General is Mr. Chen Jui-min.

Audit Oversight and Reporting

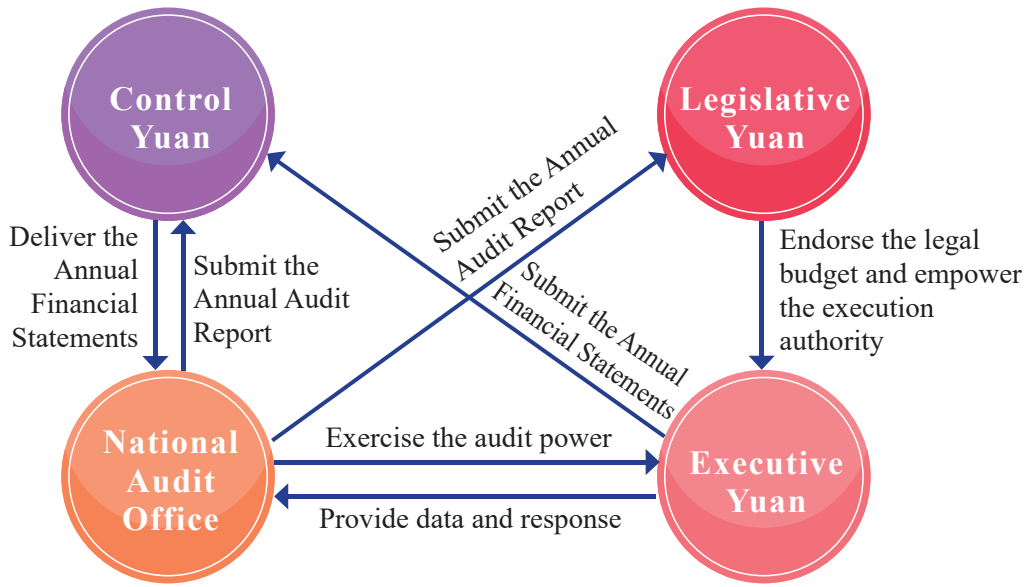
The NAO establishes audit divisions or offices in various counties and cities to oversee the finances of local governments and their subordinate agencies. If auditors discover that governmental agencies or their personnel engage in misconduct—such as concealing information, refusing cooperation, delaying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

In 2025, the NAO reported 176 cases of dereliction of duties or poor performance, and provided 25 additional cases to the CY for further supervisory actions. (Please refer to the tables on page 34 for more information.)

Audit Duties and Functions



Government Accountability System



The CY's review of the 2024 Central Government Final Financial Report in 2025

Cases Handled by the CY				
Total	Investigated	Forwarded to other agencies for investigation	Saved for reference	Others
886	12	51	407	416

*Unit: Number of Cases

The CY's review of the 2024 Local Government Final Financial Report in 2025

Cases Handled by the CY				
Total	Investigated	Forwarded to other agencies for investigation	Saved for reference	Others
1,777	1	27	1,709	40

*Unit: Number of Cases



Part 3
Our Performance

Cases Reported by the NAO and Handled by the CY in 2025

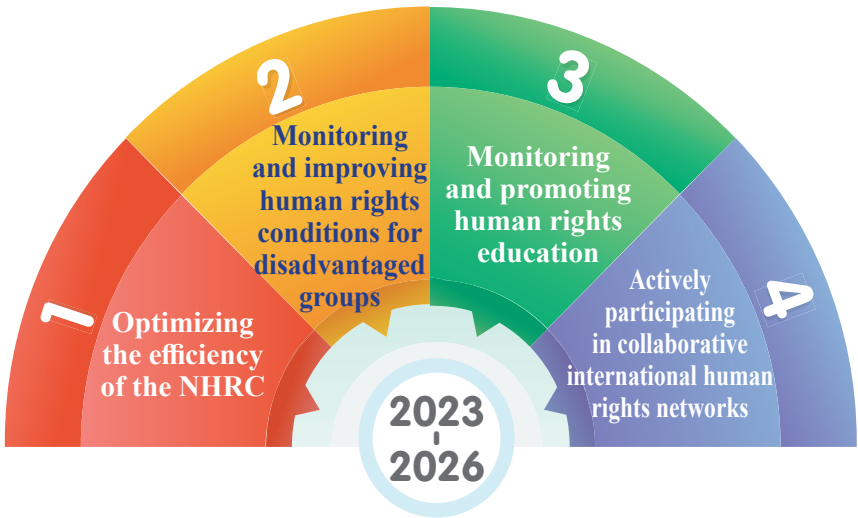
Disposition					
Total	Investigated	Forwarded to other agencies for investigation	Merged with other cases	The NAO referred matters to competent authorities for handling and copied CY	Saved for reference
176	5	5	8	158	-

*Unit: Number of Cases

Human Rights Works

Through the joint efforts of civil society and the government, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was officially established on 1 August 2020. To ensure the continuity and effective fulfillment of its mandate, the NHRC formulated the "2023–2026 Medium-Term Strategic Plan". The Plan sets out the NHRC’s development plan and 4 strategies to focus, with the objectives of optimizing operational effectiveness, monitoring and improving rights of disadvantaged groups and emerging human rights issues, promoting human rights education, and actively participating in international human rights cooperation networks.

2023-2026 Medium-Term Strategic Plan



Strategy 1: Optimizing the efficiency of the NHRC

Issue 1) Ensuring a robust regulatory basis for the NHRC's operations

- To strengthen the legal framework and operational mechanisms, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) adopted the *Rules of Procedure* on December 11, 2024, and subsequently promulgated revised provisions on March 11, 2025 to align with legislative standards and practical operational needs, thereby enhancing the operation mechanisms of conferences or meetings held by the NHRC. In addition, to maximize the effective use of high-quality human rights publications donated by international human rights institutions and domestic or international scholars, the *Guidelines for the Use of the NHRC Human Rights Library* were enacted to make personnel who are not from the NHRC (e.g. personnel from the Control Yuan) learn accessibilities of the library.

Issue 2) Creating a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and exploring the monitoring of children's rights

- The NHRC suggested that the government shall consider grant the NHRC a clear mandate to serve as the independent monitoring mechanism for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). In addition, the NHRC conducted 4 focus group interviews and 3 consultation meetings to gather inputs from persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in order to monitor the implementation of the Convention.
- In April 2025, the NHRC accomplished and published the Chinese translation of the *international practical tools on children's rights* to strengthen the promotion of related human rights practices. In July 2025, the NHRC urged the government to establish an independent children's rights monitoring mechanism with a clear legal basis and formally submitted the above recommendations to the Executive Yuan for reference. In December 2025, the NHRC completed a children's rights monitoring indicator set, which integrates domestic and international frameworks, and served as a key tool for assessing the advancement and implementation of children's rights.



Issue 3) Strengthening monitoring of the implementation of national human rights affairs and international covenants

- Guided by its 2023–2026 Medium-Term Strategic Plan, the NHRC continued to participate in the review of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the implementation of concluding observations under international human rights treaties, conducting oversight through systematic tracking and public monitoring mechanisms. In August 2025, the NHRC issued an oversight outcomes report, revealing 24 recommendations on key human rights issues in line with international human rights standards to serve as references for future policy .

Issue 4) Establishing a mechanism for dialogue with and participation by civic organizations

- To promote dialogue and communication with civil society, the NHRC invited NGOs for participation to exchange opinions on key human rights issues, including the rights of persons with disabilities, business and artificial intelligence, etc. As of December 31, 2025, the NHRC had conducted 36 engagement activities involving 210 civil society organizations. In addition, to institutionalize regular dialogue, the NHRC continued to convene the Broad Civil Society Participation Dialogue Platform and held a platform meeting in May 2025 to exchange views with civil society organizations on issues related to the international review of national reports under the two International Covenants.

