



A Brief Report on the Work of the Control Yuan

Taiwan, Republic of China

2011



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Preface

The year 2011 marked the centennial of the Republic of China, Asia's first democratic country. The Control Yuan hosted its first ever Australasian and Pacific Ombudsman Region Conference (APOR) and a centennial exhibition of historical documents to celebrate this special occasion. Due to these two events, we received international attention and increased the dialogue among international and domestic ombudsman and human rights organizations.

The Control Yuan is one of the five branches of government and the highest ombudsman office in the country. Our supervisory system originated more than two thousand years ago when the so-called ombudsman (censor) supervised officers as the emperor's representative. Over time, as the society developed, the Control Yuan's role evolved into its present form as representative of the general public. At present, the Control Yuan aims to protect human rights, uphold government ethics, promoting good governance and mitigate people's complaints.

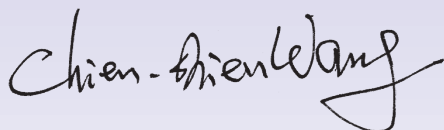
In 1994, the Control Yuan joined the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI), supporting the ombudsman's growing role internationally. The Control Yuan has participated actively in international ombudsman events ever since.

Nearly 150 countries (areas) worldwide have supervisory systems that handle public complaints. Ombudsmen protect against the violation of people's

rights, abuses of power, negligence, and unjust government conduct while ensuring that the government's actions are more open and accountable to the public.

This report contains the summary of the Control Yuan's work in 2011, including handling complaints and assuring good governance, sunshine acts, auditing, human rights protection, and international engagement. These efforts demonstrate the Control Yuan's commitment to serving the public.

Looking into the future, the Control Yuan will continue committing to rectifying governmental deficiency, enhancing administrative efficiency under the principles of independence and impartiality; promoting the ideas of the International Covenant on Human Rights to protect the public. We believe sincerely that the Control Yuan's efforts lead to a more efficient government and a cleaner political environment and create better welfare for the people.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Chien-shien Wang". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Chien-shien Wang

President of the Control Yuan

May 2012

A Brief Report on the Work of the Control Yuan, Taiwan, Republic of China

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2011: Our Work at a Glance

Handling Complaints and Assuring Good Governance

In 2011, we handled 20,772 cases of individual complaints. Out of this total, 17,571 cases were handled and no further investigation was deemed necessary, while 459 cases were fully investigated with investigation reports completed and necessary measures taken.

49 government officers were impeached, and the sternest punishment was discharge from the post without further pay. 2 government officers were censured, 205 corrective measures were proposed, and 304 government agencies were mandated to improve.

Sunshine Acts

Out of 9,994 cases of asset declarations by public functionaries, 51 were not fully declared, and fined up to US\$189,500 (NT\$5,570,000).

Audit

The Ministry of Audit (National Audit Office) reported 283 cases of financial misconduct or negligent budget implementation to the Control Yuan for further investigation.

Human Rights Protection

In 2011, the government passed the ***Enforcement Act of Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)***. This followed the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* and *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* that became law



in 2009. The Control Yuan monitors all government agencies to ensure that their conduct remains in accordance with the laws and conforms to human rights standards.

In 2011, 86.7 percent of individual complaints were related to human rights, and we completed 316 investigation reports and proposed 109 corrective measures against particular government agencies.

International Engagement

The 26th Australasian and Pacific Ombudsman Region (APOR) Conference was held in Taiwan in March 2011. It was the first time we hosted the event, and we were delighted to see participants engaging in the discussion on ombudsmen and human rights (protecting human rights and promoting good governance) and learning more about our unique constitutional control system.



