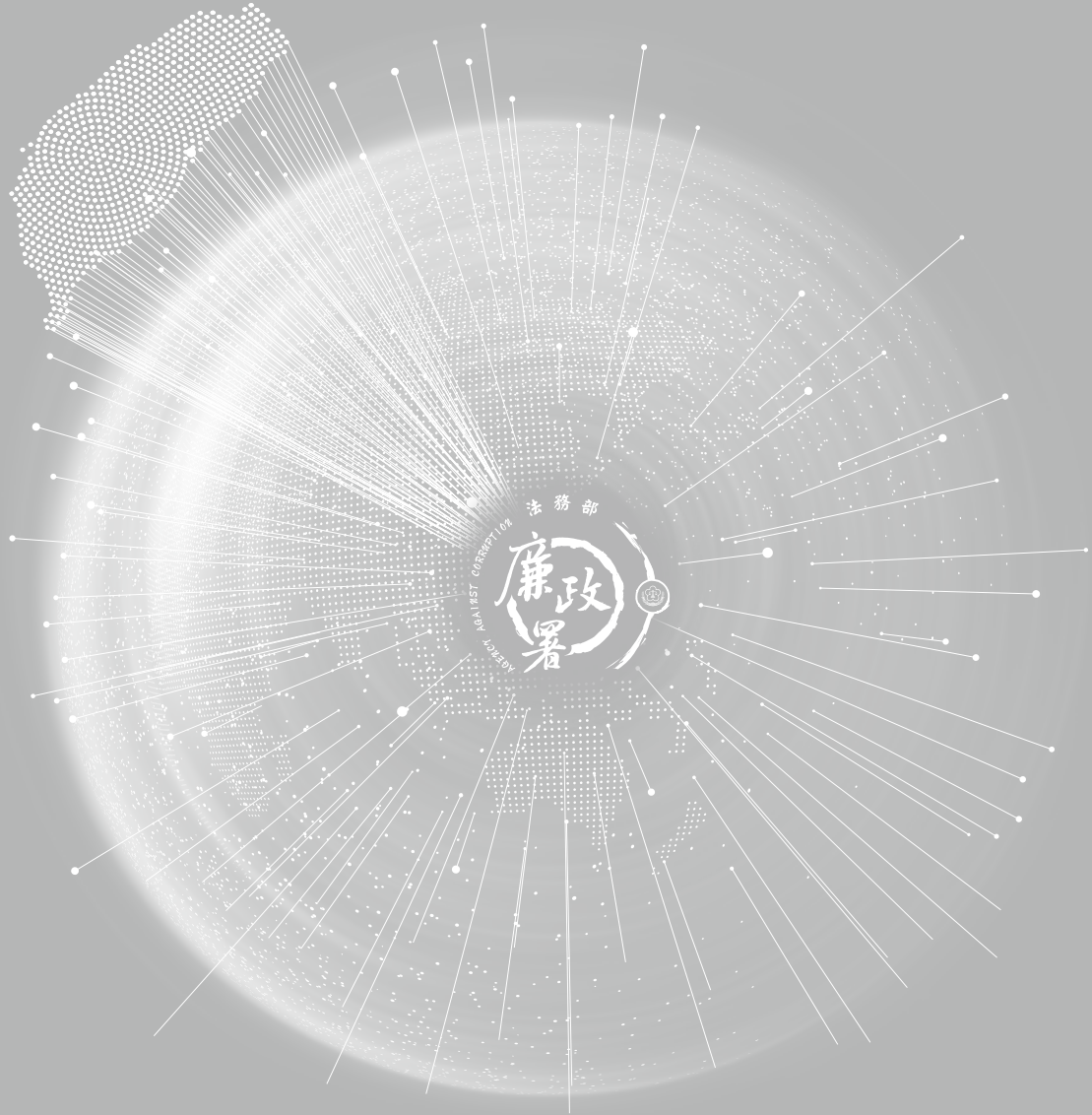


2020

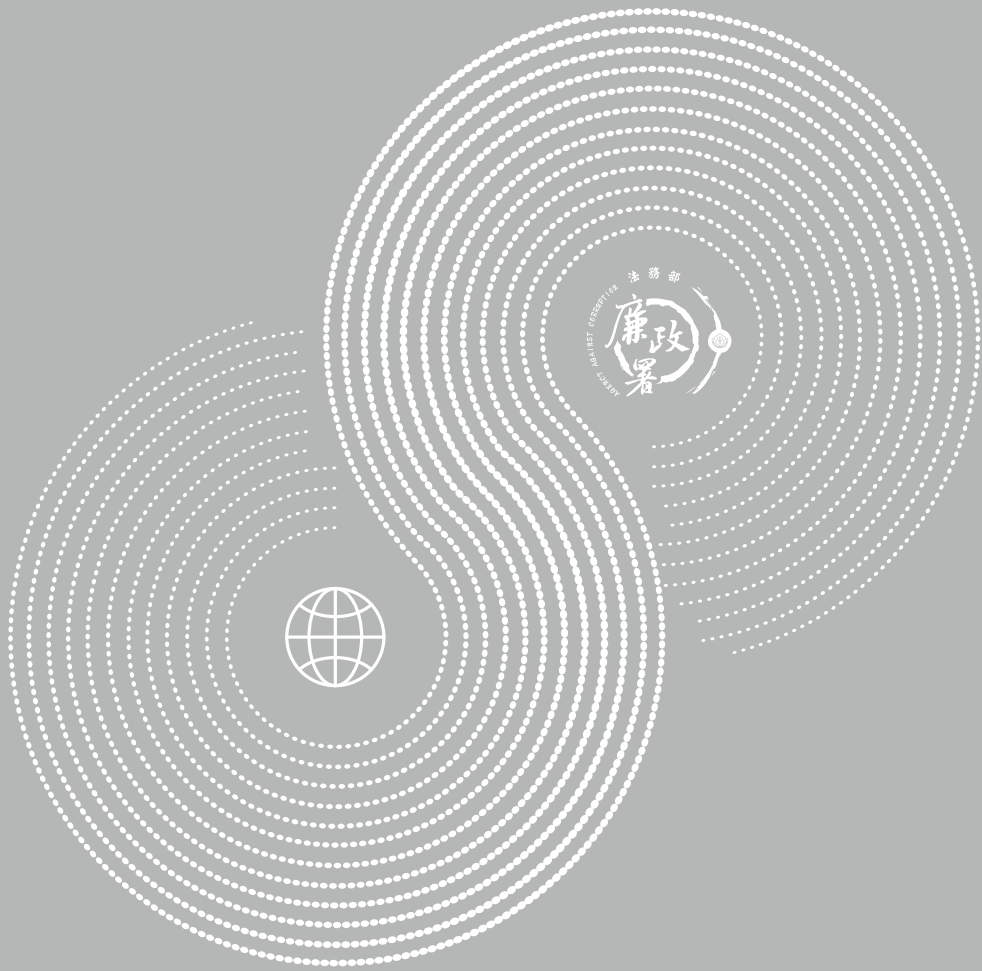
Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice



Annual Report

2020 Annual Report

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice



Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice 2020 Annual Report Preface



It has been a decade since we, Agency Against Corruption (AAC), was established as the Specialized Authority implementing corruption prevention and investigation tasks pursuant to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011. We have dedicated to persistently innovate and venture forward with sound strides, formulating the blueprint of national integrity policy in accordance with the guidance of the UNCAC. At the 23rd Central Integrity Committee Meeting, the Premier of the Executive Yuan reiterated the importance of clean government and ethics in the political environment, which President Tsai values greatly. He stated, integrity is closely related to a nation's competitiveness and image, hence the responsibility of improving the integrity environment of Taiwan is upon us. According to the 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index announced by Transparency International, Taiwan ranks 28th, same with the satisfactory results last year, which shows our diligence and determination towards creating a corruption-free society is wildly recognized by the international community.

We had a fruitful year of 2020. By traveling to more than 200 remotely located schools, placement and correctional institutions across Taiwan, we reached out to rural areas and disadvantaged students to cultivate integrity education fundamentally and broadly. Through hosting a number of "Unveil the Myth between Abuse of Public Power for Private Profit and Convenience for People" symposiums and corporate integrity forums, with the aim of establishing public-private sectors anti-corruption partnerships, creating a quality environment for investments and promoting sustainable developments. Meanwhile, AAC encouraged public agencies adopting innovative measures to enhance administrative transparency by implementing the Integrity Awards, whereby setting benchmark models for the agencies to take initiative in conducting self-examination, thus elevating the public's trust in the integrity of the government. We also continue to promote the legislation of Whistleblower Protection Act, which regulates corruption in the public and private sectors and covers the protection of the informants, including the right of employment, confidentiality of identity, physical security and exemption of

responsibility, enabling the public to report malpractice with a peace of mind and thereby building a society with zero tolerance for corruption .

Albeit COVID-19 dampens transnational interactions, the pandemic has not slowed us down. We actively participated in attending virtual meetings held by Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation's (APEC) Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts Working Group (ACTWG), reporting our progress and achievements complying UNCAC standards for the world to see. In order to implement the Concluding Observations of the International Review on the ROC's Initial Report under the UNCAC in 2018, we converged the strength of various central agencies and local governments to self-reviewing our endeavor on a rolling basis. Moreover, a mid-term report was submitted in two years, welcoming all the examinations, supervisions and criticisms from both home and abroad. We have also started preparing for the International Review on the Second Report under the UNCAC.

In the future, we will live up to the expectations from all walks of life, perform our tasks dutifully, spare no effort to hone our skills and expertise and accumulate anti-corruption prowess. We thank you all for your cooperation, trust and support. Jointly we will realize the vision of "Ethical Governance, Transparent Taiwan, and Align with the International Community".

**Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice
Director-General, Cheng Ming-Chian**

July, 2021

08

Chapter 1

AAC Organization and Authorities

09 Section 1 Organization

09 I. Organizational Characteristics

12 II. Organization and Members

13 III. The Ethics Units

14 Section 2 Authorities

14 I. AAC Authorities

15 II. Ethics Units Authorities

16

Chapter 2

2020 Ethical Governance Analysis

17 Section 1 The Status Quo

17 I. Analysis of International Anti-Corruption Ranking

20 II. Domestic Ethical Governance Index Survey

24 Section 2 Trend Analysis of Corruption-Related Crimes

24 I. Situational Analysis

28 II. Nature Analysis of Corruption and Malpractice Cases

32

Chapter 3

Integrity Operations

33 Section 1 Core Operations and Missions

34 I. Common Goals of the Organization

34 II. Strategies and Measures

38 Section 2 A Sound Legal System

38 I. Promote the Legislation of Whistleblower Protection Act

39 II. Partial Amendment of the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants

39 III. Study and Revise The Classified National Security Information Protection Act and Outsource the Research on the Legislation of General Official Confidential Information

40 Section 3 Anti-Corruption Operations

40 I. Combine Integrity and Digital Learning for Promotion Purposes

40 II. Distinguish "Abuse of Public Power for Private Profit VS. Convenience for People" to Elevate Administrative Efficiency

41 III. Compile Integrity Teaching Materials to Deepen Law Education

42 IV. Root Integrity through Education, Cultivate Ethics and Morals

44 V. Promote Anti-Corruption Volunteers to Expand Social Engagement

45 VI. Organize Ethical Governance Seminars, Focusing on Corruption Prevention Strategies

46 VII. Advocate Business Ethics by Collaboration between Public and Private Sectors

50 VIII. Utilize Media Resources to Raise Awareness of Integrity

C O N T

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

2020 Annual Report | Contents

53	Section 4 Corruption Prevention Operations
53	I. Deepen Administrative Transparency and Promote Incentive Measures
54	II. Convene Integrity Report Meetings and Enhance Supervision Mechanism
55	III. Implement the Sunshine Act and Avoid Conflicts of Interest
56	IV. Enhance Corruption Prevention by Implementing Early Warning and Further Corruption Prevention Mechanism
57	V. Execute Risk Assessment and Conduct Project Auditings
58	VI. Implement International Treaties and Review Regulations
58	VII. Compile Integrity Directives and Explore Corruption Prevention Mechanisms
59	VIII. Jointly Monitor and Promote the Integrity Platform
64	IX. Act in concert with the Forward-Looking Infrastructure Development Plan and Track the Execution Progress
65	Section 5 Corruption Investigation Operations
65	I. Refine Investigation Methods for Human Rights Protection
66	II. Provide Various Reporting Channels and Broaden Eligibility of Rewards
67	III. Integration of Anti-Corruption Resources and Build a Communication Mechanism
68	IV. Apply Case Reviews to Detect Illegal Conduct
68	V. Enhance Administrative Measures Regarding Corruption and Strengthen Reporting of Misconducts
69	VI. Fortify Ethics Communication to Establish Partnership
69	VII. Protect Public Servant's Rights and Encourage Surrender
70	VIII. Promote Mutual Legal Assistance and Carry Out Joint-Investigation
70	IX. Accumulate Corruption Investigation Capacity, Improve Knowledge and Skills on Investigation
71	Section 6 Protection Operations
71	I. Implement Security Projects to Prevent Emergencies
73	II. Handling Jeopardizing Incidents and Construct a Safe Environment
73	III. Investigate the Divulgence of Confidential Information and Reassess the System
74	IV. Promote Cryptosecurity and Acquire Outstanding Results
74	V. Draw Up Preventive Measures to Prevent Inadvertently Revealing the Sealed Price
74	VI. Implement Cooperation Mechanism and Enhance Horizontal Communications
75	Section 7 Aligning with the International Community
75	I. Implement the Concluding Observations and Release the Mid-Term Report
75	II. Attending International Conferences and Aligning with Global Trends
76	III. International Visits, Exchanges and Experience Sharing
77	Section 8 Education and Training
77	I. Training of New Personnel
78	II. In-Service Staff Training
84	III. Awarding Model Government Ethics Officers and Joint Oath-Taking Ceremony of Senior Ethics Officers
86	Section 9 Fully Self-Owned Office Buildings

E N T S

Overview of Important Case Outcomes

89 Section 1 Case Reviews and Project Auditings

- 89 I. Nationwide Case Review
- 90 II. Case Review of Major Public Facilities Safety Inspections
- 90 III. Case Review of Procurement Operation in Remote Areas or areas where no ethics units are set up
- 90 IV. Nationwide Ethics Units Jointly Executing Fire Safety (Re)Inspection Integrity Service and Project Auditing
- 91 V. Project Auditing on Medicine Procurements in Public Medical Institutions

92 Section 2 Corruption and Malfeasance Cases

- 92 I. Major Cases Investigated in 2020
- 93 II. Widely Publicized Major Cases

Statistical Data

97 Section 1 Prevention Work

- 97 I. Statistics of Corruption Prevention Work by Government Employee Ethics Units
- 98 II. Statistics for Government Employee Ethics Units Accepting Submission of Property Declaration Application and Reviewing Process
- 98 III. Statistics of Overdue Submission of Property Declaration Application by Public Servants and Reviewing False Declaration
- 98 IV. Statistics for Reviewing Cases Involving Avoidance of Conflicts of Interest by Public Servants
- 99 V. Statistics on Convening Integrity Report Meetings from Central Agencies, Special Municipalities, Counties/Cities Governments

101 Section 2 Corruption Investigation Work

- 101 I. Categorical Analysis of AAC's Newly Received Cases
- 102 II. Reviewing Corruption and Malfeasance Intelligence
- 104 III. Progress of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Transferred to District Prosecutors Offices
- 105 IV. Final Outcomes of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Transferred to District Prosecutors Offices
- 106 V. Statistics of Corruption Reporting Rewards Approved by the Committee for Review of Rewards for Reporting Corruption and Malfeasance Cases by the Ministry of Justice

- 106 VI. Statistics Regarding Cases Reviewed by the Clean Politics Advisory Committee
- 107 VII. Statistics on Investigations by Government Employee Ethics Units

108 Section 3 Protection Work

109 Section 4 International Exchange

- 109 I. Participation in International Anti-corruption Meetings and Training Courses
- 109 II. Receiving Foreign Visitors

110

Chapter 6

Future Prospects

- 111 I. Submit and Publish the Second Report under the UNCAC
- 111 II. Implement the Sunshine Act and Avoid Conflicts of Interest
- 112 III. Spread the Benefits of Integrity Platforms to Protect Major Public Constructions
- 112 IV. Promote Integrity Awards and Accumulate Comprehensive Empirical Experience in Incentives
- 112 V. Apply Multiple Digital Promotion Approaches and Intensify Anti-corruption Education
- 112 VI. Enhance Collaboration between Public and Private Sectors and Initiate Corporate Ethics
- 113 VII. Increase International Exchange and Cooperation, Demonstrate Results of Anti-Corruption Work
- 113 VIII. Integrate Corruption Investigation Resources and Refine Investigation Measures
- 113 IX. Promote Cross-Border Mutual Legal Assistance
- 113 X. Fortify Security of the Agencies and Protection of Official Confidential Information

114

Appendix

- 115 Appendix 1 Integrity Chronicle
- 125 Appendix 2 Important Resolutions of the 23th Central Integrity Committee Meeting
- 126 Appendix 3 Statistical Report on the Prosecution Effectiveness of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases (Extract)
- 129 Appendix 4 Study of Corruption and Malfeasance Offenses from the Viewpoint of Investigation and Prosecution Conducted by Prosecutors

E N T S



Chapter 1

AAC Organization and Authorities

Section 1 Organization

Section 2 Authorities



01

Section
1

Organization

I. Organizational Characteristics

On October 31, 2003, the United Nations passed the "United Nations Convention against Corruption" (UNCAC), which took effect on December 14, 2005. Article 6 (Preventive Anti-Corruption Body or Bodies) and Article 36 (Specialized Authorities) of the UNCAC emphasize the importance that every signatory country establishes at least one anti-corruption body and "specialized authorities of ethics" in accordance with their own legal systems, and endows them with the "necessary power of independence".



■ Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

Although we are not an UNCAC signatory, we nevertheless see ourselves as a member of the global community, thus are guided by Article 141 of the Constitution to comply with the international conventions and the Charter of the United Nations. Hence, we are obliged to adopt the terms of the UNCAC. In year 2000, the "National Integrity System (NIS)" proposed by Transparency International emphasized an independent authority as an indispensable part for supervising purposes. One after another, countries around the world have shown their commitment to fight corruption and promote integrity, and set up their own specialized authorities to enforce ethical governance.

Singapore's Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) established in 1952 and Hong Kong's Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) established in 1974 have both been well-recognized for their dedication to anti-corruption. The key to their successes is the establishment of "specialized authorities", which involves a combination of strategies of education, corruption prevention and investigation. In response to the expectations of the general public towards a "clean and competent government", the 7th Legislative Yuan passed the Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption through third reading in the 7th sitting of the 7th session held on April 1, 2011 to establish the "Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice" (AAC) on July 20, 2011.



The AAC exhibits the following characteristics:

- A. AAC is the equivalent of the specialized authority of ethics outlined in the UNCAC, which serves to prevent and investigate corruption-related crimes, and is responsible for planning and executing the nation's ethical governance policies. Its "corruption or related crime investigators" are able to act as law enforcement authorities during the investigation; meanwhile, the agency has a team of resident prosecutors selected from the Ministry of Justice (hereinafter referred as MOJ) directly involved in AAC's investigations, giving assistance to elevate the quality of evidence gathering and the efficiency of prosecution. So far as the investigation of corruption is concerned, AAC not only acts as a judicial police authority but also a prosecutorial power.
- B. AAC is independent and positioned as a "specialized", "focused", and "dedicated" authority on all matters concerning ethical governance. We plan and execute the nation's overall anti-corruption strategies and coordinate with other government officials in all positions to implement these strategies. Notwithstanding the limited manpower at its disposal, the agency is vested to establish a "clean and competent government".
- C. AAC now has an integrated ethical governance network, which combines the power and functions of every ethics unit in every government agency. The ethics units engage fully within the agencies, promote measures for systemic reformation, enact internal control mechanisms to prevent corruption and reduce redundancy; their assistance enables AAC to respond immediately to corruption cases and combat corruption under the command of experienced prosecutors, thereby maintaining the government's clean image.

II. Organization and Members

According to the Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, MOJ, AAC's responsibilities include planning the nation's ethical governance policies, and executing corruption prevention and investigation measures. AAC is comprised of 7 functional departments, including a Planning Division, a Corruption Prevention Division, a Civil Service Ethics Division, a Malpractices Investigation Division, the Northern, Central and Southern Investigation Offices. Furthermore, a Secretarial Office, a Personnel Office and an Accounting Office assist the functional departments. AAC also set up an Inspection Office, a Civil Service Ethics Office and an Anti-corruption Training Center for special tasks. AAC has been organized with a maximum staff size of 254 and had a budgeted staff size of 222 employees in 2020. A Clean Politics Advisory Committee is assembled to provide ethical governance consultation and advice, as well as review and supervise cases that had been under investigation. With such external review mechanism, the transparency and fairness of AAC's operations and investigations are elevated. (Figure 1-1-1).

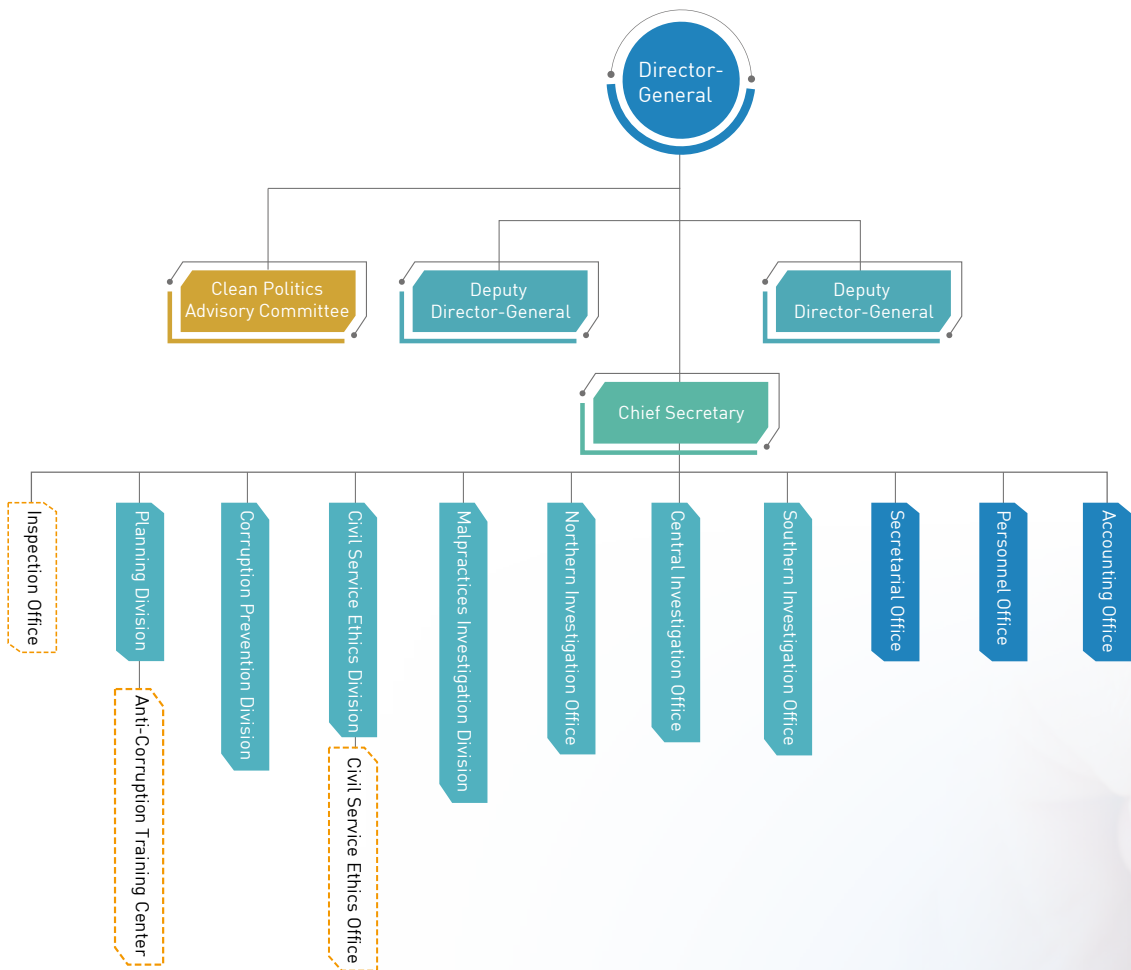


Figure 1-1-1 Organization of AAC

Note: Dotted lines indicate task forces.

III. The Ethics Units

Each ethics unit has been established in accordance with the Act of the Establishment and Management of the Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers to oversee ethics-related affairs, and are all under the governance of AAC (Figure 1-1-2).

In 2020, a total of 1,164 ethics units with 3,106 officers were established at central and local government agencies. The Presidential Office, the Executive Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Control Yuan, the Examination Yuan and most of their subordinates have set up ethics units, as well as Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, and various other city and county governments.

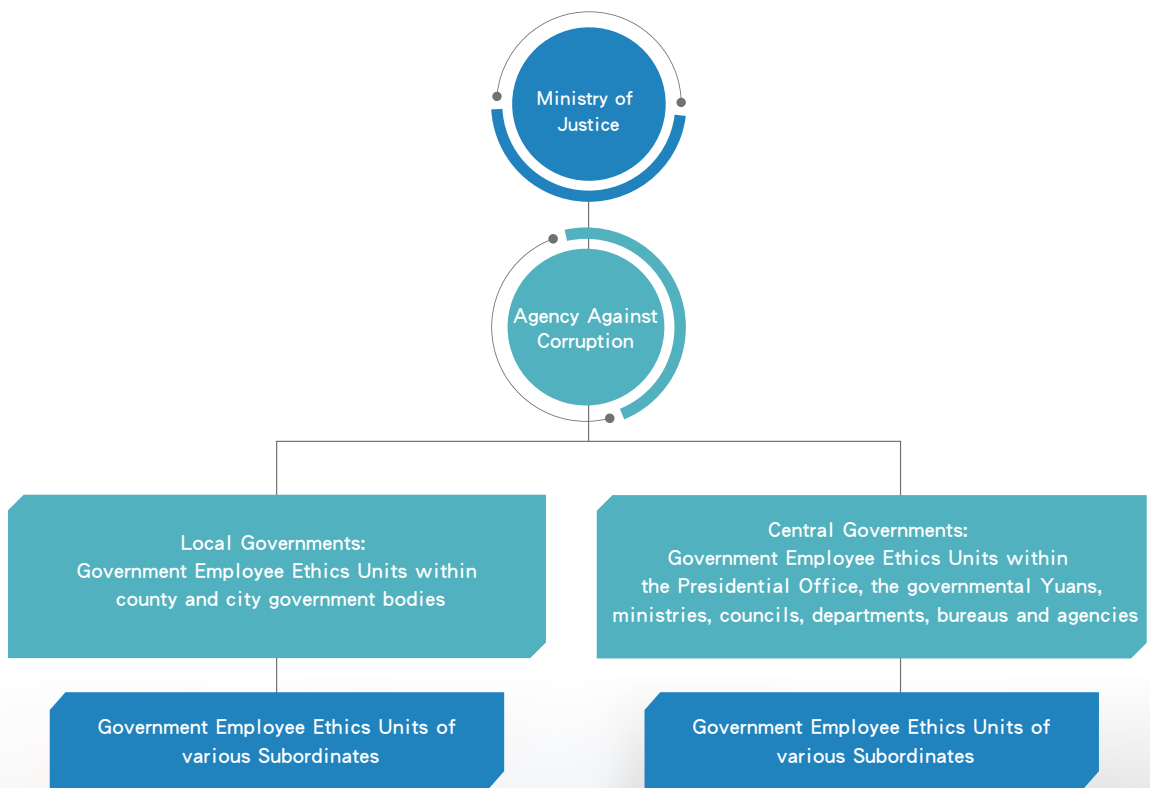


Figure 1-1-2 Organization of Government Employee Ethics Units

Section 2

Authorities

I. AAC Authorities

The AAC is vested with authorities under Article 2 of the Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, MOJ, to "formulate, coordinate and execute national anti-corruption policies", "establish, revise and interpret ethical governance laws and regulations", "promote and implement preventive measures against corruption", "investigate and handle corruption and related criminal cases", "supervise, review and coordinate the activities of all ethics units", "develop and conduct personnel management across all ethics units", "carry out ethics-related affairs within the Ministry of Justice" and "exercise other anti-corruption business" (Figure 1-2-1).

According to Article 7 of the same Act, AAC may fill the posts of its director-general and deputy director-general with seconded judicial officials from other agencies to lead and supervise AAC staff. Furthermore, AAC's junior rank corruption investigators are equivalent to the role of judicial police officers in Articles 229 and 230 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, whereas elementary rank investigators graded 1 to 5 are equivalent to the role of judicial police in Article 231 of the same Code.