Interactions of the NHRC and NGOs in 2025

Number of Participating NGOs	Number of Interactions
210	36

Issue 5) Strengthening channels for human rights complaints

- The NHRC prioritizes complaints involving torture, serious human rights violations, and all forms of discrimination in accordance with its established principles. The NHRC has also established standardized procedures for the receiving and handling of cases to ensure due and careful processing. As of December 15, 2025, the NHRC had handled a total of 333 human rights complaint cases.

Strategy 2: Monitoring and improving human rights conditions for disadvantaged groups

Issue 1) Organizing and participating in workshops on the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) against torture

- In August 2025, at the invitation of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF), the NHRC dispatched representatives to Thailand to participate a workshop on the prevention of torture and expressed its support for the Principles on Effective Interviewing for Investigations and Information Gathering. On September 12, 2025, the NHRC hosted international experts in the field of torture prevention to exchange views on the institutional design and practical implementation of the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM). On November 27, 2025, the NHRC was formally listed by the APT as a supporting institution of the Principles, further strengthening Taiwan's engagement and cooperation with the international human rights community.

Issue 2) Discussing the right to an adequate standard of housing for people forcibly removed from their homes due to land expropriation

- In response to the concluding observations of the third international review under the two International Covenants, the NHRC planned and carried out a systematic inquiry into issues of public property management and forced evictions under the right to adequate housing. The inquiry focused on forced demolitions arising from public property management and examined 7 representative cases to identify institutional gaps and their human rights impacts, with a view to formulating concrete recommendations. To inform the design of the inquiry, the NHRC also convened an expert consultation meeting to gather inputs from scholars, civil society organizations, and media representatives, which served as a reference for the inquiry framework and case selection.

Issue 3) Lobbying for the gradual phase-out of the death penalty

- In line with the Paris Principles, the NHRC established a working group on the progressive abolition of the death penalty and continuing exchange views through



Part 3

Our Performance

regular meetings. In 2025, the NHRC issued public statements and written opinions on executions and regulatory amendments, noting inconsistencies with constitutional interpretations and international human rights standards, and incorporated these views into the independent evaluation of the national report to urge a review of the death penalty.

- To strengthen professional capacity and international engagement on death penalty issues, the NHRC organized a screening and discussion of the documentary *To Meet to Forget*, conducted exchanges with the Kyoto Bar Association of Japan in September 2025, and participated in the 5th Regional Congress on the Death Penalty in East Asia in November 2025.

Issue 4) Promoting equal access to the justice system

- To promote the government's compliance with the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR) and to safeguard defendants' right to defense when charged with a criminal offense, the NHRC completed an empirical legal study on Taiwan's mandatory defense system in 2024. In 2025, the NHRC gathered input through official inquiries, expert consultations, and interviews with judges, prosecutors, court clerks, judicial interpreters, and foreign affairs police, as well as through meetings with relevant authorities. The NHRC used these inputs to develop a framework for a thematic report.

Issue 5) Improving the employment and financial security of female caretakers

- In May 2023, the NHRC established a working group on improving employment and economic security for women with caregiving responsibilities. Through evidence-based research and exchanges with domestic and international experts and women's organizations, the working group convened a total of 10 meetings by the end of December 2025 and completed an outcomes report in October 2025. The resulting policy recommendations were incorporated into the NHRC's independent evaluation of the Fifth National Report under *the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW).

Issue 6) Monitoring human rights safeguards for migrant workers

- The NHRC released the thematic report “Offline: A Rights Holder–Centered Approach to Sustainable Fisheries and Human Rights”, issuing nine recommendations to enhance the protection of migrant fishers’ rights, and continued to monitor the implementation of *the Fisheries and Human Rights Action Plan* through policy dialogue and engagement with stakeholders.
- To advance the labor rights of domestic migrant workers, the NHRC tracked progress toward the domestic incorporation of *the ILO Domestic Workers Convention* (No. 189) and convened two civil society consultations to inform policy deliberations on recruitment systems and care services.

Issue 7) Promoting ethnic mainstreaming and monitoring human rights safeguards concerning indigenous peoples

- In line with international human rights standards, the NHRC submitted opinions on the draft *Plains Indigenous Peoples Identity Act* approved by the Executive Yuan and continued to monitor key Indigenous peoples’ rights issues, including land and health rights, through studies, dialogue, and field visits to inform policy oversight.
- To promote ethnic mainstreaming, the NHRC exchanged policy experiences with relevant authorities and academia, including the Hakka Affairs Council, and engaged Indigenous youth and community leaders through campus and community activities. In April 2025, the NHRC also participated in a side event of the 2025 United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, sharing Taiwan’s experiences and strengthening international engagement.

Issue 8) Reviewing mechanisms for handling teacher-student violence on campus

- To examine mechanisms for addressing teacher-student violence in schools, the NHRC convened 5 stakeholder focus group discussions in the first half of 2025, compiled implementation data from relevant authorities in August, and released a thematic report in December. The report put forward 9

Part 3

Our Performance

policy recommendations and 4 legislative amendment proposals, urging that relevant laws and practices be aligned with international human rights standards.



The NHRC holds a press conference to release the thematic report reviewing mechanisms for addressing teacher-student violence in schools

Issue 9) Exploring and discussing the impacts of emerging human rights topics

- In response to the human rights impacts of climate change and energy transition, the NHRC engaged with domestic and international partners to examine environmental and human rights risks linked to Taiwanese-invested nickel mining supply chains in Indonesia, with particular attention to impacts on Indigenous peoples, workers, and local communities. These exchanges informed the NHRC's assessment of business-related human rights risks in overseas operations.
- During the RightsCon in Taipei in February 2025, the NHRC co-organized an international digital rights workshop with the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines and conducted stakeholder consultations on the human rights impacts of artificial intelligence. Based on these inputs, the NHRC will have released a Human Rights Governance Position Paper on the Development of Artificial Intelligence in Taiwan in early 2026.



The NHRC Co-hosts an international digital rights workshop with the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines for the first time

Strategy 3: Monitoring and promoting human rights education

Issue 1) Promoting human rights awareness among public servants, the police, corrections officers, the justice system, and military personnel

- The NHRC continued to cooperate with the Civil Service Protection and Training Commission and the National Academy of Civil Service to update training content on human rights and international conventions, providing case studies and discussion topics tailored to different training levels. The NHRC also worked with the Ministry of the Interior to promote human rights education for law enforcement personnel, including the development of a localized training manual integrating human rights principles into policing practice.
- To further promote human rights education, the NHRC made 14 online courses available on the civil service e-learning platform in June 2025, recording 10,693 enrollments by mid-December. In addition, in line with the Fourth Phase of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, the NHRC partnered with 11 universities to implement a youth human rights capacity-building program, reaching 5,829 participants.



