

**Mid-Term Report on Concluding Observations
from Review of the ROC's Initial Report under the
United Nations Convention against Corruption**

December, 2020

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A. Foreword

After publishing the “Initial Report Under the United Nations Convention against Corruption” in March 2018, the Executive Yuan (EY) held an international review meeting with five international experts on anti-corruption in August 2018 to dialogue with representatives from Taiwan’s government departments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). After the meeting, the five international experts put forward their 47 points of concluding observations, which named as ”Anti-corruption Reforms in Taiwan”, in a press conference. The concluding observations are the important reference for the government’s policies, legislation, and efforts relating to anti-corruption. The EY will present the status of implementation in the second report (published on a quadrennial basis) and receive a second domestic and international review.

The scope of concluding observations covers all aspects of anti-corruption work promoted and implemented through the coordination and collaboration of entities of both the central and local governments. To ensure that the concluding observations are enforced by all entities and optimize various anti-corruption actions, at the end of two years after the previous international review, an interim review is conducted and an interim report is published to present the progress of implementation and preliminary achievements of these concluding observations during this period, and the planning for future promotion of anti-corruption.

I. Preparation for implementation of concluding observations by entities

At the 21st Central Integrity Committee Meeting on November 7, 2018, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) reported the planning of implementing the concluding observations. With respect to the resolution made at the meeting, a meeting on the division of responsibility and labor was held with experts, scholars, and related entities on December 24, 2018 to confirm the organizing and sponsoring entities for each concluding observation. Including the MOJ, a total of 41 central government entities and 22 local governments (hereinafter called “Responsible Entities”) are responsible to conjointly promote and implement these concluding observations.

Responsible entities proposed the plans, measures, performance indicators, and projected date of completion of each concluding observation within their responsibility. During April 18-May 1, 2019, the EY and MOJ held four review meetings with experts, scholars, NGOs, and

related entities to determine the actions for implementing the concluding observations. On August 12, 2019, a total of 371 performance indicators were approved for recordation and monitoring by the EY for the reference of implementation of all responsible entities, which should also review the status of achievement of these indicators periodically.

II. Follow-up and monitoring of 371 performance indicators

To follow up and monitor the progress of implementation of responsible entities in terms of the 371 performance indicators, the National Development Council (NDC) has constructed the “Follow-Up, Oversight, and Evaluation” section on the “Government Project Management Network” (GPMnet) for responsible entities to report their performance every half a year. Then, MOJ would report the oversight and evaluation results over time to the Central Integrity Committee at the EY for continual follow-up.

The progress updates and oversight and evaluation results of individual responsible entities are published on the “United Nations Convention Against Corruption” (UNCAC) section of the Agency Against Corruption (AAC) website for disclosure to the public.

III. Interim progress overview

Regarding the implementation progress of the said 371 performance indicators, during December 2019 and June 2020, the responsible entities completed two times of online reporting. In addition, the MOJ organized four meetings from April 27-May 6, 2020 and the EY held one meeting on October 7, 2020 with experts, scholars, and NGO representatives to evaluate the implementation of performance indicators. By the second report of the follow-up, control, and evaluation results, 156 performance indicators were achieved and deregulated for monitoring, 137 performance indicators were changed into self-tracking indicators, and 78 performance indicators required continuous follow-up. The progress of implementation is summarized as follows:

(I) Present achievements

In two years after the end of the international review, Taiwan has made an outstanding performance in many aspects in implementing the concluding observations. In the Mutual Evaluation Report (MER) Round 3 published by the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) in 2019, Taiwan is rated the best rank “regular follow-up,” with significant progress from

“enhanced follow-up” than before. According to the 2019 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) published by Transparency International (TI), Taiwan has scored 65 points and ranked 28th in the world, the best results since the adoption of the new rating criteria in 2012.

To extend Taiwan’s No. 1 rank among 138 economies in the 2014 “customs transparency index” among the global enabling trade indexes (GETI) in The Global Enabling Trade Report 2014 published by the World Economic Forum (WEF); and the band “B” (low risk of corruption) 2015 performance in the Government Defence Anti-Corruption Index (GDAI) rated by the TI, Taiwan held the “International Customs Workshop” in both 2016 and 2018 to share the measures for enabling trade measures to constantly enhance customs transparency. In addition, Taiwan has participated in the third GDAI global evaluation to continuously combat corruption in government defense, hoping to make better performance.

In response to the recommendations made in the concluding observations, Taiwan has made solid achievements in revising the “Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest”; amending the “Company Act” to stipulate the need to disclose the information of shareholders holding over 10% of the company’s stake; enhancing the kind governance, including internal control and legal compliance, in the private sector; strengthening the reporting channels and protection mechanisms for whistleblowers in the financial industries; and reinforcing integrity education in kindergarten and elementary schools. To expand international cooperation and exchange, apart from signing Integrity Collaboration Agreement with Belize in 2019 to develop substantial cooperation on anti-corruption, Taiwan studies and proposes the country’s first “Open Government National Action Plan” in 2020 for the substantial participation in the “Open Government Partnership” (OGP).

According to the results of the “MOJ 2019 Integrity Survey” published in 2020, the average score of “corruption tolerance” dropped to below “1” (from 0-10, the lowest the score, the lowest tolerance) for the first time in the last five years; and the tolerance score to the “severity” of corrupt acts, such as offering red envelopes, lobbying, improper enterprise influence on the government, and election bribery, also dropped significantly, suggesting that the government has made considerable progress and effectiveness in efforts for preventing and combating corruption,

including optimizing anti-corruption laws and regulations, promoting public-private partnership in anti-corruption, strengthening the anti-corruption network, and enhancing anti-corruption power.

(II) Directions and methods of future promotion and implementation

Based on the recommendations made in the concluding observations, Taiwan has engaged in active legislation. Apart from establishing the “Whistleblower Protection Act,” we have amended the offense of bribery, the offense of trading in influence, the offense of gratuity, and the offense of destruction of criminal evidence under and added the chapter on obstruction of justice to the “Criminal Code”; and amended “State Compensation Law” and the “Act of Extradition.” The review of these bills has begun, hoping that the legislation and amendment processes will be completed smoothly. The discussion of other laws is under progress, such as the integration of the “Anti-Corruption Act” with “Chapter IV Offenses of Malfeasance in Office” in Part 2 of the “Criminal Code,” the legislation model for commercial (business) bribery prevention, the statute of limitations on the right of prosecution for corruption, the drafting of the “Undercover Investigation Act,” and the legislation of the “Scientific and Technological Investigation Act.” We will continue to integrate the opinions of the academia and in the field to cohere a consensus for legislation and amendment. In addition, actions are taken to adopt related measures for enforcing the concluding observations, such as the outsourced research of the “The Construction of Anti-corruption Mechanisms in the Private Sector,” the development of integrity assessment on public institutions, and the promotion of the digital registration system for integrity and ethics incidents, are in active progress as scheduled, and their achievements will be reported in the second national report.

B. Interim progress of the concluding observations on the “Initial Report Under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption”

To review the progress of implementation of the concluding observations, the interim progress, as well as the related subsequent promotion actions, of the 47 concluding observations will be described in terms of the following six aspects: (1) strengthening anti-corruption in the private sector; (2) promoting preventive measures for anti-corruption; (3) strengthening the framework of the anti-corruption organization; (4) drafting, amending and implementing laws and regulations related

to conviction and enforcement; (5) strengthening international mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation for criminal cases; and (6) developing professional training.”

I. Strengthening anti-corruption in the private sector

(I). More attention to preventive measures in the private sector. (Measure 5)

Measure 5 : As the preventive measures have focused mainly on the public sector, Taiwan should devote more attention to preventive measures in the private sector to meet the growing threat of private sector corruption.

1. Pilot research project for building an anti-corruption mechanisms for the private sector

In response to this recommended measure, the AAC outsourced the “The Construction of Anti-corruption Mechanisms in the Private Sector” research project in 2019. Through the project, the AAC also formed a working team with the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC), and the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB) to evaluate the contents of the “ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS)” and the anti-corruption management mechanisms for the private sector in other countries, and assess the feasibility of implementing them in Taiwan. The results of the research project ending in September 2020 will be submitted to the related competent authorities for the reference of implementation to enhance Taiwan’s overall measures for anti-corruption in the private sector.

2. Expansion of the substantial review of financial statements and the audit of the internal control system of public companies

- (1) Besides enhancing the supervision of the finance, sales, and internal control system of companies listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) and Taipei Exchange (TPEX), the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) has also completed the substantial review of the financial statements and the audit of the internal control system of these companies. The table below shows the statistics of reviews and audits in the last three years.

Year	Substantial Review of the Financial Statements of TWSE/TPEX-Listed Companies	Audit of the Internal Control System
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2017	374 companies	186 companies
2018	416 companies	183 companies
2019	420 companies	190 companies
Note: The statistics on the number of companies receiving the substantial review of the financial statements and the audit of the internal control system refer to the statistics (non-accumulative) on the companies selected based on the defined criteria in each year.		

- (2) Concerning the International Standards on Auditing (ISA) 250, the Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF) in Taiwan published the Statements on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 72 "Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements," which took effect as of 2020. The requirements in SAS No. 72 "are designed to assist the auditor in identifying material misstatement of the financial statements due to non-compliance with laws and regulations (point #4); such as corruption and bribery that may significantly affect financial statements. The auditor is required to remain professionally alert and consider if the nonconformities in the financial statements have a direct influence to determine the audit procedures and countermeasures. For a better understanding of SAS No. 72, the FSC asked the CPA Associations in correspondence to evaluate the necessity to establish a set of guidelines for implementing the audit procedures in SAS No. 72 and enhance the education and training for auditors to raise their awareness of misstatement of the financial statements due to non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- (3) Concerning ISA 240, the ARDF published SAS No. 74 "The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements" taking effect as of 2021 to replace SAS No. 43 "The Auditor's Responsibility to Consider Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements" The Standard aims to define the auditor's objectives: "To identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud... to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit." (ISA 240) After the publication of the Standard, the FSC will ask the CPA Associations to arrange related trainings for auditors as necessary to help auditors to audit financial statements accordingly.
- (4) The "Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public

Companies” prescribes how a company should establish the internal control system for legal compliance with laws and regulations relating to the industry and implement self-assessment and internal audit to help enterprises to ensure legal compliance. The Regulations prescribes that an internal control system shall cover the legal compliance matters in the laws and regulations governing the industry to which a company belongs (Article 7); and requests the internal audit unit shall include legal compliance in the annual audit program and faithfully implement the audit (Article 13). The FSC also constantly oversees the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) and Taipei Exchange (TPEX) to enhance the audit of legal compliance when conducting internal audits. In addition, the FSC has also included legal compliance in the “Internal Control System Statement” it formats according to Article 46 of the Regulations.

- (5) With respect to Article 14-5, paragraph 1, Securities and Exchange Act, “For a company that has...established an audit committee...the following matters...shall be subject to the consent of one-half or more of all audit committee members and be submitted to the board of directors for a resolution...[including the] adoption or amendment of an internal control system pursuant to Article 14-1; the assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control system....”

3. Encouraging enterprises to publish corporate social responsibility (sustainability) reports

- (1) The FSC requests listed companies to publish the CSR report (Corporate Governance 3.0: Sustainable Development Map, changed into “sustainability report” as of 2022), to ensure the transparency of governance information. As shown in the table below, the number of listed companies publishing the CSR report has been increasing in the last three years.

Year	Number of Companies Publishing CSR Reports
2017	432 companies
2018	448 companies
2019	475 companies

- (2) In 2019 the Industrial Development Bureau (IDB) of the MOEA commissioned The

Manufacturers United General Association of Industrial Park of ROC to conduct the “Survey on the Status and Invention of CSR Implementation of Industrial Park Manufacturers” to create a list of manufacturers intending to implement CSR in industrial parks. In the same year, the IDB provided guidance for 16 manufacturers (including 11 TWSE/TPEX-listed companies and 5 non-listed companies) to complete their CSR reports.

- (3) In 2019 the Small and Medium Enterprises Administration (SMEA) of the MOEA helped 3 non-listed companies to complete their CSR reports.

4. Encouraging ethical management of enterprises

(1) Amending the “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”

On May 23, 2019 the TWSE and TPEX announced the amended “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies,” which included “ISO 37001 Anti-bribery management systems.” The foci of the amendment include the need for the approval of the board of directors for ethics-based policies and the establishment of mechanisms for assessing unethical behavior, and these foci have been included in the Corporate Governance Evaluation Indicators and related documentation in 2020.

(2) Revising the “The Handbook of Business Principles of Integrity for Small and Medium Enterprise”

In September 2019, the Small and Medium Enterprises Administration (SMEA) of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) announced and published the revised "The Handbook of Business Principles of Integrity for Small and Medium Enterprise", and authorized civil service ethics units to download, reproduce, print in paper format, and use as publicity materials, providing the civil service ethics units nationwide to publicize anti-corruption in the private sector.

5. Encouraging the organization of training and education on anti-corruption by enterprises

In 2019, the MJIB established the anti-corruption contact person for TWSE/TPEX-listed companies, financial institutions, and high-tech companies in Taipei City, New Taipei City, and Taoyuan City. In 2019, a total of 366 exchanges of enterprise anti-corruption experiences were held in listed companies such as AU Optronics Corporation and Franbo Lines Corporation, with 28,309 participants from 1,924 companies.

6. Promoting financial transparency to SMEs

On November 8, 2018, the MOEA promulgated the “Company with a certain amount of capital and a certain scale” based on Article 20, paragraph 2, Company Act, which took effect as of January 1, 2019. This regulation stipulates: As claimed in Article 20, paragraph 2, Company Act if a company’s equity capital exceeds a certain amount (with paid-in capital up to TWD 30 million or more at the closing date of financial report period), its financial statements shall be audited and attested by a certified public account before submitting to shareholders for approval or to a general meeting of shareholders for ratification. As claimed in the same article, if a company’s equity capital does not exceed a certain amount but the company is with a certain scale (with paid-in capital less than TWD 30 million (excluded) at the closing date of financial report period but fulfill either of the following two conditions: (1) net revenue has reached TWD 100 million; or (2) the number of employees insured under the Labor Insurance Program has reached 100 people), this company shall have their financial statements audited and attested by a certified public account before submitting to shareholders for approval or to a general meeting of shareholders for ratification.

7. Completing the establishment of the “Foundations Act”

The “Foundations Act” was completed and promulgated on August 1, 2018 and took effect as of February 1, 2019 to stipulate the regulations governing the avoidance of conflicts, financial management, and information disclosure of foundations as follows:

(1) Avoidance of conflicts of interest

A foundation shall not transfer or use its property through collusion, fraud, or other undue means. The Act also stipulates the administrative fine for violation of this

provision. A director or supervisor shall not seek profit by taking over the advantage of his/her power and shall voluntarily avoid a conflict of interest (Articles 14-16).

(2) Optimization of financial management and establishment of accounting, internal control, and auditing systems.

The methods for retention and utilization of the foundation's property are stipulated (Article 19). A foundation shall establish an accounting system.

A foundation shall also establish internal control and auditing system if its total property or annual income reaches a specified amount. The foundation shall have its financial statements certified by an accountant and stipulate a code of ethical management (Article 24).

(3) Establishment of a system for the information transparency.

A. The principle of financial information disclosure for companies states that companies should submit to competent authorities for reference and voluntarily disclose their work plans, financial statements, and work reports (Articles 25, 26).

B. Besides actively disclosing the said information, competent authorities have also set up websites to disclose information or disclose information on their entity websites. For example, the Ministry of Education (MOE) has established the "Educational Foundation Website," "Youth Development Affairs Companies Online Management System," "Nationwide Sports Foundations Information Website," and "Sports Information Cloud Pilot System." The MOE also discloses information in the "MOE-Supervised Government-Endowed Foundation Information" on the MOE website. On its website, the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) discloses information over the "Medical Foundation Management" and "MOHW-Supervised Government-Endowed Foundation Information" sections. The MOHW has also established the "Nationwide Health Foundations Information Management System" to manage related documents and data to strengthen the information disclosure of foundations for public supervision.

8. Legislation (amendment) of bribery prevention in enterprises

Please refer to section B-IV-(I)-1-(1) Constantly promoting the legislation (amendment)

of commercial bribery control in this report for details.

9. Promoting the system for reporting the information of the responsible person and principal shareholders of enterprises

Please refer to section B-I-(VI)-1 Promoting the system for reporting the information of the responsible person and principal shareholders of enterprises in this report for details.

(II). Further restricting political donations from companies and associations (Measure 14).

Measure 14 :Government, with the support of Legislative Yuan, should consider further restricting political donations from companies and associations.

1. Establishing a transparent mechanism for tracking the circulation of political donations

- (1) To enforce this recommended measure, the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) inquired for the opinions on the legal amendment by correspondence on January 31, 2019. The following provision was added with the recommendation of the Control Yuan: Political donations of a political party, political group, and campaigner disbursing to a specific related party shall be stated and disclosed in the accounting report. The MOI has drafted the amendment to Articles 20, 23, and 36 of the “Political Donations Act,” which were submitted to the EY for evaluation on August 7, 2019.
- (2) According to the “Political Donations Act” currently in force, a profit-seeking business and a charity-oriented social association may donate to a specific polity party. To prevent political donations from being operated under the table to affect effective monitoring and management, donations by such organizations that may affect national security, disfavor fair political competitions, easily cause corruption, or that are apparently against the organization’s foundation aim are banned by law. For example, religious associations, public enterprises, manufacturers that have signed a government procurement contract of a large amount or an investment contract of important public construction and are performing the contract, and profit-seeking businesses in an accumulated deficit that have not been made up in accordance with relevant provisions concerning the financial statements in the previous year are not allowed to make political donations. Citizens,

juridical persons, associations, or other institutions of a foreign country, the People’s Republic of China, Hong Kong, and Macau, or the principal members of such are not allowed to make political donations (Article 7). In addition, a maximum amount has been set on the total amount of donations each year of profit-seeking businesses, civil association, political groups, and persons planning to participate in a campaign (Articles 17 and 18). Since the implementation of the “Political Donations Act” in 2004, no significant corruption has been reported in practice. The current provisions are thus proper, reasonable, and feasible.

2. Statistics on the income from political donations of campaigners, political parties, and political groups

- (1) The table below shows the income from donations reported by campaigners of major elections between 2008 and 2020.