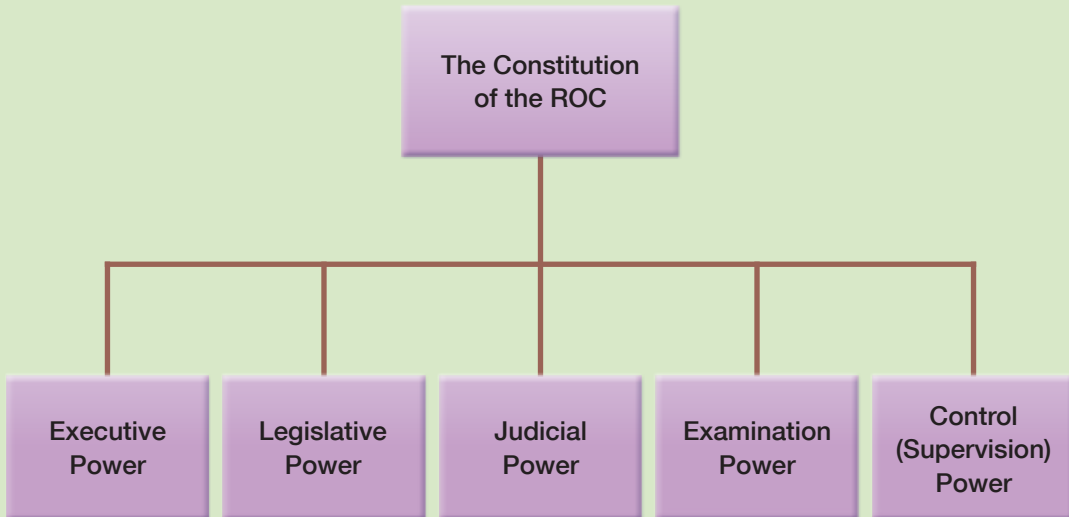
Participants of the 26 APOR

I. A Brief Introduction of the Supervision (Control) System in the ROC

- The control (supervision) system originated more than 2,000 years ago in the Chin (246-206 B.C.) and Han (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) dynasties.
- **1911** The Republic of China, Asia's first democratic country, was established. The founding father, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, advocated the five-power governmental system in which the two ancient Chinese government powers of examination and supervision (control) were added to the Western three-power structure (legislative, executive and judicial).
- **1928** The Auditing Yuan was established.
- **1931** The Control Yuan was established while the Auditing Yuan was downgraded, becoming a ministry under the Control Yuan.
- **1947** The Constitution of the Republic of China was formed, and it specified a central government with five branches (Legislative, Executive, Judicial, Examination and Control Yuan).
- **1948** The Constitution went into effect and the Control Yuan was officially established. The members (ombudsmen) during the first term of the Control Yuan were elected by the provincial, municipal, Mongolian, Tibetan and overseas Chinese representative councils.



Organization of Government



- **1949** The government relocated to Taiwan from the mainland.
- **1992** According to the amendment of the Constitution, the number of Control Yuan members was reduced to 29, including a president and a vice president. All Members were nominated and obtained the consent of the National Assembly.
- **2000** The constitutional amendment specified that the 29 Control Yuan members shall be nominated by the President with the consent of the Legislative Yuan to serve a six-year term. This has remained in effect ever since.

- **2005** The Control Yuan had been unable to exercise its powers for three years due to the political stalemate at the end of 2004 when legislators refused to approve the nominations of the fourth term members.
- **2008** The fourth term Control Yuan members took office in 2008. Wang Chien-shien is the incumbent president of the Control Yuan and 7 out of 29 members are female.



Plenary Meeting of the 4th Control Yuan.



Organization of Control Yuan



II. Our Performance

The Control Yuan aims to protect human rights, uphold government ethics, promoting good governance and mitigate people's complaints.

We accomplished the above-mentioned goals through exercising our powers actively, and the work we accomplished in 2011 follows below:

Handling Complaints and Assuring Good Governance

Receipt of People's Complaints

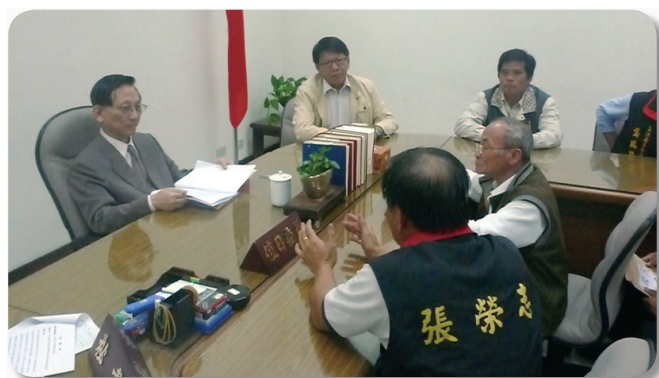
Anyone can lodge a complaint of malfeasance against any public servant or against the government itself for a specific wrongdoing.

The Control Yuan receives complaints from:

- **Private individuals:** This is the major source of the complaints we receive. A complainant can lodge a complaint via fax, through the mail, or by internet. One can also submit a complaint in person to an on-duty member in the Control Yuan Complaints Receipt Center.

- **Government agencies:**

The government agency shall send all cases of misconduct or violation of laws by its staff (senior ranking above level nine) to the Control Yuan.



A member of the Control Yuan receives complaints from the people.



- **Ministry of Audit:** As a subordinate organization, the ministry reports relevant cases to the Control Yuan.
- **Organizations/Groups:** Any organizations or groups that are victims of governmental wrongdoing can lodge complaints with the Control Yuan.
- **Circuit Supervision and Inspection:** A complainant can lodge a complaint to members who conduct circuit supervision of central and local government agencies; or members can initiate cases themselves when they discover governmental wrongdoing.



Members of the Control Yuan conduct a circuit supervision to inspect the recovery of the township after Typhoon Megi.

- **The Media:** Complaints can also originate in the opinions and concerns of the mass media.

In 2011, we received 20,849 complaints from private individuals. Below are the types of complaints we received:

Categories of Complaints received in 2011

Unit: Number of cases / %

Total	20,849	100%
Domestic Affairs	6,182	29.65
Judicial Affairs	5,970	28.63
Financial and Economic Affairs	4,369	20.96
Educational and Cultural Affairs	1,390	6.67
Communication Affairs	880	4.22
National Defense Affairs	827	3.97
Foreign Affairs	66	0.32
Others	1,165	5.59

Investigation

When the Control Yuan receives a complaint, it determines if the case should be investigated. The Control Yuan exercises the power of impeachment and censure and takes corrective measures only after investigating the case thoroughly.