Part 3

Our Performance

Issue 2) Establishing a human rights database to keep track of international human rights trends and disseminate human rights information

- The Human Rights Library collects domestic and international human rights resources to support core knowledge, comparative practice, and emerging issues. In 2025, it expanded its collection with e-books and journals on national human rights institutions, international human rights law, disability rights, and emerging issues such as generative AI, digital surveillance, and online gender-based violence, while continuing resource sharing with the APF Library and planning upgrades to integrate physical and digital collections.
- To address evolving human rights challenges, the NHRC commissioned expert research to inform policy and legislative recommendations, completing one commissioned study in 2025 on domestic and international human rights awards. The NHRC also continued publishing and translating human rights materials and gathered reader feedback on the NHRC Annual Report to inform future publication planning.
- The NHRC participated in the Taipei International Book Exhibition under the theme “Equality and Non-Discrimination,” showcasing nearly 120 human rights titles and hosting human rights salon events to encourage cross-sector dialogue and enhance public awareness of human rights issues.

Issue 3) Encouraging the media to help safeguard human rights

- To accelerate the dissemination of human rights concepts and align with social media trends, the NHRC organized its first “Shorts for Human Rights – 2024 Short Video Creation Contest,” which is divided into student and social groups. The contest attracted nearly 200 submissions, selected 23 award-winning entries, covered a wide range of human rights themes, and generated over 600,000 total views across social media platforms during the competition period.



The NHRC hosts the “Shorts for Human Rights – 2024 Short Video Creation Contest” for the first time

- Through domestic and international exchanges and experiential activities, the NHRC addressed human rights issues related to poverty, homelessness, and the right to housing. In addition, the NHRC engaged in international dialogues with civil society representatives from multiple countries in October 2025 and organized a waste pickers’ field visit in July to deepen the understanding their vulnerable conditions and poverty-related issues.
- To mark the Human Rights Day, the NHRC collaborated with relevant agencies to host a “Formosa, Where Human Rights Take Flight” human rights poster exhibition at the Terminal 2 of the Taoyuan International Airport, curating award-winning works from the past three years to create a “Human Rights Corridor” and showcase Taiwan’s human rights values to international travelers.

Part 3

Our Performance



“Formosa, Where Human Rights Take Flight” poster exhibition at the Terminal 2 of the Taoyuan International Airport

- In 2025, the NHRC organized a series of human rights events, including a World Human Rights Day online lecture on 8 December featuring a Nobel Peace Prize laureate and Ukrainian civil society representatives sharing experiences on war crimes investigations and international justice advocacy. In addition, the NHRC co-hosted a forum with the Judicial Yuan on 12 December examining sentencing and procedural safeguards for persons with psychosocial disabilities under the citizen judge system, fostering cross-sector dialogue and calling for stronger supportive frameworks.



2025 World Human Rights Day Online Lecture: War Crimes Investigations and International Justice — Insights from Ukrainian Civil Society

Strategy 4: Actively participating in collaborative international human rights networks

- In July 2025, the NHRC co-hosted the 2025 Asian Young Leaders Program with the Taiwan-Asia Exchange Foundation, bringing together 45 young leaders from 16 countries to promote regional human rights dialogue. The NHRC also engaged with international government, parliamentary, academic, and civil society delegations to exchange views on democracy, human rights, AI, and social justice.
- The NHRC maintained close cooperation with the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF), participating in training programs and anti-torture workshops, and attending the APF Annual Conference in November 2025 as an observer. The NHRC shared Taiwan's experiences and joined the APF Gender Equality Core Working Group to strengthen regional cooperation.

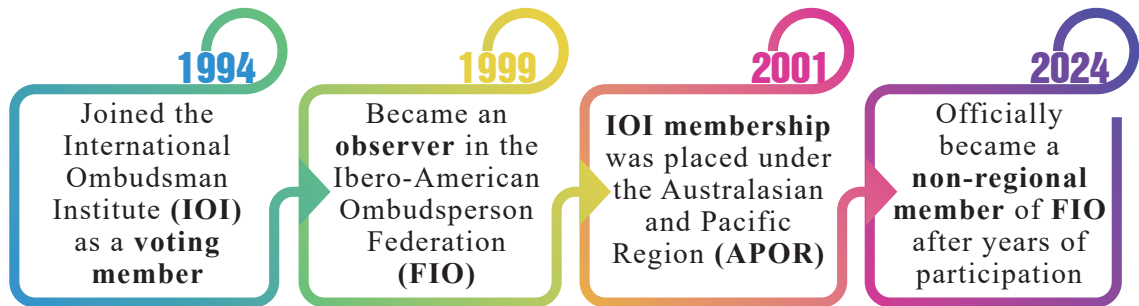


The NHRC participates as an observer in the 30th APF Annual Conference and Biennial Conference for the third time

- On February 26, 2025, the NHRC co-organized an International Digital Rights Workshop with the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines, focusing on AI, privacy, and digital risks to human rights defenders. In June 2025, the NHRC also participated in an international seminar hosted by the University of Liverpool, sharing Taiwan's experiences of National Human Rights Action Plans.

International Affairs

CY International Engagement Key Timeline



In an era of rapid globalization, international exchange and cooperation have become more vital. To strengthen Taiwan's global participation and foster connections with international ombudsman institutions, the Control Yuan (CY) has been an active voting member of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI) since 1994. Within this framework, the CY's membership has been under the Australasian and Pacific Region (APOR) since 2001.

Furthermore, the CY has maintained a long-standing partnership with the Ibero-American Ombudsperson Federation (FIO) since 1999. In a significant milestone for 2024, the CY was formally admitted as a non-regional member of the FIO, further deepening its ties with Spanish-speaking and Portuguese-speaking ombudsman institutions.

The CY has actively engaged in international interactions to showcase the effectiveness of Taiwan's supervisory powers and promote exchanges of the best practices in good governance. The following are key highlights of the CY's achievements in 2025.

Hosting the 37th APOR Conference

The CY hosted the 37th Australasian and Pacific Ombudsman Region (APOR) Conference in Taipei from September 3 to 5, 2025, marking the third time Taiwan has had the honor of hosting this prestigious regional event. The conference brought together ombudsman institutions from across the region and the IOI, including representatives from Australia, New Zealand, Japan, the United States, and Papua New Guinea. The 3 days event included an international human rights seminar and cultural exchanges, which created a platform for interaction and collaboration between participants. Discussions raised by participants during the event not only reaffirmed the essential role of ombudsman institutions in promoting public trust, accountability, and human rights, but also highlighting the importance of shared priorities such as the responsible use of artificial intelligence in public governance, the strengthening of National Preventive Mechanisms, and support for resource-constrained Ombudsman offices in the Pacific. Through thematic sessions and international exchanges, participants shared practical experiences in investigation and prevention of activities against human rights. Additionally, members reached a consensus of collective commitments to good governance and enhanced regional cooperation.



Group Photo of the 37th APOR Members' Meeting in front of the Control Yuan



Participants of the International Seminar on Human Rights on September 4, the second day of the 37th APOR Conference, pictured from the stage

Attending the 29th FIO Annual Conference in Peru

Following its admission as a non-regional member of the Ibero-American Ombudsperson Federation (FIO) in 2024, the CY dispatched a delegation led by Member Lin Wen-Cheng, Convenor of the CY's International Affairs Committee, together with Member Su Li-Chiung, to attend the 29th FIO Conference in Peru from October 6 to 11, 2025. Held in Cusco and Lima under the theme "The Fulfillment of Rights, the Sustainability of the State," the Conference brought together representatives from 22 countries to exchange views on structural discrimination, climate and environmental justice, children's and adolescents' rights, and business and human rights. Member Lin Wen-Cheng also attended the FIO General Assembly and, for the first time, participated in the election of the FIO Governing Council, further enhancing international understanding of Taiwan's supervisory system and reaffirming the CY's commitment to democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.