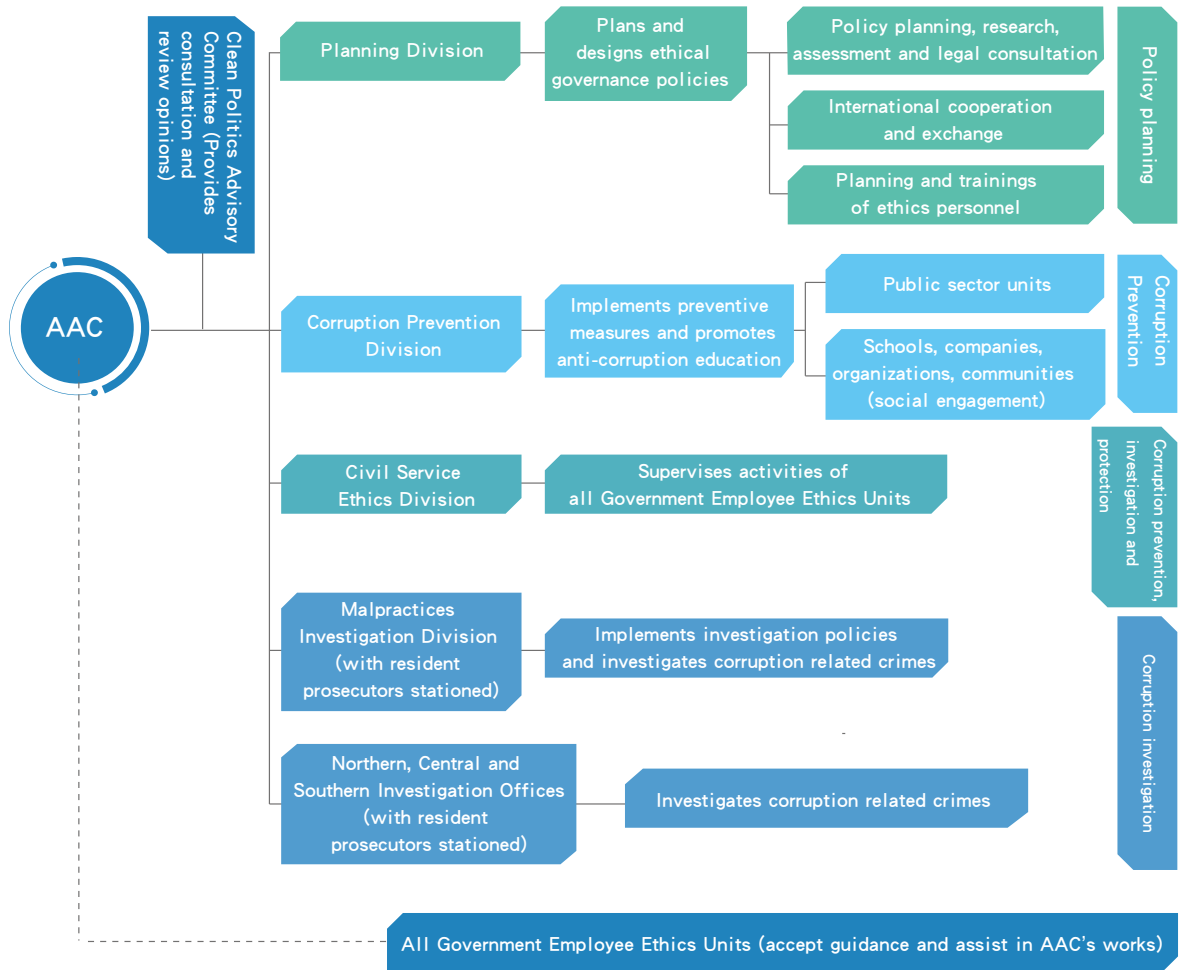


Figure 1-2-1 Functional Structure of AAC

II. Ethics Units Authorities

According to the Article 4 of the Act of the Establishment of the Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers, every ethics unit is responsible for "promoting integrity and social engagement", "promoting and implementing integrity and preventive measures", "proposing, coordinating and implementing integrity reforms", "supervising the property declaration by public servants, assisting to avoid conflicts of interest, and businesses relevant to Ethics Guidelines", "handling of corruption and other illegal activities within the government", "reviewing operations with high risk of corruption", "handling and coordinating agency security protection within the government", "handling and coordinating the protection of official confidential information within the government" and "any other ethics-related matters."

Chapter 2

2020 Ethical Governance Analysis

Section 1 The Status Quo

Section 2 Trend Analysis of Corruption-Related Crimes



Section
1

The Status Quo

I. Analysis of International Anti-Corruption Ranking

A. Corruption Perceptions Index

According to the 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) published by Transparency International (TI), among the 180 countries and regions assessed (same as in 2019), Taiwan ranked 28th with a score of 65 out of 100 (same as in 2019), exceeding 84% of the rated countries and regions, maintaining the record high (Figure 2-1-1).

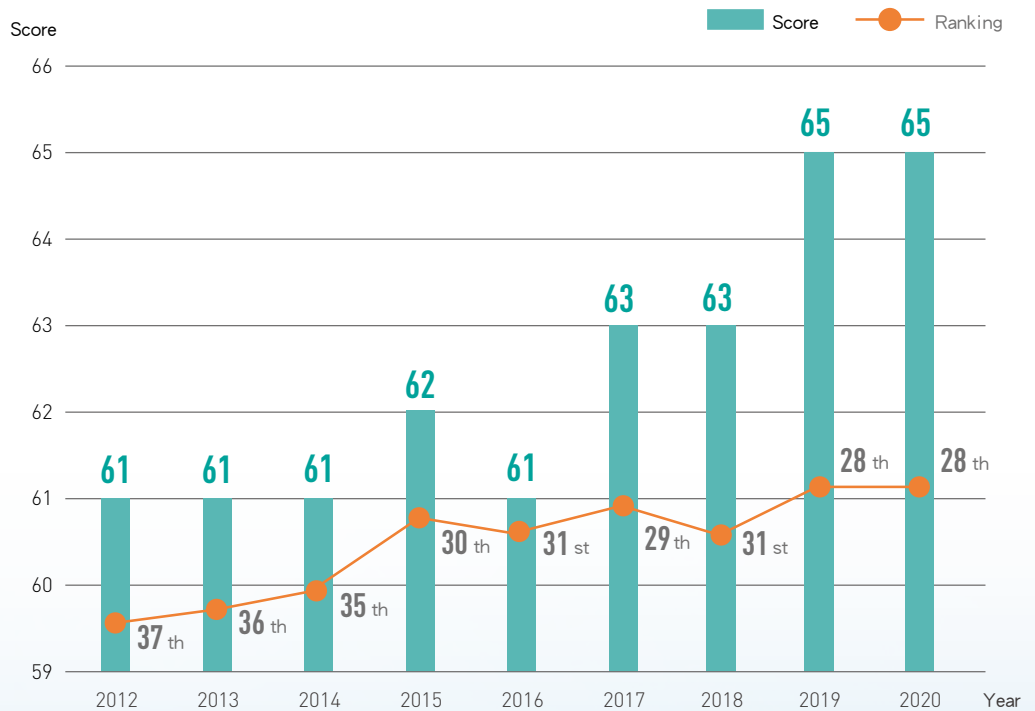




Figure 2-1-1 Taiwan's CPI Scores and Ranking from 2012 to 2020

Same as in 2019, Taiwan ranked 7th among the countries in the Asia-Pacific region, only behind New Zealand (1st with a score of 88), Singapore (3rd with a score of 85), Australia (11th with a score of 77), Hong Kong (11th with a score of 77), Japan (19th with a score of 74) and Bhutan (24th with a score of 68) (Table 2-1-1).

CPI ranks countries by their perceived levels of public sector corruption as well as the interaction between public and private sectors. Taiwan's 2020 ranking indicates that our efforts in anti-corruption is being continuously recognized. In the future, we will strive to implement the UNCAC, align with the international community, build consensus between different sectors, and let the world see our determination on anti-corruption.

Table 2-1-1 Top 10 CPI Scores and Countries in the Asia-Pacific Region

Score	Country/Region	Global Ranking	Asia-Pacific Ranking
88	 New Zealand	1	1
85	 Singapore	3	2
77	 Australia	11	3
77	 Hong Kong	11	3
74	 Japan	19	5
68	 Bhutan	24	6
65	 Taiwan	28	7
61	 South Korea	33	8
60	 Brunei Darussalam	35	9
51	 Malaysia	57	10

B. Report on the Perceptions of Corruption Evaluation in Asia

According to the "Perceptions of Corruption in Asia, the US and Australia in 2020" issued on March 24, 2020 in Asian Intelligence published by Political and Economic Risk Consultancy, Ltd. (PERC), Taiwan ranked 5th with a score of 5.15, the same ranking as in 2019 and the score dropped by 0.22 points (the scoring is graded from 0 to 10 points, a lower score stands for higher integrity), which indicates the decline in the overall perceptions of corruption. The top 4 countries and the scores in 2020 were Singapore (1.73), Australia (2.1), Japan (2.81) and Hong Kong (4.15) (the overall ranking of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region shown in Table 2-1-2).

The report was compiled with reference to the data collected from foreign business and chambers of commerce in Taiwan. More than 66% of the interviewees considered that there is no significant change in corruption compared to the past year. The report stated that the perceptions of corruption in Taiwan has been gradually declining and, in the long term, is likely to develop in this direction.

Table 2-1-2 Overall Ranking of the Countries in the Asia-Pacific Region

Country	2020 Ranking	2020 Score	2019 Ranking	2019 Score	Comparison (Ranking)	Comparison (Score)
Singapore	1	1.73	1	1.85	-	0.12
Australia	2	2.10	2	2.43	-	0.33
Japan	3	2.81	3	2.78	-	-0.03
Hong Kong	4	4.15	4	4.73	-	0.58
Taiwan	5	5.15	5	5.37	-	0.22
South Korea	6	5.54	8	6.16	↑ 2	0.62
Macao	7	5.74	6	5.90	↓ 1	0.16
The United States	8	6.45	7	6.07	↓ 1	-0.38
Philippines	9	7.03	10	6.96	↑ 1	-0.07
China	10	7.09	13	7.24	↑ 3	0.15
Thailand	11	7.10	11	7.02	-	-0.08
Vietnam	12	7.12	12	7.20	-	0.08
Malaysia	13	7.38	9	6.23	↓ 4	-1.15
Indonesia	14	7.67	14	7.29	-	-0.38
Cambodia	15	8.00	16	7.50	↑ 1	-0.50
India	16	8.05	15	7.50	↓ 1	-0.55

Description:

1. The scoring is graded from 0 to 10 points. A lower score stands for higher integrity and a higher score stands for more serious corruption.
2. Information source: Asian Intelligence.

II. Domestic Ethical Governance Index Survey

The AAC commissioned Transparency International Chinese Taipei (TICT) to conduct the "2020 Ethical Governance Survey "in 2020 to understand the perceptions of the general public towards public servants, government operations and anti-corruption policies and initiatives. The results serve as feedback for government agencies and reference for future ethics-related policy development.

The quantitative research was conducted through Random Digit Dialing (RDD), targeting adults aged 20 and above in Taiwan to perform the "Public Perception of Corruption and Source of Information "survey. The effective sample size was 1,101 with margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3.0% at a 95% level of confidence.

A. The Perception and Comments of the General Public on Anti-Corruption

(A) Respondents' perceptions towards ethical governance policies, initiatives and priorities:

Respondents believed that the government should combat corruption by prioritizing "Investigation and prosecution of corruption"(40.7%) followed by "Establishment of corruption prevention laws and regulations"(28.7%) and "Promoting anti-corruption education"(23.3%). 7.4% of the respondents did not give specific comments on this question (see Figure 2-1-2).

Percentage

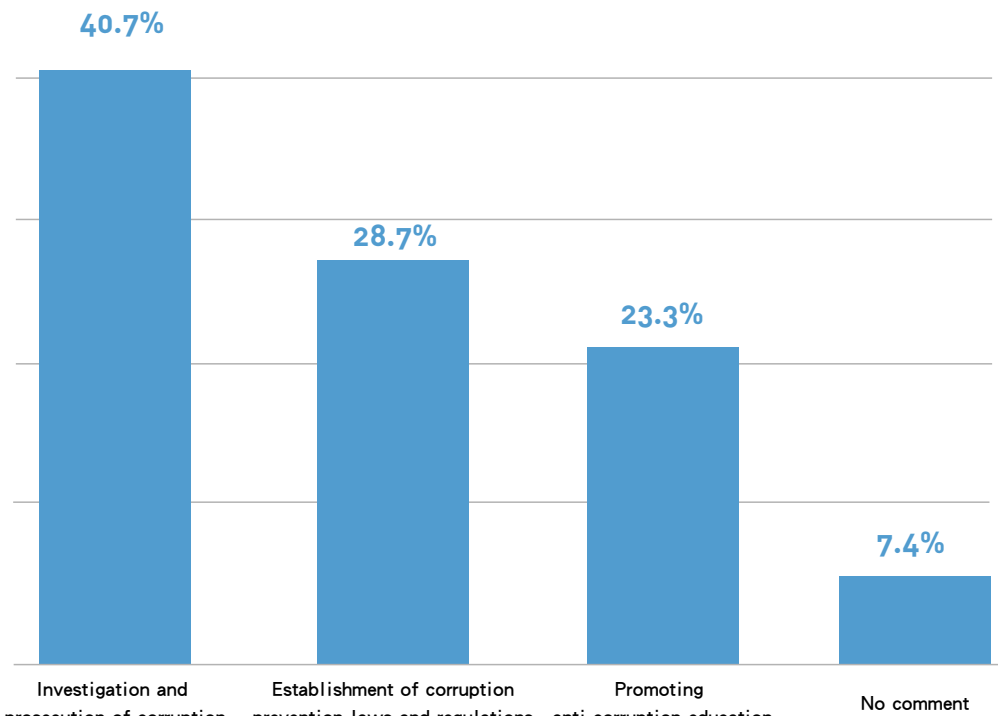


Figure 2-1-2 Respondents' Perceptions Towards Ethical Governance Policies, Initiatives and Priorities

(B) Respondents' tolerance for corruption:

Tolerance for corruption of public servants: 0 indicates zero tolerance for corruption, and 10 means such corruption is completely tolerable. According to the 2020 survey, 8.4% of the respondents deemed such corruption tolerable to a certain extent and 59.8% found it totally intolerable. Only 0.8% found such corruption completely tolerable. The overall average score was 1.35, demonstrating that the respondents showed very low tolerance toward corruption of public servants. Observing from the results of May 2018 (1.34) and October 2019 (0.98), it is indicated that the respondents were intolerant of the existence of such corruption (see Figure 2-1-3).

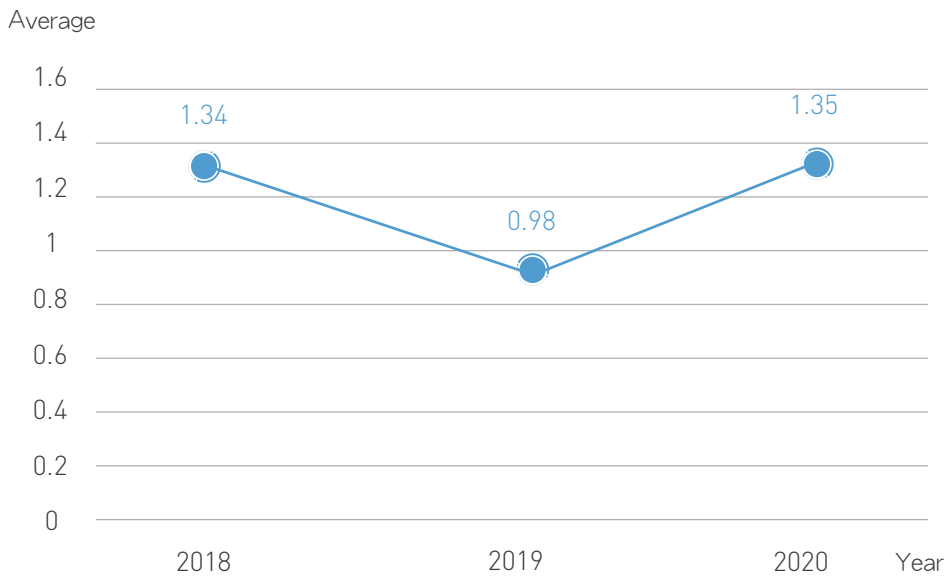


Figure 2-1-3 Respondents' tolerance for corruption of Public Servants



(C) Respondents' Willingness to Report Corruption and Illegal Conduct:

1. Regarding the public's willingness to report illegal conduct, 65.2% of respondents responded "Would" be willing to report misconduct, while 27.3% answered "Would Not" be willing to report misconduct. 7.5% of the respondents did not give specific comments on this question. (see Figure 2-1-4).
2. Reasons for failing to report illegal conduct: "Fear of revenge" (28.4%); "None of my business" (26.9%); "Useless" (16.6%); "Don't know how" (12.2%); "Difficult to find evidence" (8%) (Figure 2-1-5).