(expressed in NTD)

Year	Campaign	Total Income	Income from Individual Donations	Income from Business Donations	
2008	Presidential and Legislative Elections	1,081,368,252	304,427,310	402,422,080	
2009	County (City) Civil Servant Elections	1,542,896,510	700,145,973	475,192,432	
2010	Special Municipality Civil Servant Elections	2,740,270,822	1,656,736,309	951,544,767	
2012	Presidential and Legislative Elections	3,650,773,727	1,874,127,435	1,015,209,354	
2014	7-in-1 Local Civil Servant Elections	4,523,270,957	2,318,044,454	1,496,403,581	
2016	Presidential and Legislative Elections	3,908,203,162	1,939,673,150	1,074,479,038	
2018	9-in-1 Local Civil Servant Elections	4,105,356,576	2,461,127,650	1,466,156,049	
2020	Presidential and Legislative Elections	3,235,444,052	1,909,598,306	1,004,413,997	
Year	Campaign	Income from Political Party Donations	Income from Civilian Association Donations	Income from Anonymous Donations	Other Income
2008	Presidential and Legislative Elections	302,084,381	6,563,688	65,848,058	22,735
2009	County (City) Civil	344,940,840	16,476,678	5,792,488	348,099

Servant Elections					
2010	Special Municipality Civil Servant Elections	65,394,978	26,493,010	39,320,003	781,755
2012	Presidential and Legislative Elections	572,869,279	53,283,290	135,007,029	277,340
2014	7-in-1 Local Civil Servant Elections	625,831,195	45,785,545	36,760,222	445,960
2016	Presidential and Legislative Elections	733,297,958	63,389,325	96,873,057	490,634
2018	9-in-1 Local Civil Servant Elections	80,288,625	46,206,136	51,356,548	221,568
2020	Presidential and Legislative Elections	147,901,967	60,300,237	113,091,107	138,438

Note: Concerning Article 18, paragraph 1, Political Donations Act, the maximum amount of donations for the same (group) of campaigners each year shall be: Individuals: NTD 100,000; profit businesses: NTD1 million; civilian associations: NTD 5 million.

- (2) The table below shows the income from donations reported by political parties and political groups between 2014 and 2019.

(expressed in NTD)

Year	Total Income	Income from Individual Donations	Income from Business Donations
2014	452,405,420	241,187,876	194,676,269
2015	427,210,792	266,337,532	142,323,683
2016	354,902,296	226,532,915	118,575,789
2017	234,997,686	188,622,278	40,757,200
2018	454,476,449	288,267,042	153,201,165
2019	496,305,545	313,059,714	165,237,800

Year	Income from Civilian Association Donations	Income from Anonymous Donations	Other Income
2014	4,578,100	11,638,890	294,285
2015	5,504,803	12,806,994	237,780
2016	3,359,194	6,288,595	145,803
2017	1,329,804	4,169,799	118,605
2018	6,792,476	6,127,064	88,702
2019	5,464,801	10,436,265	2,106,965

Note: Concerning Article 17, paragraph 1, Political Donations Act, the maximum amount of donations for the same (group) political party or political group each year shall be: Individuals: NTD 300,000; profit businesses: NTD3 million; civilian associations: NTD2,000,000.

(III). Active participation of chambers of commerce, the federation of (sectoral) industries, and SMEs (Measure 17)

Measure 17 : The Taiwanese Chamber of Commerce, Federation of (sectoral) Industries, Small

and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), among others, should participate more actively to combat corruption and to promote good governance and combat corruption in the private sector.

1. Encouraging chambers of commerce, federation of (sectoral) industries, and SMEs to establish related self-disciplinary regulations for promoting anti-corruption

- (1) Apart from establishing the “Self-Disciplinary Convention for Members of the Bankers’ Association of the Republic of China” to urge members to demonstrate the self-disciplinary spirit; enhance professional ethics, and uphold to not boycott the transactions of other members or acquire the trade secrets of other members or the data of their counterparts by unfair means; the Bankers’ Association (BA) has set up a Financial Regulations and Disciplinary Committee to review related complaints and conduct related investigations. The informant (whistleblower) protection system is also stipulated in the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for Financial Holding Companies,” “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for the Banking Industry,” and “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for Bills Finance Businesses.”
- (2) The Taiwan Securities Association has established the “Self-Disciplinary Convention for Members of the Taiwan Securities Association” to urge members to demonstrate the self-disciplinary spirit; enhance professional ethics; abide by the laws and regulations, and uphold the principle of good faith. The Taiwan Securities Association has also established related self-disciplinary regulations for related services. For example, in the “Taiwan Securities Association Rules Governing Underwriting and Resale of Securities by Securities Firms,” Article 3-1 stipulates that underwriters shall not be influenced by an issuing company; and Article 5-3 stipulates that a securities firm shall not pay any unreasonable commission.
- (3) The Securities Investment Trust & Consulting Association has established the “Securities Investment Trust & Consulting Association Employee’s Code of Ethical and Integral Conduct” and the “Self-Disciplinary Convention for Members of the Securities Investment Trust & Consulting Association of the Republic of China.”
- (4) The Chinese National Futures Association has established the “Self-Disciplinary

Convention for Members of Chinese National Futures Association” to urge members to strictly supervise their practitioners’ professional practice, business conduct, and professional service quality; and request members do to not engage in behavior against the principle of good faith to maintain the actual employee conduct of members and avoid conflicts of interests. In addition, the Chinese National Futures Association has also established the “Chinese National Futures Association Employee’s Code of Ethical and Integral Conduct” for employees.

- (5) The Non-Life Insurance Association and the Life Insurance Association have also established their self-disciplinary conventions to prevent insurers from engaging in corruption and urge them to maintain conduct to ensure that they engage in business activities correctly, honestly, and properly and prevent conflicts of interest. For example, the “Self-Disciplinary Rules for Business Solicitation and Policy Underwriting” of both associations stipulates that insurers shall request agents to uphold general social ethics, the principle of good faith, and the spirit to protect the applicants, insured, and beneficiaries while selling life insurance products. In addition, Article 28-1 of the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for the Insurance Companies” stipulates the establishment of an informant (whistleblower) protection system; Article 33-2 of the “Regulations Governing Implementation of Internal Control and Auditing System of Insurance Enterprises” stipulates that an insurance company shall establish a whistleblower system and designate a unit at the head office with independent functions to accept and investigate the reported cases. It also stipulates that the protection for whistleblowers shall include the anonymization of identity and the protection of the right to work.

2. Encouraging chambers of commerce, the federation of (sectoral) industries, and SMEs to organize anti-corruption education and training

- (1) In 2019 the Banking Bureau of the FSC supervised bankers’ associations under its jurisdiction or training organizations to organize 222 sessions of education and training on topics relating to anti-money laundering (AML) and constantly supervised bankers’

associations within its jurisdiction or training organizations to organize seminars on anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) (at least 120 sessions each year) for members and perform periodic audits. The Securities and Futures Bureau of the FSC supervised the Taiwan Securities Association to organize 47 sessions of anti-corruption courses and publicity activities; Securities Investment Trust and Consulting Business Association to organized 15 training courses relating to anti-corruption; the Chinese National Futures Association to organize three anti-corruption publicity activities at the AML/CFT regulation analysis and case study seminar. The Insurance Bureau of the FSC supervised the insurance associations under its jurisdiction and training organizations to organize 146 sessions of education and training on topics relating to AML/CFT.

- (2) In 2020, the above organizations organizing education and training activities will be requested to adjust the contents of education and training courses according to the recommended measures disclosed in the Mutual Evaluation Report Round 3 published by the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) and invite related law-enforcement departments to give related courses to enhance Taiwan's AML/CFT effectiveness.

3. Encouraging enterprises to organize anti-corruption education and training

- (1) On October 16, 2019, the AAC organized the "2019 Foreign Business and Enterprise Integrity Forum" and invited representatives from the industry, government, academia, and NGOs to the event. The forum included a keynote on "Business Integrity and Legal Compliance: International Trends and Taiwan's Challenges," benchmarking learning for foreign businesses "Implementing Business Integrity and Legal Compliance with Digital Technology," and a keynote discussion "Creating a Home of Integrity Through Public-Private Partnership: From Corporate Social Responsibility to Building Corruption Prevention Mechanism in the Private Sector." Over 100 enterprises and foreign businesses participated in the forum.
- (2) On July 14, 2020, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and Ministry of Finance (MOF) organized session 1 of the "2020 Foreign Business and Enterprise Integrity Forum" and

invited experts in corporate governance to give a keynote speech “Promoting Business Integrity and Sustainable Development from Legal Compliance,” representatives of foreign businesses with outstanding performance to share the experience of the “Best World’s Employers 2020,” and representatives from the industry, government, academia, and NGOs to discussion on topics including “International Benchmarking Examples and Opportunities for Taiwan’s Implementation,” “The Importance of Integrity, Legal Compliance, and Corporate Social Responsibility on Business Sustainable Development.” Over 100 enterprises and foreign businesses participated in the forum. Session 2 will be held on September 2, 2020, with topics covering business integrity and enforcement of legal compliance.

- (3) From June 2019 to June 2020, the MOJ organized six large business seminars for science parks, businesses, and government employees in collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Taipei City Government, and Taoyuan City Government. Enterprises participated in the event enthusiastically, with 1,585 participants, including 920 enterprise representatives.
- (4) In June 2019, the Industrial Development Bureau (IDB) of the MOEA organized four enterprise anti-corruption publicity activities in Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Nantou. Experts were invited to give courses on “Building Corruption Prevention Mechanisms in Public and Private Sectors and Implementation of ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Management Systems,” with a total of 258 participants. In 2019, an English keynote speech on “Sustainable Development, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Anti-Corruption” at the “Green Productivity Consultant Training Course.” In 2020, the IDB planned and organized publicity activities on corporate social responsibility (CSR) and ethical management and corruption prevention in industrial parks to expand the corruption prevention network and social participation. The IDB also enhanced the guidance for park businesses to implement internal control and internal audit systems.
- (5) In June 2019, the Project & Construction Division and LNG Project Construction Division of CPC Corporation, Taiwan (Taiwan CPC) organized respectively one

“Business Integrity and Employee Integrity Seminar” with a keynote report on “Case Study of Procurement Practice Breaches” and “Business Integrity and Anti-Corruption Regulations Publicity,” for a total of 174 participants from the Taiwan CPC and its suppliers.

- (6) Taiwan Water Corporation organized 15 training activities on corruption prevention for undertakers of materials procurement and suppliers. A total of 1,069 people participated in the training, including the chairperson and vice-chairperson, officers, undertakers of materials procurement, suppliers, and undertakers of other businesses. The corporation also organized 15 “Procurement Risk and Anti-Corruption” seminars for purchasers and suppliers, with a total of 1,379 participants, (21 people including the chairperson and vice-chairperson). In addition, the corporation has also compiled the “Anti-corruption Guideline for Pipeline Construction and Materials Management” including the “Criminal Offenses Chapter” and “Administrative Breaches Chapter.”
- (7) In response to the completion of the revised edition of the "The Handbook of Business Principles of Integrity for Small and Medium Enterprise" in September 2019, the SMEA organized the SME Business Integrity Seminar in 2020 for SME owners to strengthen the anti-corruption concepts in the ethical management of SMEs. Please refer to section B-I-(I)-4-(2) Revising the “The Handbook of Business Principles of Integrity for Small and Medium Enterprise” in this report for details.

4. Encouraging NGOs to participate in anti-corruption education, training, and publicity

- (1) In 2019 the Banking Bureau of the FSC invited training organizations such as the Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance (TABF) to organize 219 training activities on anti-corruption for employees of listed companies and banks. The Insurance Bureau of the FSC invited the Taiwan Insurance Institute (TII) to include topics relating to business integrity, whistleblower protection, UNCAC, and ISO 37001 Anti-bribery management system (ABMS) in the training courses for insurance workers, auditors, officers, and AML personnel, including the “Legal Compliance On-the-Job Training Program,”

“AML/CFT On-the-Job Training Program,” “Postal Life Insurance Manager Audit Training Program,” “Pre-Service Training for Insurance Agents, Insurance Brokers, and Insurance Surveyors.” A total of 186 people participated in the 10-hour training. Anti-corruption training will also be planned and organized in 2020.

- (2) To strengthen the understanding of and support for the current anti-corruption policies and corruption prevention work of non-governmental groups, the AAC supervises the civil service ethics units of competent authorities to organize anti-corruption activities and publicity for NGOs under the jurisdiction or having business with competent authorities. For example, in 2019 the Taichung Veterans General Hospital organized the anti-corruption forum: “Healthcare Integrity: New Concepts in Interaction Between Physicians and Pharmaceutical Industry” with NGOs including the Taiwan Federation of Medical Devices Commercial Associations (TFMDCA), Taiwan Pharmaceutical Marketing & Management Association (TPMMA), and Transparency International Chinese Taipei (TICT). In 2020 the hospital will continue to invite NGOs to participate in education and training activities relating to anti-corruption to increase the energy of social participation.

5. Promoting financial transparency to SMEs

Please refer to section B-I-(I)-6 Promoting financial transparency to SMEs in this report for details.

(IV). Combat corrupt practices in the private sector (Measures 26)

Measures 26 : To combat corrupt practices in the private sector (A.21), the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau established the Enterprise Anti-Corruption Section in 2014 to investigate corporate corruption cases, such as bribery, manipulation of stock prices, insider trading, kickbacks, and asset draining. This work is supported by outposts around the country staffed with specialized personnel to investigate corporate corruption.

1. Effectiveness in corruption investigation in enterprises

The MJIB constantly discovers and investigates corrupt practices in the private sectors, including securities (stock) crimes, bank corruptions, enterprise tunneling, and trade secret infringement. The table below shows the statistics for the last three years.

Year	Investigated and Referred Corrupt Practices	Number of Suspects	Involved Amount (NTD)
2017	129 cases	494 persons	111,882,867,745
2018	117 cases	432 persons	123,537,617,954
2019	115 cases	425 persons	94,827,963,875
After the establishment of the “Malpractices Investigation Division” from July 2014 to December 2019	628 cases	2,468 persons	415,573,755,213

2. Holding the “Prevention and Investigation of Economic Crime Meeting” to review the effectiveness of combating and focus of the investigation of corrupt practices in the private sectors

On November 20, 2019 the MJIB invited supervisory entities and law-enforcement entities to the “132nd Prevention and Investigation of Economic Crime Meeting.” Apart from reporting the progress in “cryptocurrency illegal fund-raising,” “violations of The Banking Act of The Republic of China,” “violation of the Securities and Exchange Act,” “insurance crimes,” “financial examination cases,” “trans-border phone scams,” “inventory of not operating companies,” “sharing of major shareholders’ information,” “trade secret cases,” and “gold smuggling investigation,” a keynote report on “Preliminary Investigation of Recommendations for Taiwan in the APG’s Mutual Evaluation Report Round 3” was presented, and cross-entity investigations was coordinated for the following: “Discussion of Deferred Prosecution Cases on Authorized Capital Fraud,” “Statistics on Securities Crimes and Important Cases Sharing,” “Discussion on Passport Fraud,” and “Sharing and Coordination of Intelligence on Election Invention with Offshore Capital. ”

(V). Private-Sector Whistle-blower Protections (Measure 29)

Measure 29 : Prepare and implement Private-Sector Whistle-blower Protections (whether through a new Act or through amendments to existing legislation).

1. Developing and establishing the “Whistleblower Protection Act” covering both the public and private sectors

- (1) After integrating the recommendations of all entities and reaching a consensus with them, the AAC drafted the “Whistleblower Protection Act” by combining the versions for the public and private sectors. After submitting to the EY for evaluation through the MOJ. After the review, the EY delivered the draft to the Legislative Yuan (LY) for reading on May 3, 2019. The Judiciary and Organic Laws Committee of the LY proceeded with the review and held the caucuses on October 23 and 30, 2019, part of the articles was retained for discussion at the sitting. The timely legislation of the protection act was prevented by the legislator term change on February 1, 2020. The AAC has re-drafted the articles which were submitted to the EY for evaluation on February 20, 2020. The review is currently pending.
- (2) After the legislation, in addition to corruption offenses, the scope of corrupt practices in the private sector also covers the damage of public interest, such as bank loan frauds through collusion with insiders. Whistleblowers can report crimes to the public or private sector and shall receive protection, such as the anonymization of identity, protection of the right to work, punishment on retaliators, and the establishment and release of monetary rewards for whistleblowers.

2. Completing the amendment of related regulations governing the internal control and internal audit of financial institutions to include the whistleblower system and related protections

- (1) On March 31, 2018, the Banking Bureau of the FSC added Article 34-2 to the “Implementation Rules of Internal Audit and Internal Control System of Financial Holding Companies and Banking Industries,” stating that financial holding companies and banks shall establish a whistleblower system, including designating a unit with independent functions at the head office to accept and investigate the reported issues, a standing operating procedure (SOP) shall be established for handling a reported issue, and the protections for the whistleblower, including the anonymization of identity and

protection of the right to work.

- (2) On May 30, 2018, the Securities and Futures Bureau of the FSC added Article 28-1 to the “Regulations Governing the Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Service Enterprises in Securities and Futures Markets,” stating that a service enterprise shall establish a whistleblower system. Apart from designating a unit with the independent exercise of powers to take charge of the processing and investigation of whistleblower reports, it shall also provide protections for the whistleblower, including the anonymization of identity and protection of the right to work.
- (3) On May 29, 2018, the Insurance Bureau of the FSC added Article 32-2 to the “Regulations Governing Implementation of Internal Control and Auditing System of Insurance Enterprises,” stating that an insurance company shall establish a whistleblower system. Apart from designating a unit at the head office with independent functions to accept and investigate the reported cases, it shall also provide protections for the whistleblower, including the anonymization of identity and protection of the right to work.
- (4) To encourage insurance companies to establish a whistleblower system and protections for employees and outsiders, the Non-Life Insurance Association and the Life Insurance Association added Article 28-1 to the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for the Insurance Companies” to cover the whistleblower protection system. The principles were approved for recordation by the FSC on April 7, 2017.

3. Including the whistleblower system and related protections in the “Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies”

Article 23 of the “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies” and Article 28-3 of the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” have stipulated that TWSE/TPEX listed companies shall establish a whistleblower system and related protections to encourage TWSE/TPEX listed companies to establish the whistleblower system and include it in the internal control system.

(VI). Fight against money laundering: Amending the “Company Act” and implementing the new forfeiture policy (Measure 32)

Measure 32 : Strengthen the fight against money laundering and to recover proceeds of crime. The committee notes that Taiwan is currently amending the Company Act to regulate and identify the beneficial ownership of companies and the issuing of bearer shares. The committee encourages Taiwan in this effort including the need to consider prohibiting nominee shares and nominee directors, or to provide other mechanisms to ensure they are not misused for money laundering purposes. Taiwan is also implementing new rules (announced in 2016) for confiscation of proceeds of crime (A. 31) and to improve the management system for frozen and confiscated property.

1. Promoting the system for reporting the information of the responsible person and principal shareholders of enterprises

(1) Completing the amendment of the “Company Act”

The amendment to the “Company Act” was promulgated on August 1, 2018 and took effect on November 11 in the same year. Article 22-1 added the Act stipulates, a company shall report the information of the responsible person(s) and shareholders (only those holding more than 10 percent of the company’s total shares, without strict request on natural persons, which is different from the “natural person” with “final” ownership or control as defined by international practices) for identification through the crosscheck of an information system, in order to comply with the AML policy and help construct a well-planned AML system to enhance AML actions and the transparency of corporate bodies. In addition, as the consensus to amend the laws and regulations relating to the beneficial owner is pending, including international organizations such as the European Union (EU), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), or countries including Australia, Canada, and Norway make strong requests for member states to invest in considerable resources to help publicize the information transparency of beneficial owners and corporations, it is hoped that through the concern about related issues of different parts of society in the future, the public will support and urge the amendment of

the “Company Act” in the future.