Group Photo of the 29th FIO Conference Delegates



CY Member Lin Wen-Cheng (far right) attends the FIO Members' Meeting as an official non-regional member

Strengthening Cooperation with the IOI and FIO

Participating in the Third Meeting of IOI's Standing By-Laws Committee

Member Lin Wen-Cheng represented the CY at the third meeting of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI) Standing By-Laws Committee, held via videoconference on September 26, 2025. The meeting was chaired by Jack Chan Jick-Chi, Ombudsman of Hong Kong. Participating institutions included the Parliamentary Ombudsman of Malta, the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission of Korea, the Human Rights Commission of Mexico City, and the IOI Secretariat. Discussions focused on proposed amendments to the IOI Constitution and measures to strengthen transparent communication among the Executive Committee, Board of Directors, and member institutions. The CY reaffirmed its commitment to active international engagement and to contributing to the continued development of ombudsman systems worldwide.

Part 3

Our Performance



CY participates in the videoconference of the IOI Standing By-Laws Committee

Co-hosting International Virtual Symposium on “AI and Human Rights” with the Office of the Ombudsman of Paraguay

To promote cross-border exchanges in human rights protection, the CY and the Office of the Ombudsman of Paraguay jointly hosted an international virtual symposium on “AI and Human Rights” on November 24, 2025. There were over 100 participants from 6 countries, including representatives from ombudsman and human rights institutions across Latin America and government agencies. CY Members Lin Wen-Cheng and Kao Yung-Cheng delivered keynote presentations, leading discussions on the impact of artificial intelligence on public governance, judicial oversight, and human rights protection, particularly in fields related to privacy protection and non-discrimination. Supported by FIO and the Network of National Human Rights Institutions of the Americas (Red de Instituciones Nacionales para la Promoción y Protección de los Derechos Humanos del Continente Americano, RINDHCA), the symposium marked an important step toward strengthening international partnerships and advancing future cross-regional cooperation.



International virtual symposium on “AI and Human Rights” (from left: Member Kao Yung-Cheng, Member Lin Wen-Cheng, Director Uang Lin-Ling)

Receiving International Guests

The CY has consistently worked to strengthen international engagement and enhance global understanding of Taiwan’s supervisory system. Over the years, the CY has actively invited foreign dignitaries or distinguished guests to Taiwan to foster cooperation, facilitate dialogue, and exchange insights on the implementation of oversight functions.

In 2025, the CY hosted 11 delegations and received approximately 302 international guests. These included Josué Gutiérrez Córdor, Ombudsman of Peru and the host of the 29th FIO Conference; Professor Yasuhiro Matsuda of the University of Tokyo’s Cross-Strait Relations Research Group, Japan; Roberto De La Torre, President of the Lima Chamber of Commerce, Peru; and visitors from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Defense University’s Yuan-Peng (Foreign Friends) National Development Course, comprising visitors from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Part 3

Our Performance



Peru's Ombudsman Gutiérrez (left) meets with Vice President Lee



The delegation led by Professor Yasuhiro Matsuda (left) meets with Vice President Lee



Roberto De La Torre, President of the Lima Chamber of Commerce (center) meets with Vice President Lee



The delegation from the MOFA and National Defense University's Yuan-Peng National Development Course

Publications and Newsletters

To enhance public awareness of the ombudsman and showcase CY's functions, powers, and achievements on a global scale, the CY has actively shared information and communicated through multiple international channels.

Annual Report of the Control Yuan

Taiwan, R.O.C.

2025

The English edition of *the Control Yuan Newsletter* is published biannually in January and July. *The Annual Report of the Control Yuan* is released every June in both English and Spanish, presenting the CY's performance and selected investigation cases from the preceding year. These publications cover key areas including the exercise of supervisory powers, human rights engagement, and international affairs. In 2025, the CY contributed 19 submissions in English or Spanish highlighting oversight actions and institutional activities to *the IOI Newsletter*, as well as two articles to *the Waka Tangata APOR E-News*, thereby fostering international and regional exchange.

In addition, the CY closely monitoring developments within international ombudsman organizations, extending official congratulations on leadership transitions, and maintaining active engagement with IOI, APOR, FIO, and ombudsman institutions worldwide through ongoing correspondence and seasonal greetings, further strengthening professional ties and cooperation.

CY Publications for International Outreach



Control Yuan Newsletter



Annual Report of the Control Yuan



IOI Newsletter & APOR E-News

Part 4

Case Summaries: Bringing Our Powers to Bear





Part 4

Case Summaries: Bringing our Powers to Bear

Rectifying Civil Service Conduct 1

Case 1: Tainan “Small-Plot”¹ Solar Energy Case: Issuing Corrective Measures to the Energy Administration of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Tainan City Government; Impeaching Derelict Officials; and Directing the Executive Yuan to Strengthen Cross-Agency Coordination and Inspection Mechanisms Governing Solar Energy Applications

An investigation by the Control Yuan (CY) found that the Energy Administration of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Tainan City Government committed serious administrative failures in processing applications to convert small agricultural parcels—those of two hectares or less—into solar energy installations. The CY impeached the then-Director-General of the Energy Administration and the former Director-General of the Tainan City Government’s Economic Development Bureau. The CY also issued formal corrective measures to the Energy Administration and the City Government, and referred the matter to the Executive Yuan (EY) with a directive that subordinate agencies conduct a comprehensive review and remediation, carry out a full audit of fraudulent applications, and close off channels for illicit profit.

The investigation found that the Energy Administration, in disregard of the controversy over agricultural land fragmentation and in violation of the prohibition on “small-plot” conversions, issued an unlawful ruling permitting the inclusion of “land-use consent forms”—documents highly susceptible to forgery and falsification—as acceptable supporting materials in the review process. This ruling provided a convenient opening for bad-faith operators and resulted in irregularities such as backdated dates in 96.15% of the implicated installations. The Tainan City Government compressed the timeline for joint interagency review, preventing agricultural authorities from conducting on-site inspections, provoking public complaints, and generating adverse environmental impacts. These facts reflected significant deficiencies in administrative transparency and internal control mechanisms at the agencies concerned.

1 “Small-plot” refers to Class A agricultural land in the Second Agricultural Zone with an area of less than two hectares. Under current regulations, such land may not, in principle, be used for ground-mounted solar photovoltaic installations, in order to preserve agricultural land resources and support agricultural development.

Following the CY's corrective measures, the EY leveraged cross-agency integrity and anti-crime platforms to strengthen information sharing between prosecutors, police, and administrative agencies. Through September 2025, prosecutors had cumulatively investigated 221 cases, detained 44 individuals pending trial, and indicted 142 persons, effectively suppressing criminal activity in the renewable energy sector. The Ministry of Economic Affairs also directed Taiwan Power Company (Taipower) to suspend electricity purchase payments to installations under investigation, preventing public funds from flowing into the hands of criminals. The Tainan City Government was further urged to strengthen risk management mechanisms, increase the frequency of inspections, and establish a "Solar Energy Transparent Governance Zone" to make application progress publicly accessible and open to public oversight.

The CY will continue to monitor the implementation of domestic renewable energy policies and urge competent authorities to administer the law faithfully, to preserve the integrity and credibility of the government.