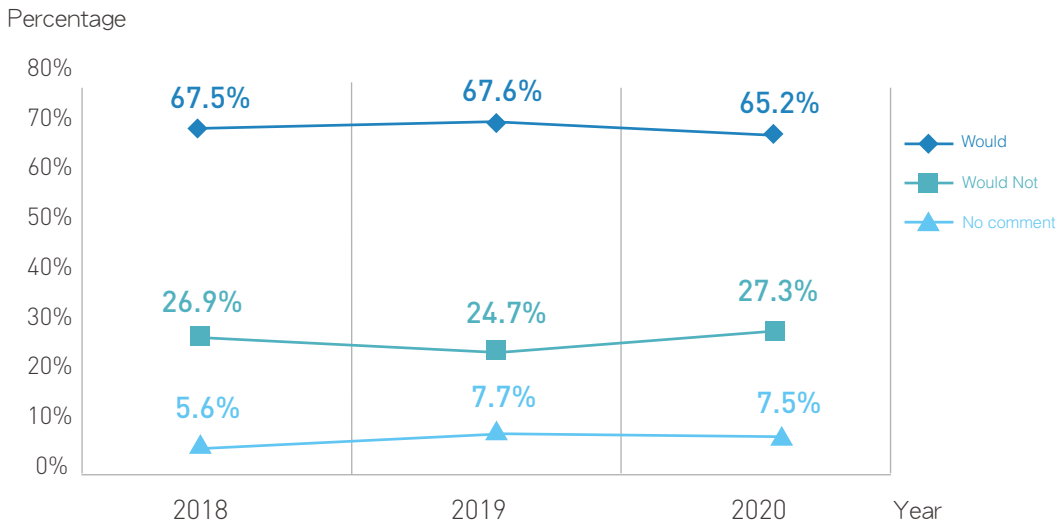


Figure 2-1-4 Respondents' Willingness to Report Corruption and Illegal Conduct

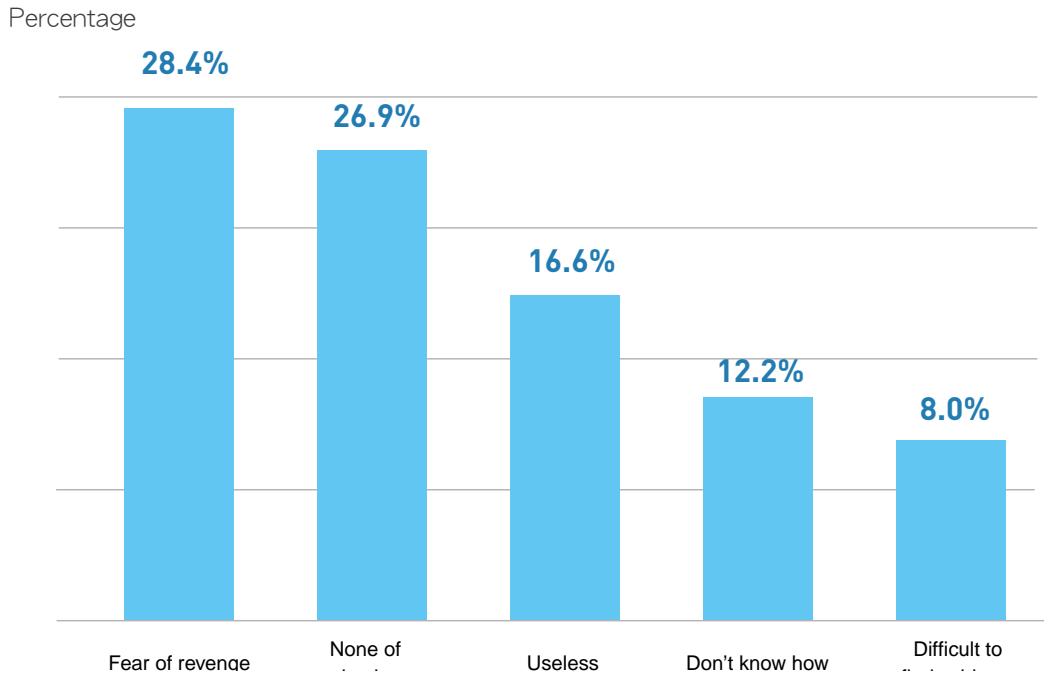


Figure 2-1-5 Reasons for Failing to Report Illegal Conduct

B. The Perceptions of the General Public towards the Overall Performance of Government's Anti-corruption Work and towards Corruption and Illegal Conduct

(A) The result of the survey indicated that nearly half (48.0%) of the respondents were satisfied with the overall performance of the government's anti-corruption work, while 38.0% were leaning towards a more negative side; compared to the 2019 results (41.7%), the percentage of positive perceptions has considerably increased by 6.3%. This indicated that the percentage of the public's satisfaction for the overall performance of the government's anti-corruption work has increased significantly.

(B) Common improper and unethical acts : Among the five common improper and unethical behaviors, the average severity score of each (scored from 0-10, 10 being the highest severity) shown in the 2020 research result is hereby listed in sequence, including the "corporates offering benefits to influence policies" (6.3), "private sectors exploiting or falsely managing employees, or handling matters for their own benefit" (5.9), "bribing during elections in Taiwan" (5.1), "lobbying public servants" (5.0), and "illicit payments to public servants" (4.0).

Section 2

Trend Analysis of Corruption-Related Crimes

I. Situational Analysis

A. The Rate of Indictment in District Prosecutors Offices per 100,000 People from 2002 to 2020

Based on the number of corruption cases in which charges were filed by District Prosecutors Offices after investigations were concluded, and changes in the percentage of persons indicted for corruption in the average population, the rate of corruption indictment per 100,000 people in 2002 was 4.8 (unit: person(s)/100,000 people, meaning that for every 100,000 people, 4.8 persons are indicted for corruption). The rate peaked at 6.4 in 2008 and has been dropping over the years, with the exception of 2014 when it increased to 5.5. In 2017, it dropped to an all-time low of 2.3, was 2.5 in 2019, and ended 3.0 in 2020. Observation will continue with respect to future data (see Figure 2-2-1, Table 2-2-1).

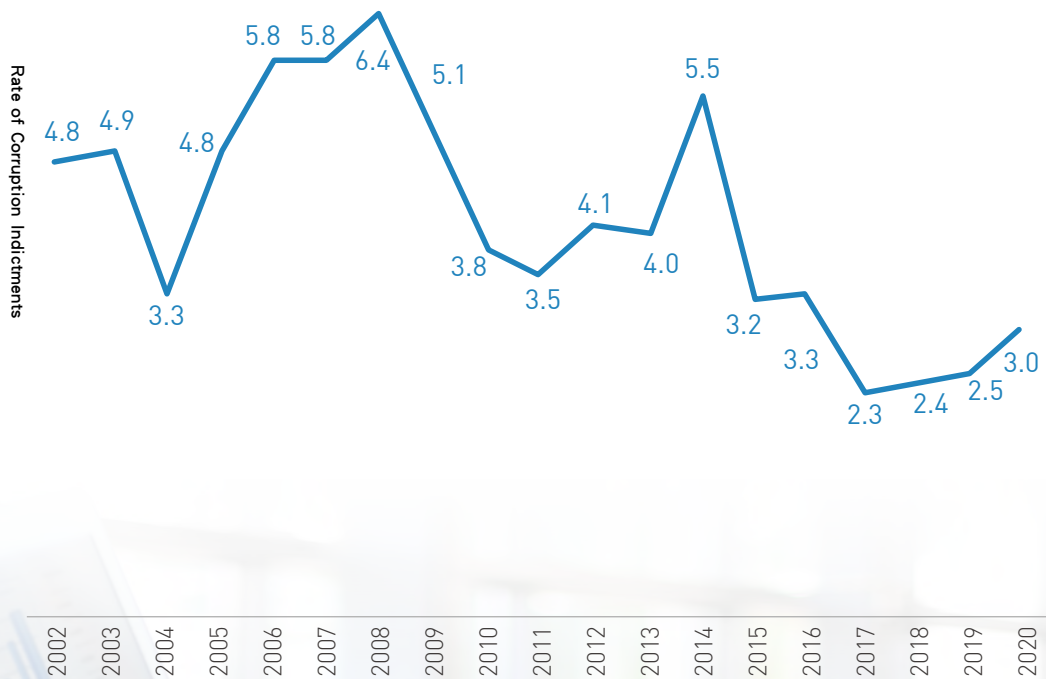


Figure 2-2-1 Rate of Corruption Indictments per 100,000 People

Table 2-2-1 District Prosecutors' Indictments of Corruption Cases from 2002 to 2020

Year	Total criminal indictments	Indictments of corruption-related cases			Total Number of people prosecuted	No. of people prosecuted for corruption			
		Total	Anti-Corruption Act	Offenses of Malfeasance in Office		Total	Corruption indictments per 100,000 people	Anti-Corruption Act	Offenses of Malfeasance in Office
2002	125,289	524	498	26	153,003	1,085	4.8	1,044	41
2003	113,004	591	561	30	136,258	1,101	4.9	1,065	36
2004	118,851	357	339	18	139,454	756	3.3	728	28
2005	134,624	465	445	20	158,817	1,092	4.8	1,056	36
2006	158,889	512	485	27	189,943	1,330	5.8	1,274	56
2007	188,422	529	491	38	221,486	1,331	5.8	1,267	64
2008	199,374	512	468	44	231,813	1,467	6.4	1,393	74
2009	187,179	438	400	38	216,540	1,179	5.1	1,118	61
2010	187,424	354	310	44	218,443	887	3.8	830	57
2011	182,051	354	317	37	211,783	814	3.5	755	59
2012	176,379	407	380	27	203,760	943	4.1	897	46
2013	180,508	356	320	36	208,262	929	4.0	875	54
2014	192,915	426	386	40	219,121	1,292	5.5	1,226	66
2015	199,963	337	308	29	226,278	760	3.2	719	41
2016	209,913	282	244	38	235,549	770	3.3	712	58
2017	215,504	265	242	23	239,483	541	2.3	508	33
2018	213,855	267	239	28	238,568	568	2.4	537	31
2019	206,488	270	228	42	232,564	600	2.5	535	65
2020	198,808	315	266	49	227,504	714	3.0	653	61

Description : 1. Corruption indictments per 100,000 people = Number of people prosecuted for corruption / Average population * 100,000.

2. Average Population = (closing population + previous closing population) / 2.

3. Statistics Description: The information of "Indictments of corruption-related cases" contains cases involving the violation of the Anti-Corruption Act and the offenses of malfeasance in office.

4. Information Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice.

B. Conviction Rates for Corruption Cases

Since the "National Integrity Building Action Plan" was implemented (from July 2009 to December 2020), a total of 4,186 cases and 12,263 persons were prosecuted by District Prosecutors Offices for corruption. In that period, final and binding judgments were received for 18,393 offenses, of which 8,046 were found guilty of corruption and 5,979 were found guilty of other crimes, reaching a total of 14,025 guilty offenses, with a conviction rate of 76.3%.

Since AAC's establishment to 2020, of the cases transferred to District Prosecutors Offices, 788 were prosecuted, 253 received final and binding judgements (defendants in 237 were found guilty), with a conviction rate of 93.67%.

C. Study of Corruption and Malfeasance Offenses from the Viewpoint of Investigation and Prosecution Conducted by Prosecutors

In 2020, a total of 158 corruption and malfeasance cases (based on filed indictment) were investigated by prosecutors at District Prosecutors Offices, involving 249 public servants. However, a case prosecuted in a particular year is not representative of the agency's current situation since the crime and the conclusion of investigation may not have occurred in the same year. Analysis on individuals involved, laws implicated, special genres of cases, categories of offenses are as follows: (see Appendix 4 for further discussion):

(A) Individuals involved:

1. According to the analysis of the official ranks of the individuals involved, 27 were senior rank (10.84%), 54 were junior rank (21.69%), and 57 were elementary rank (22.89%). Others include 69 contract and hired employees (27.71%) and 42 were elected representatives (from Legislative Yuan, councils of special municipalities, county/city councils, and township/city councils) and delegated public servants (16.87%).
2. Regarding the types of government sectors where the individuals involved served at the time of the offenses, 85 belonged to central administrative authorities (34.14%), 134 belonged to local administrative authorities (53.81%), 5 belonged to central legislative authorities (2.01%) and 25 belonged to local legislative authorities (10.04%).
3. Based on the gender of the individuals involved, 216 were males (86.75%) and 33 were females (13.25%).

(B) Laws implicated (based on the most serious offense if multiple laws were involved):

The top 5 corruption and malfeasance laws implicated, ranked by number of individuals involved:

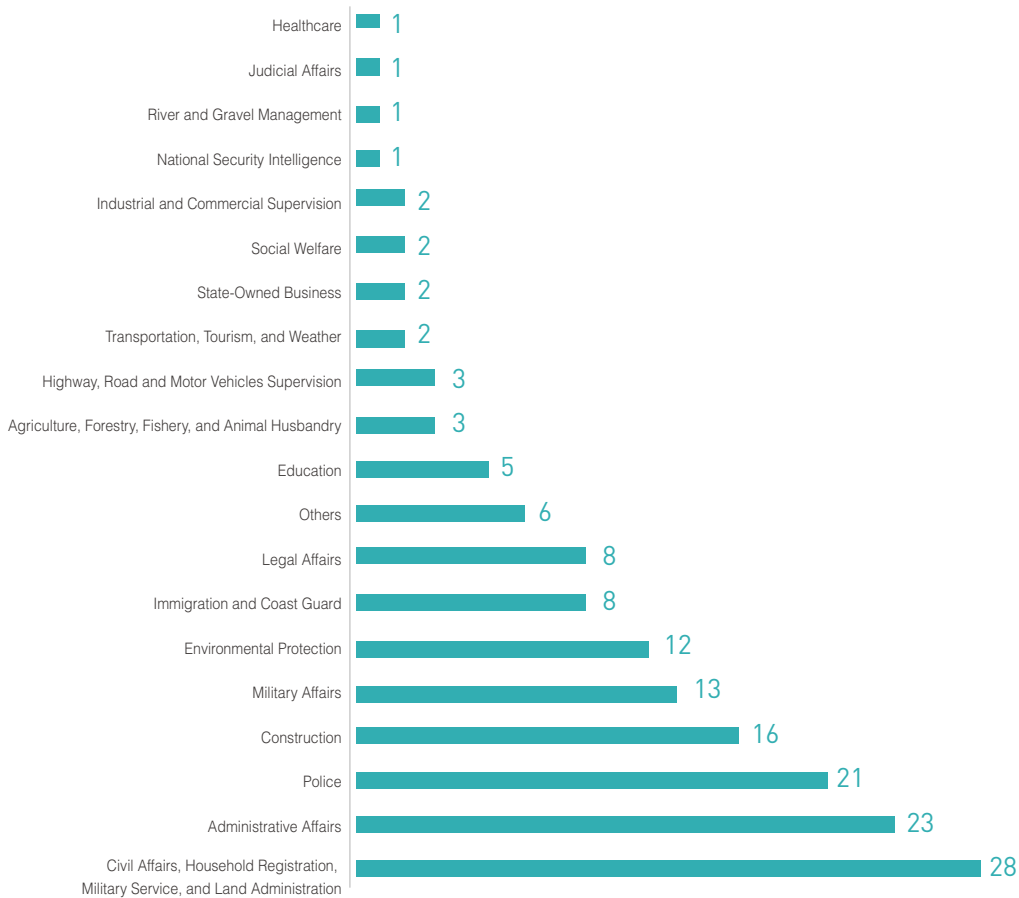
1. Acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority: 57 individuals (22.89%).
2. Accepting bribes for an official act: 49 individuals (19.68%).
3. Accepting bribes for a breach of official duties: 31 individuals (12.45%).
4. Disclosing or giving away a document, plan, information, or another thing of a secret nature relating to matters other than national defense: 18 individuals (7.23%).
5. Seeking unlawful gains in matters under one's charge or supervision: 17 individuals (6.83%).

(C) Analysis of Special Genres of Cases:

Out of the 158 cases (249 individuals involved) investigated by District Prosecutors Offices in 2020, 75 were special genres of corruption cases (118 individuals involved), and the top 3 categories respectively were 33 procurement cases (56 individuals involved), 21 cases of fraudulent claiming for public funds (36 individuals involved), and 20 subsidy cases (24 individuals involved).