(2) Completing the construction of the “Company Transparency Platform”

In response to the addition of Article 22-1 to the “Company Act” to request for information reporting, the MOEA has designated the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation (TDCC) to build the “Company Transparency Platform” (<https://ctp.tdcc.com.tw>) and establish the operating guide and FAQ for the reference of companies and different parts of society. The statistics up to May 22, 2020 show that 596,421 companies have completed their “annual report” of information on the responsible person(s) and major shareholders, with an accomplishment rate of 88.01%, and 638,122 companies have completed the “initial report,” with an accomplishment rate of 92.06%.

2. Effectiveness of forfeiture of criminal gains

After the implementation of the new forfeiture policy, the amount of criminal gains adjudicated by a judge forfeited by district Prosecutors offices across Taiwan has increased annually over the last three years, as shown in the table below.

Year	Number of Cases	Forfeited Amount
2017	16,395	1,048,773,346
2018	16,120	1,078,421,737
2019	16,457	1,543,120,496

3. Effectiveness on enhancing the auction of forfeited criminal gains

(1) Auctioning seized items during the investigation

A. The table below shows the number of seized items during the investigation and the total amount of income from auctioning such items by district Prosecutors offices across Taiwan in the last three years:

Year	Number of Auctioned Items	Total Amount of Income from Auctioning
July 2016-June 2017	3,690 pcs	63,605,037
July-December 2017	177 pcs	21,095,650
2018	389 pcs	36,124,884
2019	664 pcs	55,808,286

Note: Statistics for July 2016-June 2017 were retrospective statistics of the Taiwan High Court at the request of the MOJ in June 2017, and data has since been summarized biannually as of

July 2017. Hence, the total amount of 2017 was unavailable.

B. On April 2, 2018, the MOJ promulgated the “Directions for Communication of Assignments Between Prosecution Entities and Administrative Enforcement Entities,” stating that prosecution entities may entrust the branches of the MOJ’s Administrative Enforcement Agency to engage in the auction, allocation, payment, and investigation of the force-collected property and other related matters to improve the management system of property freezing or confiscation. In 2018, 346 items were entrusted and 135 items were auctioned with a designated amount of NTD4,802,160. In 2019, 5 items were entrusted and 67 items were auctioned with a designated amount of NTD2,383,000.

(2) Promoting joint auctioning to enhance the effectiveness of enforcement

Through the “123 Nationwide Joint Auction Day” organized by the 13 branches of Administrative Enforcement Agency, Ministry of Justice across Taiwan, prosecution entities implemented joint auctioning with these branches. The table below shows the performance for the last three years.

Year	Auctioned Amount
2017	1,390,198,159
2018	1,059,739,901
2019	1,481,804,667

4. Completing the amendment and constant review of the “Money Laundering Control Act”

The “Money Laundering Control Act” was amended and promulgated on December 28, 2016 and took effect on June 28, 2017. According to Article 7, when verifying the identity of the customer, financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses or personnel shall also verify the beneficial owner. The beneficial owner is also defined in related authorized by-laws to meet FATF’s international standard and provide a reference for verification of organizations, industries, and personnel. In the future, we will continue to gather information regarding the comments on the beneficial owner system for reference to plan amendments to laws and regulations relating to money laundering control.

5. Amending the “Code of Criminal Procedure” and the forfeiture regulations eight

financial acts.

To maintain a balance between the forfeiture of criminal gains and the protection of the right to claim of the obligee or victim, the Judicial Yuan (JY) have drafted the amendment to Article 473 of the “Code of Criminal Procedure” to adjust the duration and sequence for the obligee or victim to claim for the return or release of the forfeited items. Based on the status of the amendment, the FSC will timely amend related provisions in the eight financial acts to protect the rights to claim of the victims of financial crimes.

(VII). The whistleblower system and protections for the financial industry (Measure 35)

Measure 35 : Consider incorporating whistleblower complaint channels and related protection mechanisms into the norms for internal control measures for the banking, financial holding, securities, and insurance industries, as well as into future inspection items; and to ensure the financial services industry to treat whistle-blowers and complaints properly, protect whistleblowers' rights and interests, and promote enhanced corporate governance in the financial industry.

1. Listing the whistleblower system and protections as featured financial examination items.

The whistleblower system was a focus of the financial examination of financial holding, banking, securities, and insurance companies in 2019. The examination included the audit of the independence and effectiveness (including the internal operating procedures and control mechanism for internal and external reporting channels and whistleblower protections) of the whistleblower system. In 2019, the Financial Examination Bureau of the FSC examined 37 financial institutions. The bureau listed related comments or requests for improvements for companies with improper whistleblower systems or procedures to urge them to make improvements.

2. Completing the amendment to the internal control and internal audit regulations of the financial industries.

Please refer to section B-I-(V)-2 Completing the amendment of related regulations governing the internal control and internal audit of financial institutions to include the whistleblower system and related protections in this report for details.

II. Promoting corruption prevention measures

(I). Enforcing the “National Integrity Building Action Plan” (Measure 1)

Measure 1 : The formulation of the nine strategies of the National Integrity Building Action Plan and the implementation of 39 of the 46 measures.

There are 44 performance indicators (2 of the original 46 have been deregulated) in the 2018 “National Integrity Building Action Plan,” and 40 of them were achieved, with an achievement rate of 91%. There were 43 performance indicators (3 of originally 46 have been deregulated) in 2019, and 40 of them were achieved, with an achievement rate of 93%. Related entities have explained the causes of unachieved indicators and will keep track of them.

(II). Promoting corruption prevention measures through both central and local government agencies (Measure 3)

Measure 3 : The emphasis on corruption prevention in Taiwan is reflected in the adoption of preventive measures in 6 ministries, National Development Council, 2 directorates-general, Customs Administration, 2 commissions, National Audit Office, Central Bank, AAC, MJIB, and the Government Employee Ethics Units of the central agencies and local agencies.

1. Promoting social participation

In 2019, the AAC continuously enhanced the understanding and support of the government’s anti-corruption policies in individuals and groups outside the public sector through various participation channels, such as integration with the publicity activities of entities, supplier seminars, online quizzes, media audiovisual publicity, and recruitment and utilization of anti-corruption volunteers, in order to raise the awareness of zero tolerance to corruption in the public. The status of implementation for different groups is as follows:

- (1) A total of 365 activities were organized for enterprises and suppliers, such as large-scaled supplier seminars co-organized by the AAC, MOCA, and MOST, to which enterprises, science park, and civil servants were invited for two-way communication of the government’s convenience services and breaking the misconception of favoritism to

enhance the effectiveness of anti-corruption.

- (2) A total of 95 activities were organized for civilian groups and NGOs, such as the “Labor Inspection Anti-Corruption and Transparency Forum” by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Ministry of Labor (MOL); and the “Tamkang Bridge Seminar: Administrative Transparency through Anti-Corruption” by the Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC) to raise the awareness of anti-corruption and ethics in professionals.
- (3) A total of 486 activities were organized for students and teachers, such as the special publicity program organized by the AAC in collaboration with nationwide civil service ethics units: “Integrity Education Campus Publicity Express Series.” By combining the highlight topics of individual counties and cities and the image of the campus publicity express, eight large-scale publicity events were held in northern, central, southern, and eastern Taiwan and offshore islands to publicize anti-corruption and engrain anti-corruption education to develop the anti-corruption determination from childhood.
- (4) A total of 4,563 activities were organized for the public, such as the “Clean Judiciary: Taiwanese Opera Anti-Corruption Publicity Activity” by the JY, the “Clean Society for Happy Living” anti-corruption activity by the MOI, and various publicity activities organized through stalls by civil service ethics units of the central and local governments to promote the awareness of zero tolerance to corruption in the public at a close distance.

2. Enhanced actions relating to government procurements

(1) Establishing the Integrity Platform

The AAC constantly plans the integrity platform policy with respect to the “Government Procurement Integrity Platform Implementation Plan” for entities to establish own integrity platforms as necessary, with the civil service ethics unit assisting in the liaisons and communication between the establishing entity and the prosecution and investigation units and experts and scholars of public and private sectors. The platform can be realized in various ways, such as establishing a transparency section on the entity’s website; holding periodic meetings with a representative from the public and private sectors or

experts to report the progress, problems, issues that concern society, and evaluation of integrity risks of procurement projects; development and proposition of countermeasures; or holding pre-tendering conferences to explain the tender contents to businesses and contractors, and conducting onsite inspections to optimize the planning and implementation of procurement projects. Currently, the AAC and civil service ethics units have implemented 17 integrity platform projects.

(2) Auditing government procurement projects and the quality of public construction projects

The government procurement audit is a mechanism for correcting improper behavior and reducing defects in government procurement projects to enhance the efficiency of government procurement. In addition, through the quality audit of public construction projects, entities are required to implement construction projects by law to ensure the quality of public construction projects. In 2019, the Public Construction Commission (PCC) of the EY conducted 301 audits on government procurement projects and referred 25 causes to the prosecution and investigation authorities. The PCC also conducted 102 quality audits on public construction projects, found 8 severe defects and 121 moderate defects, and requested procuring entities to claim punitive penalties from contractors in 32 cases.

3. Enhancing transparency

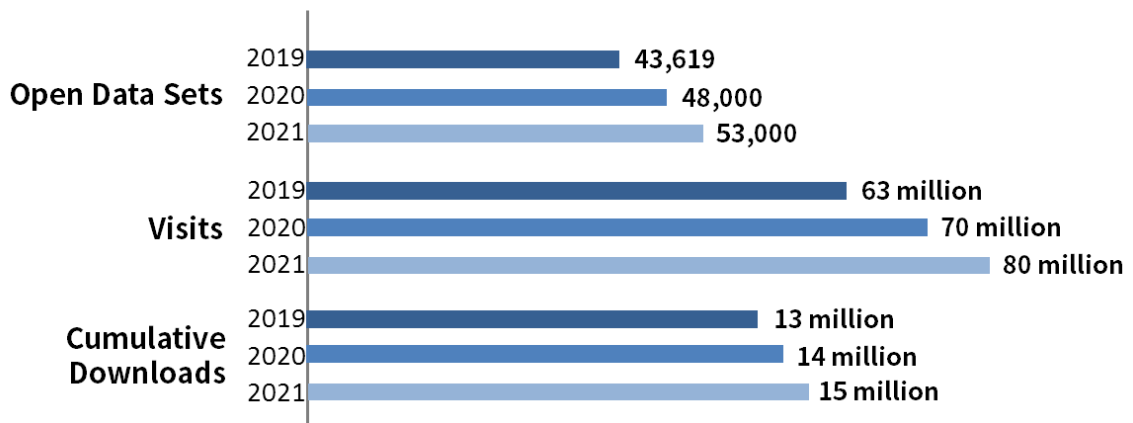
(1) Assisting entities in establishing administrative transparency measures

In 2019, the AAC urged civil service units to assist entities in building 14 administrative transparency measures, including 5 measures for application, 6 measures for the execution of important budgets, and 3 other measures, including the “Forward-Looking Infrastructure Projects: Measures for Administrative Transparency in Water Environment Development” of the Water Resources Agency (WRA) of the MOEA, the “Terminal 3 and Important Construction Site Project” of Taoyuan International Airport Corporation of the MOTC, and the “Traffic Violation Punishment Grievance and Vehicle Registration Information System” of the Bureau of Transportation, Tainan City Government. In

addition, the AAC also supervised civil service ethics units to organize the “Labor Inspection Anti-Corruption and Transparency Forum” of the MOL, the “1st Project Administrative Transparency Award” of the WRA, and the “2019 Clean Government: Taiwan Transparency International Exchange” of the Taichung City Government to promote administrative transparency.

(2) Statistics of Government Open Information Platform

We constantly open government information and increase the volume of open information. By 2019, over 43,619 entries of government data have been opened on the government open information platform (<https://data.gov.tw/en>) with over 63 million views and 13 million downloads. The table below shows the NDC estimates until the end of 2021.



(3) Transparency of Companies

Please refer to section B-I-(VI)-1-(1) Completing the amendment of the “Company Act” in this report for details.

4. Enforcing sunshine acts

(1) Amending the policy of avoidance of conflicts of interest for public servants

“Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest” amended on June 13, 2018 and took effect on December 13, 2018. The contents of the amendment include the scope of “public servant” and “related persons of a public servant,” the definition of “interests,” the obligation of recusal (avoidance), the prohibition of making profit through authority abuse, the prohibition of asking for a favor or lobbying, and the prohibition of trading or sponsoring. The current amendment aims to protect the property

rights and right to work to which public servants and their related persons are entitled in conformity with the constitution and to ensure that the means to prevent the avoidance of conflicts of interest conform with the principle of proportionality, in order to cohere with the purpose of the legislation.

(2) Review of cases involving the property declaration and avoidance of the conflict of interest of public servants

The MOJ continuously reviews the cases involving the property declaration and avoidance of the conflicts of interest of public servants and punishes those who have violated the regulations governing the property declaration and avoidance of the conflict of interest of public servants to inhibit them from recurrence. The table below shows the statistics for related cases.

Year		Cases involving the property declaration of public servants	Cases involving the avoidance of the conflict of interest of public servants
2017	Cases Punished	157 cases	10 cases
	Fine Amount (NTD)	17,514,000	169,750,000
2018	Cases Punished	88 cases	11 cases
	Fine Amount (NTD)	14,890,000	3,220,000
2019	Cases Punished	120 cases	5 cases
	Fine Amount (NTD)	33,876,000	1,360,000

5. Holding meetings for integrity affairs

The AAC urges entities of all levels to hold the meeting for integrity affairs to review, supervise, evaluate, and consult work relating to integrity affairs. In principle, the entity chair shall chair the meeting, and external supervision and consultation powers shall be introduced by hiring experts, scholars, and impartial individuals to study and analyze integrity risks and enhance risk control. In 2019, a total of 1,236 meetings for integrity

affairs were held by entities, with 85.1% of meetings chaired by the entity chair to demonstrate the concern about and determination to implement integrity affairs of entity chairs. A total of 4,697 items of integrity affairs were listed for follow-up, control, and evaluation as resolved by the meetings, as only 1,119 items were still required for follow-up, control, and evaluation, the completion rate of follow-up, control, and evaluation was 76.1%.

6. Other preventive actions for anti-corruption

(1) Preventive actions for risks or corrupt practices

The AAC requests all civil service ethics units to take preventive actions for risks or corrupt practices that may occur or have occurred

- A. Entities shall take precautionary actions on potential breaches and risk events or personnel to block probable administrative breaches and reduce the risk of corruption. In 2019, a total of 274 early warning actions were taken.
- B. Project audits shall be implemented on affairs with integrity risks to effectively control the entity’s integrity risks. In 2019, a total of 97 project audits were conducted nationwide on “Regulations and Approval of Full-Time Engineers in Procurement Projects for Construction Works.”
- C. For issues with high integrity risk, public discontent, or public concern, the AAC supervised all civil service ethics units to apply Case Review on 75 cases in 2019 to effectively reduce the integrity risk of corruption-prone affairs to maintain public interests, and ease public discontent and thereby realize the value of integrity.

Effectiveness		Early Warning Action	Project Auditing	Case Review
Number of Cases in 2019		274 cases	97 cases	75 cases
Financial Benefits	Increased Revenue	348,420,073	60,995,706	74,644,513
	Saved Public Expenditure	108,218,118	218,048,774	27,805,995
Corrected Procurement Defects		151 defects	--	--
Amended Regulation		120 cases	83 cases	--

and Control Measures			
Discovered Corruption Clues	--	1 clue	32 clues
General Violations	--	24 cases	81 cases
Request for Administrative Responsibility	113 persons	39 persons	100 persons (including administrative anti-corruption)

D. Civil service ethics units are requested to review and analyze the causes, process, and loopholes in internal control and monitoring activities of corruption cases catching social attention to develop and propose recommendations and measures for corruption prevention and submit them to entity heads for approval and follow up their progress. In 2019, there were 87 Further Corruption Prevention Cases.

E. After capturing the operational risks of entities, publicity and teaching materials are developed and produced and a rolling review is implemented to add data for the case study to update or revise existing or preventive measures for the reference of employees to prevent the recurrence of similar breaches. In 2019, the “Anti-corruption Guideline” was optimized with 137 cases for study.

(2) EY and EY entities and organizations sign the “Internal Control System Statement”

To raise the awareness of the importance of internal control in the premier and ministers, and strengthen self-management and accountability in entities, in 2020 the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) of the EY guided the EY and 880 EY entities and organizations to sign the “2019 Internal Control System Statement,” which have all been disclosed in the government open information section on the website of respective entities and organizations. The review and improvement of the internal control defects have been implemented on entities and organizations with “partially effective” and “lowly effective” internal control systems to strengthen related internal control measures. In addition, the EY also asks competent authorities to supervise respective entities to review the improvements of their internal control defects and take timely exception management of the establishment and implementation of the internal control system of EY entities. In the future, the EY and EY entities and organizations will continue to assess the effectiveness of their internal control system and issue an internal

control system statement each year to enhance the effectiveness of the overall internal control.

7. Other related measures

- (1) The Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) of the EY constructed the budget settlement and reporting system to reduce the probability of data forgery (fabrication). The risk of corruption is reduced through cross-checking the feedback of remittance data and the exception management with the anomaly alert function. In 2019, the system was implemented in 150 government entities, and application items including small-amount procurement; fuel (patrol card); pension and compensation funds; insurance fee; an allowance for weddings, funerals, and giving birth were added. In 2020, the system will be implemented in 97 government entities, and application items including honorarium, pay for additional jobs, seminar hourly pay, translation/editing fee, health check-up, postage, and telephone expense, and pension and resignation funds will be added.
- (2) When discovering financially illegal acts or unfaithful behavior of entity personnel, auditors shall report to the Control Yuan (CY) to take action by law. Personnel making criminal offenses shall be referred to the prosecution and investigation entities and reported to the CY. In 2019, auditing entities reported 4 financial breaches involving the front section of Article 17 of the “Audit Act” to the CY to take actions by law and referred 5 financial breaches involving the latter section of Article 17 of the “Audit Act” to the prosecution and investigation entities and reported to the CY.

(III). Implementing the anti-corruption volunteer program (Measure 8)

Measure 8 :The implementation of the AAC's Anti-Corruption Volunteers Programme has resulted in the recruitment of 8,745 integrity volunteers from 2011-2017.