Control Yuan members investigated cases about impure rice wine that might have jeopardized the public's health.

Investigations can be categorized as follows:

- **Assigned investigations:** Members, in rotation, are assigned by either resolution of the Control Yuan plenary meeting or committee to conduct an investigation.



- **Self-initiated investigations:** Members initiate investigations on the basis of the contents of the complaint or other information.
- **Commissioned investigations:** The Control Yuan entrusts related organizations to investigate complaint cases.

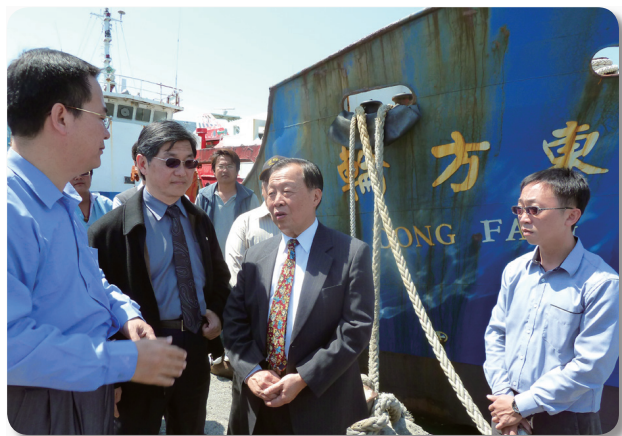
In 2011, the Control Yuan investigated 515 cases. Out of this total, 283 cases were assigned investigations and 232 were self-initiated investigations.

Statistics on Cases Investigated by the Control Yuan in 2011

Unit: Cases

Number of total Cases	515
Assigned investigation in rotation	
Assigned by Control Yuan plenary meeting	201
Assigned by resolution of Committee	82
Investigation Initiated by Member(s)	232

In 2011, 515 cases were investigated; 524 investigative reports were presented, in which 862 government agencies were investigated and required to send follow-up reports to the Control Yuan.



A Control Yuan member investigated cases about local governments' inefficient budget implementation.

Statistics on Government Agencies Investigated by the Control Yuan in 2011

Units: Cases/ Persons

Government Agencies	Cases investigated	persons punished by their relative agencies on request by the Control Yuan
Total	862	418
Executive Yuan and its subordinate agencies	592	308
Judicial Yuan and its subordinate agencies	49	-
Examination Yuan and its subordinate agencies	4	-
Local governments	209	110
Others	8	-

Impeachment, Censure, and Corrective Measures

The Control Yuan shall propose impeachment, censure or corrective measures against the relevant agencies or public servants for maladministration if the investigation provides clear evidence.

Impeachment

In impeachment cases, the Control Yuan ensures that the government conducts itself responsibly and that the ethics relating to governmental behavior are clear. Cases of impeachment must be forwarded to the disciplinary agency



only after they have been proposed by at least two members, reviewed by more than nine others, and approved by at least half of those reviewing them.

If the case involves criminal code or military law, it shall be referred to the competent judicial or military organization for action in accordance with the law.

In 2011, the Control Yuan approved 27 impeachment cases and impeached 49 public servants.



Control Yuan members held a press conference to announce the impeachment of the captain and the chief engineer of vessel "Kunming" for failing to enforce military regulations.

Categories of organization whose personnel were impeached by the Control Yuan in 2011

Unit: Persons impeached

Total	49
General Administration	23
Economy and Construction	3
Transportation	1
Culture and Education	3
National Defense	9
Justice	9
Police Administration	1

Positions of the Impeached in 2011

Unit: Persons

Total	49
Officials Ranks	
Civil Official	
Elected	1
Specially Appointed	9
Senior officer	24
Officer	6
Assistant Officer	-
Military Official	
Generals	4
Colonels and Majors	5
Captains and Lieutenants	-

Censure

The Control Yuan employs the power of censure when it deems that a public servant has broken the law and must be suspended from duty or be dealt with through other immediate measures.

Three or more members of the Control Yuan (not including the initiating member[s]) shall review each case of censure, and at least half of the members reviewing it must give their approval. Each case shall be referred to the superior of the public servant who has been censured for action.

If a case involves violation of the criminal code or military law, it shall be submitted directly to the competent court or military court for action.

If the public servant's superior fails to act, or if two or more Control



Yuan members deem the action taken improper, a case of impeachment may be initiated.

If a censured public servant is impeached, his or her superior shall be held responsible for negligence of duty.

The Control Yuan censured two persons in 2011.

Corrective Measures

In accordance with various subordinate agencies of the Executive Yuan, the Control Yuan established several committees to monitor whether or not any public officials had violated the law or had been derelict in their duties.

The Control Yuan may propose corrective measures based on reviews and resolutions by various committees and forward them to the Executive Yuan and its subordinate agencies for improvement.

After investigating the work of the Executive Yuan and its subordinate agencies, the Control Yuan may propose corrective measures to them once these proposals have been examined and approved by the relevant committees.