(D) Analysis of Offense Categories

According to the Classification Principles of Corruption Cases- Offense Category and Special Genres revised by the Department of Statistics of MOJ on March 27, 2015, the categories of offenses which involved more than 12 indicted cases were as follows: 28 cases involved "civil affairs, household registration, military service and land administration" (17.72%); 23 involved "administrative affairs" (14.56%); 21 involved "police" (13.29%); 16 involved "construction" (10.13%); 13 involved "military affairs" (8.23%); 12 involved "environmental protection" (7.59%) (see Figure 2-2-2).



1. The table above is arranged by AAC based on the statistics in investigated cases with indictments filed in 2020 by District Prosecutors Offices (including the indictments incorporated in other additional prosecutions in 2020), as recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics.
2. This table categorizes offenses according to the type of administrative operations with which the defendants' acts are involved as listed in indictments, therefore this categorization of offenses does not equal to the type of the governmental body. The categories of offenses in which the number of cases is zero are not shown in the table.

Figure 2-2-2 Analysis of Offense Categories

II. Nature Analysis of Corruption and Malpractice Cases

A. 2020 Data and Statistics of Admitted and Registered Cases

AAC admitted and registered 869 cases ("admitted cases") in 2020. The most involved categories of the cases were 115 cases of "construction" (13.23%), 85 cases of "others" (9.78%) and 76 cases of "administrative affairs" (8.74%). A total of 177 cases with concrete evidence were further investigated by AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division and regional Investigation Offices ("investigated cases"). The most involved categories of the cases were 36 cases of "administrative affairs" (20.33%), 23 cases of "construction" (12.99%) and 20 cases of "civil affairs, household registration, military service and land administration" (11.29%) (see Table 2-2-2, Figure 2-2-3). The aforementioned "admitted cases" and "investigated cases", if later listed for reference, were submitted to the "Clean Politics Advisory Committee" for review and approval.

Table 2-2-2 Statistics of the Category of Cases Admitted and Investigated in 2020

Category	Cases Admitted		Cases Investigated	
	No. of case	%	No. of case	%
Industrial and Commercial Supervision	6	0.69	3	1.7
Finance & Insurance	16	1.84	2	1.13
Tax Revenue (Tax)	15	1.73	4	2.26
Customs	9	1.03	3	1.69
Telecommunication Regulation	0	0	0	0
Highway, Road and Motor Vehicles Supervision	23	2.65	6	3.39
Transportation, Tourism, and Weather	47	5.41	0	0
Judicial Affairs	9	1.03	2	1.13
Legal Affairs	29	3.34	3	1.7
Police	36	4.15	8	4.52
Firefighting	16	1.84	4	2.26
Construction	115	13.24	23	12.99
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service, and Land Administration	75	8.64	20	11.3
Immigration & Coast Guard	19	2.19	7	3.96
Environmental Protection	49	5.64	10	5.65
Health Care	49	5.64	7	3.96
Social Welfare	28	3.23	4	2.26
Education	67	7.71	8	4.52
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, and Animal Husbandry	23	2.64	3	1.69
River and Gravel Management	15	1.72	1	0.56
Military Affairs	12	1.38	3	1.69
Foreign Affairs	1	0.11	0	0
National Security	0	0	0	0
National Property Management	3	0.34	1	0.57
State-owned Business	46	5.29	7	3.96
Administrative Affairs	76	8.74	36	20.33
Others	85	9.78	12	6.78
Total	869	100	177	100

Note: Statistics are from January 1 to December 31, 2020.

Cases

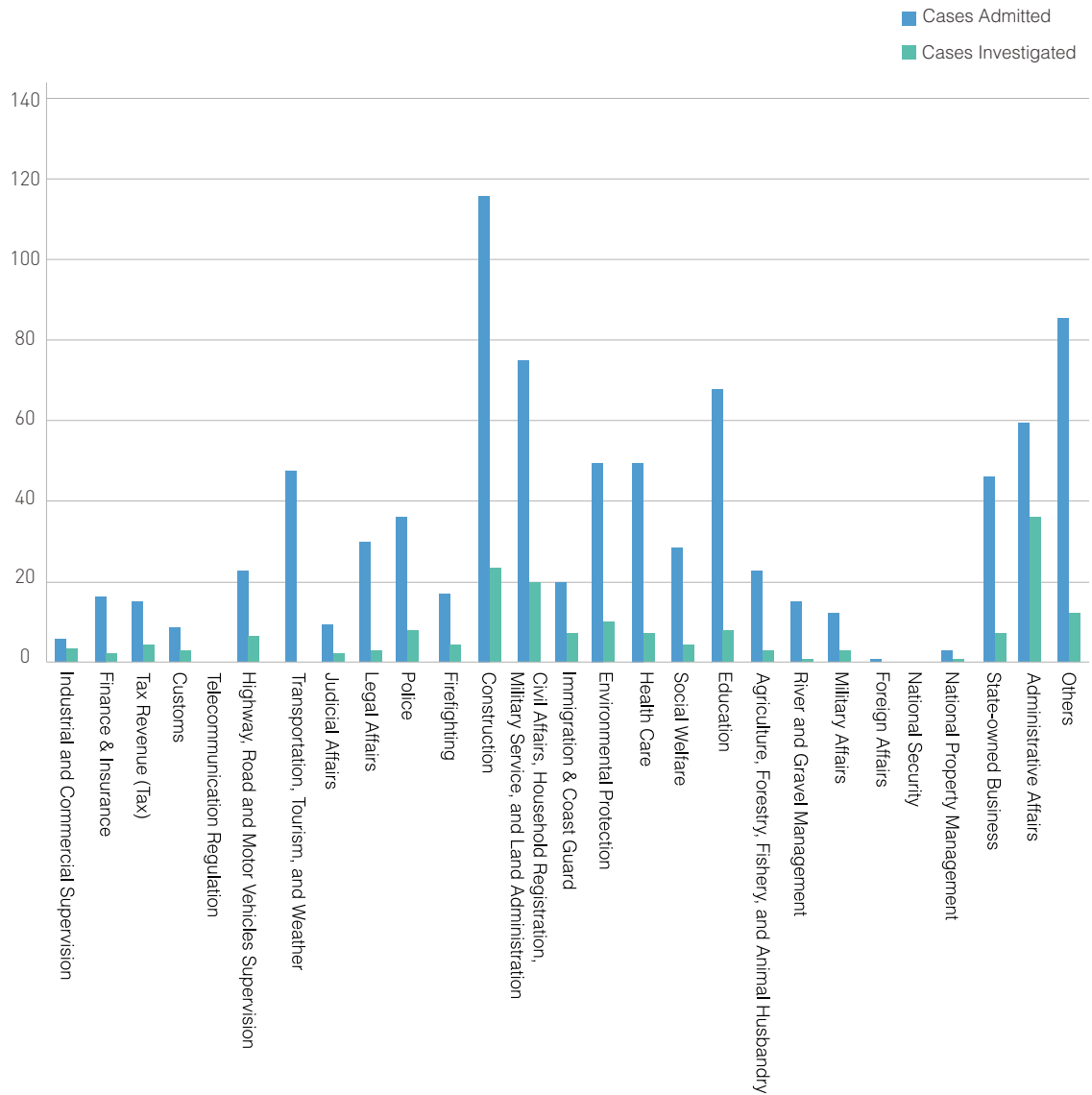


Figure 2-2-3 Category of Cases Admitted and Investigated in 2020

Note: The types of AAC's cases are classified according to their nature. If there is no suitable category, the case would be classified as "Others".



B. Statistics and Analysis of the Types of Corruption Cases from July 2011 to December 2020

Since AAC's establishment to 2020, a total of 3,738 cases with concrete evidence were further investigated by AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division and regional Investigation Offices ("investigated cases"; see Figure 2-2-4 for the number of cases in each year.); 3,629 "investigated cases" were finalized, in which 1,694 suspicious of criminal offenses were referred to District Prosecutors Offices (942 corruption cases and 752 non-corruption cases), 82 cases were transferred to judicial police agencies, and 1,853 cases were listed for further reference. In the cases referred by AAC to District Prosecutors Offices, the investigations of 1,333 were concluded; in which indictments were filed for 788, 409 were deferred prosecution cases, 29 were not prosecuted ex officio, and 107 cases were not prosecuted at all. In addition, among the prosecuted cases, the Court has rendered final and binding judgments in 253 of them, in which 237 cases the defendants were found guilty, 16 cases acquitted. (see Figure 2-2-5.)

Cases

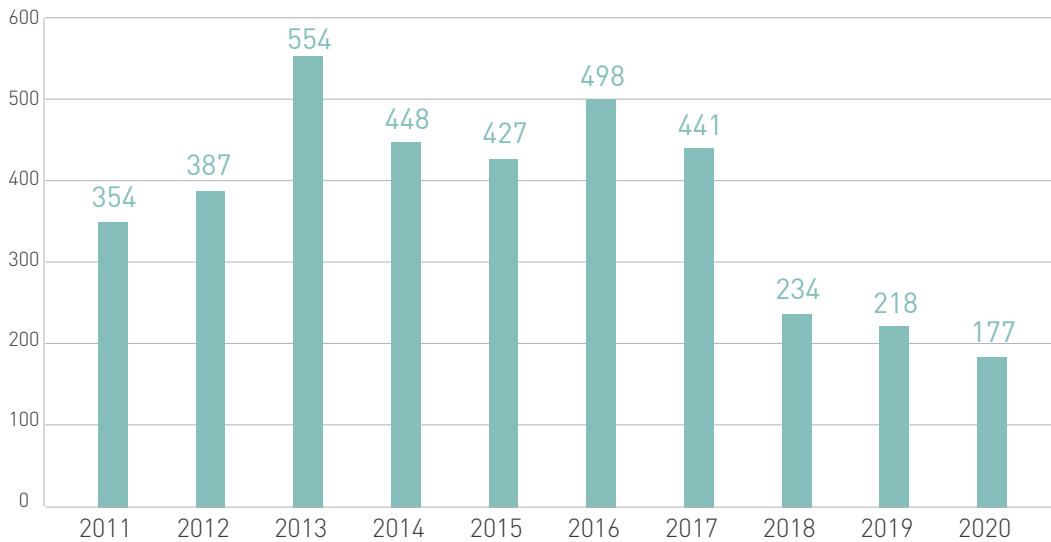


Figure 2-2-4 Statistics of Investigated Cases from July 2011 to December 2020

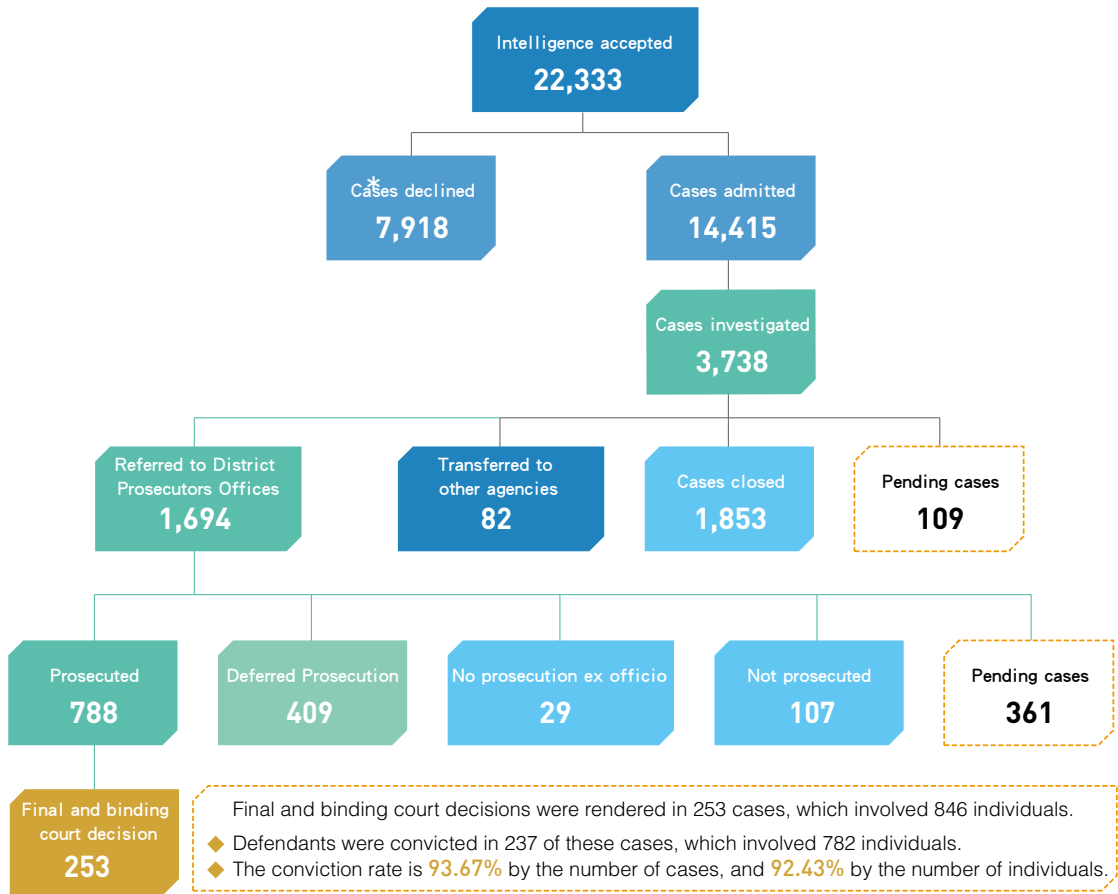


Figure 2-2-5 Statistics of the Status of Cases Investigated and Closed from July 2011 to December 2020

*Note: Cases reported, filed, and informed by people or other agencies to AAC that did not involve ethics, corruption and related crimes



Chapter 3

Integrity Operations

Section 1 Core Operations and Missions

Section 2 A Sound Legal System

Section 3 Anti-Corruption Operations

Section 4 Corruption Prevention Operations

Section 5 Corruption Investigation Operations

Section 6 Protection Operations

Section 7 Aligning with the International Community

Section 8 Education and Training

Section 9 Fully Self-Owned Office Buildings



03

Section 1

Core Operations and Missions

"Anti-Corruption", "Corruption Prevention" and "Corruption Investigation" are the core work of AAC. In terms of anti-corruption, to inform the general public about the damage corruption inflicts on our society, we supervise the ethics units to promote social engagement and implement anti-corruption education for the general public, while fully spreading the concept of integrity and ethics to the campus, community and private sectors. In terms of corruption prevention, we have spared no effort to construct an environment of "transparency and accountability" in governmental sectors to strengthen public servants' integrity, minimize the risk of corruption, enhance people's trust in the government, and eliminate public grievances. In terms of corruption investigation, we actively investigate corruption cases by following procedural justice. With the premise of protecting constitutional rights, we conduct investigations scientifically and professionally using modern technologies based on solid and complete evidence. Moreover, the ethics personnel are required to think from their agencies' perspectives, try their best to assist public servants to carry out their work in accordance with laws and regulations in a positive and constructive way. By establishing the measures and practices for preventing public servants from violating the law, we strive to solve corruption problems from the source, fulfilling our duties and implementing anti-corruption work smoothly.

I. Common Goals of the Organization

A. Reduce Corruption Related Crimes

Enhance anti-corruption and corruption prevention measures while perfecting and implementing laws and regulations to effectively prevent corruption.

B. Increase Conviction Rate

Our main focus is careful detection and investigation by strictly abiding procedural justice and collecting sound evidence.