1. Currently, there are 31 anti-corruption volunteer teams with a total of 1,585 volunteers. They provide comprehensive services including “anti-corruption publicity,” “anti-corruption and integrity education,” “all-out supervision,” “anti-corruption survey,” and “review of administrative transparency measures” and stand on the frontline of

anti-corruption to assist civil service ethics units in publicizing anti-corruption to communities, schools, and villages. The recent focus of service includes:

- (1) Anti-corruption publicity: Assist civil service ethics units in publicizing anti-corruption. With stage games, prize quizzes, and questionnaires, anti-corruption volunteers drive the public's attention to anti-corruption to market the concept of government integrity.
 - (2) Anti-corruption and integrity education: Professional instructors of children's play are hired to write anti-corruption stories as the public materials for anti-corruption volunteers. Through lively and interactive story-telling or drama, anti-corruption volunteers guide preschoolers and elementary school students to realize the importance of integrity and anti-corruption. For example, in 2019, anti-corruption volunteers organized 1,035 campus publicity activities with the heat participation of about 30,000 schoolchildren.
 - (3) All-out supervision: After professional competence training, anti-corruption volunteers assist in infrastructure projects such as roadworks and local construction projects to demonstrate the power of external supervision and enhance the quality of government construction projects.
2. In 2019, nationwide civil ethics units of competent authorities organized a total of 68 professional training activities for anti-corruption volunteers. Besides disclosing related training and service achievements on the Anti-Corruption Volunteer Service (ACVS) website (<https://www.acvs.com.tw>) with text, photos, and videos, anti-corruption volunteers were invited to gatherings with the press to share their experience in the anti-corruption volunteer service and interaction with schoolchildren and the public to keep the public posted with the contents of anti-corruption volunteer service and thereby publicize integrity and anti-corruption in society through the social communication power of the press.

(IV). Conducting the integrity assessment on public institutions (Measure 13)

Measure 13 : Conducting, annually, the Integrity Assessment on public institutions to encourage internal efforts for better governance and integrity.

1. Introducing the “Integrity Award”

In response to this recommended measure, the AAC outsourced the “Feasible Incentives to Encourage Integrity Assessment on Public Institutions” research project to the Transparency International Chinese Taipei (TICT) in 2019 and introduced the “Integrity Award” to promote information and administrative transparency, enforce risk control and accountability, with focus on “strengthening corruption early warning” and “innovating and implementing anti-corruption,” in order to disclose the credits of government entities through incentivizing assessments. An onsite trial has been implemented on 10 government entities of three local governments (Taichung City, Kaohsiung City, and Hsinchu City governments), and the anti-corruption highlights of three award-winning entities were shared. In 2020, the trial will be implemented on 16 entities from the central and local governments, hoping to set a standard and an example for learning to encourage the heads of nationwide government entities to promote anti-corruption and thereby drive the positive circle of integrity. In the future, the AAC will consider the inclusion of the “data of quantitative indicators for integrity evaluation” as indicators to evaluate award participants for entities with outstanding performance in the evaluation to transform data into achievements and set an example for learning.

2. Reporting quantitative indicators for integrity evaluation

In 2016, the AAC developed the quantitative indicators for integrity evaluation through commission research. These indicators (including 35 performance indicators in 11 aspects) are divided into four categories: “entity integrity involvement and chairperson support,” “entity transparency,” “wellness of entity accountability and internal control,” and “entity integrity achievements.” Every year, nationwide administrative entities (entities with a civil service ethics unit of the central and local governments) are requested to fill in related data. In 2019, a total of 884 entities completed the reporting process. After selecting 38 entities with a lower score (the last 3%) in two or more aspects, the research team analyzed the possible causes of these results and made corresponding recommendations for improvement. These recommendations have been forwarded to the civil service ethics unit of respective competent authorities for the

reference of subsequent business supervision and promotion of related anti-corruption work.

3. Preparation for Government Defense Anti-Corruption Index (GDAI) Evaluation

The GDAI evaluation was implemented from August 2019 to June 2020. By March 2020, the Ministry of National Defense (MND) has held 7 important project control meetings, 3 cross-ministerial coordination meetings, 8 external expert academic seminars, and 13 group research meetings to constantly prepare related data. The evaluation results will be released during the second half of 2020 to early 2021 to vie for a better result.

4. Organizing integrity survey

Every year the MOJ organizes an integrity survey to measure the public’s subjective feeling of government integrity, in order to constantly observe the public’s opinion on government integrity and corruption tolerance over time. The 2019 results show significant progress from 2018 in the “overall performance of the central government” and the “overall performance of the government’s anti-corruption efforts.” The score of “corruption tolerance” is 0.98 (from 0-10, where 0 is zero tolerance), which is lower than 1.34 in 2018 and 1.31 in 2017, suggesting that citizens are increasingly intolerant to the corrupt behavior of civil servants. Details are shown in the table below.

Year	Overall Performance of the “Central Government”		Overall Performance of the “Government’s Anti-Corruption Efforts”		Corruption Tolerance
	Tend to be uncorrupted.	Tend to be corrupted.	Tend to be satisfied.	Tend to be unsatisfied.	
2018	29.3	37.1	33.2	47.5	1.34
2019	34.9	35.8	41.7	43.5	0.98

5. Corporate governance evaluation of state-owned enterprise under MOEA

Every year the State-Owned Enterprise Commission (SOEC) of the MOEA conducts the “Corporate Governance Evaluation” on the four state-owned enterprises (SOEs) under its jurisdiction: Taiwan Power Company, Taiwan Chinese Petroleum Corporation, Taiwan Sugar Corporation, and Taiwan Water Corporation) in terms of nine aspects: (1) fairness of state ownership; (2) the owner’s role of the state; (3) SOEs in the market; (4) fair treatment of shareholders and other investors; (5) related and responsible enterprises of

stakeholders (interested parties); (6) information disclosure and transparency; (7) board responsibility of SOEs; (8) internal control and internal audit systems; and (9) accounting system. The results of the evaluation will serve as an important reference for SOE governance of the MOEA. The 2019 “Corporate Governance Evaluation” was completed on March 4, 2020.

(V). Considering the establishment of a Clean Procurement Committee (Measure 15)

Measure 15 : The Government should consider the establishment of a Clean Procurement Committee. Such a committee should also include representatives from civil society, academia, experts and the private sector.

1. To understand the “Clean Procurement Committee” recommended in this measure and compared to Taiwan’s procurement system, the following conclusions are made after reading the documents, including “Views on the functions of a Central Procurement Committee,” “Procurement Oversight and Procurement Review Committees,” and “Project Administration Instructions,” provided by Professor Jon Quah of Singapore,
 - (1) According to the above documents, a “Central Procurement Committee” aims to: ensure a fair procurement procedure; maintain a blacklist of unqualified suppliers; review and amend procurement specifications; and assist in the investigation of illegal acts. The PCC and Complaint Review Board for Government Procurement (hereinafter called the “CRBGP”) have similar functions and duties described as follows:
 - A. “Ensure a fair procurement procedure”: According to Articles 75-85 of the Government Procurement Act (GPA): “A supplier may...file a protest in writing with an entity if the supplier deems that the entity is in breach of laws or regulations... to impair the supplier’s rights or interest in a procurement” (Article 75); “where the value of procurement reaches the threshold for publication, a supplier may file a written complaint to the CRBGP...if the supplier objects to the disposition” (Article 76). “A review decision (considered as an appeal decision) prepared by the CRBGP shall be in writing, contain the facts and reasons, and indicate whether the procurement was conducted by the procuring entity in a manner that is in breach of Acts and Regulations” (Article 82);

“where a review decision specifies that the procuring entity is in breach of Acts and Regulations, the procuring entity shall proceed with a lawful alternative within twenty days from the date following the date of receipt of the review decision” (Article 85).

- B. “Maintain a blacklist of unqualified suppliers”: According to Articles 101-103 of the GPA, after discovering a supplier’s breach of law or the contract as stated in paragraph 1 of Article 101, the procuring entity shall activate the notification procedure as specified. If the supplier is found unreasonable after an objection and a complaint, the entity shall immediately disclose the name of this supplier as a rejected supplier in the Government Procurement Gazette. During the suspension period, this supplier is not allowed to bid on any government projects or become an awardee or sub-contractor of any government projects.
- C. “Review and amend procurement specifications”: According to Articles 9-10 of the GPA, “The term ‘responsible entity’ referred to in this Act means the Procurement and Public Construction Commission” (Article 9); “the responsible entity shall be in charge of the following matters: researching and formulating government procurement policies and system and promoting and advocating government procurement policies and regulations; researching, formulating, amending and interpreting government procurement laws and regulations...; reviewing and approving standard procurement contracts; training government procurement professionals; coordinating, supervising, assessing all entities in connection with procurement affairs” (Article 10).
- D. “Assist in the investigation of illegal acts”: According to Article 6 of the Government Procurement Act, “Judicial, control or other entities may request the responsible entity to provide assistance, examination service, or professional opinions when conducting investigation, indictment, trial, impeachment, censure, etc. against the procuring entity or personnel” (Article 6).
- (2) The function of the said “Procurement Oversight and Procurement Review Committees” is to give written advice to purchasers and review the procurement procedure. The function of the “Procurement Committee” is to advise on procurement decisions. In

Taiwan, a government entity can establish a “procurement working and evaluation group” to assist in procurement evaluation and provide assistance for procurement. Similar practices are described as follows:

- A. After the amendment on May 22, 2019, Article 11-1 of the Government Procurement Act stipulates: “In conducting a large procurement of construction, an entity shall, based upon the characteristics of the procurement and actual needs, establish a working and evaluation group to assist in reviewing the needs, expenditure, and strategies of procurement, tender documentation, etc., and provide consultations on matters related to the procurement. Except for the procurement referred to in the preceding paragraph, where it is necessary to establish a working and evaluation group at an entity’s discretion basing upon the characteristics of the procurement and actual needs, the preceding paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the procurement.”
 - B. On November 22, 2019, the PCC established the “Regulations Governing the Organization and Operation of the Working and Evaluation Group of Procurement by Entities.” Article 2 stipulates: “In conducting a large procurement of construction, an entity shall establish a working and evaluation group (hereinafter referred to as the “Group”). The duties of the Group are as follows: 1. Assisting in reviewing the scope of procurement, expenditure, strategies of procurement, tender documentation, etc.; 2. Providing consultations on matters of procurement.” Article 8 stipulates: “These regulations shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a procurement of property, service, or non-large construction when the procuring entity decides that it is necessary to establish a working and evaluation group, and at the entity’s discretion basing upon the characteristics of the procurement and actual needs.”
2. From August 2018 to May 2020, the AAC audited a total of 1,990 projects in collaboration with civil service ethics personnel and the procurement audit team of respective procuring entities. The AAC also audited 295 projects in collaboration with the procurement evaluation teams and sent members of the “Experts and Scholars Database Evaluation Group” to the meetings held by the PCC.

3. With the responsible business information system, the PCC selects abnormal government procurement projects and refers the opinions on anomalies reported by members in the “Most Advantageous Tender Projects Management System” to the Audit Platform for investigation and handling. Illegal or negligent acts will be investigated individually, and the administrative responsibility will be reviewed. From August 2018 to May 2020, the PCC referred 121 opinions on anomalies reported by the said members. After the investigation and processing of the civil service ethics unit, two projects required administrative actions.
4. Please refer to section B-II-(II)-2-(1) Establishing the Integrity Platform in this report for the integrity platforms established for major national construction projects by entities with the assistance of civil service ethics units.

(VI). Obligation to report improper approaches by lobbyists (Measure 16)

Measure 16 : The Government should consider making it mandatory for public officials to declare to the AAC any improper approach to them by lobbyists.

1. Enforcing the registration and transparency of “requests for making an intercession”

- (1) According to the current “Integrity and Ethics Directions for Civil Servants” and “Directions for Registration and Investigation of Lobbying of EY and Its Entities and Organizations,” civil servants shall report to lobbying, if any, to the civil service ethics unit of respective entities for registration and reference. If there is a likelihood of crime in the lobbying contents, respective entities shall refer the registration data to the AAC for reference. With such policy, civil servants will be held accountable.
- (2) The AAC constantly publicizes the lobbying event registration regulations in collaboration with civil service ethics units to strengthen the concept of registration on occurrence of lobbying event. In addition, the AAC asks all ethics units to provide assistance in registering lobbying events and give advice on handling such events to ensure the rights and interests of the civil servants involved.
- (3) In 2019, a total of 369 lobbying events were registered by entities of the central and local

governments. Besides disclosing the categories and number of lobbying events with a likelihood of crime in the “Corruption Prevention/requests for making an intercession/Statistics” section on the AAC website, with the legitimacy randomly inspected, in order to maintain the public trust in the integrity of civil servants.

2. Establishing the “Corruption and Ethical Event e-Registration” section

To encourage voluntary reporting of corruption events of civil servants, the AAC promotes the establishment of the Corruption and Ethical Event e-Registration System (including lobbying event registration). In 2019, the AAC ran a 3-phase test on the “Corruption and Ethical Event e-Registration System” in collaboration with all civil service ethics units with a user feedback function. Next, the AAC will plan the online test in coordination with the progress of the legal amendments of the offenses of receiving illicit benefits in the “Criminal Code” and the “Integrity and Ethics Directions for Civil Servants” to encourage and make it more convenient for civil servants to report corruption and ethical events, such as the receiving of property (gifts) or hospitality and requests for making an intercession.

3. Improper approaches by lobbyists in government procurement projects

In a letter to all entities on April 13, 2019, the PCC states: In the event of improper approaches by lobbyists in a procurement project, a procuring entity shall report to the AAC or civil service ethics unit either in writing or orally. On May 23, 2019, the PCC also amended the teaching materials for the “Code of Ethics and Handling of Illegal Acts” in the fundamental training course for procurement professionals to include the above statement.

(VII). Promoting integrity and combating corruption by civil society organizations (Measure 18)

Measure 18 : Taiwanese civil society organizations and academia have played an important role during the previous decade in promoting integrity and combating corruption, and have been a role model in the Asia Pacific region.

1. Continuous participation of civil society organizations and the academia

In Taiwan civil society organizations and academia constantly participate in combating corruption and promoting integrity. NGOs including Transparency International Chinese Taipei (TICT), Association of Certified Fraud Examiners Taiwan Chapter (ACFE Taiwan Chapter), Citizen Congress Watch (CCW), New Era Society of Law (NEWERAASSN), To Sun Foundation (TOSUN), Taiwan Foundation for Democracy (TFD), Taiwan Technology Law Institute (TTLI), Taiwan Institute of Ethical Business and Forensics (TIEBF) combine the power of the government, enterprises, and the public to promote issues and activities for anti-corruption in the public and private sectors. For example, National Defense University and the TICT signed the “Agreement on Cooperation of Integrity Education” in 2015; the TICT assisted the Tainan City Government in organizing the “Transparency International Asia Pacific Annual Meeting” in June 2018; the TIEBF organized a total of 18 anti-corruption forums during November 2015 to September 2020; the CCW hosted 24 evaluations on legislators during 2007-2020; National Defense University and National Taiwan University co-organized the “Asia Youth Defense Integrity Summer School”; social media GOV.NEWS committed to promoting government information transparency by launching the “Open Political Donations Project.” All these NGOs and academic institutions actively promote cultivating integrity culture in Taiwan to raise the public awareness of anti-corruption.

2. Transparency International publishes the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

The CPI measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption based on surveys drawn on businesspeople and experts. The AAC reviewed and analyzed items with lower CPI scores, apply preventive measures recommended in the UNCAC Concluding Observations of the Review Committee of Internal Experts, promoted administrative transparency in all entities, studied the feasibility and planned the mechanism for corruption prevention for both the public and private sectors, implemented the “National Integrity Building Action Plan,” amended the “Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest,” and promoted the legislation of the “Whistleblowers Protection Act.” In 2019, a total of 180 countries and territories were reviewed, and Taiwan was

scored 65 and ranked the world's 28th, the best so far since the adoption of the new rating criteria in 2012. This result suggests that Taiwan is on the right track to implement the "United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)" and connect with the world. In the future, we will continue to implement various anti-corruption measures and optimize related actions for the world to see Taiwan's determination in promoting integrity and combating corruption.

3. Organizing the “2019 Seminar on the United Nations Convention Against Corruption”

On August 7, 2019, the AAC held the “2019 Symposia on the United Nations Convention Against Corruption” which attracted a total of 173 domestic participants, including civil servants, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, experts, scholars, private enterprises, civilian groups, and college and university students. At the seminar, active participants presented papers on “Determination and Forfeiture of Criminal Gains from Corruption,” “Whistleblower Protections in Public and Private Sectors,” and “Integrity Assessment of Government Entities.” The conference proceedings included two papers: “Special Investigation Method: GPS” and “Media Involvement in Anti-Corruption Efforts and Promotion of Integrity” were also published for the reference of implementing the recommended preventive measures in the concluding observations.

(VIII). Media involvement in anti-corruption efforts and promotion of integrity (Measures 19 and 22)

Measures 19 : There should be greater recognition of the role played by the media in promoting a corruption-free society, and the media to continue their involvement in anti-corruption efforts (eg investigative journalism) and promotion of integrity.

Measures 22 : The media should continue their involvement in anti-corruption efforts (investigative journalism) and promotion of integrity.

1. In 2011 “The Foundation for Excellent Journalism Award” established the “Excellence in Investigative Reporting” award to recognize reports on facts unknown to the public through in-depth coverage, data collection and analysis, such as structural injustice,

political corruption, and enterprise scandals, in order to expose the evil acts deliberately covered or hidden by those with powers. Over the years, a total of 30 entries were reviewed, and 7 were awarded.

2. To promote the anti-corruption policy through marketing and mass communication, in order to win the public's support, trust, and cooperation, the AAC and civil service ethics units exposed a total of 625 reports related to anti-corruption in 2019 to encourage the media to cover stories on anti-corruption.
3. From August 2018 to May 2020, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) published a total of 12 reports on how Taiwan's government departments promote a corruption-free society and involve in anti-corruption efforts and promotion of integrity in the Taiwan Today newsletter.

(IX). Reinforcing or enhancing the preventive functions of the AAC (Measure 20)

Measure 20 : The Government considers the reinforcement or enhancement of the preventive functions of the AAC to encourage proactive prevention of corruption and to promote integrity in the public sector.

1. Organizing the “Regional Corruption Prevention Business Expertise Training”

Every year the AAC selects a small number of civil service ethics units to implement the two-day “Regional Corruption Prevention Business Expertise Training” during the “Capacity Enhancement for Civil Service Ethics Personnel.” In 2019, the AAC implemented four sessions of “Regional Corruption Prevention Business Expertise Training” with the participation of members from 53 civil service ethics units, accounting for 84% of all (63) civil service ethics units. In addition, in 2019 a total of 49 civil service ethics units organized training on corruption prevention business independently.

2. Promoting the “Anti-corruption Guideline”

Please refer to section B-II-(II)-2-(6) Other Preventive Actions for Anti-Corruption in this report for how AAC optimized the “Anti-corruption Guideline” in collaboration with civil service ethics units.