Rectifying Civil Service Conduct 2

Case 2: Case of Civil Servants Traveling Illegally or in Violation of Regulations to Mainland China: Prompting the Executive Yuan to Strictly Sanction Senior Officials Who Traveled Unlawfully and to Strengthen Civil Servant Travel-to-the-Mainland Management Mechanisms and Regulations

Under the "*Act Governing Relations between the People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area*", civil servants traveling to mainland China are subject to differentiated management based on their rank.² Senior civil servants who travel to the mainland

2 Per Article 9, Paragraph 3 of the "Act Governing Relations between the People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area": "Civil servants and non-civil servant personnel of the National Security Bureau, the Ministry of National Defense, the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice, and their subordinate agencies at all levels shall not enter into the Mainland Area unless permitted by the Ministry of the Interior. However, civil servants of Grade 10 Selected Appointment Rank and below, and police and prison officers of Grade 4 ranking and below, whose duties and responsibilities do not involve national security or interests or confidential matters, are not subject to such requirements. The operational guideline governing the above-mentioned rules shall be drafted by the Ministry of the Interior together with the relevant agencies within three months after the implementation of the amendment to this Act and submitted to the Executive Yuan for review and approval."



Part 4

Case Summaries: Bringing our Powers to Bear

without permission from the Ministry of the Interior are in violation of legal requirements; ordinary civil servants who travel without the consent of their employing or superior agency are in violation of personnel management regulations.

The CY's investigation found that over the past ten years, a total of 318 civil servants had traveled to the mainland illegally or in violation of regulations, including 55 senior civil servants and 263 ordinary civil servants, with additional undetected cases not yet counted. These findings indicate that competent authorities and national security agencies must continue to intensify their surveillance and management efforts.

The CY found that the Executive Yuan (EY) and its subordinate agencies were already aware of the situation yet failed to take effective remedial measures and did not faithfully implement the transparency management system for civil servant exchanges with the mainland, thereby failing to comply with the legislative purpose of the Act—which was enacted to safeguard national security—and undermining public confidence in civil servants' lawful discharge of duties and their duty of loyalty. The CY accordingly issued a formal correction to the EY.

Furthermore, the CY found that 53 senior civil servants who had traveled to the mainland unlawfully had, beyond the fines imposed on them, not been subjected to further administrative accountability measures by their servicing and responding agencies, nor was any disciplinary record retained. This situation is inconsistent with the principle of proportionate rewards and penalties emphasized in personnel regulations, and compared with the disciplinary sanctions immediately applied to ordinary civil servants for regulatory violations, raises concerns about a serious imbalance in accountability.

The CY has accordingly urged the EY to continue reviewing its approach and to enforce administrative accountability for senior civil servants under its jurisdiction who traveled unlawfully to the mainland. With respect to strengthening the relevant inspection and penalty mechanisms and applicable regulations, the Mainland Affairs Council and the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior have proposed a number of improvement measures. The CY will continue to monitor their implementation and track the progress of reform.

Protecting the Rights and Interests of Vulnerable Groups 1

Case 3: The 3+4 Industry-Academia Cooperative Overseas Chinese Vocational Program, also known as “3+4 Vocational Education Program (3+4 VEP)”: Control Yuan Investigation of Prompts the Overseas Community Affairs Council to Raise the Taiwan Employment Retention Rate to 86.72% and to Adopt Measures Suppressing Irregularities and Protecting Student Rights.

The CY’s investigation found that the Overseas Community Affairs Council (OCAC), pursuant to the New Southbound Policy, expanded the “3+4 Industry-Academia Cooperative Overseas Chinese Vocational Education Program (3 years in vocational high school + 4 years in technology university program, 3+4 VEP)” beginning in 2014, promoting Taiwan’s high-quality technical and vocational education environment. Although enrollment reached 4,069 students in 2023, graduation rates for the first three cohorts stood at only 43.77%, 34.36%, and 25.51%, respectively, and the graduates’ Taiwan retention rate declined year over year to 24.54%—reflecting poor overall program outcomes. Moreover, schools that had been placed under special remedial oversight or ordered to discontinue operations were found to have been administering the program.

In 2023, the program accounted for only approximately 20% of enrollments in the four sectors with the greatest labor demand in Taiwan’s industries, and some of those sectors had no program offerings at all, leaving workforce shortages unaddressed. Disparities also persisted between overseas Chinese students and domestic students with respect to the wage criteria under the Ministry of Labor’s “points-based system”³, and the mechanism for tracking the mobility of program graduates remained inadequate. The CY found these shortcomings to constitute failures of proper administration and urged the agencies concerned to review and remedy them.

3 “points-based system”: In order to actively recruit foreign professionals with specialized or technical skills and to establish a diverse talent attraction mechanism, the Ministry of Labor has devised a “points-based system” under which foreign nationals who accumulate 70 or more points across 8 criteria — academic qualifications, salary, work or internship experience, occupational qualifications, proficiency in Mandarin and foreign languages, background and upbringing, alignment with government policy priorities, and receipt of scholarships or outstanding academic performance during enrollment — are eligible to remain in Taiwan for employment.



Part 4

Case Summaries: Bringing our Powers to Bear

Following sustained CY monitoring, the OCAC and relevant agencies made the following improvements:

- (1) Improving retention and employment outcomes: By the 2024 academic year, the Taiwan employment retention rate had risen to 86.72%. The Ministry of Labor amended applicable regulations to remove the overall numerical cap under the points-based system and to add internship experience as a qualifying criterion.
- (2) Enhancing school quality and enrollment standards: Schools placed under public remedial oversight are now barred from administering the program. School eligibility criteria are being adjusted annually by tier. In the 2024 academic year, 780 applications processed at a Taiwan overseas representative office in one country were found to show signs of broker involvement and were excluded from program assignment.
- (3) Expanding program offerings in understaffed sectors: New program tracks have been established in vocational fields experiencing labor shortages, to develop talent aligned with industry needs and close workforce gaps.
- (4) Strengthening on-site inspections: Annual joint inspections are now conducted by the OCAC in cooperation with the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior and education authorities, targeting program-participating schools on a random basis. Schools found to be improperly retaining students' passports are subject to funding reductions and enrollment quota cuts, with the aim of effectively suppressing unlawful conduct, improving the quality of program administration, and protecting the vital rights and interests of overseas Chinese students in Taiwan.

Protecting the Rights and Interests of Vulnerable Groups 2

Case 4: The Case of Distant-Water Fishers Dying from Untreated Illness or Injury and Stranded Abroad Due to Wage Arrears: Control Yuan Investigation Prompts the Government to Establish Maritime Medical Liaison Mechanisms and a Wage Advance and Compensation Reserve System to Protect the Health and Property Rights of Fishers

Through in-depth investigations into human rights protections in Taiwan's distant-water fishing industry, the CY exposed systemic failures in maritime medical and emergency

rescue mechanisms and persistent structural opacity in the flow of critical information. The investigation found that the maritime injury and illness consultation mechanism had gone more than ten years without being updated, rendering medical assessments on vessels effectively like “feeling one’s way in the dark.” The investigation also uncovered a case suspected of involving fishers’ death resulting from the vessel captain’s refusal to consent to medical evacuation.

The CY accordingly urged the Fisheries Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture to revise its injury and illness assessment forms to incorporate visual aids and vital sign data, and to establish a direct-communication “failsafe mechanism” linking medical institutions and crew members—thereby reducing the moral hazard of operators or captains distorting or withholding medical information. The number of participating consultation hospitals was also expanded to extend service coverage to the Hualien-Taitung region. In addition, the Fisheries Agency issued incentive guidelines encouraging vessel operators to provide free Wi-Fi access, enabling fishers facing injury, illness, or mistreatment to reach out for assistance in real time, thereby actively protecting the communications rights of fishers.