C. Protect Human Rights

Establish strict discipline in investigation procedures and the code of ethics in exercising authority, to ensure no innocents are convicted and for criminals, no leniency is given.

II. Strategies and Measures

A. Propose Anti-Corruption Laws

- (A) Promote governmental sectors to revise on laws, regulations and administrative measures following the directions of the UNCAC and implement the National Integrity Building Action Plan in reference to the concept of National Integrity System proposed by Transparency International.
- (B) Study and revise the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants, Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest and Ethics Guidelines for Civil Servants to shape ethics in public sectors and enhance malpractice risk management.
- (C) Promote the legislation of the Whistleblower Protection Act, offering whistleblowers a peace of mind, establishing a clean and competent government as well as a society of fairness and justice.
- (D) Apply the "Policy of Leniency" of the Anti-Corruption Act and "Accomplice Witness" in the Witness Protection Act.
- (E) Study and revise The Classified National Security Information Protection Act and outsource the research on the legislation of general official confidential information, perfecting the regulations for protection of official confidential information, so that the government sectors have clear laws to follow when handling with such issues.

B. Cooperation between Public and Private Sectors

- (A) Promote social engagement mechanisms, recruit anti-corruption volunteers, and interact with the general public in local communities to spread anti-corruption information, strengthen cross-department dialogue by establishment of communication platforms.
- (B) Work with ethics units to promote anti-corruption awareness through various instruments including video clips, promotional events and anti-corruption education curriculums.

- (C) Organize forums, workshops and seminars, building capacity in integrity study, so as to build consensus between public and private sectors; at the same time, cooperate with private organizations and the academia in different fields of study to construct anti-corruption principles and networks, with the ultimate goal of building a society with zero tolerance for corruption.
- (D) Promote corporate ethics in private sectors in collaboration with the authorities concerned. Through organizing conferences and workshops, we actively establish an anti-corruption platform to communicate with corporate founders and managers.

C. Fortify Corruption Prevention Network

- (A) Establish a mechanism for government departments to participate in discussion and review anti-corruption issues, examine anti-corruption resolutions and measures, supervise the implementation of anti-corruption work through the Central Integrity Committee of the Executive Yuan and the regular integrity report meetings of government agencies at all levels.
- (B) Conduct research through surveys to monitor the severity and change of corruption patterns, fortify anti-corruption risk assessment system, carrying out work such as receiving reports and complaints, monitoring public procurements etc., therefore enhancing the abilities to collect and analyze risk-related data.
- (C) Conduct Project Auditings on government operations with relatively high structural risk based on risk assessment materials, discover common deficiencies, invite academics, experts, company owners and competent authorities to discuss and draw up corruption prevention guidelines and reform proposals to provide guidance.
- (D) Strengthen the abilities of ethics personnel to promote benefit and prevent wrongdoings, thereby emphasizing the ethics units' value of existence. With the premise of in compliance with laws, regulations and procedural requirements, corruption risk assessment information is timely provided to the heads of agencies for early warning.
- (E) Conduct case studies of risk-prone operations and invite relevant government units to participate within such discussion, so as to explore corruption prevention mechanisms and public servants themselves are able to put forward the measures for risk prevention, while applying the experiences acquired in previous cases as a basis for systemic reformation to achieve the goal of "prevention, rather than punishment".
- (F) According to the Implementation Plan of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform, ethics units are to coordinate with the requirements laid out by the head of their agencies, assist in establishing integrity platforms, and build a cross-domain communication channel between their agencies, the investigation and the ethics sectors. Moreover, ethics units enhance the government monitoring mechanism and protect the appropriate rights and interests of the contractors through the external announcements, open information, regular

meetings, provision of suggestions, and other measures in order to create a working environment where civil servants are encouraged to assume their responsibilities without fear, ensuring high quality facilities for the public.

- (G) Promote the "Integrity Awards", so as to encourage government agencies that are outstanding in implementing anti-corruption work and administrative transparency measures to join the evaluation process; also, to encourage agencies to self-review their anti-corruption measures as well as to highlight the heads of the agencies' commitment and the actual practice in ethical governance. Through the participation of external professionals and academics who form an evaluation committee, we witness the results and benefits of anti-corruption work, further gain the public's trust towards the agencies' integrity and transparency, and set a benchmark to elevate other agencies' performance.

D. Elevate the Momentum of Corruption Investigation Initiatives

- (A) Conduct Case Reviews with ethics units to discover clues of corruption and illegal conducts.
- (B) Establish a 24-hour toll-free hotline (0800-286-586) and various reporting channels including on-site reporting and by letter, facsimile, and email.
- (C) Strictly abide by Regulations for Anti-corruption Personnel, establish disciplines for conducting investigations, maintain the reputation, privacy, safety, and rights of the alleged or other related parties to ensure their constitutional rights.
- (D) Establish the "Resident Prosecutor" system. The resident prosecutors are seconded from the MOJ, supervising agents to timely investigate crimes, facilitating more refined and complete investigations, increasing the conviction rate and efficacy of handling corruption cases.
- (E) Utilize "pre-investigation" mode, actively enabling an early intervention of judicial investigation and minimizing time limitations to boost effectiveness for striking corruption offenses.
- (F) Target corruption among high-ranking officials and structural corruption while encouraging surrenders, offering opportunities to repent and start anew.
- (H) Establish the "Clean Politics Advisory Committee" assembled of experts, academics, and socially impartial persons to provide ethical governance consultation and advice, as well as reviewing and supervising closed cases. With such external review mechanism, the transparency and fairness of our operations and investigations are elevated.

E. Promote International Cooperation and Exchange

- (A) Continue to interact with foreign counterparts, participate in international seminars, forums and training, draw from other countries' ethical governance experiences and further create and strengthen the potential for international cooperation.

- (B) Actively participate in international seminars related to corruption investigation, enhancing the skills to investigate corruption and heed the latest policies and approaches. Promote cross-strait and international mutual legal assistance, establishing operation counterparts and strengthening the abilities and responsiveness to crack down trans-border crime.
- (C) Communicate frequently with the foreign enterprises in Taiwan and international anti-corruption organizations, build effective communication and interaction mechanism as a solid foundation for Taiwan to participate in international organizations.

F. Cultivate Ethics Personnel with Comprehensive Skills

- (A) Allocate sufficient resources to arrange training courses, equip staff with adequate knowledge and stimulate their potentials, cultivate innovative thinking and comprehensive perception.
- (B) Develop specialized educational materials, set up performance indicators, design training courses that combine theory and practice, supplemented with case studies. Performance evaluation then takes place following the completion of the training courses, to increase the professionalism of ethics personnel.
- (C) Construct a training structure with different stages of learning, strengthen leadership skills of junior and senior directors, and systematically plan advanced courses on the three management skills of "Communication and Expression", "Problem-solving" and "Leadership" to elevate their expertise.



Section 2

A Sound Legal System

I. Promote the Legislation of Whistleblower Protection Act

According to the resolution of the National Conference on Judicial Reform in 2017, AAC actively drew up the Whistleblower Protection Act (hereinafter referred to as "the Draft") for both the government and private sector. The Draft was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation on May 3, 2019, but due to the re-election of legislators and the discontinuity of the term, the legislation process was left incomplete. AAC then took into consideration the suggestions made by the 9th Legislative Yuan, revised the Draft and resubmitted it to the Executive Yuan for revision on February 20, 2020. Executive Yuan held 2 review meetings on March 11 and June 5, and after AAC communicated and consulted with other agencies, opinions were collected to form a revised Draft which was then resubmitted again to the Executive Yuan, and is now currently under review. As The Executive Yuan Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce added "The Promotion of the Legislation of 'Whistleblower Protection Act' " as a commitment of MOJ, the Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Chung invited members from the civil society and AAC to hold "The Promotion of the Legislation of 'Whistleblower Protection Act' Group Work Meeting" on November 16.



II. Partial Amendment of the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants

The amendments of Article 7 and 20 of the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants were passed through third reading by the Legislative Yuan on December 30, 2020. The purpose of the key amendments is to act in concert with the amendments in the Civil Law : majority is attained upon reaching the eighteenth year of age, and to delete the texts "unless the underage offspring are married" in Article 7. Transitional clauses and implementation dates (January 1, 2023) of the laws above are also specified.

III. Study and Revise The Classified National Security Information Protection Act and Outsource the Research on the Legislation of General Official Confidential Information

- A. The Executive Yuan assembled agencies such as AAC, National Security Bureau, Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and held the "Meeting on Discussing the Amendment of 'The Classified National Security Information Protection Act' " on July 10, 2020 in which concluded that the agencies review the act comprehensively based on the actual needs of their operations. After the agencies provided suggestions on the amendment in the same year, AAC submitted the "Partial Amendment of 'The Classified National Security Information Protection Act' " to the Executive Yuan for further study and reference.
- B. As the Executive Yuan held the aforementioned "Meeting on Discussing the Amendment of 'The Classified National Security Information Protection Act' " on July 10, 2020, it also requested AAC to outsource the research on the legislation of general official confidential information, which was to conduct an in-depth study both in theory and practice of domestic and international legislation of general official confidential information, to serve as directions and strategies for our own legislation process, so that the government agencies have clear laws to follow when handling with such issues.

Section 3

Anti-Corruption Operations

I. Combine Integrity and Digital Learning for Promotion Purposes

- A. Digital learning programs include "Taiwan's Integrity Policies", "Legal Liabilities of Civil Servants and Case Studies", "Protection of Official Confidential Information", "Administrative Transparency", "Introduction to UNCAC", "Abuse of Public Power for Private Profit VS. Convenience for People", "Case Study on Public Servant's Encroachment of Small Amounts", "Overview and Case Studies of Engineering Ethics" and "Public Servant's Basic Knowledge on Integrity" have all been uploaded to the "e-Civil Service Park+Learning Platform" established by the Civil Service Development Institute of the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan, and the "Taipei e-Campus" created by the Taipei City Government. In 2020, we issued 133,889 qualification certificates with 207,213 qualified learning hours.
- B. To establish correct legal concepts of public servants, we not only supervised training courses of anti-corruption laws and regulations implemented by ethics units on an ongoing basis, but also coordinated with the National Academy of Civil Service to include anti-corruption classes in programs, such as "Training for Civil Servants with Junior Rank Seeking Promotion to Senior Rank", "Rank Promotion Training" and "Foundation Training for New Recruitment". A total of 126 training classes were arranged in 2020 with about 5,559 participants.

II. Distinguish "Abuse of Public Power for Private Profit VS. Convenience for People" to Elevate Administrative Efficiency

We supervised ethics units and organized 2,374 activities, and, in order to deepen the correct understanding of "Abuse of Public Power for Private Profit VS. Convenience for People" so as to encourage public servants to assume their responsibilities without fear and innovate measures that bring convenience to the public, we worked with the departments of government ethics of Taipei City, New Taipei City and Tainan City Governments to hold 3 large-scale symposiums for private sectors. We invited industries and public servants to attend, enabling bilateral dialogue between public and private sectors through keynote speeches and panel discussions, jointly creating a secure, convenient environment suitable for the industries' development.



■ New Spring TAIPEI — Innovation and Convenience, Heading Towards the Future Symposium



■ 2020 New Taipei City Symposium: Convenience, Prosper Together and a Win-Win Situation



■ Unveil the Myth between Abuse of Public Power for Private Profit and Convenience for People, Increasing Effectiveness : Symposium between Tainan City Government and Enterprises

III. Compile Integrity Teaching Materials to Deepen Law Education

To assist civil servants carry out their duties smoothly and bravely, without the concern of intention to profit, we worked with ethics units to compile customized promotion materials with regard to the agencies' risk-prone operations for the staffs' reference. For example, the "Required Courses in A Public Servant's Career" issued by Ministry of Economic Affairs, "Guidelines to Pursuing Good Fortune and Avoiding Disasters - Understanding Administrative Discretion" published by New Taipei City Government, and "The Practice of Engineering Ethics" released by Hualien County Government.



■ "Required Courses in A Public Servant's Career" issued by Ministry of Economic Affairs



■ "Guidelines to Pursuing Good Fortune and Avoiding Disasters - Understanding Administrative Discretion" published by New Taipei City Government

IV. Root Integrity through Education, Cultivate Ethics and Morals

A. In order to implement "undertaking public education programmes, including school and university curricula that contribute to non-tolerance of corruption" as inscribed in the UNCAC, AAC pursued goals of "Walking into remote and rural schools", "caring disadvantaged students" to carry out 2020 Anti-Corruption Education on Campus Activities. The activities were held in 255 schools, 30 placement and correctional institutions in remote areas, including Jeso Elementary School and Ben-Gang Elementary School in Taoyuan City, and P'uma Elementary School in Taichung City to show the public our efforts and determination in cultivating integrity education fundamentally and broadly. Moreover, AAC collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Welfare in "Children's Home Career Camp for Integrity and Growth", invited the pupils at children's homes to visit AAC's exhibition center and interrogation facilities, and provided them with a special experience that made a lasting impression in their journey of career-exploration.



■ "Good Characters in the Aboriginal Village, Integrity and Creativity" in Jeso Elementary School, Taoyuan City



■ "Good Characters in the Hakka Village, Integrity and Creativity" in Ben-Gang Elementary School, Taoyuan City



■ "Integrity Magic Blogger- Integrity Camp for Land, Sea and Village" in P'uma Elementary School, Taichung City



■ "Children's Home Career Camp for Integrity and Growth" with Ministry of Health and Welfare

B. In terms of popularizing the promotion of integrity education, AAC continues to encourage ethics units to combine digital learning approaches and create multiple integrity education materials. These include jointly publishing the integrity picture book "Bravo Taiwan Cetaceans" with the Ocean Conservation Administration, the augmented reality interactive picture book "Looking for Oliver" published by Civil Service Ethics Office, New Taipei City Government and the integrity hand puppet show "Talk about Modesty through Theater, Convey Integrity by Hands" created by Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government which is released on media platforms.



■ The Launch of Ocean Conservation Administration's "Bravo Taiwan Cetaceans" Integrity Picture Book



■ "Looking for Oliver" Augmented Reality Interactive Picture Book published by Civil Service Ethics Office, New Taipei City Government



■ The Premiere of the Integrity Hand Puppet Show "Talk about Modesty through Theater, Convey Integrity by Hands" created by Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government

V. Promote Anti-Corruption Volunteers to Expand Social Engagement

31 anti-corruption volunteer teams with a total of 1,757 members were organized by 2020. In addition, we worked with the departments of government ethics of New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Changhua County, Kaohsiung City and Yilan County to organize 5 large-scale divisional joint training sessions; also, 57 professional training courses for the volunteers were held by ethics units. Articles, photos and videos of relevant training courses and service results are uploaded to our "Anti-Corruption Vol Service" website (www.acvs.com.tw) to constantly help the general public understand the voluntary service. Statistics for 2020 anti-corruption volunteer service participation see Table 3-3-1:

Table 3-3-1 Statistical Results of Anti-corruption Volunteers Participating in services in 2020 (unit: volunteers participated)

Category Year	Ethics Dissemination	Story-Telling Volunteer	Transparency Review	Public Oversight	Integrity Platform	Questionnaires and Surveys	Others	Total
2020	770	644	12	67	45	18	295	1,851



■ "Pay Tax with Honesty · Clean, Competent and Convenient for the Public- Volunteers Provide Assistance Online" by Ministry of Finance



■ Anti-corruption Volunteer Divisional Joint Training Session : Taichung, Changhua, Nantou and Miaoli

VI. Organize Ethical Governance Seminars, Focusing on Corruption Prevention Strategies

AAC worked with ethics units and invited representatives from the industry, government and academia to hold integrity seminars or forums on anti-corruption in view of the business characteristics of government agencies or important ethical issues. For example, the "Integrity in National Defense and Global Ethical Governance Development Trend Forum" held by Ministry of National Defense, "Symposium on Promoting Business Transparency" held by Taiwan Power Company, "Medical-Pharmaceutical Relations and Corporate Governance Integrity Forum" held by Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, "Top Quality Construction and Integrity in Peach City Forum" held by Chiayi City Government and "Environment Protection Corporate Integrity Forum" held by Yunlin County Government.