(X). Integrity education in kindergarten and elementary schools (Measure 21)

Measure 21 : The Government considers integrity education in kindergarten and elementary schools should be included as a core task of the education sector in anti-corruption efforts.

1. Revising the “Guidelines for Facilitating Character and/or Moral Education Programs”

- (1) In response to this measure, the Ministry of Education (MOE) revised the “Guidelines for Facilitating Character and/or Moral Education Programs” to include “integrity” as the core value of character. The MOE also requested colleges and universities and the education authority of local governments to include character education as an indicator for granting related funding, subsidies and sponsored projects and a reference for the selection and commendation of headmistresses/headmasters, principals, and presidents. The MOE has prioritized subsidization for schools with robust achievements in promoting character education under the “2019 K-12 Education Administration Subsidization for Promoting Character/Moral Education and Deepening Implementation Program.” In addition, the Hualien County Government has included a character/moral education implementation and performance as a reference for the school operation performance of headmistresses/headmasters, principals, and presidents.
- (2) According to the “Guidelines for Facilitating Character and/or Moral Education Programs,” the K-12 Education Administration began to implement the “Subsidization for Promoting Character/Moral Education and Deepening Implementation Program” on nationwide schools under senior high schools in 2004. In 2019, the K-12 Education Administration subsidized a sum of NTD 10,010,941 for 263 schools under senior high schools. The program was continued in 2020 to constantly deepen character and integrity education in schools.
- (3) When the COVID-19 pandemic broke out in 2020, teachers and students of a number of primary and secondary schools in Taiwan initiated the handmade mask donation activity for students to practice character education in daily life to demonstrate the emphasis on character/moral education of schools.

2. Diversifying publicity of campus integrity education

The AAC constantly diversifies the publicity of campus integrity education. In 2019, the AAC organized the “2019 Campus Integrity Education Publicity Express Series” activity. By combining with the themes of highlight events of individual counties and cities and the image of the campus publicity express, eight large-scale publicity events were held and attended by about 80,000 parents and children. Publicity materials including the picture book Counterstrike of Little Turtles, escape-the-room intelligence development games, and animation League of Integrity Heroes: Raise Hands When Seeing Beasts (Blow the Whistle) were designed for use in promoting integrity education. In 2020, digital animation, AR (or VR), microcinema, intelligence development games, or short films were made or used to diversify publicity channels for promoting integrity education to the rural and vulnerable schoolchildren to enhance participation in, engrain, and popularize integrity education.

III. Strengthening the structure of anti-corruption organizations

(I) Demonstrating the functions of the Central Integrity Committee (CIC) (Measures 2 and 24).

Measures 2 : The establishment of the Central Integrity Committee (CIC) to ensure the coordination of the anti-corruption efforts of the various agencies in Taiwan.

Measures 24 : Promoting effective cooperation between national authorities (A. 38) under the guidance of the CIC.

1. For integrity issues involving cross-ministerial endeavor was discussed over by members of the Central Integrity Committee (CIC) of the EY at the committee meeting and implemented upon approval. Ministers of state without portfolios may coordinate related ministries and commissions for more effective solutions and better cross-ministerial cooperation. The table below shows the resolutions made according to the chairperson’s instructions at the committee meetings over time.

CIC Meeting	Issue	Summary of Resolution
2nd	Proposal by the MOEA: Report on “Strengthening the	Related units including MOEA and MOTC should plan and progressively strengthen the promotion to effectively

	Promotion of Riverbed Quarry Management and Prospects”	improve riverbed quarry management.
3rd	Proposal by the MOJ: Report on “Review of Major Corruption Cases and Improvement of Local Systems”	The MOJ should draft explicit strategies for the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration (DGPA) overall planning to facilitate the cross ministerial discussion between Judicial Yuan and Examination Yuan.
4th	Proposal by the TICT: Report on “Anti-Corruption Actions in the Private Sector: The Overlooked Part in Integrity Governance”	The FSC should direct the MOEA, MOF, MOTC, Council for Economic Planning and Development, EY (now NDC), PCC and MOJ, to discuss and establish various handbooks relating to integrity governance, and invite related departments to discuss how to implement the integrity evaluation, and appropriately incentivize enterprises.
6th	Proposal by the MOJ: Report on “Functions, Positioning, and Linkage with the Upcoming MOJ-AAC of the CIC”	The CIC is an important platform to increase the productivity of policies for integrity improvement and supervise the anti-corruption efforts. Department heads are expected to attend the CIC meetings in person. All important policies, bills, or projects of the CIC should be reported.
11th	Proposal by the MOJ: Discussion of “Including Integrity-Related Courses in the Compulsory Training Length of Civil Servants”	The DGPA should make proper planning for the design of the contents and administration methods of integrity-related courses in collaboration with the MOJ.
14th	Proposal by member Chih-Chieh Lin: Discussion of “Request for the Establishment of the Whistleblower Protection Regulations for both the Public and Private Sectors:	For the corruption exposure of the private sector, the MOF can assess the feasibility of establishing related laws and regulations in collaboration with the commercial, financial, political, economic, banking, transportation, and labor departments.
20th	Proposal by the MOJ: Report on “Current Anti-Corruption Trends and Analysis”	Regarding councilors’ claiming assistant fees with dummy accounts, the AAC, MOI, DGPA, and related departments should study and discuss how to prevent similar crimes from recurrence.
22nd	Proposal by the MND: Report on “Preparations for the Evaluation of the Government Defence Anti-Corruption Index (GDAI)”	Competent authorities including the MOJ, MOI, MOEA, and PCC should give full support for the MND. Besides providing the resources required for evaluation, these departments should help review and make improvements.

- At the 22nd CIC meeting on October 17, 2019, four reports were released: “Progress of Chairperson’s Assignments in Previous Meetings” (NDC), “Current Anti-Corruption Trends and Analysis” (MOJ), “Improvements in Police Administration and

Anti-Corruption: Starting from Anti-Corruption and Corruption Prevention” (National Police Agency, MOI), and “Preparations for the Evaluation of the Government Defence Anti-Corruption Index (GDAI)” (MND). According to the chairperson’s instructions, all are included in personnel management and evaluation for continuous follow-up. The minutes of the meeting have been published on the MOJ and AAC websites.

3. At the CIC meetings over time, a total of 53 reports were released, 21 discussions were conducted, 10 extempore motions were made, and 136 cases were under monitoring, including 132 were deregulated for monitoring.

(II) Maintaining close cooperation between AAC and MJIB (Measures 6 and 11)

Measures 6 :The establishment of the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB) in 1949 and the Agency Against Corruption (AAC) in 2011 as the two agencies conducting anti-corruption work.

Measures 11 : In the meantime, the MJIB and AAC should continue to work closely together in the investigation of corruption cases in both the public and private sectors.

With respect to the “Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice,” the AAC is in charge of combating corruption in the public sector and command and management of the administrative resources of the civil service ethics units of all administrative entities under its jurisdiction; while the MJIB is in charge of corruption and economic crimes in the private sector. The cooperation can thus synergize their strengths to prevent corruption in both the public and private sectors.

1. Collaboration in corruption investigation

The AAC and MJIB establish a responsible window as a liaison mechanism and collaborate in corruption investigation to effectively enforce a compound deployment mechanism and demonstrate the synergy of individual investigations and joint operations. The table below shows the achievements in the last three years.

Year	Frequency of Collaborations	Joint Investigation Cases
2017	102 times	19 cases
2018	62 times	29 cases
2019	66 times	39 cases

January-May 2020	36 times	8 cases
From the MOJ's establishment of the "Agency Against Corruption and Investigation Bureau of Ministry of Justice Collaboration Guidelines" in August 2013 until May 2020	528 times	139 cases
<p>Note: "Frequency of Collaborations" refers to the liaisons between AAC and MJIB responsible personnel according to the "Agency Against Corruption and Investigation Bureau of Ministry of Justice Collaboration Guidelines," such as confirmation of case establishment and the sequence of case establishment. "Joint Investigation Cases" refers to the joint investigation of the same or related corruption case by the AAC and MJIB under the direction of a responsible (chief) prosecutor.</p>		

2. Liaisons of anti-corruption work

- (1) On November 29, December 5, and December 10 in 2018, the Taipei City Field Office, Taichung City Field Office, and Kaohsiung City Field Office of the MJIB and the Northern Investigation Office, Central Investigation Office, and Southern Investigation Office of the AAC organized the northern, central, and southern region anti-corruption liaison meetings respectively.
- (2) On May 15, 2019, the AAC organized the "38th MJIB and AAC Business Liaison Meeting." On July 23 in the same year, the AAC and MJIB co-organized the "2019 Anti-Corruption Business Joint Meeting" for a business exchange on matters requiring joint operations, matters requiring mutual coordination and cooperation, case investigation and handling, safety status reporting, coordination, and support. After the proposal discussion, they decided on implementation based on the resolutions. Both entities maintain constant liaisons and cooperation to make anti-corruption smoother.
- (3) In 2019 the Supreme Prosecutors Office held four "Anti-Corruption Supervisory Team Meetings" with the presence of the Department of Prosecutorial Affairs and Investigation Bureau of the MOJ, AAC, and Prosecutors offices at all levels to analyze and discuss the not-guilty judgment of corruption cases, internal control and audit mechanisms of civil service ethics personnel, and the corruption prevention system in local infrastructure projects. The Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, and the Taichung Branch, Tainan Branch Office, and Kaohsiung Branch of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, held a total of six "Litigation Jurisdiction Anti-Corruption Liaison Meetings" in the presence of

prosecution, investigation, and anti-corruption entities to strengthen the communication and liaison of anti-corruption work.

- (4) Please refer to section B-I-(IV)-2 Holding the “Prevention and Investigation of Economic Crime Meeting” to review the effectiveness of combating and focus of the investigation of corrupt practices in the private sectors in this report regarding liaisons and cooperation in anti-corruption for the private sector.

(III) Reviewing the current anti-corruption organizational framework; considering a single dedicated anti-corruption agency (Measures 4 and 10)

Measures 4 : The CIC should review the current anti-corruption organisational framework to identify any obstacles to cooperation and coordination among the agencies involved in combating and preventing corruption and to minimise overlapping and duplication of functions.

Measures 10 : As the international best practice is to rely on a single dedicated anti-corruption agency (ACA), the government should consider adopting this practice and provide the ACA with the necessary resources to function effectively.

1. In terms of corruption prevention, combating corruption through different sources in collaboration with corruption prevention work is the most effective way to eliminate corruption. In “combating corruption,” the AAC supervises civil service ethics units to discover corruption clues inside entities, while the MJIB unearths corruption clues outside of entities. The AAC and MJIB form a compound network and crossfire network to combat corruption. In corruption prevention, the AAC plans and implements the Sunshine Acts and related preventive measures to effectively enhance the level and effectiveness of Taiwan’s corruption prevention. Please refer to section B-III-(II)-1 Collaboration in corruption investigation in this report for details.
2. The AAC and MJIB establish a horizontal liaison platform and set up stationary liaison windows. Apart from maintaining mutual communication, coordination, and support through the periodic “Anti-Corruption Supervisory Team Meeting” of the Supreme Prosecutors Office, the “Litigation Jurisdiction Anti-Corruption Liaison Meeting” of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and its branches, the “Anti-Corruption Implementation

Team Meeting” of district prosecutors offices, and the “AAC and MJIB Business Liaison Meeting,” the AAC and MJIB resolve the case overlapping and authorization conflicts through cooperation or collaborative investigation under the direction of prosecutors. Where necessary, prosecutors can command both entities to investigate the same case to maximize the synergy of “individual investigations and joint operations and the crossfire network.” Please refer to section B-III-(II)-2 Liaisons of anti-corruption work in this report for details.

3. The table below shows the investigation results of accepted corruption intelligence by AAC of the last 3 years.

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020 January-May
Corruption intelligence filed under the “Corruption-Ready” category after acceptance	939 cases	1,016 cases	879 cases	348cases
Corruption intelligence filed under the “Corruption Investigation” category after filtering	440 cases	230 cases	218 cases	92 cases
Corruption intelligence referred to the prosecution for investigation.	247 cases (Corruption 117 cases, non-corruption 130 cases)	218 cases (Corruption 120 cases, non-corruption 98 cases)	253 cases (Corruption 138 cases, non-corruption 115 cases)	93 cases (Corruption 51 cases, non-corruption 42 cases)
Non-corruption cases referred to the police and district prosecution by correspondence	5 cases	6 cases	2 cases	0 cases
Cases filed for reference	284 cases	195 cases	99 cases	10 cases

4. The table below shows the corruption cases investigated by the MJIB in the last 3 years.

Year		2017	2018	2019	January-May 2020
Referred (including by correspondence)	Prosecuted election corruption	85 cases	114 cases	357 cases	32 cases

corruption cases	cases				
	Grand Total	466 cases	522 cases	851 cases	128 cases
Number of Suspects	Civil Servants	265 persons	299 persons	274 persons	58 persons
	Grand Total	1,777 persons	2,041 persons	3,316 persons	492 persons
Amount of found criminal gains (NTD)		2,116,519,318	10,813,474,463	556,577,522	79,483,645

(IV) Ensuring the independence of AAC (Measures 7 and 12)

Measures 7 : The system of “resident prosecutors” stationed in the AAC to direct investigations and ensure their independence and the establishment of an advisory committee to provide external monitoring.

Measures 12 : To ensure better independence of the AAC’s Advisory Committee, the Taiwan Government should consider the appointment of its AAC’s members by the Premier.

1. Directing investigations through “resident prosecutors” stationed in the AAC

The investigation of criminal cases confirmed by the AAC is directed by resident prosecutors who studies and analyzes in detail the situation and elements of crimes of individual cases to plan and design the investigation implementation plan before initiating the investigation. From January 2018 to May 2020, a total of 219 cases requiring a search and seizure were reported to the prosecution for approval and application for search warrants to the court, with a total of 6,957 personnel involved, to effectively capture the progress and enhance the efficiency of investigation.

2. Holding Advisory Committee Meeting

- (1) The AAC has established an Advisory Committee with 11-15 members hired by the justice minister, with the AAC director-general being the convener and the AAC one deputy director-general being the deputy convener concurrently. Cross-ministerial members include one from each of the Department of Prosecution Affairs of the MOJ, the PCC, and the DGBAS. Other members are selected from experts, scholars, and partial individuals specialized in law, finance, economics, engineering, and healthcare. Each member holds a term of two years to strengthen the committee’s external supervisory power. The fifth committee consists of 15 members, including 10 males and 5 females, with a term of two years starting from September 1, 2019.

- (2) During December 2018 and March 2020, the committee held five committee meetings to review a total of 305 cases. Committee members provided consultation services and advised on AAC's major anti-corruption policies. Committee members also commented on cases filed for reference after an investigation based on their competencies through in-depth discussion before giving professional advice to enhance the transparency and impartiality of AAC's case management.

3. Levels of committee members

With respect to the "Directions for Establishment of the AAC Advisory Committee," the number of experts, scholars, and impartial individuals shall be no less than one-half of all seats in the committee, and each enjoys a term of two years to strengthen the committee's external supervisory power. The collegiate system applies to the committee operation. Committee members advise on various anti-corruption policies promoted by the AAC. Before a committee meeting, committee members are entitled to freely access the records of cases filed for reference after an investigation by the AAC and make comments. The practice is absolutely independent. The assessment shows that the composition of the Advisory Committee is independent and diversified by nature. Each member can exercise his/her authority independently. Under the current appointment system and operation model, the committee is interdisciplinary and independent. Future adjustments can be made based on its operational effectiveness and opinions from different parts of society.

IV. Promoting the amendment and enforcement of laws and regulations relating to the conviction and implementation of the UNCAC

(I) Holding the "Working Team Preparatory Meeting on the Concluding Observations on the Initial Report Under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption"

On October 29, 2019, the MOJ held the "Working Team Preparatory Meeting on the Concluding Observations on the Initial Report Under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption" with the presence of the AAC, MJIB, and all responsible prosecutors to study and discuss the implementation of measures 27, 30, 31, 33, 34, 37, and 43 in the Concluding Observations. The progress is described as follows:

1. Establishing the liability of legal persons and natural persons (Measure 27)

Measure 27 : Establishing the liability of legal persons (A. 26) for participation in corruption and bribery offences including civil and administrative sanctions.

(1) Constantly promoting the legislation (amendment) of commercial bribery control

A. Status of legislation and practice in Taiwan

- (A) In Taiwan's "Criminal Code," only the act of conscious natural persons can be considered as an act of crime and being assessed with punishments. In addition, only the illegal act committed by a liable natural person will be punished. In the case of legal persons, punishment only takes effect on the subject of punishment admitted under the "Criminal Code," and legal persons are only the subject of punishment in only a total of 59 regulations, such as Article 127-4 of the "The Banking Act of The Republic of China," Article 37 of the "Fair Trade Act," Article 49 of the "Act Governing Food Safety and Sanitation."
- (B) Under the "Criminal Code," only "civil servants" and "arbitrators" are the subject of punishment for the offenses of bribery, while private enterprises are uncovered. Regulations regarding "commercial bribery" are scattered in various financial laws and regulations (e.g. the "Financial Holding Company Act" and "The Banking Act of The Republic of China"), no related regulations have been established for commercial bribery in non-financial institutions.
- (C) In most cases, commercial bribery in Taiwan is charged as an offenses of breach of trust under the "Criminal Code" and an offense of special breach of trust under the "Securities and Exchange Act." However, as only employees of an enterprise can be the subject of punishment for the offenses of breach of trust, the offense is ineffective to enterprises committing commercial bribery. In addition, the elements of both offenses are strict, it is always difficult to prove in a suit. When charging a person with the "offenses of breach of trust," for example, in addition to the subjective intention to benefit oneself or cause losses or damage to a company, it is also necessary to prove that his/her breach of duty (trust) has "caused losses or damage to a company's property

of interests.” In practice, it is always difficult to give hard evidence to prove the cause and effect between “acceptance of kickback” and the “damage” on a company.

- (D) In addition, the term “enterprise” still awaits further defining, as the same term is defined differently in the “Company Act,” “Financial Holding Company Act,” and “Business Registration Act” currently in force with respect to companies (enterprises) in different fields and scales. Currently, there are over 660,000 companies registered by law in Taiwan, and over 500,000 of them are companies with limited liability. Most of these limited companies are very small in scale and family businesses. When establishing the dedicated “Commercial Bribery Control Act,” how can these “enterprises” be defined? Therefore, integrated considerations are required.

B. Directions and methods of future promotion and implementation

- (A) Apart from studying and discussing topics including “Flaws and Omissions of Punishment for Commercial Bribery in Existing Legal System,” “Specifying the Subject Matters and Behavioral Patterns for Commercial Bribery Control,” “Assessment of the Impacts and Risks on Enterprises for Specifying Commercial Bribery,” and “Legislative Models for Specifying Commercial Bribery Control,” the MOJ will seek opinions from the academia and the field to draft the feasible plan for legislation and amendment.
- (B) The MOJ plans to co-organize the “Enterprise Anti-Corruption Liability Seminar” with the “Economic Criminal Law Society” to invite the academia and field experts to discuss issues relating to enterprise anti-corruption liability for the reference of subsequent study and discussion.