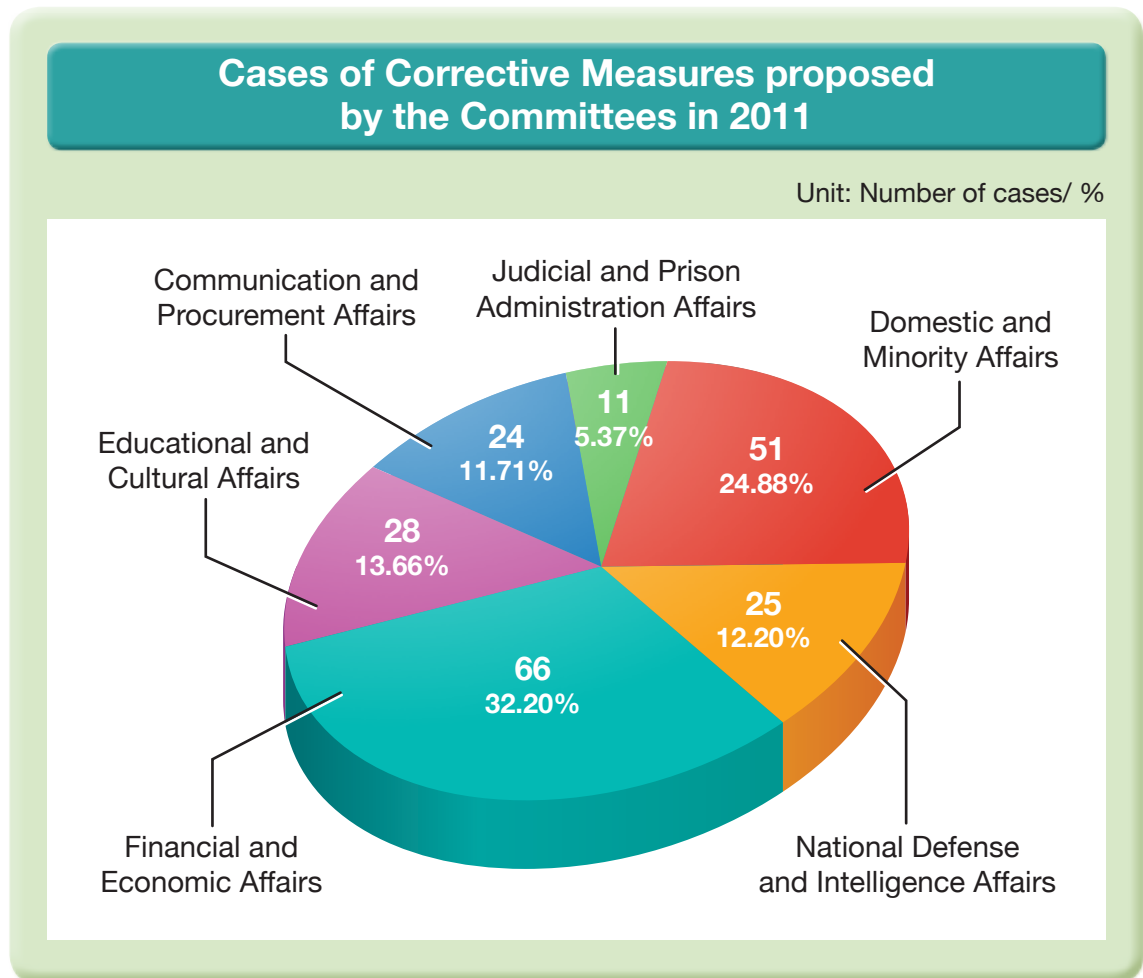
After receiving the proposed corrective measures, the Executive Yuan or its relevant agencies shall immediately make the appropriate improvements or take actions and reply to the Control Yuan within two months.

If the Executive Yuan or its relevant agencies fail to reply in a timely manner to the proposed improvements and actions, the Control Yuan may, upon resolution by its related committees, question in writing or notify the responsible officials to appear at the Control Yuan for questioning.

If the Control Yuan concludes that the reply of the Executive Yuan or relevant agencies calls for further inquiry, it may request an explanation from the relevant agencies or ask the members in charge of the original investigation or investigators to conduct an on-site investigation.

If it is confirmed through an investigation that an executive agency has procrastinated and refused to make the necessary improvements, the Control Yuan may initiate a proposal of impeachment against the head of the agency.

The table below presents the cases of corrective measures in 2011:





Audit

The power of audit is one of the supervision powers stipulated in the Constitution and its Amendment. Subordinate to the Control Yuan, the Ministry of Audit (National Audit Office) exercises this power.

The Ministry of Audit (National Audit Office) shall assign an auditor-general who has been nominated and appointed by the President of the ROC with the consent of the Legislative Yuan.

The ministry audits the central government and its subordinate organizations while the offices of audit inspect local governments and their subordinate organizations. These audit organizations are responsible for auditing the financial operations of governmental agencies at all levels.

The power of audit includes:

- Supervising budget implementation
- Approving receipt and payment orders
- Examining and approving financial receipts and final accounts
- Detecting irregularities and dishonest behavior regarding property and financial affairs
- Evaluating financial efficiency
- Determining the financial responsibilities
- Fulfilling other auditing duties mandated by law

If auditors discover that officials have committed financial irregularities or behaved dishonestly in an organization, the following measures may be taken:

- They shall report the findings to the competent audit organizations and

notify the organization heads to take action. They may also report the case to the Control Yuan through auditing organizations for handling according to the law.