■ "Symposium on Promoting Business Transparency" held by Taiwan Power Company



■ "Top Quality Construction and Integrity in Peach City Forum" held by Chiayi City Government

VII. Advocate Business Ethics by Collaboration between Public and Private Sectors

In order to respond to the 5th Concluding Observation of the International Review on the ROC's Initial Report under the UNCAC : "Taiwan should devote more attention to preventive measures in the private sector to meet the growing threat of private sector corruption", MOJ (AAC) organized inter-ministerial integrity forums to assist the private sector in enhancing corporate governance, implementing business integrity and compliance, and establishing a high-quality environment for investment. For instance, the "Cross-Domain Integrity Governance, Reaching Out for Global Business Opportunities- Foreign Business and Enterprise Integrity Forum" jointly held with Ministry of Finance (Customs Administration), which attracted participants from the international trade supply chain related industries such as sea, land, and air transportation, manufacturing, and customs declaration; the "Nationwide Financial Industry Corporate Integrity and Compliance Seminar" jointly held with Financial Supervisory Commission and invited its subordinates : the Banking Bureau, the Securities and Futures Bureau, the Insurance Bureau and high-ranking supervisors from other financial institutions to attend; and "Investing in Transparent Taiwan, Aligning with International Compliance- Foreign Business and Enterprise Integrity Forum" jointly held with Taipei City Government (Department of Economic Development), with hundreds of high-ranking managers and compliance officers from the information, finance, biotechnology, and service industries in Taipei participating in the grand event.

Moreover, we also supervised ethics units to hold seminars regarding corporate ethics and integrity based on the operations, nature and resources of their government agencies, such as "Seminar on Cultivating Corporate Integrity and Social Responsibility from Occupational Safety Regulations" held by Directorate General of Highway, Ministry of Transportation and Communications; "Integrity Forum- Corporate Integrity Leading the Way • In Alignment with Tax Transparency" held by National Taxation Bureau of Taipei, Ministry of Finance; "Lay Out and Establish a New Post-Pandemic World- International Trends Masters Forum" held by Taoyuan City Government; "Joining Hands with Honest Corporates • Building an Ethical Fucheng Forum" held by Tainan City Government and "A Home with Integrity is where Happiness Is' Kaohsiung Safe Homes Corporate Integrity Forum" held by Kaohsiung City Government. In addition, books such as "The Lesson on Operating with Integrity" by Ministry of Economic Affairs, "11 Corporates that Triumph with Integrity" by Tainan City Government and "Integrity' by Kaohsiung City Government were compiled and published, enabling the private sector to understand that AAC has spared no effort in promoting corporate integrity, and thus is willing to jointly establish an environment of integrity and sustainable development.



Foreign Business and Enterprise Integrity Forum, jointly held with Ministry of Finance



"Nationwide Financial Industry Corporate Integrity and Compliance Seminar", jointly held with the Financial Supervisory Commission



Foreign Business and Enterprise Integrity Forum, jointly held with Taipei City Government



■ "Integrity Forum- Corporate Integrity Leading the Way · In Alignment with Tax Transparency" held by National Taxation Bureau of Taipei, Ministry of Finance



■ "Lay Out and Establish a New Post-Pandemic World- International Trends Masters Forum" held by Taoyuan City Government



■ "Joining Hands with Honest Corporates · Building an Ethical Fucheng Forum" held by Tainan City Government



■ "A Home with Integrity is where Happiness Is' Kaohsiung Safe Homes Corporate Integrity Forum" held by Kaohsiung City Government



■ "The Lesson on Operating with Integrity" by Ministry of Economic Affairs



■ "11 Corporates that Triumph with Integrity" by Tainan City Government



■ "Integrity" by Kaohsiung City Government

VIII. Utilize Media Resources to Raise Awareness of Integrity

A. Convey Values with a Micro Movie

(A) In order to strengthen the public's understanding of the core value of integrity, AAC in 2020 made a micro movie "Happiness, Walking Firmly" (To watch the video, please visit the "Corporate Integrity Zone" on our website). This short film focuses on the workplace philosophy and family life of an SME owner and his daughter (who is also his special assistant), and points out the social responsibilities and the values that are upheld behind honest business operations. With the title originating from the Taiwanese phrase "Walking Firmly, Steady Feet on the Ground", the film depicts the daughter inheriting the father's persistence, following the same conduct of life, and finally overcoming the difficulties- and conveys the message "faith leads to fortune". We hope that the micro movie is able to influence the public in a subtle and silent manner by creating scenes related to our daily lives.



■ Corporate Integrity Micro Movie : "Happiness, Walking Firmly"

(B) To expand publicity, we held the premiere of the micro movie on November 4, 2020. Through a soft storytelling, we wish to enable the public to recognize and resonate with operating with integrity, encourage companies to attach importance to their reputation and fulfill social responsibilities.



■ Corporate Integrity Micro Movie : "Happiness, Walking Firmly" Premiere



■ Corporate Integrity Micro Movie : "Happiness, Walking Firmly" Premiere

B. Hold Small Press Conferences to elaborate Anti-Corruption Strategies

(A) "Your Peace of Mind with My Assistance to keep Home and Campus Epidemic-Free" : Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, on February 19, 2020 AAC put forward the Three Steps : "Remind, Management, Check", and requested that the ethic units "Urge, Remind, Care and Assist" the public agencies and schools to pay attention to the Manual for Public Goods Management of the Executive Yuan when distributing and managing epidemic prevention materials, ensuring the frontline epidemic prevention personnel to perform their duties with a peace of mind and also allowing the public to obtain complete public services and materials.



■ "Your Peace of Mind with My Assistance to keep the Home and Campus Epidemic-Free" Press Conference

- (B) "Volunteers Got Your Back and Guard your Homeland with Integrity" : In order to promote social engagement and raise the public's awareness on anti-corruption as requested in the UNCAC, on May 13, 2020 AAC invited anti-corruption volunteers Ms Huang and Ms Kao to share their thoughts and experiences on doing volunteer work, conveying to the society that "Love Protects Integrity" and inviting the public to work together to establish a homeland of integrity.



■ "Volunteers Got Your Back and Guard your Homeland with Integrity" Press Conference

- (C) "Transparent Taiwan, Public-Private Cooperation, Integrity and Compliance, Mutual Benefit and A Win-Win Situation- Foreign Business and Enterprise Integrity Forums- A Series of Activities" : In order to implement the Concluding Observation of the International Review on the ROC's Initial Report under the UNCAC : "Taiwan should strengthen anti-corruption in the private sector", since 2018, AAC has collaborated with various ministries and fields of foreign business and enterprises to hold 4 "Foreign Business and Enterprise Integrity Forums". On August 19, 2020, we held a press conference to share the purpose and the previous achievements of these forums, and played videos of benchmark foreign enterprises sharing their thoughts and experiences on attending the forums.



■ "Foreign Business and Enterprise Integrity Forums- A Series of Activities" Press Conference

Section 4

Corruption Prevention Operations

I. Deepen Administrative Transparency and Promote Incentive Measures

A. In order to implement the Concluding Observations of the International Review on the ROC's Initial Report under the UNCAC, encourage the public sector to self-review and enhance corruption prevention and early warning mechanism as well as introduce innovative integrity measures and set a benchmark to elevate other agencies' performance, for the result of the 2019 Integrity Awards (trial evaluation process), AAC held the Integrity Awards (Tentative) Ceremony and Performance Learning Conference on July 29, 2020 in National Taiwan Museum of Fine Arts, with our Director-General Cheng, Ming Chian as the presenter. The 3 government agencies that performed outstandingly in 2019 were Hsinchu City Police Bureau, Local Tax Bureau of Taichung City Government and Revenue Service Office of Kaohsiung City, with the heads of the agencies present to receive the awards. Furthermore, ethic units were invited to observe the process, in the hopes of expanding the incentive benefits the awards bring, and circulating the positive energy generated by the trial evaluation process.



■ Integrity Awards-Awarding Ceremony : Director-General Cheng, Ming Chian with the Heads of the Agencies that Performed Outstandingly in the 2019 Trial Evaluation Process

B. In 2020, AAC continued to commission a professional research institution to conduct the Integrity Awards trial evaluation process in 16 central and local agencies. The on-site evaluation process was planned and chaired by the heads of those agencies personally. The agencies that performed outstandingly in 2020 were National Taxation Bureau of the Southern Area, Ministry of Finance; Central Region Water Resources Office of Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs; National Central Library; New Construction Office of Public Works Department, Taipei City Government; Yilan Land Office of Yilan County and Changhua City Office, Changhua County.



■ 2020 Integrity Awards On-Site Evaluation Process

C. According to the Principles for the Executive Yuan and Subordinate Agencies (Institutions) to Implement Transparent Administrative Procedures, government agencies are requested to continue to promote administrative transparency measures. The achievements of the departments of government ethics in 2020 mainly were the following: "River Dredging Operation with Integrity and Transparency Seminar" held by the 5th River Management Office, WRA; "Embrace the Advantages of Science and Technology, Exhibiting Clean and Competent Miaoli- Transparency Achievements Observation Symposium on Drones" held by Miaoli County Government; and Transparency Awards held by Ministry of Transportation and Communications and Taipei City Government, etc. In addition, a total of 160 administrative transparency measures were planned and implemented by the central and local government agencies in 2020.

II. Convene Integrity Report Meeting and Enhance Supervision Mechanism

A. Central Integrity Committee

The Executive Yuan, with an effort to coordinate anti-corruption policies and correct common practices in the field of politics, established a Central Integrity Committee, for which the MOJ was designated to be in charge of secretarial work. The Central Integrity Committee and its externally-designated members are in charge of reviewing integrity-related policies and measures as well as corruption investigation and prevention, public service ethics, corporate integrity, anti-electoral bribery, administration efficacy, and transparency measures. They are also responsible for supervising and evaluating the effectiveness of the anti-corruption operations and promoting the implementation of the integrity measures. In 2020, the Central Integrity Committee held its 23rd meeting, 3 special reports, 1 case for discussion and 7 cases subject to further-monitoring were presented (For Important Resolutions, see Appendix 2).



■ The 23rd Central Integrity Committee Meeting

B. Urge Government Agencies at All Levels to Convene Regular Integrity Report Meetings

AAC urges the government agencies at all levels to convene integrity report meetings for the review, supervision, evaluation, and consultation of anti-corruption operations. Generally, the head of the agencies act as the coordinator of the meetings, while external monitoring and advising powers are brought in. External experts and impartial third-parties are invited for analyzing integrity-related risks and enhancing risk control. 1,206 integrity report meetings were held across the government sectors in 2020, 84.1% were chaired by the heads of the agencies, 1,939 special reports were presented, 2,799 proposals were approved, with 76% of cases subject to further-monitoring in the resolutions completed.

III. Implement the Sunshine Act and Avoid Conflicts of Interest

A. Convene Regular Meetings of the Civil Servant Property-Declaration Review Committee and Civil Servant Conflicts of Interest and Recusal Review Committee

MOJ carries out punishment and review operations pursuant to laws in order to implement the Sunshine Act, establish a substantive property-declaration system, and prevent conflicts of interest. In 2020, the Civil Servant Property-Declaration Review Committee of MOJ reviewed 162 cases, 149 were fined; the Civil Servant Conflicts of Interest and Recusal Review Committee of MOJ reviewed 11 cases, 10 were fined.

B. Actively Promote the Property-Declaration Platform

In order to minimize the burden of public servants and avoid any mistaken declaration, the Control Yuan and MOJ established the Property-Declaration Platform. The Platform enables online access to most of the declarants' property information (under their authorization) from government agencies and financial institutions, which is then provided to these declarants to proceed their declaration. The authorization ratio of the annual regular declaration done by the obligators was 93% in 2018, 96% in 2019, and 97% in 2020.

IV. Enhance Corruption Prevention by Implementing Early Warning and Further Corruption Prevention Mechanism

A. Fortify Early Warning Mechanism

AAC urges each ethics units to carry out early warning mechanism. In 2020, 305 cases were addressed to actively prevent occurrence of possible administrative deficiencies and reduce the risk of corruption (Table 3-4-1).

Table 3-4-1 Early warning mechanism statistics in 2020

Category		No. of Cases (Amount)
Cases	From ethics units	305
Financial Benefits	Public expenditure saved	111 (TWD 400,112,609)
	Revenue increased	128 (TWD 160,468,034)
	Total	239 (TWD 560,580,643)
Measures to Reduce Corruption of Public Servants	Correction of procurement deficiencies	158
	Revision of legal procedures	160

B. Exercise Further Corruption Prevention Mechanism

After the occurrence of corruption and administrative deficiencies, the ethics units are to activate further corruption prevention mechanism, providing assistance to the agencies in the closing of loopholes to avoid further corruption. 77 Further Corruption Prevention cases were addressed in 2020 (Table 3-4-2).

Table 3-4-2 Further corruption prevention statistics in 2020

Category		Number of Cases
Cases	From ethics units	77
Further Corruption Prevention Measures	Review reports	77
	Reform proposals (items)	482

V. Execute Risk Assessment and Conduct Project Auditings

- A. AAC urges executing risk assessments and constructing databases in government agencies, as well as adjusting the position, arranging guidance and advice from supervisors, and heightening performance evaluations of high-risk functionary, so as to reduce risk beforehand. We also further our risk monitoring by conducting Project Auditings, providing reform proposals and tracking them with integrity report meetings to ensure a comprehensive integrity risk control and management mechanism.
- B. In 2020, we assessed 3,980 integrity risk cases from different government agencies. 597 (15.00%) had high risk level, 1,526 (38.34%) had medium, and 1,857 (46.66%) had low risk level.
- C. In 2020, AAC worked with ethics units to conduct 2 nationwide Project Auditings, respectively the "Nationwide Ethics Units Jointly Executing Fire Safety (Re)Inspection Integrity Service and Project Auditing" and "Project Auditing on Medicine Procurements in Public Medical Institutions". As a result, regulatory and management procedures were revised in 38 cases, 1 case of corruption was discovered, 1 case involved general illegal conduct, and generated financial benefits over NT\$710,000.
- D. In 2020, ethics units conducted out 99 Project Auditings under AAC's supervision, the deficiencies identified were corrected, and reform proposals were also provided to government agencies for reference. 55 of these Project Auditings generated financial benefits and 1 was involved in the disclosure of suspicious illegal benefits. 32 public servants were investigated for administrative liability (1 of them punished with a major demerit, 4 of them demerit, 24 of them a reprimand, and 3 of them was transferred or suspended). 134 regulations and procedures were amended accordingly (Table 3-4-3).