(2) Building an anti-corruption body for the private sector

Please refer to section B-I-(I)1 Pilot research project for building an anti-corruption mechanisms for the private sector in this report for details.

2. Strengthening measures against obstruction of justice (Measure 30)

Measure 30 :Strengthen measures against obstruction of justice (A. 25) through The Criminal Law Amendment Taskforce of the Ministry of Justice, which is soliciting opinions from academia and

the field of law enforcement and adjudication regarding potential improvements to offences and penalties.

Amending related regulations in the “Criminal Code”

According to the resolution made at the 5th meeting of group 5 of the 2017 “National Conference on Judicial Reform” of The Office of the President, the offenses of perverting the course of justice (obstruction of justice) have to be studied and discussed, including the review of the offense of destruction of criminal evidence, the addition of the offense of an order with the effect of seizure issued by a public official pursuant to law and the offense of absconding, as well as the addition of the offense of interference or retaliation of whistleblowers and witnesses, and judicial lobbying. After reviewing the existing laws, regarding the offense of destruction of criminal evidence in the “Criminal Code” and the addition of the offense of disturbance or retaliation of whistleblowers and witnesses, the MOJ had made and submitted a draft to the EY for evaluation. On November 26, 2019, the EY held the first evaluation meeting and made the following revisions:

- (1) Revised as: A defendant who forges, alters, destroys, or conceals evidence in the criminal case of himself/herself shall also be punished. Reduction or remittance of sentencing may apply when a defendant confesses the preceding offense before the judgment on the case has become final.(Amended Articles 165 and 166)
- (2) To ensure that the jurisdiction and punishment are rightfully exercised and to discover the truth, referring to foreign legislative examples, Chapter 10-1 Offenses of Obstruction of Justice (Article 172-1 to 172-8) was added to the Criminal Code. The offenses include absconding; contempt of court; judicial lobbying; man-induced harassment, bribery, and improper behavior against witness, expert witness, interpreter, or anyone closely related to them.

3. Undertaking further consideration of time limits for the right to prosecute (Measure 31)

Measure 31 : Undertake further consideration of time limits for the right to prosecute corruption and bribery offences (ie. statute of limitations, A. 29), ideally to arrive at consensus on the

appropriate length of limitation periods, or the suspension of limitations in some circumstances.

To further consider the time limit for the right to prosecute corruption and bribery offenses, the MOJ invited a field expert to write the paper “A Review of Limitation of Prosecution: Cases of Bribery of Public Officials” from a viewpoint of comparative law method, published on *Law Journal* in January 2020, as a reference of subsequent research and discussion.

4. Protection of experts (Measure 33)

Measure 33 : To examine potential future measures to protect experts (A. 32) from retaliation for giving testimony regarding corruption or bribery offences.

- (1) The MOJ had drafted the additional Chapter 10-1 Offenses of Obstruction of Justice (Article 172-1 to 172-8) of the Criminal Code and submitted it to the EY for evaluation. On November 26, 2019, the EY held the first evaluation meeting. Proposed amending articles for the protection of expert witness are as follows:
 - A. To ensure that a witness, expert witness, and interpreters can make a full expression of their opinions without any influence and prevent them from giving false testimony, assessment, or interpretation in order for the proper exercise of jurisdiction and acquisition of accurate litigatory data to discover the truth, a person who commits harassment, bribery, and improper behavior against a witness, expert witness, interpreters, or anyone closely related to them will be punished. (Amended Article 172-3)
 - B. A person who commits crimes other than harassment, bribery, and improper behavior against a witness, expert witness, or interpreter, the punishment shall be increased by an amount up to one half. (Amended Article 172-4)
- (2) The MOJ is engaging in active liaisons with the JY to discuss and draft legal opinions regarding the measures relating to the protection of expert witness in the “Code of Criminal Procedure.” Also, it is discussed that whether Article 15 of the “Witness Protection Act” (The provisions set forth in this Act shall apply to the whistleblower, informer, complainant or victim.) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to expert witness. Besides,

it is under consideration that “Project for Promoting the Attendance of A Witness in Court” shall apply to expert witness.

- (3) The MOJ plans to co-organize the “Appraiser Protection Seminar” (including expert witness) with the “Economic Criminal Law Society” for the reference of subsequent study and discussion.

5. Trading in influence (Measure 34)

Measure 34 : Clarify, regarding trading in influence (A. 18), whether Articles 4, 5, and 6 of Anti-Corruption Act shall be applicable to a person acting as a “middle broker” who has real or supposed influence over a public official who carries out the actual administrative act, or failure to act.

- (1) The AAC, after forming the “Anti-Corruption Amendment Implementation Team” and holding three roundtable conferences in 2018 to study the amendment of “Part II Specific Offenses: Chapter 4 Offenses of Malfeasance in Office” of the “Criminal Code” and one seminar on the amendment to the offenses of bribery, gratuity, and trading in influence of the “Criminal Code,” submitted the drafts for the amendment and additional articles to the “Offenses of Malfeasance in Office” to the MOJ. In the same year, the MOJ submitted the drafts to the EY for evaluation on July 18. On September 28, 2019, the EY held the fourth evaluation meeting to continue the evaluation of the said drafts. The MOJ continued to study and drafted the structural amendment to the “Anti-Corruption Act” and “Part II Specific Offenses: Chapter 4 Offenses of Malfeasance in Office” of the “Criminal Code.” The amendment included:
 - A. Amendment for Offenses of Gratuities (Article 121-1): To punish public servant for taking bribes by the acts related to the official duties, though its consideration relationship (*quid pro quo*) may not be confirmed.
 - B. Amendment for Offenses of Trading in Influence (Article 123-1): A public servant or an influential person in government entities, who accepts an unlawful profits and abuses his/her influence, will commit a crime, since it may consequently leads to a danger of improper exercise of public power. This draft focuses on that the “behavioral wrong”

(German: Handlungsunwert) of the trading counterpart in these offenses is determined by the abused influence of the bribee on national/governmental acts. The subject covers not only cover public official, but person other than that.

- (2) Whether the “substantial influence theory” is utilized in Articles 4-6 of the “Anti-Corruption Act”, it has not been widely recognized or determined. Currently, the EY version of the amendment to the “Criminal Code” still does not cover these articles in the “Anti-Corruption Act”, and the feasibility study of combining them will continue. In the long run, criminal legislation aims to effectively achieve the purpose of punishment through appropriate regulations and to play the role of crime prevention under the principle of the rule of law. If the punishment of corruption in the public sector is better stipulated in the “Criminal Code” after the amendment than the “Anti-Corruption Act,” it is possible to investigate the possibility of combining the latter to the former to avoid the excess and redundancy of so many special criminal laws.

6. Criminalizing the solicitation or acceptance of bribes by foreign public officials (Measure 37)

Measure 37 : Criminalise the solicitation or acceptance of bribes by foreign public officials (A. 16).

- (1) In December 2019, the AAC invited experts and scholars to write articles on “Criminalising the Solicitation or Acceptance of Bribes by Foreign Public Officials” for the reference of subsequent study and discussion. In addition, the AAC gathered the opinions of experts and scholars to study and discuss the need to amend Article 11-3 of the “Anti-Corruption Act” regarding “matters relating to trans-border trading, investments, and other business activities.”
- (2) Upholding the principle of reciprocity, the AAC and MJIB actively engage in external cooperation and liaison, follow the agreements on cooperation in combating crimes and mutual judicial assistance, and constantly search for intelligence if any citizen gets involved in foreign (including mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macau) bribery, analyze suspicious money flows, and commence investigation immediately when a case has been

discovered.

7. Promoting legislation of special investigation techniques (Measure 43)

Measure 43 : In relation to special investigation techniques, Taiwan is able to use controlled delivery mechanisms and has done so in successful investigations. However, unlike in many other countries, it is not yet legally able to use undercover operations or access computer systems in the investigation of corruption or other serious crimes. The committee encourages Taiwan to proceed with consideration of the draft Undercover Investigation Act and to consider legal means by which evidence and intelligence can be obtained from computer systems during authorized investigations.

- (1) On August 6, 2019, the MOJ held the “Undercover Investigation Act Research and Discussion Meeting” with Coast Guard Administration (CGA) of the Ocean Affairs Council (OAC), Military Police Command (MPC) of the MND, National Police Agency (NPA) of the MOI, MJIB, AAC, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, and Department of Civil Service. The meeting comes to the conclusion that “related entities are obliged to survey the opinions of basic-level employees and the needs for crime investigation before the next meeting.” During September 20-30, 2019, the NPA surveyed criminal investigators of all police departments of special municipality/county/city and the Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB, subordinate to NPA) on their opinions regarding “undercover investigation” (with a total of 7,359 responses). The NPA already submitted the “Summary Sheet of NPA Employee Opinions” and “Issues Relating to the Rights and Interests of Undercover Investigators” to the MOJ for reference. On January 30, 2020, the MOJ forwarded MJIB’s practical advice to the NPA for analysis. On March 10, 2020, the NPA submitted the “Recommended Amendments to the Undercover Investigation Act” to the MOJ for study and discussion.
- (2) In response to legislation needs for scientific and technological investigation skills (e.g. GPS tracking, telecommunication tapping, and other compulsory measures) required for combating serious crimes and preventing cybercrime, and in order to: (a) avoid that scientific and technological investigation approaches taken may interfere fundamental human rights and arouse legal disputes or executive obstacles, (b) prevent that

investigation skills may not keep up with the development of technology; and (c) ensure the legitimacy of criminal investigation, the MOJ, referring to foreign legislative examples and practical needs of Taiwan, held over 10 consultation meetings with scholars and experts, field workers, and the Judicial Yuan (JY), prosecution, and law-enforcement entities (police) to draft “Scientific and Technological Investigation Act,” which was announced to the public on September 8, 2020. The MOJ will continue to gather opinions and recommendations from society and discuss the amendment of the draft to optimize the legislation of scientific and technological investigation.

(II) Controlling money laundering (Measure 25).

Measure 25 : Combating money laundering and to identify, trace, freeze and confiscate proceeds of crime (A. 31). Taiwan promulgated a revised version of the Money Laundering Control Act in December 2016 which aims to bring the legal basis for anti-money laundering into line with the FATF standards. In the view of the committee it largely accomplishes that objective, and this will provide a more comprehensive basis for anti-money laundering efforts including dealing with proceeds of crime derived from corruption and the seizure and confiscation of illegally acquired property.

1. The APG published the MER 3

The APG officially published the MER3 on June 28, 2019. For “Effectiveness Ratings”, Taiwan achieved “substantial” level in 7 items/Immediate Outcomes (including “Risk, policy and coordination,” “International cooperation,” “Financial intelligence,” “Confiscation,” “TF investigation & prosecution,” “TF preventive measures & financial sanctions,” and “PF financial sanctions”) out of 11; and for “Technical Compliance Ratings”, Taiwan only got 4 PCs (partially compliant) out of 40 Recommendations, with no NC (non compliant) rated. Conclusively, Taiwan has reached the best ranking of “regular follow-up” this time, much better than the “enhanced follow-up” ranking before.

2. Strengthening AML actions of accountants

Since June 2017, “Money Laundering Control Act” had requested accountants, when operating their business or practicing their profession, to undertake customer due diligence measures for verifying the identity of the customer and beneficial owner, and

keep all information obtained through the customer due diligence measures as well as all necessary records on transaction. Accountants are also requested to report suspicious transactions to the MJIB to strengthen the AML actions of accountants. Taiwan’s Accounting Research and Development Foundation has pronounced “Statements on Auditing Standards (SAS)” No. 72 “Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements”, which emphasizes that the auditor’s responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance that the overall financial statements are free from material misstatement. Therefore, when discovering an identified or suspected non-compliance in conducting an audit of financial statements, the auditor should take into account current laws and regulations (e.g. the Money Laundering Control Act”) or related ethical codes, and report to the competent authority when necessary or at an appropriate time.

3. Statistics on bribery and corruption cases involving confiscation

When investigating bribery and corruption cases, district prosecutors continues to seize or confiscate criminal gains from bribery and corruption. The table below shows the number of seizures/confiscations in the last 3 years.

Year	Number of Seizures/Confiscations	Seizured/Confiscated Amount (NTD, excluding foreign currencies)
2017	72 cases	91,037,124
2018	87 cases	70,673,697
2019	70 cases	54,409,285

4. Acceptance of financial intelligence

The MJIB accepts financial intelligence from financial institutions and designated non-financial institutions for money laundering control. The table below shows the status in the last 3 years.

Year	Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR)	Over-Amount Cash Transaction Reports (CTR)	International Currency Transportation Reports (ICTR)	Financial Intelligence Requested to MJIB’s Anti-Money Laundering Division (AML) by Law-Enforcement Entities for Investigation Needs
2017	23,651	3,543,807	196,822	61,515 entries

	Number of reports voluntarily analyzed and distributed to responsible units for reference: 1,328		
2018	35,869	3,207,299	337,467
	Number of reports voluntarily analyzed and distributed to responsible units for reference: 1,942		
2019	26,481	3,092,985	36,336
	Number of reports voluntarily analyzed and distributed to responsible units for reference: 2,512		
January-May 2020	9,144	1,237,761	79,974
	Number of reports voluntarily analyzed and distributed to responsible units for reference: 910		

5. Organizing education and training activities, meetings, and seminars for combating money laundering

- (1) The MOJ invited experts and scholars from both academia and in the field relating to combating money laundering to actively organized education and training activities for combating money laundering at prosecution entities, including the “2019 Seminar on the Practice of Money Laundering Control Act: Applicability to Dummy Accounts and Assistance in Frauds” on June 11, 2019, and the “5th Financial Industries and Legal Affairs Training Seminar” on November 7 and 8, 2019 in collaboration with the Bankers’ Association.
- (2) From May 13 to June 25, 2019, the AMLD sent agents to give 18 traveling workshops at field stations for 955 agents to improve the capacity of MJIB officials in anti-money laundering and money flow investigation.
- (3) The AMLD has constantly assisted declaration institutions in organizing legal compliance education and training activities such as forums and seminars:
 - A. In 2019, the AMLD assisted declaration institutions in organizing 81 education and training activities for 7,091 participants to improve the AML and corruption identification capacity of financial institutions and non-financial institutions or personnel designated by the “Money Laundering Control Act.” Major training activities included:
 - (A) The “2019 Seminar on Cashflow Analysis and Abnormal Transaction Patterns of Criminal Gains” co-organized with the Banking Bureau of the FSC on May 24, 2019 for 291 participants. By explaining the cash flow and abnormal transaction patterns of

criminal gains reported by law-enforcement units, the organizers assisted representatives from financial institutions in strengthening the ability to identify illegal transactions in advance..

(B) The “2019 AML Practice and Case Study” legal compliance forum on November 6, 2019 in collaboration with the Bankers’ Association of the Republic of China with 250 participants to share the cases and suspicious transaction patterns to enhance the AML/CTF effectiveness of the banking industry.

(C) The “AML/CTF for Securities Firms” legal compliance forum on November 29, 2019 in collaboration with the Taiwan Securities Association with 300 participants to share related feedback of suspicious reports reported by securities firms and help them improve declaration quality.

B. From January to May 2020, the AMDL assisted declaration institutions in organizing 7 education and training courses for 370 participants. On March 12, 2020, the AMDL assisted the Securities Investment Trust & Consulting Association in organizing the “AML/CTF for Securities Investment Trust & Consulting Companies” legal compliance forum with 59 participants.

(III) Rewarding exposure to cases of corruption (Measure 28)

Measure 28 : Providing rewards, under the Anti-Corruption Act, for people who help to expose cases of corruption.

In 2019 and 2020 the MOJ held the “Review Meeting of Rewards for Reporting Corruption and Malfeasance Cases” as shown in the table below:

Evaluation Meeting	Number of Applications	Approved Applications	Amount of Approved Rewards (NTD)
1st of 2019	6 cases	2 cases	1,466,667
2nd of 2019	10 cases	3 cases	6,833,333
3rd of 2019	10 cases	5 cases	8,850,000
1st of 2020	8 cases	6 cases	5,033,332

(IV) Strengthening systems for compensation for damage from acts of corruption (Measure 36)

Measure 36 : Strengthen systems for compensation for damage from acts of corruption (A. 35) through a draft amendment to the State Compensation Law.

1. Studying the amendments of the “State Compensation Law”

- (1) The amendment to the “State Compensation Law” was promulgated on December 18, 2019. After the amendment, Article 3 stipulates: “The State shall be liable for damage to any person’s life, body, physical liberty or property resulting from a defect in the installation or management of any public facility. (paragraph 1) Where the management of any facility set out in the preceding paragraph is delegated to a private organization or individual, the State shall be liable for damage to any person's life, body, liberty, or property resulting from a defect in the management of the facility. (paragraph 2) The compensating authority shall have the right to reimbursement from the said third person who is liable for the damage referred to in the first, second, and preceding paragraph.” (paragraph 5)
- (2) Regarding the illegal exercise of public power, the MOJ drafted the amendment to the “State Compensation Law” and submitted it to the EY for evaluation, which is in progress. The state compensation and compensation claim are as follows: “The State or a local self-governance body shall be liable for any damage resulting from the intent or negligent act of any employee of the Government acting within the scope of his or her office or employment which infringes upon the freedom or right of any person. The same shall apply to damage resulting from the omission out of the intent or negligence of any employee of the Government.” (Amended paragraph 1, Article 3) “Should the damage referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 3 or paragraph 1 of the preceding article results from an act out of the intent or gross negligence of the employee of the Government, the compensating authority shall exercise the right to claim for compensation from the said employee of the Government. The same shall apply when the damage referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 5 results from an act committed out of the intent of a judge or prosecutor.” (Amended paragraph 1, Article 7)

2. State compensation and deprivation of corruption gains

The purpose and elements of laws are inconsistent regarding the sanctions for corruption and the state compensation for the infringement of people's rights. According to paragraph 3 of Article 2, paragraph 5 of Article 3, and paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the "State Compensation Law, the state's right to claim is determined by the state's liability for compensation. As corruption may not infringe the rights and interests of specific citizens to constitute state compensation, the state may not be able to claim compensation from those committing corruption according to the "State Compensation Law." In addition, please refer to section B-IV-(V) Implementing a new system of asset confiscation in this report for the deprivation of illegal gains to stop crime.

(V) Implementing a new system of asset confiscation (Measure 45)

Measure 45 : Taiwan has implemented a new system of non-conviction-based asset confiscation. Taiwan is now able to confiscate assets that have been converted to cash.