- If a criminal offense is involved, they shall refer the matter to the judiciary and report to the Control Yuan.
- If the auditing agency discovers that an organization has been notoriously inefficient or neglectful of its duties, it shall notify the organization's supervising agency and report the matter to the Control Yuan.
- If the cause of the problem is a lack of system regulations or acceptable facilities, suggestions for improvement should be made.

The following table lists cases reported by the Ministry of Audit to the Control Yuan:

Cases Reported by the Ministry of Audit to the Control Yuan in 2011

Unit: number of cases

Total	Method of Disposition					
	Investigated	Forwarded to Other Agencies to Investigate	Merged	For Reference	Put on File	Others
283	34	81	15	153	-	-



Sunshine Acts

- 1993 ● Establishment of Act on Asset Declarations by Public Functionaries
- 2000 ● Establishment of Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest
- 2004 ● Establishment of Political Donations Act
- 2007 ● Establishment of Lobbying Act

Asset Declarations by Public Functionaries

The following officials shall report their assets to the Control Yuan:

- The president and vice president of the Republic of China
- The presidents and vice presidents of the five Yuans
- Ministers without portfolio
- Paid presidential advisors, national policy advisors and war strategy advisors of the Office of the President
- Chiefs of governmental agencies at all levels at grades 12 and above
- Chairpersons and vice chairpersons of the headquarters and branches of the state-owned companies, and the director and supervisors that represent the government which has state-owned shares in private entities
- Principals of public junior colleges and above and of subsidiary institutions of such schools
- Military heads at all levels above the rank of major general

- Governors at or above the township (city) level, elected pursuant to the Public Officials Election and Recall Act
- Elected representatives at all levels
- Judges and prosecutors at grades 12 and above

When it discovers that public functionaries have failed to declare their assets in time or truthfully, the Control Yuan shall impose fines and publish their names in accordance with the law. In 2011, there were 51 such cases and fined up to US\$189,500 (NT\$5,570,000).

Statistics on Asset Declarations by Public Functionaries Fines in 2011

	Cases	Amount (NT\$1,000)
Cases closed and fined	51	5,570
Cases closed	59	5,805
Cases not yet closed	92	8,955
Cases with fines imposed		
Paid by installment	12	910
In the process of administrative execution	47	4,445
Others	15	1,460
Cases where fines have not yet been imposed		
In the process of administrative appeal	12	1,530
In the process of filing an administrative action	1	60
Others	5	550



Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest refer to benefits obtained by a public servant either for him or herself or for persons related to him (her) directly or indirectly through an action or failure to act during the performance of his (her) duties.

If a public servant does not prevent the conflict of interest, then the affected parties shall, according to the position of the public servant, apply for prevention of conflict of interest at the agency where the public servant serves.

If the public servant is the chief of an agency, the application for prevention of conflict of interest should be submitted to his or her superior agency. If there is no superior agency, the application shall be submitted to the Control Yuan.

Moreover, a public servant and relevant persons shall not conduct transactions such as sales or leases or do contracting with the agency that he (she) serves or that is under his or her supervision.

The Control Yuan shall investigate and impose fines upon public servants who neglect to submit assets declarations to it, or who do not avert or refuse (conflict of interest) prevention, or who directly or indirectly create profit for themselves or those related to them through their action or inaction.

When cases of fine impositions are confirmed, they will be posted on

the internet or published in periodicals or government newspapers.

In 2011, there were five cases and fined up to US\$159,590 (NT\$4,700,000).

Political Donations

The Control Yuan is responsible for:

- Approving the opening of political donation accounts of political parties, political groups and candidates;
- Approving any changes in or the closing of political donation accounts of political parties, political groups and candidates;
- Handling candidates' disclosures of accounting reports and publishing these disclosures in publications or posting them on a website;
- Accepting candidates' balance reports of political donation accounts;
- Reviewing accounting reports of political donations disclosed by political parties, political groups and candidates;
- Imposing fines on violators of the Political Donations Act, forwarding cases of fines for administrative execution if delays occur in the payment of fines, and replying to those who file countersuits; and
- Handling affairs related to demands for return of payments to the Treasury in cases involving fines under the Political Donations Act.

The table below presents the relevant account matters we handled in 2011:



Statistics on Political Donation Fines in 2011

	Cases	Amount (NT\$1,000)
Cases closed and fined	166	53,896
Cases closed	139	31,608
Cases not yet closed	75	40,838
Cases with fines imposed		
Paid by installment	10	12,110
In the process of administrative execution	45	10,320
Others	-	-
Cases where fines have not yet been imposed		
In the process of administrative appeal	12	12,443
In the process of filing an administrative litigation	5	5,415
Others	3	550

Lobbying

The term lobbying refers to behavior aimed at influencing the lobbied party or its agency in formulating, enacting, modifying or annulling laws, governmental policies or legislation through any oral or written communication addressed to the lobbied party or to its agent.