With respect to the protection of property rights, the CY monitored the wage-arrears and vessel-stranding cases involving the “Xin Lian Fa No. 168” and other fishing vessels. Its efforts resulted in foreign fishers who had been stranded in the port of Mauritius for two years successfully recovering 12 months of unpaid wages before being safely repatriated to their home countries. The CY also confirmed that the fishers’ food and housing needs were met. Simultaneously, the CY urged the Fisheries Agency to implement robust accountability mechanisms, imposing heavy penalties and license revocations on violating operators, and it promoted a systemic shift from ad hoc relief measures for individual fishers to institution-wide preventive protections covering all distant-water fishers.

These measures include the establishment of a “Wage Payment Reporting Platform” requiring operators to periodically report on wage disbursement, as well as the formal launch in 2026 of a “Wage Advance Reserve Fund Mechanism” designed to ensure that fishers’ livelihoods are not jeopardized by an operator’s financial difficulties—



Part 4

Case Summaries: Bringing our Powers to Bear

and to prevent the entanglement of workers' wages with employer debt obligations. Together, these measures constitute a substantially stronger legal safety net for workers in Taiwan's distant-water fishing sector. The Control Yuan will continue to monitor progress in implementing these improvements.

Advancing Human Rights Values 1

Case 5: The Case of University Experimental Forests and Mountain Farms Failing to Implement Co-management with Indigenous Peoples: Control Yuan Issues Corrective Measures to the Council of Indigenous Peoples, the Ministry of Education, and Three National Universities; and Urges the Executive Yuan to Protect Indigenous Land Rights, Preserve Indigenous Historical Culture, and Advance Transitional Justice

The CY's investigation found that the experimental forests (farms) and mountain areas managed by the National Taiwan University (NTU), the National Chung Hsing University, and the National Pingtung University of Science and Technology—all institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education—originally fell within the traditional territories or designated reservation lands of the Tsou and four other Indigenous peoples. Since the Japanese colonial period, and continuing under the subsequent Kuomintang government administration, which perpetuated Japanese-era land demarcation practices, these lands were designated as forestry and farms and incorporated into the national property management system, where they have remained to the present day—a situation that has materially affected the rights of Indigenous peoples.

The CY found that the Ministry of Education, as the competent central authority under Article 22 of the Indigenous Peoples Basic Law (Indigenous Basic Law), and the three universities it oversees—designated as resource governance agencies under the Regulations on Joint Management of Resources in Indigenous Peoples Areas—had long exploited resources in Indigenous peoples' areas for teaching, research, and experimental purposes and derived benefits therefrom, without recognizing the historical

context of Indigenous land dispossession and resource appropriation that these areas carry. This conduct affected the rights of Indigenous community members and was inconsistent with the intent of the Additional Articles of the Constitution, the Indigenous Basic Law, and applicable international instruments—including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the general comments associated with the two principal human rights covenants—all of which call for the protection of Indigenous peoples’ rights.

Furthermore, the Council of Indigenous Peoples disregarded the longstanding infringement of Indigenous peoples’ rights and status, and failed to discharge its responsibilities as the competent authority. As a result, more than 18 years after the Indigenous Basic Law took effect, no co-management mechanism has been established, and the relevant legal provisions remain unimplemented. Among the issues identified: the Lutzu Dashe site—an ancestral settlement of the Tsou people located within the NTU’s experimental forest in the Heshe Forestry Zone—has suffered illegal encroachment and land clearing due to the university’s failure to exercise its public authority, and faces the risk of irreversible cultural loss. The Tsou people have sought to return to this ancestral site to revitalize their culture; this aspiration was raised at a cross-agency platform meeting in 2023, but no follow-up action was taken. This reflects the failure to face the investigative findings of the Presidential Office’s Indigenous Historical Justice and Transitional Justice Committee, and the resulting difficulty in realizing the President’s vision of transitional justice and ethnic reconciliation. The CY accordingly issued formal corrective measures to the Council of Indigenous Peoples, the Ministry of Education, and the three national universities under its supervision, and referred the matter to the Executive Yuan (EY) with a directive that subordinate agencies review and remedy the situation.

The CY noted that Taiwan’s Indigenous cultures are extraordinarily rich and must be properly preserved. It will continue to monitor the follow-up review and remediation efforts of the relevant agencies and universities, in this case, to give full effect to the protection of Indigenous historical and cultural heritage and the advancement of transitional justice.



Part 4

Case Summaries: Bringing our Powers to Bear

Advancing Human Rights Values 2

Case 6: The Zhongli Incident: Exposing Systematic Electoral Fraud During the Authoritarian Era; Assisting Victims' Families in Seeking State Redress and Compensation; and Advancing the Goals of Constitutional Democracy and Transitional Justice

On November 19, 1977—the day of Taiwan’s county and municipal mayoral elections—a crowd surrounded and set fire to the Zhongli Precinct of the then-Taoyuan County Police Bureau. This event, known as the Zhongli Incident, was triggered by allegations of electoral fraud and marked the first such incident of its kind in Taiwan’s history. Although historians had previously researched the event, no comprehensive official investigation had ever been undertaken. The CY accordingly initiated an investigation as part of its broader commitment to advancing transitional justice, completing its investigative report after more than a year of work.

Using “Zhongli Incident” as its primary search term for further investigation, the CY retrieved 72 archival volumes—comprising more than 8,000 pages of records—from the Archives Administration of the National Development Council, conducted on-site examination and record/reproduction of original documents, and requested explanatory materials from 16 agencies including the National Security Bureau and the National Police Agency of the Ministry of the Interior. The CY also invited multiple scholars and individuals connected to the events to provide on-site testimony. The resulting investigation revealed that during the authoritarian era, the government systematically mobilized military reservists and teachers to campaign for specific candidates and engaged in ballot manipulation and other forms of systematic electoral fraud, undermining the integrity of elections and impeding Taiwan’s democratic development. The investigation also for the first time conclusively established that Jiang Wen-kuo—the civilian who died during the Zhongli Incident—was not, as previous research had erroneously recorded, a student at the National Central University. The CY has urged the Ministry of Justice to investigate this case pursuant to applicable law and to examine the question of including him among those eligible for state redress and compensation for unlawful harm inflicted during the authoritarian regime.