1. The amendment to the "Money Laundering Control Act" and the "Criminal Code" for a new system of asset confiscation makes thorough forfeiture of the illegal gains from corruption the policy goal of combating corruption. In 2017 the MOJ promulgated and implemented the "Directions for Prosecution Entities to Claim Criminal Gains" and published the "Seizure and Confiscation Handbook." The MOJ also urged the prosecution of all levels to form a task force for claiming criminal gains and train professionals to enhance the effectiveness of claiming criminal gains.
2. The MOJ constantly supervises the prosecution to establish a mechanism for seizing criminal gains, enforce the auction of seized articles, and establish a special account for recovering the criminal gains of major cases catching much social attention. Please refer to section B-IV-(II)-3 Statistics on bribery and corruption cases involving confiscation in this report for details.

V. International mutual judicial assistance and law-enforcement cooperation in criminal matters

(I) Promoting international mutual judicial assistance in criminal matters (Measure 38)

Measure 38 : Taiwan has recently enacted a revised Act on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters which is consistent with the requirements of the UNCAC and has entered into agreements and arrangements with several countries in order to implement the Act. Where that is not possible Taiwan can provide mutual legal assistance in criminal matters based on the principle of reciprocity.

1. Status of international mutual judicial assistance

- (1) Apart from signing agreements on mutual judicial assistance in criminal matters with the USA (effective as of March 26, 2002), the Philippines (effective as of April 19, 2013), and South Africa (effective as of February 9, 2016) respectively, Taiwan also signed an agreement on law enforcement cooperation in criminal matters with Poland (signed on June 17, 2019 and evaluation completed by the LY, waiting for Poland to complete related domestic procedures), an agreement on mutual judicial assistance in criminal matters with Nauru (signed on August 7, 2019, waiting for the completion of domestic procedures by both countries), an agreement on mutual judicial assistance in civil matters with Vietnam (effective on December 2, 2011). Taiwan also engages in the liaison and holds consultative meetings or bilateral working meetings on the status of cases requiring mutual judicial assistance.
- (2) For countries or regions without signing an agreement on mutual judicial assistance but with actual mutual judicial assistance with Taiwan, the MOJ maintains bilateral cooperation based on reciprocity and constantly promotes the signing of agreements on mutual judicial assistance to effectively combat transnational crimes. The table below shows the number of criminal cases requiring internal mutual judicial assistance in the last three years.

Year	Number of MOJ Criminal Cases Requiring Mutual Judicial assistance	Number of Criminal Cases Based on Bilateral (USA, Philippines, and South Africa) Mutual Judicial assistance
2017	63 cases	20 cases
2018	87 cases	38 cases
2019	100 cases	33 cases

2. Statistics on cases based on the “Cross-Strait Joint Crime-Fighting and Judicial

Mutual Assistance Agreement”

- (1) The table below shows the judicial document delivery, investigation and evidence collection, reports on the restriction of personal freedom, and return of criminal gains under the “Cross-Strait Joint Crime-Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement” (Cross-Strait Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement) in the last 3 years.

Year	Judicial Document Delivery (pcs)				Reports on Restriction of Personal Freedom	
	Request by Taiwan	Completed by Mainland China	Request by Mainland China	Completed by Taiwan	Reported by Taiwan	Reported by Mainland China
2017	4,724	4,919	2,842	2,846	639	756
2018	3,590	3,819	2,405	2,394	1,057	815
2019	3,158	3,546	2,132	2,223	1,103	879
Year	Investigation and Evidence Collection (cases)				Return of Criminal Gains (NTD)	
	Request by Taiwan	Completed by Mainland China	Request by Mainland China	Completed by Taiwan	Returned to Taiwan	Returned to Mainland China
2017	229	153	345	300	0	2,380,570
2018	195	120	242	254	0	0
2019	171	146	328	282	0	10,400,000

- (2) Please refer to section B-V-(IV)-3 Status of cross-strait intelligence exchange in this report for cross-strait cooperation in combating crime.

(II) Extradition practice and amending “Law of Extradition” (Measure 39 and 40)

Measure 39 : With regard to extradition, Taiwan has a number of practical and legal mechanisms in place to effect the removal and return of fugitives to requesting countries in accordance with the type of relationship existing with requesting countries.

Measure 40 : One of those mechanisms is through the Law of Extradition and the current law is being revised in order to remedy some deficiencies and improve its coverage including, for example, the acceptance of bribes by public officials of a foreign country. The committee recognizes these proposed improvements and encourages the finalization and enactment of the revised draft.

1. Studying the amendments of the “Law of Extradition”

- (1) After completing the amendment to the “Law of Extradition,” the MOJ submitted it to the EY for evaluation on May 17, 2018. The EY held four evaluation meetings on August 6, September 4, and October 11, 2019 and May 7, 2019 respectively. The MOJ has asked the LY to prioritize the evaluation of the amendment to the “Law of Extradition.”
- (2) According to the current version of paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the “Law of Extradition”: “Extradition may be approved if the offense is committed within the territory of the country making requisition therefor and if it is punishable both under the laws of the Republic of China and those of the country making such requisition.” That is, extradition is granted when a case is punishable in both Taiwan and the requesting country (i.e. double penalty). According to Article 10 after the amendment, however, extradition is possible in the absence of a “double penalty.” For example, although some crimes determined under the UNCAC are not covered in Taiwan’s law, under the amended “Law of Extradition,” the extradition for committing these crimes may be rejected, but not shall be rejected.

2. Entering into bilateral extradition agreements

Signing a bilateral extradition agreement with a foreign country can ensure a legal basis for requesting extradition between both countries. Currently, no extradition request for any specific case has been made. If there is a case, extradition can be requested for or accepted accordingly to extradite the requested person(s) to the requesting country for investigation, a lawsuit, or criminal execution, in order to let criminal justice be served.

3. Status of implementation of the “Cross-Strait Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement”

The table below shows the number of fugitives extradited in the last 3 years from signing the “Cross-Strait Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement” in April 2009 until December 2019.

Year	Request by Taiwan	Completed by Mainland China	Request by Mainland China	Completed by Taiwan
2017	114 persons	13 persons	0 person	0 person
2018	98 persons	11 persons	6 persons	3 persons

2019	123 persons	11 persons	6 persons	6 persons
By December 2019	1,550 persons	496 persons	30 persons	21 persons

(III) Transfer of sentenced prisoners (Measure 41)

Measure 41: With regard to the transfer of sentenced prisoners Taiwan has, where possible, adequate agreements and arrangements in place to transfer sentenced prisoners.

1. Since the “Transfer of Sentenced Persons Act” promulgated on January 23, 2013 and took effect as of July 23, 2013, Taiwan has signed five bilateral agreements regarding the transfer of sentenced prisoners and has transferred nine sentenced prisoners. On July 8, 2019, the ambassador of the Taipei Representative Office in Denmark and director of the Trade Council of Denmark, Taipei signed the “Arrangement between the Taipei Representative Office in Denmark and the Trade Council of Denmark, Taipei on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons,” and one sentenced prisoner was transferred back to Denmark to serve his term in December 2019, as shown in the table below. The MOJ will continue to actively sign agreements on the transnational transfer of sentenced prisoners with other countries to set out a reference for the bilateral or multilateral arrangements of the transfer of sentenced prisoners.

Signatory Country	Date of Conclusion	Name of Agreement	Completed Transfer
Germany	October 23, 2013	Arrangement between the Taipei Representative Office in the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Institute in Taipei on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons and Cooperation in the Enforcement of Penal Sentences	7 German citizens
UK	April 15, 2016	Arrangement Between the Justice Authorities of Taiwan and the Authorities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	One UK citizen
Kingdom of Eswatini	February 27, 2019	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini on the Transfer of Convicted Offenders and Cooperation in the Enforcement of Penal Sentences	None so far
Republic of Poland	June 17, 2019	Agreement between the Taipei Representative Office in Poland and the Polish Office in Taipei on the Legal Cooperation in Criminal Matters	None so far
Kingdom of Denmark	July 8, 2019	Arrangement Between the Taipei Representative Office in Denmark and the Trade Council of Denmark, Taipei on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	One Denmark citizen

2. The table below shows the number of sentenced prisoners transferred in the last 3 years from signing the “Cross-Strait Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement” in April 2009 until December 2019.

Year	Request by Taiwan	Completed by Mainland China	Request by Mainland China	Completed by Taiwan
2017	11 persons	0 person	0 person	0 person
2018	2 persons	0 person	0 person	0 person
2019	4 persons	0 person	0 person	0 person
By December 2019	446 persons	19 persons	0 person	0 person

(IV) Engaging in international law enforcement cooperation with various means (Measures 42)

Measure 42: In relation to law enforcement cooperation Taiwan has various means available to it. These include mutual legal assistance in the investigation, pursuit and prevention of crime as well as joint law enforcement cooperation and exchanges of information on crimes such as economic crimes, narcotics, corruption and malfeasance and repatriation of fugitives. It can also, in some circumstances, access INTERPOL information, use dispatched police liaison officers and exchange information with foreign FIUs and through financial supervisory agencies. The committee recognizes the proactive nature of these efforts.

1. Participating in international organizations, seminars, and forums

- (1) Besides signing agreements on mutual judicial assistance with the USA, the Philippines, and South Africa to enhance bilateral cooperation, Taiwan has also participated in various important international networks in the Asia Pacific, such as the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network of Asia/ Pacific (ARIN-AP), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), APEC Network on Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET), and the AGP. After becoming an official member of these organizations, Taiwan has successfully provided member countries with criminal intelligence over the ARIN-AP. In addition, Taiwan is a partner and designated liaison window of the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (EUROJUST) and an observer of the European Judicial Network (EJN). Taiwan also attends the EJN annual meeting as an observer every year.

- (2) In September 2019 the MOJ sent prosecutors of the Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs to share Taiwan's experience at the 6th Annual Conference of the ARIN-AP in Mongolia. The contents included the status of mutual judicial assistance in criminal matters and asset tunneling and offshore money laundering of insurance companies in recent years.
- (3) The international conferences and forums participated by the MOJ in 2019 are described as follows:
 - A. The MOJ recommended prosecutors of the Taipei District Prosecutors Office to participate in the trans-border cybercrime seminar held by the US Inland Revenue Services (IRS) and the World Bank in Washington DC to discuss issues including computer-based financial crime, the dark web, virtual currency, encrypted information, and trans-border recovery of stolen assets.
 - B. In September 2019, the MOJ sent personnel to participate in the 24th IAP Annual Conference of the International Association of Prosecutors in Buenos Aires, Argentina. At the conference, attendees exchanged opinions on international cooperation and established relationships. The MOJ also sent personnel to participate in the 2019 NAAG Winter Meeting held by the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG), the EJM Summer and Winter Annual Conferences, and the Cambridge International Symposium on Economic Crime. In addition, at the "Combating Transborder Drug Crime Seminar" co-organized with the MOI and related units, the MOJ invited prosecutors from different foreign countries to speak at the event in Taiwan.
 - C. In December 2019 the MJIB sent personnel to participate in the "2019 Cross-Strait Criminal Law Forum" in Chongqing, mainland China to present three keynote reports and act as the host and presenter of group discussion. The forum will be held by Taiwan in 2020, with the College of Law of Fu Jen Catholic University as the organizer and the MJIB as the sponsor.
- (4) To capture the international trends of AML regulations and deepen international cooperation, the AMLD actively sends personnel to participate in related international

organizations and conferences on AML/CTF described as follows:

- A. Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF): Since the 18th FATF Conference in October 2006, the AMLD began to send personnel to the FATF conference and related working group meetings for global and regional AML cooperation and constantly review and improve Taiwan’s legal and supervisory systems.
- B. Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG): Taiwan is a founding member of the APG in the name of Chinese Taipei. Every year the AMLD sends personnel to participate in the APG annual conference, seminars on money laundering patterns, and irregular appraiser training activities. Taiwan is also a member of APG’s Donors and Providers (DAP) Group and began to participate in APG’s projects from 2011 to provide members and observers of Pacific islands to improve AML/CTF capacity.
- C. Egmont Group (EG): In 1998 the MJIB joined the EG to enhance cooperation on international money laundering control through intelligence exchange, training, and professional sharing. In recent years, the AMLD has organized training courses with EG’s technical and financial support and provided guidance for non-EG members, including AML training courses for Mongolia, Nepal, Cambodia, and Vietnam. The AMLD has also assisted these countries in developing human resources. The AMLD exchanges AML/CTF intelligence via the EG intelligence network and foreign financial intelligence centers. The table below shows the intelligence exchange in the last 3 years.

Year	Request for assistance from foreign countries		Request for assistance from Taiwan		Active intelligence sharing by foreign countries		Active intelligence sharing by Taiwan	
2017	60 cases	168 cases	21 cases	87 cases	53 cases	100 cases	45 cases	94 cases
2018	48 cases	164 cases	23 cases	107 cases	98 cases	196 cases	20 cases	46 cases
2019	71 cases	279 cases	38 cases	292 cases	81 cases	198 cases	17 cases	50 cases
2020 January-May	25 cases	88 cases	10 cases	34 cases	23 cases	53 cases	9 cases	17 cases

- D. Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network of Asia/ Pacific (ARIN-AP): In January 2014, Taiwan participated in the ARIN-AP to establish an efficient and coordinative network

for recovering criminal assets through regional cooperation. By participating in ARIN-AP’s annual conference and related activities, Taiwan captures the progress in establishing an efficient and coordinated network. Based on the examples and experience in criminal asset recovery of foreign countries, Taiwan actively participates in the international cooperation of trans-border recovery of criminal assets.

E. The table below shows the international conferences that the AMLD participated in 2019-2020.

Time	Conference	Place
January 27-31, 2019	EG Working Group Meeting	Jakarta, Indonesia
June 16-21, 2019	The 3rd Meeting of the 30th FATF Annual Meeting and Working Group Meetings	Orlando, USA
June 30-July 5, 2019	The EG Annual Conference	The Hauge, the Netherlands
August 18-23, 2019	The APG Annual Conference	Canberra, Australia
September 2-6, 2019	APG Appraiser Training Seminar	Bandung, Indonesia
September 23-24, 2019	The ARIN-AP Annual Conference	Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
November 7-8, 2019	No Money for Terror Ministerial Conference on Counter-Terrorism Financing	Melbourne, Australia
January 27-31, 2020	EG Working Group Meeting	Republic of Mauritius
June 2020	The 3rd Meeting of the 31st FATF Annual Meeting and Working Group Meetings	Video Conference
October 2020 (planned to participate)	The 1st Meeting of the 32nd FATF Annual Meeting and Working Group Meetings	Paris, France
December 2020 (planned to participate)	The ARIN-AP Annual Conference	Queenstown. New Zealand

- (5) During April 20-28, 2019, the CGA sent personnel to attend the 16th “International Conference on Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism” (ICTOCT) in the USA and presented oral and written reports on “CGA’s Performance in Drug Smuggling Tracking and Major Cases Sharing.”

2. Developing continuous cooperation channels with other countries

- (1) Since the establishment in 2011 and until May 2020, the AAC has established liaison and

cooperation mechanisms with the anti-corruption entities in 11 countries to exchange corruption intelligence for a total of 69 cases (including 6 with mutual judicial assistance and 63 with intelligence exchange). Upholding the principle of reciprocity, the AAC actively expands and establishes transborder cooperation mechanisms through different channels.

- (2) The MJIB has established liaison channels with over 80 law enforcement units and organizations in more than 50 countries. In addition, it has sent legal secretaries to 26 cities in 20 countries across the world. The legal secretary in Russia was sent in mid-July 2019 to engage in criminal intelligence exchange, personnel training, and investigation cooperation, and to establish continuous, unofficial cooperation channels with the host country. Through cooperation with equivalent entities in the host country, the MJIB investigates and repatriates fugitives escaping overseas. The table below shows the achievements in the last 3 years.

Year	Number of fugitives escaping overseas repatriated
2017	3 persons
2018	3 persons
2019	2 persons
January-May 2020	3 persons

- (3) Through cooperation agreements, the police liaison officers in foreign countries, or short-term mission dispatch, the cooperation channels between the NPA and other countries include: The NPA engages in cooperation with and requests for assistance from the police of other countries and the Interpol. The table below shows NPA's achievements in cracking transborder criminal cases and arrest and repatriation of fugitives escaping overseas in the last 3 years.

Year	Cracking transborder criminal cases	Arrest and repatriation fugitives escaping overseas
2017	49 cases	54 persons
2018	61 cases	42 persons
2019	60 cases	36 persons
January-May 2020	14 cases	13 persons

- (4) The National Immigration Agency (NIA) of the MOI has 28 locations across the world to strengthen the establishment of cooperation channels, exchange criminal intelligence,

and combat transnational crimes with the border control, immigration, and prosecution entities of the host country to repatriate Taiwanese criminals escaping overseas to receive judicial sanctions through law enforcement cooperation. The NIA has signed memoranda of understanding (MOU) or agreements on immigration affairs cooperation, human trafficking control, and immigration intelligence exchange with countries including Indonesia, Vietnam, Paraguay, the USA, Japan, Belgium, and Australia for the reference of investigation cooperation. The table below shows the achievements in assistance in arresting Taiwanese fugitives escaping overseas of NIA's overseas immigration secretaries in the last 3 years.

Year	Number of fugitives escaping overseas repatriated
2017	86 persons
2018	88 persons
2019	87 persons
January-May 2020	25 persons

3. Status of cross-strait intelligence exchange

- (1) The table below shows the intelligence exchange requested by both sides in the last 3 years according to the “Cross-Strait Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement” signed in April 2009 until December 2019:

Year	Statistics on the Cross-Strait Requests for Intelligence Exchange	
	Intelligence from Taiwan	Intelligence from Mainland China
2017	658 cases	98 cases
2018	549 cases	73 cases
2019	589 cases	84 cases
By December 2019	6,523 cases	1,744 cases

- (2) From signing the “Cross-Strait Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement” in April 2009 until December 2019, through exchanging intelligence for investigation cooperation with mainland China, the CIB, MJIB, and CGA cracked 229 cases and arrested 9,419 persons, as shown in the table below.

Entity	Investigation Cooperation Through Intelligence Exchange with the Mainland China Police
CIB	Cracked 162 cases and arrested 8,957 persons together, including fraud,

	narcotics, kidnapping for ransom, murder, robbery, embezzlement through money laundering, and distribution of child/youth pornography.
MJIB	Cracked 26 cases on transborder drug smuggling and arrested 190 persons, including 74 Taiwanese citizens, together. Cracked 6 cases and arrested 44 persons together in investigation cooperation on other cases.
CGA	Cracked 25 drug cases (8,083 kg of different kinds of drugs), 6 smuggling cases, and 4 illegal immigration cases and arrested 228 persons together.

- (3) From signing the “Cross-Strait Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement” in April 2009 until December 2019, the NIA and the mainland China police cracked human trafficking gangs together. The NIA arrested 5 Chinese suspects and 11 Taiwanese suspects, while the mainland China police arrested 7 Taiwanese suspects and 2 Chinese suspects.