The term lobbyist refers either to an individual, legal person or organization permitted to establish or file for record, or to a group with a special purpose that has a representative who advocates it. In other words, the term refers to an individual or a for-profit corporation that lobbies. The lobbied party includes: the president, vice president, legislators or representative bodies at

various levels; the chief and deputy chief of a special municipality, county, city or township; and persons specified in Paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Political Appointees Pension Statutes. Thus, the president, vice president, and members and secretary-general of the Control Yuan are all considered the lobbied party.

In 2011, the Control Yuan received no relevant cases.

Human Rights Protection

Protecting human rights has long been crucial to assessing a nation's democracy and legal system and has always been a significant issue in the international community. In May 2000, the Human Rights Protection Committee (HRPC) of the Control Yuan was established mainly to focus both on human rights protection in Taiwan and on the latest human rights issues at home and abroad.

In 2011 the Control Yuan achieved the following in Human Rights Protection:

- The Control Yuan attended the deliberation in the Legislative Yuan on the draft law to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). And the Control Yuan was invited by the Ministry of Interior to participate in the meeting on the policy (draft) of gender equality. Also, HRPC has been assigned to manage the affairs related to the fight for gender equality.
- On Sept. 6 to Sept. 8, 2011, Control Yuan members participated in the 16th Annual Meeting and Biennial Conference of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions in Bangkok, Thailand, to enhance the Control Yuan's involvement with international human rights organizations. Following the event, the Control Yuan members visited the National Human



Rights Commission of Thailand and the Office of the Ombudsman in Thailand for discussions between the offices of the two sides.

- The Control Yuan worked with domestic human rights institutions, including the Chinese Association for Human Rights, Covenants Watch (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, otherwise known as the two Covenants), The Child Welfare League Foundation, The Humanistic Education Foundation and The Garden of Hope Foundation. The issues of human rights violations in Taiwan were discussed in several meetings.
- HRPC held various seminars and workshops in April, May, October and November connected to the enactment of the law for implementation of the two Covenants where several scholars and experts spoke on various such issues to staff. These events allowed the staff to fulfill requirements so that they could then supervise governmental agencies in accordance with human rights standards.
- The Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee was established on December 10, 2010, and chaired by Vice President Vincent C. Siew. Chen Jinn-lih, vice president



Control Yuan members participated in the 16th Annual Meeting and Biennial Conference of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions in Bangkok, Thailand.

and chairperson of HRPC of the Control Yuan, was invited to serve as one of the committee's members. Both the central and local governments participated in writing the National Human Rights Report, and important cases of investigation regarding living and liberty rights and security of person rights were added to it.

Below are the statistics of human rights-related investigative reports for 2011:

Investigative Reports and Cases of Corrective Measures involving Human Rights in 2011

Unit: Number of cases

Item	Complaints received from the Public	Investigative Report	Cases of Corrective Measures
Grand Total	20,772	533	205
Total	18,029	316	109
Right of Freedom	191	13	2
Equal Rights	95	9	3
Rights of Survival and Medical Care	772	44	27
Right to Work	1,876	30	14
Property Rights	5,092	60	10
Political Participation	869	3	-
Jurisdiction justice	5,853	60	7
Culture	266	8	2
Education	705	22	12
Environmental Resources	682	28	13
Social Security	649	11	5
Other Human Rights	979	28	14



International Engagement

The 26th Australasian and Pacific Ombudsman Region (APOR) Conference took place from March 23 to 25, 2011, in Taiwan. The Control Yuan hosted this important event for the first time since



The 26th APOR Conference was held in Taipei.

becoming an institutional member of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI) 17 years ago. The year 2011 also marked the country's centennial anniversary.

The 26th APOR Conference focused on the theme of "The Ombudsman and Human Rights: Protecting Human Rights and Promoting Good Governance." And conference discussions centered on the following two topics: "International Movement of Ombudsman and Human Rights" and "Development of Ombudsman and Human Rights in APOR." The Conference fulfilled our



APOR Members posed for a group picture in front of the Control Yuan.

obligations as a regional member and allowed APOR members and international leaders to learn about both Taiwan's social and economic development and the Control Yuan's role as an ombudsman. As host of the Conference, Taiwan received international attention,

and the event increased the international dialogue among ombudsmen and human rights organizations in the region.

In total, more than one hundred representatives from 20 countries participated in the conference, including IOI President Beverly Wakem, I.O.I. Secretary General Peter Kostelka, and IOI regional vice presidents Chronox Manek, Rafael Ribó and André Marin.

The President of the Control Yuan Wang Chien-shien hosted the opening ceremony. Wang said the Control Yuan had received more complaints from the public than during the previous term, demonstrating that the public has higher expectations of it than before. President Ma Ying-jeou delivered a speech that was a key part of the ceremony. President Ma said that our government had ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and passed the Implementation Law in 2009. He also expressed hope that the APOR Conference would enable the international community to see the efforts that our government has made in protecting human rights. In her address, IOI President Beverley Wakem said she hopes that the concept of the supervisory system extends to other non-member countries to ensure that public servants maintain the highest moral standards and build public trust in government.