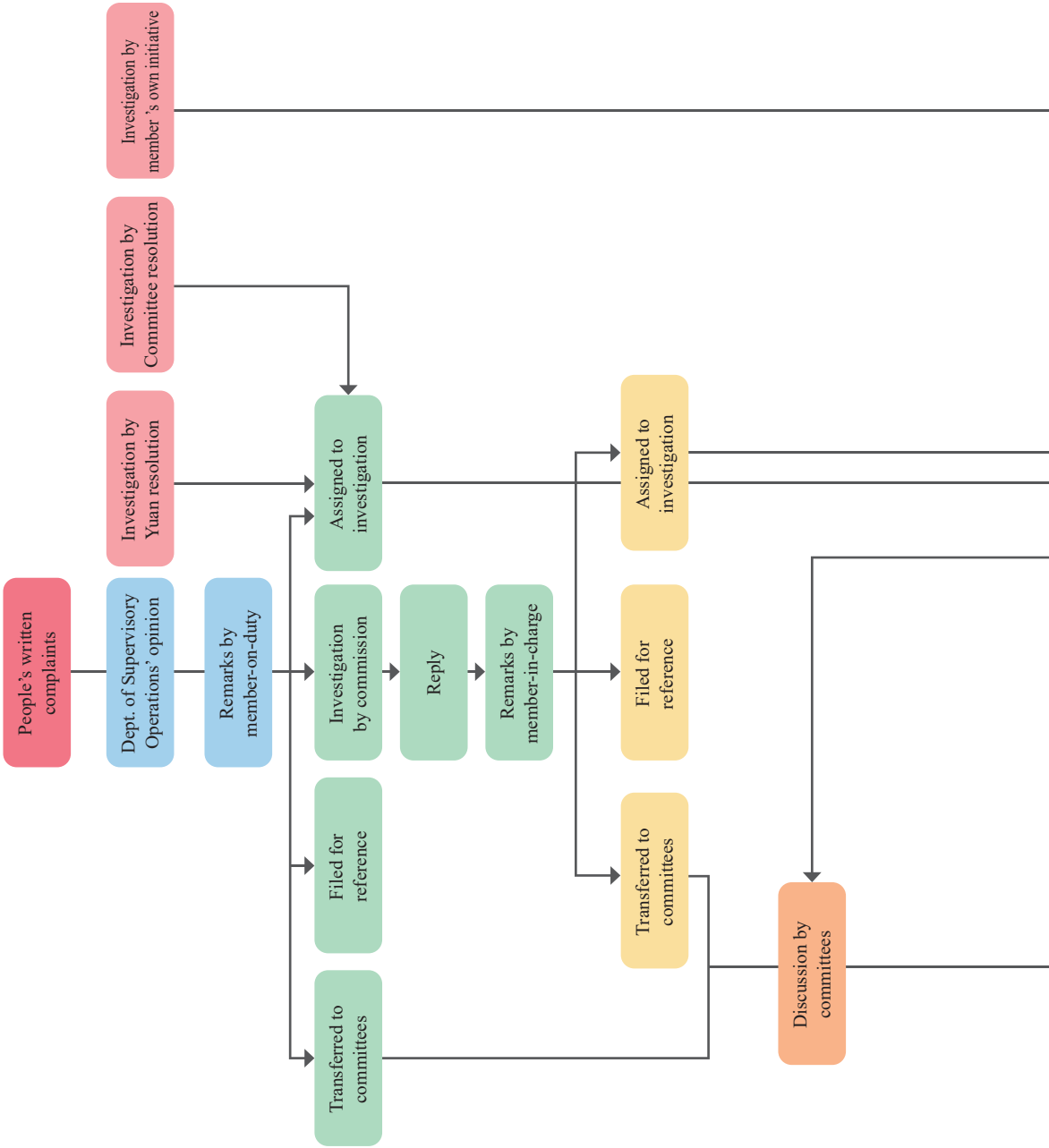
Among the follow-up remedial actions the CY has urged government agencies to take: the National Human Rights Museum is examining the addition of interpretive materials and victim profiles relating to the Zhongli Incident to the National Human Rights Memorial Archives; the Ministry of Culture is assessing whether to designate the site of the former Zhongli Precinct as a site of injustice and repurpose it as a venue for civic education on the rule of law; and the Ministry of Justice has already opened a formal investigation into the Jiang Wen-kuo case—upon its completion, the matter will be referred to the Ministry’s Review Committee on Redress for Judicial and Administrative Injustices Committed During the Authoritarian Era, as a concrete step toward realizing constitutional democracy and transitional justice.

Appendix





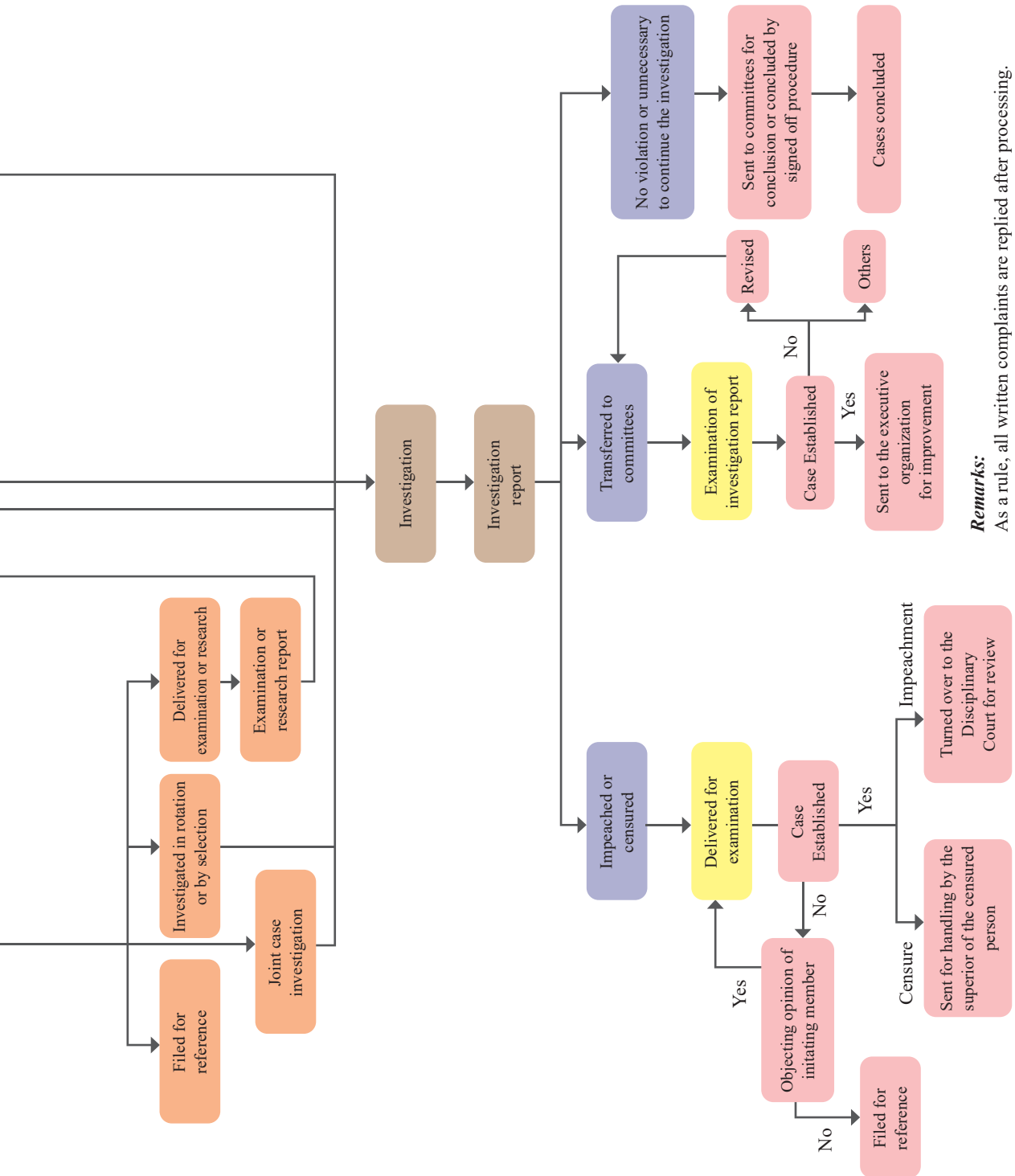
Flow Sheet of Exercising Control Powers



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Taiwan, R.O.C.