(V) Recovering assets (Measure 44)

Measure 44 : The Review Committee recognises the challenges faced by Taiwan in recovering assets from corruption cases involving citizens and organisations based in those countries which do not have diplomatic relations with Taiwan. Nevertheless, Taiwan has been able to recover substantial assets in some cases.

1. Please refer to section B-IV-(II)-1 The APG published the MER 3 in this report. According to the MER 3, Taiwan was rated for “regular follow-up,” the best of the kind.
2. The criminal gains (proceeds of crime) from the corruption in the “Lafayette Frigate Deal” have been transferred to overseas banks. Since 2001, Taiwan has frozen a total of 61 accounts with a sum of US\$1,008,420,000 through mutual judicial assistance with Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Austria, Jersey, and Mann. Later, Taiwan independently announced the forfeiture of these criminal gains, and the Supreme Court ruled the forfeiture and force collection of the principal US\$312,539,913.44 (approx. NT\$9.4 billion, at the exchange rate of US\$1:NT\$30). As the responsible unit for forfeiting criminal gains and mutual judicial assistance, the Taipei District Prosecutors Office immediately actively contacted Switzerland and other countries to claim for the said amount of criminal gains ruled by the Supreme Court. The MOJ assisted the prosecution with liaison with Switzerland to confirm the current status of the frozen criminal gains and actively discuss the procedures and regulations for claiming the

criminal gains and the related legal matters. The MOJ also assisted the prosecution in immediately providing the documents and data requested by these countries. The prosecution also drafted related litigious strategies, hoping to recover the related criminal gains in compliance with the laws and regulations of foreign countries as early as possible.

3. Based on the “Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act” and related bilateral agreements on mutual judicial assistance in legal matters, the MJIB actively assists domestic and foreign judicial entities in investigating and trailing the “immobilization of assets,” “implementation of final and irrevocable judgment or order for confiscation of assets or collection of proceeds value relating to a criminal offense, and “restitution of proceeds of crime” arising from or in connection with criminal activities. In addition to the said “Lafayette Frigate Deal,” the MJBO also engaged in the mutual judicial assistance of the following cases:
 - (1) When investigating the Latin American cartels in November 2011. The US Homeland Security Department arrested a Taiwanese woman who covered up them with export and trading garments and assisted them in laundering over NT\$27 million by transferring the sum to banks in Taiwan. When the US Department of Justice requested mutual judicial assistance from Taiwan in September 2014, we assisted the USA in seizing the sum of about US\$27 million in the involved money laundering accounts. Then, the MOJ and Taipei District Prosecutors Office implemented the details in collaboration with the US Department of Justice. After deducting the sum that had been transferred out of the accounts, we successfully seized the cartel’s criminal gains up to US\$15 million laundered through Taiwan’s bank accounts. After the US Department of Justice made a deal with that Taiwanese woman in 2018, the MOJ immediately negotiated with the US Department of Justice to return the said criminal gains seized.
 - (2) In 2007 the chairperson and vice-chairperson of Sing for life Insurance Co., Ltd. pledged to the bank the company’s assets invested overseas as collateral of their bank loans for the company in the British Virgin Islands. After acquiring the said loan (criminal gains),

these two people laundered the sum through the accounts of a number of offshore companies and eventually transferred part of the sum back to Taiwan after a multilevel, transnational transfer for purchasing two plots of land next to the Taipei 101 (current value exceeding US\$400 million). According to the “Criminal Code,” the former Special Investigation Division (SPD) of the Supreme Prosecutors Office petitioned the court for seizing the said two plots of land. After a proceeding, the Taiwan High Court approved the petition for seizure, and the appeal is currently in progress.

- (3) The Taiwan Civil Government Foundation faking the takeover of Taiwan by the US Military Government began illegal fundraising amounting to over NT\$700 million from the public in 2011. Through mutual judicial assistance, the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office asked for assistance from the US government in freezing the accounts in the USA of that foundation. In September 2018, the US government obtained a court injunction to freeze a sum of US\$1.46 million.

VI. Promoting training and joint training for professional personnel

(I) Promoting training for professional personnel by AAC (Measure 9)

Measure 9 : The commitment to the training of specialised staff is reflected in the AAC’s conducting of 115 courses for 7,772 personnel from 2013-2017.

1. Training for new AAC personnel

- A. In 2019 the AAC organized two sessions of training for new personnel, with contents including general courses and the human rights generation education course, civil service ethics general course, civil service ethics professional competence course, support sources, and training preparation, including the course for the Accredited Purchasing Specialist. The table below shows training activities in the last 3 years.

Year	Number of Sessions	Total Number of Training Hours	Number of Participants
2017	2	966	142
2018	2	959	132
2019	2	952	107

- B. Between February 3 and May 8, 2020, the AAC organized the “44th AAC Personnel

Training Program” with a total of 469 hours for a total of 83 new AAC personnel.

2. Strengthening the professional competence of in-service Ethics official

In 2019, the AAC organized four sessions of in-service training on the “Information Security Management Audit Specialist Course” and the “SOE Anti-Corruption Specialist Course” to strengthen professional competence training for Ethics official. The AAC also organized two training activities for grade nine personnel at the junior rank to enhance the leadership management and communication competencies of officers at medium and senior levels, three sessions of the combating corruption specialist course, four sessions of the anti-corruption work specialist course, and five sessions of the maintenance business specialist course to enhance the professional competencies of in-service Ethics official. The table below shows training activities in the last 3 years.

In-Service and Officer Training	Year	Number of Sessions	Training Hours	Number of Participants
	2017	2	107	61
	2018	2	137	95
	2019	6	272	308
Fighting Corruption Specialist Course	Year	Number of Sessions	Training Hours	Number of Participants
	2017	4	124	234
	2018	3	91	177
	2019	3	92	155
Corruption prevention Work Specialist Course	Year	Number of Sessions	Training Hours	Number of Participants
	2017	7	92	430
	2018	4	45	286
	2019	4	50	326
Maintenance Business Specialist Course	Year	Number of Sessions	Training Hours	Number of Participants
	2017	4	4	267
	2018	5	6	430
	2019	5	3	923

3. Recommending Ethics official for to participate in international training workshop

- (1) During May 13-22, 2019, the AAC sent personnel to participate in the “7th International Anti-Corruption Training Course” which held by South Korea, and to exchange anti-corruption experience with those who came from the anti-corruption institutions in

other countries.

- (2) During September 9 to November 15, 2019, the AAC sent personnel to complete the course and acquire the certificate at the American International Institute of Polygraph (AIIP) in Georgia, USA. In 2020, the AAC expects to keep recommending personnel receive the training of lie detection in the USA in order to develop their professional talents and enhance the expertise and credibility of lie detection.

(II) Training of related specialized staff (Measures 23 and 46)

Measures 23 : Establishment of specialised authorities to combat corruption (A. 36), the AAC and MJIB, with trained central and regional staff to prevent and combat corruption.

Measures 46 : The Review Committee recognises Taiwan's commitment to the training of specialised staff as mentioned above.

1. Enhancing the prosecutors' professional competence in investigating corruption cases

- (1) Every year the MOJ organizes the “Anti-Corruption Business Seminar” for the (Head) prosecutors, administrative prosecutors, AAC resident (Head) prosecutors, agents, and the investigators of the MJIB. The table below shows the training situation in the last 3 years.

Date	Seminar	Training Hours	Number of Participants
November 9-10, 2017	2017 Anti-Corruption Seminar	14	56
December 17-19, 2018	2018 Anti-Corruption Seminar	14	78
May 8-10, 2019	2019 Anti-Corruption Seminar	17	75

- (2) The MOJ hires the Academy of the Judiciary to organize the “GPA Specialized Training Certificate Course for Judicial Personnel” for in-service prosecutors to enhance the professional competence of prosecutors and administrative prosecutors in GPA case investigation, reduce the gap about the procurement corruption cases involved in criminal laws between Prosecutors Office and engineering personnel. The “GPA Specialized

Training Certificate Advanced Course for Judicial Personnel” and the “GPA Specialized Training Certificate Elementary Course for Judicial Personnel” were completed in February and July in 2019 respectively, and the professional certificates were issued by the MOJ.

2. Training for the specialized staff of MJIB

- (1) Every year the MJIB cadre training center organizes the one-year and half-year training programs according to the “Training Program for Newcomers from the Civil Service Special Examination for Investigation Agent of Investigation Bureau.” In 2019, it organized the 56th Investigation Agent Training Program and the 6th Investigation Assistant Training Program for 118 newcomers; while in 2020, the 57th Investigation Agent Training Program for 96 newcomers had been held.
- (2) The AMLD encourages employees to improve expertise by taking the Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist (CAMS) test and organizes in-house study groups. In 2019, 20 agents passed the CAMS test, accounting for 86.95% of all (23) ADLD agents.
- (3) The table below shows the seminars and training activities on anti-corruption, economic crimes, and AML organized by the MJIB in 2019 to enhance the professional competencies of personnel.

Date	Activity	Number of Participants
March 26-May 30	The Principle of Secret Investigation and Press Release Seminar (northern, central, southern, and eastern Taiwan sessions)	450
April 22-25	Financial and Banking Elementary Certificate Course	50
May 13-June 25	AML Traveling Workshop (18 sessions)	955
July 1-August 9	Financial and Banking Intermediate Certificate Course (2 sessions)	60
July 24	Seminar for Investigating Economic Crimes Derived from the Rise of Virtual Currency	100
September 26-October 30	Seminar on the Investigation Districts of the 2020 Presidential and Legislative Elections (northern, central, southern, and eastern Taiwan sessions)	371

- (4) The table below shows the seminars and training activities organized by the MJIB in

2020.

Date	Activity	Number of Participants
January-April 2020	Investigation Work GIS Traveling Workshop	336
Late July 2020	Economic Crimes Prevention Specialist Workshop	80
Late October 2020	Anti-Corruption Work Specialist Workshop	90

- (5) Every year, the MJIB sends 1-3 personnel to pursue a master’s or PhD degree overseas according to the “MJIB Directions for Selecting Agents for Further Study Overseas” and encourage anti-corruption agents to apply for further study overseas according to the Directions. From September 2-14, 2019, the MJIB sent two agents to participate in the “USA FBI’s 31st Pacific Training Initiative” in Bangkok, Thailand. MJIB plans to send agents to participate in the “USA FBI’s 32nd Pacific Training Initiative” in Bangkok, Thailand, in 2020. The MJIB also strives to send agents to participate in the anti-corruption training courses held by the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) of Bangkok in 2021.

3. Enhancing the AML competence of related law-enforcement entities, financial institutions, and the non-financial institutions or personnel designated by the “Money Laundering Control Act”

- (1) The AMLD constantly shares information on the cases and patterns of AML and anti-corruption overseas with law-enforcement entities and financial institutions. In 2019, it published the “Anti-Money Laundering Annual Report 2018” and volumes 1 and 2 of the AMLD Newsletter on November 11, 2019 and February 2020.
- (2) Please refer to section B-IV-(II)-5 Organizing education and training activities, meetings, and seminars for combating money laundering in this report for information regarding the AMLD’s declaration assistance institutions and declaration institution self-regulation groups in organizing education and training activities on legal compliance, such as forums and seminars.

4. Promoting the “Anti-Corruption Guidelines”

Please refer to section B-II-(II)-2-(6) Other Preventive Actions for Anti-Corruption in

this report for how AAC optimized the “Anti-Corruption Guidelines” in collaboration with government employee ethics units for the risky business.

(III) Initiating joint training programs and participating in international conferences

(Measures 47)

Measures 47 : Taiwan has implemented successful projects to share anti-corruption expertise in the region. For example, Taiwan led a project with APEC member economies on best practices for whistle-blower legislation and systems. Taiwan should continue to explore the possibility of initiating joint training programmes with anti-corruption agencies in other countries and participation in regional or international anti-corruption workshops.

1. Participating in international anti-corruption conferences

Between 2017 and 2019, the AAC participated in a series of anti-corruption conferences, including 6 Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts Working Group (ACTWG) meetings of the APEC, the 8th Anti-Corruption Agency Forum (ACA Forum), and the 18th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) organized by the TI. At these conferences, the AAC actively reported Taiwan’s latest progress in promoting the UNCAC, other corruption prevention measures, and the “Whistleblower Protection Act,” as shown in the table below.

Time	Conference	Place
February 17-21, 2017	The 24th ACTWG Meeting of the APEC	Nha Trang, Vietnam
May 23-26, 2017	The 8th International Anti-Corruption Authority Conference	Malaysia
August 17-23, 2017	The 25th ACTWG Meeting of the APEC	Ho Chi-Minh City, Vietnam
November 14-18, 2017	2017 The 9th Regional Anti-Corruption Conference of the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative group	Seoul, South Korea
February 21-28, 2018	The 26th ACTWG Meeting of the APEC	Papua New Guinea
March 19-23, 2018	APEC Network on Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET): Training Workshop on Illegal Asset Recovery	Bangkok, Thailand

August 2-9, 2018	The 27th ACTWG Meeting of the APEC	Papua New Guinea
October 20-26, 2018	The 18th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) of TI	Copenhagen, Denmark
February 27-March 2, 2019	The 28th ACTWG Meeting of the APEC	Santiago, Chile
August 18-22, 2019	The 29th ACTWG Meeting of the APEC	Puerto Varas, Chile

2. Signing Integrity Collaboration Agreement with Belize

On July 2, 2019, at the 30th anniversary of Taiwan’s diplomatic relationship with Belize and the 8th anniversary of the establishment of AAC and during the visit of the Governor of Belize, Taiwan signed the first agreement on anti-corruption cooperation at Taiwan’s Presidential Office with the Belize minister of justice in the presence of the heads of both countries. In the future, Belize and us will develop substantial cooperation on anti-corruption in terms of “exchange and mutual visit,” “professional competencies,” and “sharing of law-enforcement intelligence.”

3. Organizing international seminars and training camps on anti-corruption

- (1) The table below shows the international seminars and training workshops on anti-corruption organized by the MJIB in 2019.

Time	Activity	Description	Participants
March 25-29, 2019	2019 Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF): International Training Workshop on Anti-Corruption in Public and Private Sectors	Establish cooperation channels for the public and private sectors to combat corruption, business espionage, and transborder crimes.	Instructors included officials of the MJIB-Department of Prosecutorial Affairs, AAC, US Department of Justice, FBI, and Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission; and experts from Japan. Apart from a total of 30 officials from anti-corruption entities in 20 Asia-Pacific countries, the MJIB also invited a total of 40 members from Taiwan, including the senior management and legal affairs officers of the TSMC, AUO, UMC, FPG, and Foxconn, and officials from the Taiwan Intelligence Property Office and Intellectual Property Court to the workshop.
June 10-16, 2019	The FBINAA 22nd Asia Pacific Chapter	Discuss current law enforcement issues and	A total of 170 senior law enforcement officials from over 20 Asia-Pacific countries have finished training at the

	Conference	countermeasures, including combating corruption in the public sector and global businesses.	FBINAA and ambassadors and representatives from nearly 20 countries, including the USA.
September 29-October 5, 2019	The 2019 National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) Anti-Corruption Training Camp from Thailand	Share our investigation of major corruption cases, evidence gathering techniques, and related operating procedures.	Employees of the Anti-Corruption Division, Northern Region Mobile Unit Work Station, Central Region Mobile Unit Work Station, and Taipei City Field Office of the MJIB were the instructors, with 22 NACC members including Secretary-General Worrawich Sukboong as participants.
November 11-15, 2019	The 4th Taiwan Western Asia Forum on Regional Security and Transnational Crime 2019	Domestic and foreign scholars gave keynotes on transnational crime prevention such as counterterrorism, anti-corruption, phone scam, and cybercrime.	About 500 law enforcement officers and experts from home and abroad were invited, including 150 guests from 35 countries.

- (2) The table below shows the international anti-corruption conferences and workshops planned by the MJIB in 2020.

Time	Event	Status
June 2020	Transnational Crime African Workshop	Canceled due to COVID-19.
August 2020	2020 Transnational Crime Southeast Asia Workshop	Canceled due to COVID-19.
September 2020	Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime West Asia Workshop	Canceled due to COVID-19.
September 2020	Transnational Crime African Workshop	Canceled due to COVID-19.
October 2020	GCTF-2020 Global Cooperation and Training Framework: Workshop on Anti-Money Laundry	Implemented through online conferencing on October 28, 2020. In response to COVID-19, the workshop title was changed into Global Cooperation and Training Framework: Workshop on Combating COVID-19 Related Crimes.

- (3) In the future, the MJIB will study the feasibility of organizing international conferences

and workshops on issues relating to overseas bribery and invite worldwide experts and scholars through overseas legal secretaries.

4. Proposing initiatives to strive for APEC funding

In 2019, the MOFA assisted the AAC in applying to APEC's general project account (GPA) for funding the "Workshop on Strengthening Capacity Building for Government Transparency: Combining Digital Technology for Measure Innovation" initiative proposed by Taiwan and Chile. Although the initiative was also countersigned by countries including South Korea, Malaysia, Peru, Vietnam, and Papua New Guinea, the application was declined as there were too many proposals striving for funding.

5. Promoting international cooperation on law enforcement

Please refer to section B-V-(IV)-1 Participating in international organizations, seminars, and forums in this report regarding the promotion of international cooperation on law enforcement.

C. Conclusions

It is stated right in the Preamble of the UNCAC that "... prevention and eradication of corruption is the responsibility of all states and that they must cooperate, with the support and participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector to construct a complete anti-corruption internet which is able to fight corruption effective and shape a sustainable-development environment." As a member of the international community, Taiwan voluntarily engages itself in the performance of UNCAC and actively accepts international reviews in terms of either legislation or execution sides, in order to ceaselessly connect with the world. The recognition presented in the Concluding Observations on the "Initial Report Under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption" shows that Taiwan has laid a sound foundation for enforcing the UNCAC. Based on the existing anti-corruption foundation, entities of all levels of both the central and local governments make ceaseless efforts for continual improvement and combine with the assistance and supervision of domestic experts, scholars, and NGOs to keep up with the times to optimize all anti-corruption systems and measures.

Concerning the Concluding Observations on the "Initial Report Under the United Nations

Convention Against Corruption”, we have planned, implemented, and maintained 371 performance indicators to enforce the recommended measures. After a detailed review and thorough discussion, the stage achievements and future improvement planning are presented in this report. In the process, we have comprehensively gathered opinions and cohered social consensus as to the major reference for improvements of important issues that concerned the public, such as the integrity governance and supervision mechanisms for NGOs, NPOs, religious organizations, schools, and hospitals; the promotion of legal compliance system for enterprises; and even the comprehensive legal amendments for the new confiscation system and expert witness protection mechanism. ROC’s second report under the UNCAC and international review are on their way, and the government of Taiwan will make full preparations, take constant actions, and accumulate anti-corruption power to accept each test and challenge for the world to see the transparency and integrity of Taiwan.