The conference included four other workshops where 20 speakers discussed the protection and promotion of human rights. The ombudsmen who attended the 26th APOR Conference learned more about their own work and shared their experiences with colleagues.



Visitors to the Control Yuan



Member Louis R. Chao met with the Board of Directors of the Japanese Association for Ombudsman Studies Professor Kimiyoshi Toyama.



Control Yuan President Wang Chien-Shien met the Comptroller General of the Republic of Panama.



Control Yuan President Yuan Wang Chien-Shien met members of the National Development Superior Course from Central and South America.



The Exchange Program between the Control Yuan and the Foreign Ombudsman and Human Rights Offices ended successfully.



Senior auditors from Central and South America visited the Control Yuan.



Control Yuan President Wang Chien-shien met members of the National Development Superior Course from Central and South America.



Control Yuan President Yuan Wang Chien-shien met the President of the Superior Court of Audit of Honduras Mr. Jorge Bogran Rivera.



III. Appendix

Table of Control Powers From 2000

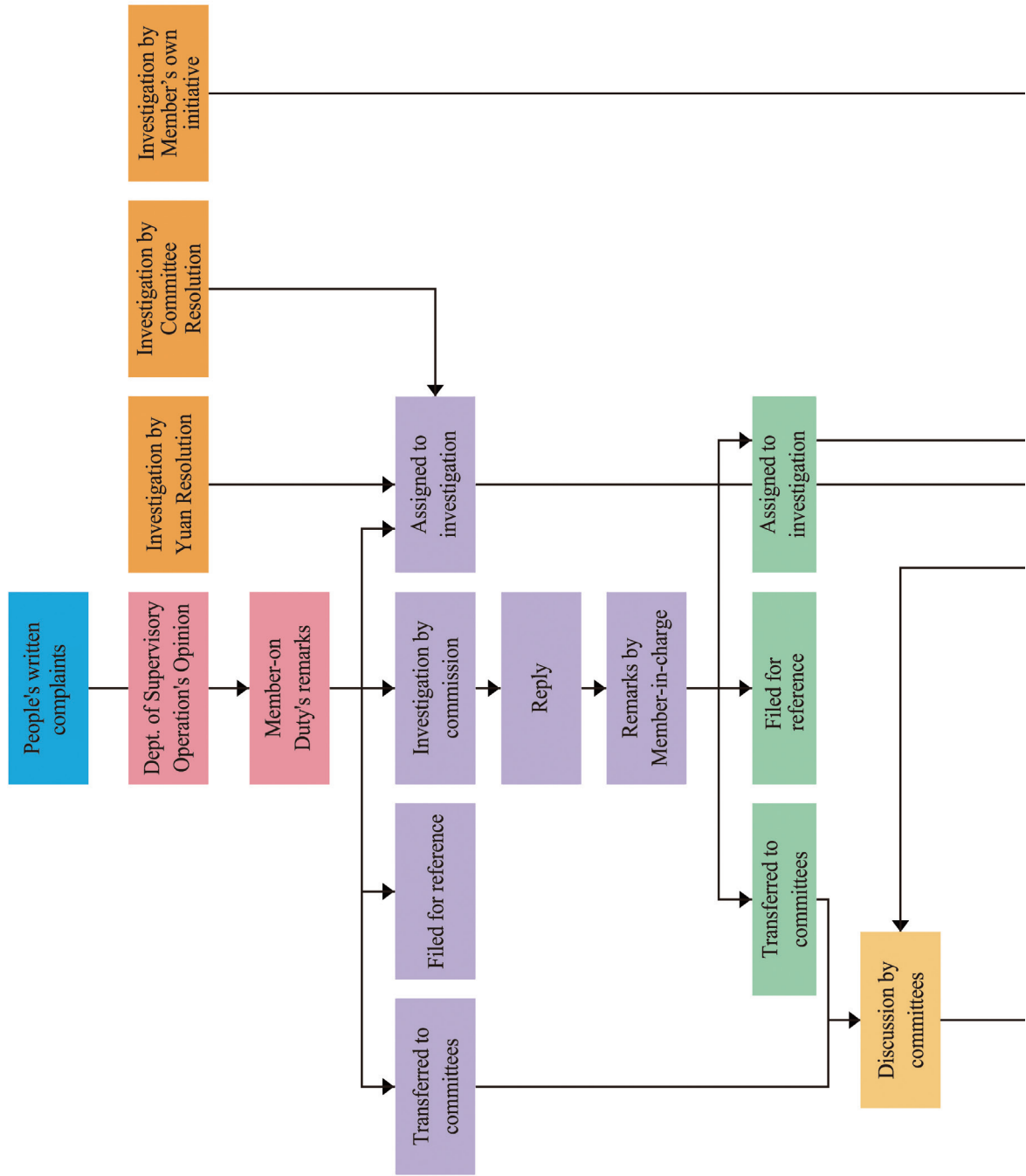
Item Year	Complaints Received	Cases Investigated	Corrective Measures Proposed	Impeachment Cases Initiated	Censure Cases Initiated
2000	15,877	674	195	31	3
2001	16,670	514	154	15	1
2002	17,697	558	157	15	-
2003	17,734	585	154	24	3
2004	15,570	464	165	18	1
2005	8,560	7	36	3	-
2006	5,785	-	-	-	-
2007	5,412	-	-	-	-
2008	15,865	291	50	17	-
2009	28,829	595	205	30	2
2010	25,409	580	218	20	3
2011	20,849	515	205	27	2