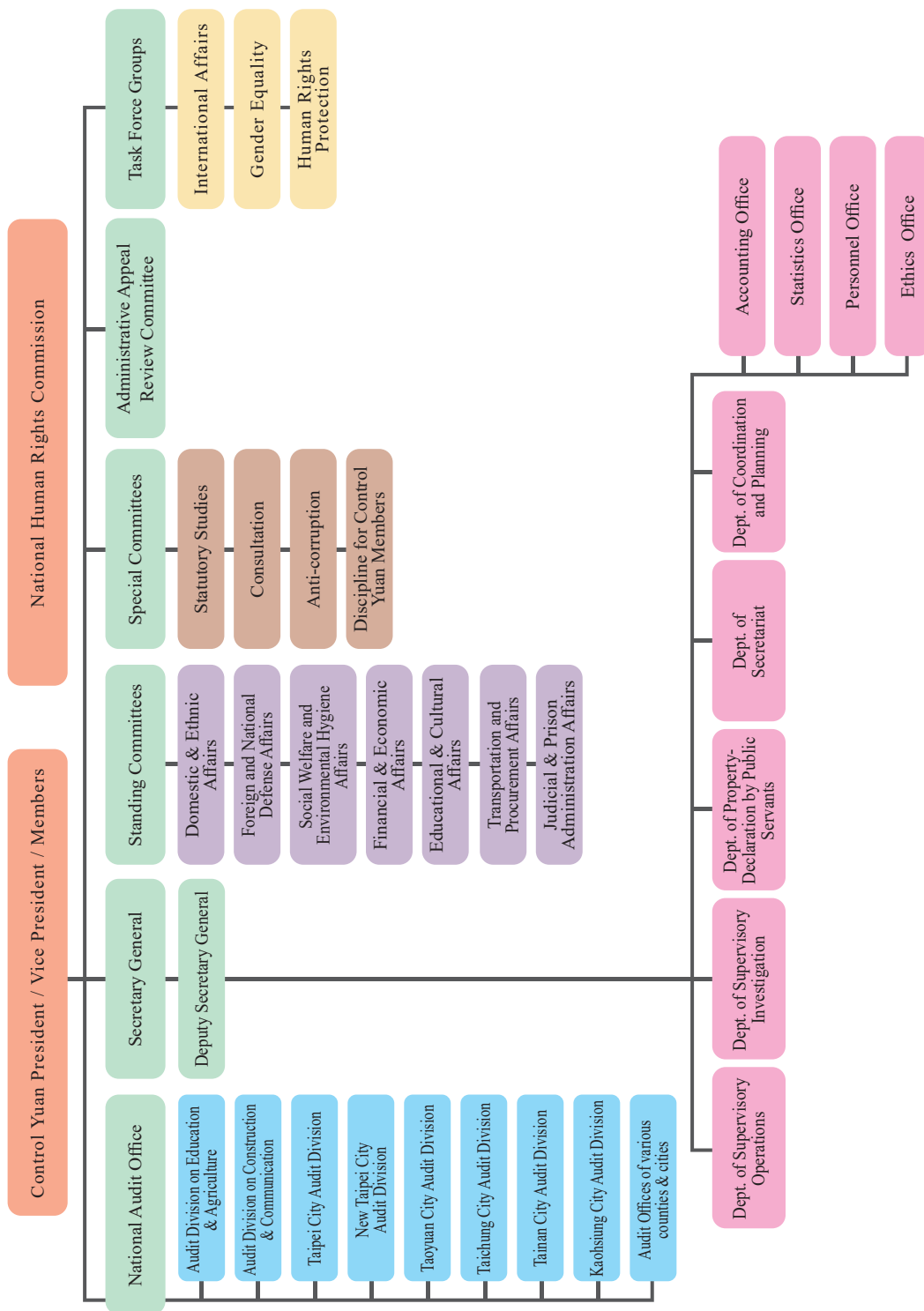
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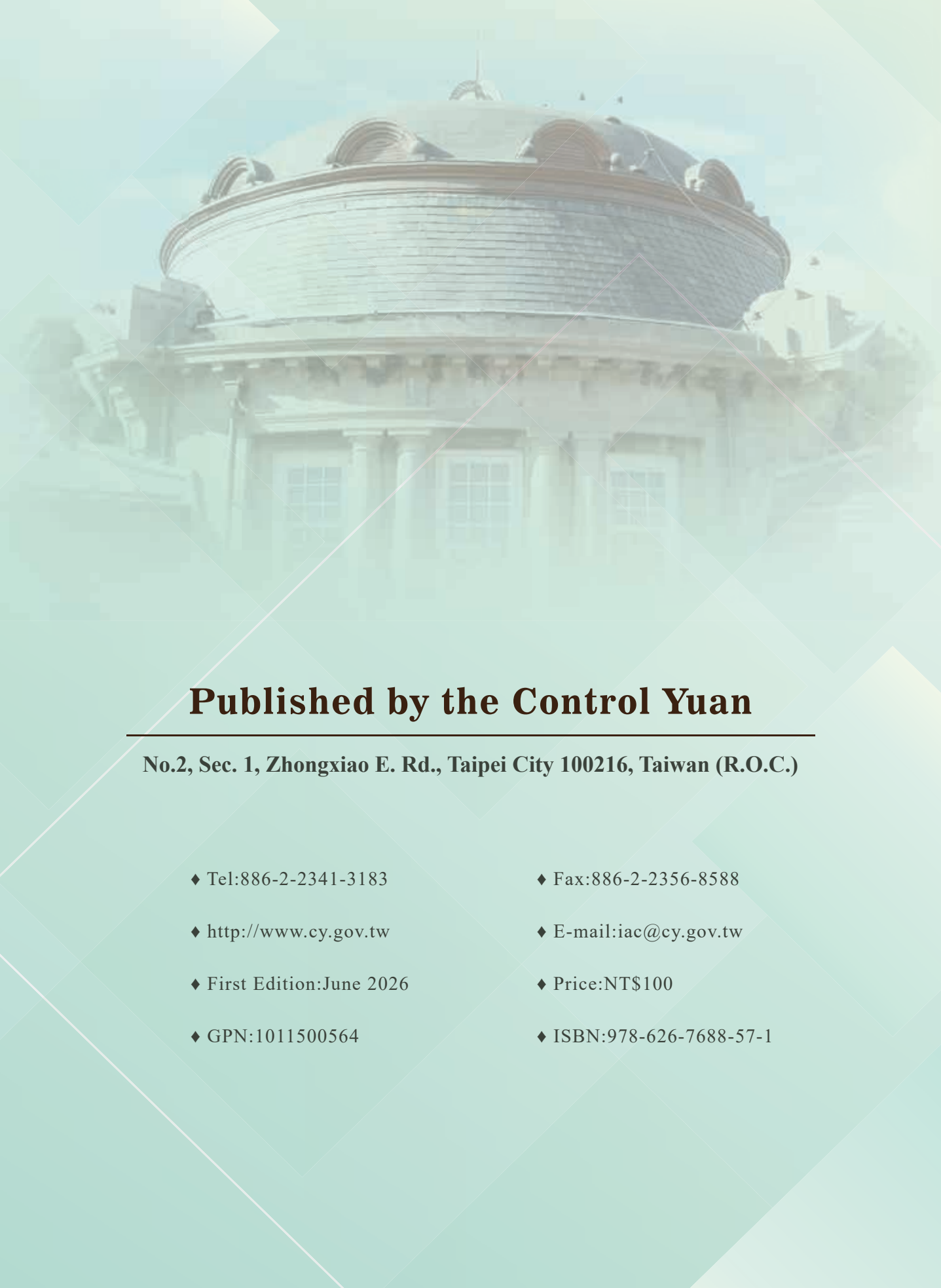


Remarks:

As a rule, all written complaints are replied after processing.

Organization Chart of the Control Yuan





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