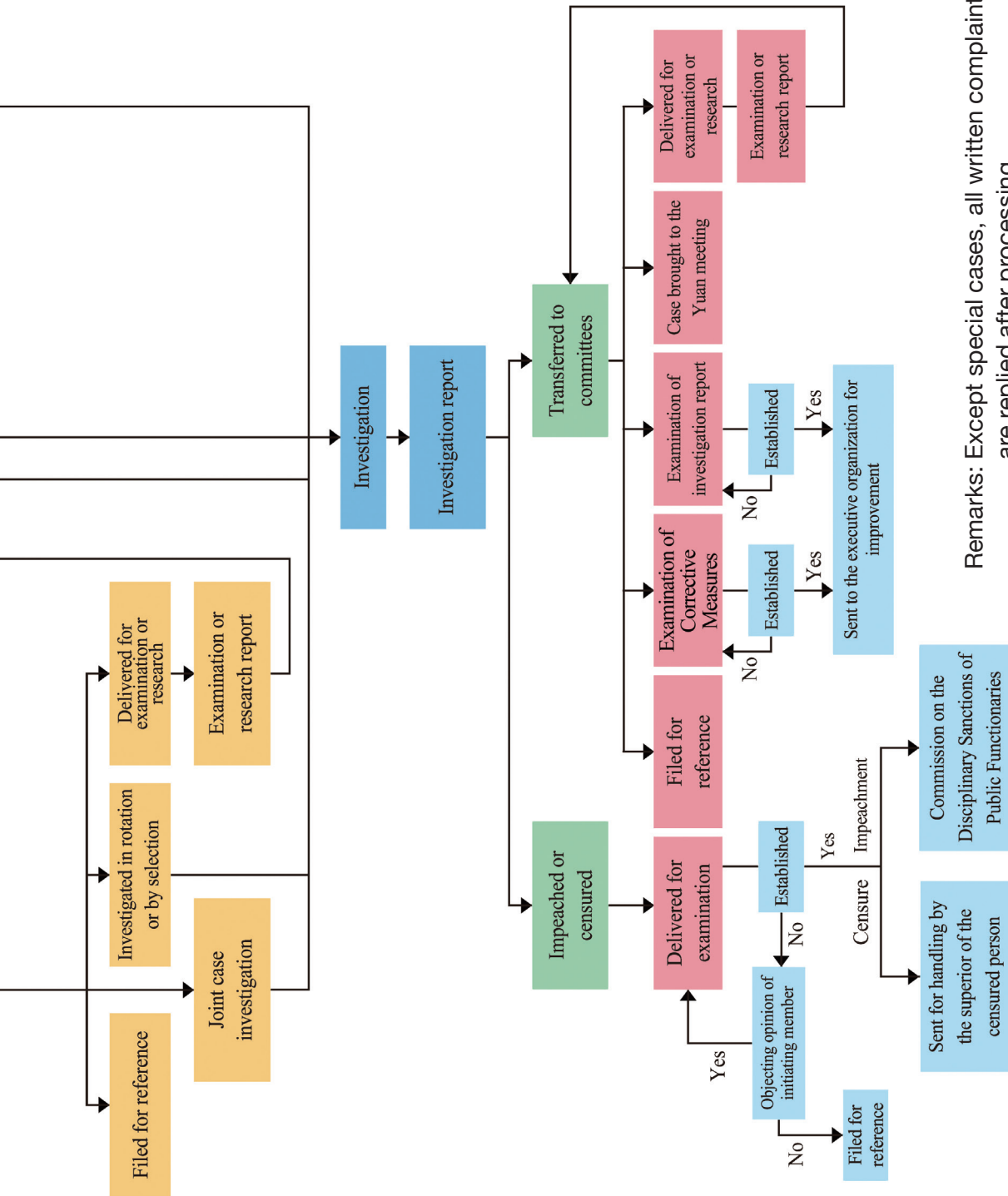
Table of Control Powers in 2011

Item Year	Complaints Received	Cases Investigated	Corrective Measures Proposed	Impeachment Cases Initiated	Censure Cases Initiated
Total	20,849	515	205	27	2
Jan.	1633	39	19	3	-
Feb.	1268	28	13	1	-
Mar.	2116	48	11	4	-
Apr.	1682	38	12	2	-
May	1850	48	17	4	-
Jun.	1839	27	23	2	-
Jul.	1752	63	10	1	1
Aug.	1767	55	14	3	-
Sep.	1622	40	21	1	-
Oct.	1676	54	16	2	1
Nov.	1903	46	29	3	-
Dec.	1741	29	20	1	-



Flowchart of the Exercise of Control Powers





Remarks: Except special cases, all written complaints are replied after processing.



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Fax : 886-2-2356-8588

<http://www.cy.gov.tw>

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