Table 3-4-3 Statistics of Financial Benefits Generated from Project Auditings in 2020

Category		No. of Cases (Amount)
Cases Listed for Monitoring		99
Financial Benefits	Public expenditure saved	25 (TWD 22,173,361)
	Revenue increased	30 (TWD 171,495,535)
	Total	55 (TWD 193,668,851)
Measures to Reduce Corruption of Public Servants	Disclosure of suspicious illegal benefits	1
	Investigation for administrative liability (person)	32
	Amendment of regulations and procedures (type)	134

VI. Implement International Treaties and Review Regulations

- A. We promoted a thorough review of regulations (including laws, self-government ordinances, orders, self-government regulations, administrative rules) for which central government agencies and local governments are responsible. 1,284 of such regulations were related to the UNCAC and no violation of its mandatory provisions was identified, while the competent authorities were to amend the regulations which did not fully meet its requirements. Since the review took place in 2017, 23 of regulations (laws or self-government ordinances) that did meet its requirements, were further legislated or revised to enhance effectiveness or to implement the UNCAC (14 in 2019, 9 in 2020).
- B. Since the National Integrity Building Action Plan was implemented in 2009, with amendments promulgated and brought into effect by the Executive Yuan on August 24, 2016, it has provided a direction and foundation for the sustainable development of integrity in Taiwan. The Action Plan includes 9 concrete strategies and 46 measures to implement UNCAC at the core. In 2020, 5 of the 46 measures of the performance objectives for the Plan were relieved from control by the Executive Yuan. 38 of the remaining 41 measures were accomplished in 2020 (3 performance indicators yet to be fulfilled), with an achievement rate of 93%.

VII. Compile Integrity Directives and Explore Corruption Prevention Mechanisms

AAC worked with the ethics units to compile promotion materials with regard to the government agencies' risk-prone operations and provided them to the staff for reference and use. The current risk cases and preventive measures are added and revised irregularly to provide with the latest examples and information. In 2020, we continued to deepen the anti-corruption guidelines, grasp the risk in agencies' operations and propose effective preventive measures to prevent the occurrence of deficiencies. A total of 46 materials were compiled, for instance, the "2020 Road Construction Anti-Corruption Guidelines" of Taichung City Government and the "Anti-Corruption Guidelines for National Military Personnel" of Ministry of National Defense, etc.



■ "2020 Road Construction Anti-Corruption Guidelines" of Taichung City Government



■ "Anti-Corruption Guidelines for National Military Personnel" of Ministry of National Defense

VIII. Jointly Monitor and Promote the Integrity Platform

A. In order to ensure the major public constructions are finished on time with expected quality, prevent external obstruction and encourage public servants to assume their responsibilities without fear, in 2016 MOJ was requested by the Executive Yuan for instructing AAC to promote the Integrity Platform (applicable to large procurements) in consideration of both the most favorable tender principle and the needs of the heads of government agencies'. The Platform aims to build a cross-domain communication channel between the public sector such as the Prosecutors, Ethic Units, the Public Construction Commission, and civil groups, professionals, the public and the contractors. This project enhances the government monitoring mechanism and protects the appropriate rights and interests of the contractors, therefore creating a working environment where civil servants are encouraged to carry out their tasks dutifully, and ensure high quality facilities for the public.

B. For the purpose of aligning with the international trend "Open Government" and in conformity with the "Open Government National Action Plan" set by the National Development Council, MOJ (AAC) committed to "Establish and Improve Government Procurement Integrity Platforms" and held a multi-stakeholder forum and a working group meeting in the first and second half of 2020 respectively. In the future, we will strengthen cross-domain cooperation, provide open information, conduct internal control and inspection, enhance our promotions on the achievements both domestically and internationally, encourage heads of government agencies to establish integrity platforms. Though their implementations, we correspond with the spirit "Transparency, Engagement, Accountability" that Open Government initiates, and reach the expectations the public has for us : Clean, Competent and Transparent.



■ Government Procurement Integrity Platform Multi-Stakeholder Forum



■ Government Procurement Integrity Platform- Open Government Implementation Working Group Meeting

C. 21 integrity platforms were established and assisted by AAC from 2016 to 2020 (9 belong to central and 12 belong to local government agencies), with the total amount invested in these constructions over NT478,190,000,000, (see Table 3-4-4 and Table 3-4-5). As of now, scheduled tasks in 3 Platforms have been completed, while 18 Platforms are still operating (9 in central and 9 in local government agencies). The 5 Platforms newly established in 2020 include "Integrity Platform for Anping Reclaimed Water Plant New Construction Turnkey Project of Tainan City Government" and "Integrity Platform for the Relocation Construction of 205 Arsenal (delegated) of Kaohsiung City Government", etc.



■ "Integrity Platform for Anping Reclaimed Water Plant New Construction Turnkey Project of Tainan City Government" Activating Ceremony



■ "Integrity Platform for the Relocation Construction of 205 Arsenal (delegated) of Kaohsiung City Government" Public Announcement Press Conference

Table 3-4-4 Integrity Platforms of Central Governments

No.	Name	Date of Establishment	Amount
1	[Integrity Platform for Amuping Tunnel Desilting Project of the Northern Region Water Resources Office, Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs	2017.1.12	about NT\$ 3.8 billion
2	Integrity Platform for the Vehicle Purchase and Replacement Plan of the Taiwan Railways Administration, MOTC	2017.6.19	about NT\$ 99.7 billion
3	Terminal 3 Area Project Integrity Platform of the Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport Co. Ltd., MOTC	2018.7.10	about NT\$ 78.9 billion
4	Integrity Platform for the Wu River Niaozueitan Artificial Lake Construction of the Central Region Water Resources Office, Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs	2018.11.26	about NT\$ 19.9 billion
5	Nantou Gravel Integrity Platform of the 4th River Management Office, WRA, Ministry of Economic Affairs	2019.4.8	about NT\$ 1.2 billion
6	Integrity Platform for Danjiang Bridge of the Directorate General of Highways, MOTC	2019.5.10	about NT\$ 12.5 billion
7	Integrity Platform for Zengwen/Nanhua Reservoir Interconnecting Pipeline Project of the Southern Region Water Resources Office, WRA, Ministry of Economic Affairs	2019.6.17	about NT\$ 12 billion
8	Integrity Platform for Chunghwa Post Logistics Park Project of the Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd., MOTC	2019.7.30	about NT\$ 16.2 billion
9	Integrity Platform for Customs Patrol Vessels Replacement of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance	2019.11.25	about NT\$ 825 million

Table 3-4-5 Integrity Platforms of Local Governments

No.	Name	Date of Establishment	Amount
1	Integrity Platform for C1/D1 Twin Towers Project of the Department of Rapid Transit Systems, Taipei City Government (scheduled tasks completed)	2017.4.25	about NT\$ 60.6 billion
2	Urban District Readjustment Project of the Land Administration Bureau, Taichung City Government - Integrity Platform for the Park Landscape of the 6th Area in the 14th Redevelopment (including the greenification and beautification for whole area in the 14th Redevelopment) (scheduled tasks completed)	2017.9.14	about NT\$ 0.6 billion
3	Integrity Platform for Shuinan International Convention Exhibition Center of the Construction Bureau of Taichung City Government	2017.9.25	about NT\$ 5.6 billion
4	Integrity Platform for The Intelligence Operation Center of Housing Development Department, Taichung City Government	2017.11.14	about NT\$ 7.6 billion
5	Integrity Platform for Reconstruction of Taipei First Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market and Fish Wholesale Market of the New Construction Office, Public Works Department, Taipei City Government	2019.5.10	about NT\$ 14 billion
6	Integrity Platform for Project of Creating Superficies on City Lands in Areas T16, T17 and T18 at Beitou-Shihlin Technology Park of the Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government	2019.8.30	about NT\$ 10 billion
7	Integrity Platform for Project of Creating Superficies on City Lands Serial No.32 and 33-2 of 4th Subsection, Xinyi Section, Xinyi Dist., Taipei City of the Department of Finance, Taipei City Government (scheduled tasks completed)	2019.9.2	about NT\$ 10 billion
8	Integrity Platform for Anping Reclaimed Water Plant New Construction Turnkey Project of Tainan City Government	2020.3.5	about NT\$ 10.3 billion
9	Integrity Platform for Outsourcing the Development, Renting, Sale and Management of the Cigu Technology Industrial Park of Economic Development Bureau, Tainan City Government	2020.6.16	about NT\$ 8.2 billion
10	Integrity Platform for MRT Circular Line North Section & South Section Construction of Taipei City Government	2020.7.8	about NT\$ 93.5 billion
11	Integrity Platform for Construction of "Rebuilding of Bitan Weir and Improving the Water Environment in Xindian Creek" of Water Resources Department, New Taipei City Government	2020.7.29	about NT\$ 449.45 million
12	Integrity Platform for the Relocation Construction of 205 Arsenal of Kaohsiung City Government	2020.10.23	about NT\$ 12.284 billion

IX. Act in concert with the Forward-Looking Infrastructure Development Plan and Track the Execution Progress

- A. According to the reports of international competitiveness rating organizations, the infrastructure in Taiwan was inadequate and people expect a government that plays a role for expansionary stimulation of the economy during a long-lasting recession. To respond to such expectations, the Executive Yuan put forward the "Forward-Looking Infrastructure Development Plan" (hereinafter referred to as the Forward-Looking Plan) focusing on green energy, digitalization, water resources, rail, and urban & rural constructions at the core.
- B. In consideration that the Forward-Looking Plan involves a large amount of funds and affects people's livelihood substantially, in order to reduce possible corruption risks, AAC established an "Forward-Looking and Taking Flight, the Aviation of Integrity Implementation Plan" in the hopes of assisting in the on-schedule completion of major national constructions by enhancing the government monitoring mechanism; and urged ethics units to fulfill their responsibilities, protecting public servants from violation.
- C. To fortify the risk control of Forward-looking Infrastructure, the management function for such program was added to our EAAC system, so as to allow the ethics units of the agencies-in-charge to carry out anti-corruption work towards the budget execution of the Forward-Looking Plan, and record the execution status in the system. By doing so, relevant anti-corruption work can be monitored, evaluated and implemented efficiently and timely. The budget status of 2,507 Forward-Looking cases were recorded in 2020.



**Section
5**

Corruption Investigation Operations

I. Refine Investigation Methods for Human Rights Protection

A. Investigation of Corruption Cases

In 2020, we "admitted" a total of 869 cases. 177 of them became "investigated" cases for further investigation, while 197 were referred to District Prosecutors Offices, with indictments filed for 108. Out of the cases referred to prosecutors since our establishment to 2020, the Court had rendered judgments in 117 of them in 2020 (109 convictions, and 8 acquitted), 58 deferred, and 21 not prosecuted.

B. Clean Politics Advisory Committee as the External Monitoring Mechanism

The Clean Politics Advisory Committee is a committee subject to a collegiate system, with 15 members appointed by the Chief of MOJ. 5 of them are the AAC Director-General (the coordinator), AAC Deputy Director-General (the deputy coordinator) and the designated representatives from Department of Prosecutorial Affairs of MOJ, Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan, and National Audit Office of the Control Yuan. The remaining 10 are selected from scholars, experts, and socially impartial third-parties in the fields such as law, finance, engineering, health care and construction management. In addition to the consultation of integrity policies, the Clean Politics Advisory Committee reviews and supervises the "admitted" and "investigated" cases that the Malpractices Investigation Division and North, Central, South Investigation Offices of AAC listed for reference, thus elevating the transparency and fairness of our operations and investigations. In 2020, 4 meetings were held to review 158 cases, with 1 case determined for further investigation while the remaining 157 were approved based on our investigation conclusions.

C. Resident Prosecutors System

In order to implement the litigation system in which the prosecutor is the coordinator of the investigation and execute the "pre-investigation" mechanism, AAC introduced the resident prosecutors system. In 2020, MOJ selected 17 prosecutors to reside at AAC and directly supervise the investigations, monitoring the time spent on and the evolvement of the cases, and improving the quality of evidence gathering to elevate investigation efficacy and increase conviction rate. Also, to enhance the connection between different anti-corruption agencies, the system of resident prosecutors communicates and coordinates with District Prosecutors Offices and law enforcement agencies, achieving the goal of resources sharing and investigation cooperation, maximizing the overall corruption investigation capability.

D. Principle of Non-Disclosure of Investigations

On June 15, 2019 AAC established the Directions for Non-Disclosure of Investigations for AAC's Criminal Case Investigation and formulated the "press spokesman mechanism" and "setup of interview prohibition areas" in such regulations. Moreover, the said Directions are used as a basis to conduct quarterly reviews on media and news reports that cover criminal cases investigated by AAC. We held 2 "Monitoring and Review Group on Non-Disclosure of Investigations" meetings in 2020, and 2 media reports were determined not in breach of such regulations. Moreover, we published the implementation status of the aforementioned Group every half-year (January 16 and July 8, 2020) on our website for the public's reference.

II. Provide Various Reporting Channels and Broaden Eligibility of Rewards

To fight corruption effectively, we provide a variety of channels for reporting and spare no effort to protect and reward anyone who reported corruption. We have proposed the Whistleblower Protection Act, while rewarding corruption reporting following The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation to encourage the general public to report corruption.

To achieve the goal of "timely rewarding", in 2020 the Committee for Review of Rewards for Reporting Corruption and Malfeasance Cases for the Ministry of Justice reviewed 24 applications, 17 were approved, 3 rejected, and 4 reserved. The reward amounted to NT\$ 16,983,334.

III. Integration of Anti-Corruption Resources and Build a Communication Mechanism

A. Combine the Resources of Ethics Units, Establish a Vertical Investigation System between the District Prosecutors

- (A) Through a combination of intelligence from ethics units and investigation resources of AAC's agents, critical evidence is collected in a dynamic and timely manner. According to Point 12 of the Directions Governing the Government Ethics Units in Execution of Administrative Investigation, the departments of government ethics conduct intelligence collecting by arranging a mobile investigation team with AAC's consent. In addition, according to Point 4 of the Guidelines for AAC to Coordinate Ethics Units for Cooperation in the Investigation of Corruption Cases, upon AAC's request, the departments of government ethics arrange the mobile investigation teams to assist our agents collect evidence regarding corruption cases, thus providing the manpower and the resources AAC needs. In 2020, AAC gave consent on 25 tasks conducted by the departments of government ethics, with a participation of over 574 persons. On the other hand, 65 tasks were assisted by the departments of government ethics at AAC agents' request, with a participation of over 1,927 persons.
- (B) To strengthen the communication and interaction between AAC and prosecution offices regarding anti-corruption operations, we attended the anti-corruption monitoring meeting held by the Supreme Prosecutors Office for 4 times in 2020 to elevate the efficacy of corruption cases investigation. We assessed and analyzed corruption cases acquitted, the internal control mechanism of ethics personnel, and the corruption prevention system for the local public construction to improve communication of corruption investigation operations.

B. Establish Communication with the Investigation Bureau

In order to combine the anti-corruption resources of ours with those of the Investigation Bureau, contact windows are to be set up for both agencies according to the Ministry of Justice Agency Against Corruption and Investigation Bureau Collaboration Guidelines to establish the principle governing the event where both agencies have admitted the same case and discuss cooperation in such case. Since the Guidelines were issued in 2013 and implemented to 2020, 581 cases (89 cases in 2020) were handled either by us or the Investigation Bureau, and 156 cases (25 cases in 2020) were handled jointly by both agencies.

IV. Apply Case Reviews to Detect Illegal Conduct

To check if there were other similar cases in the government agency where malfeasance occurred, ethics units applied Case Reviews on 63 cases under our supervision. As a result, 26 cases of corruption were discovered and investigated, 73 involved general illegal conducts, 161 found administrative liabilities. In addition, through confiscation of illegal gains and prevention of excess procurement expenditure, the amount saved in public expenses plus the increase in national revenue amounted to NT\$69,462,546 (see Table 3-5-1).

Table 3-5-1 Statistical results of Case Reviews from 2016 to 2020

No. of Case Review		Investigation (Case)		Administrative review (Case)	Administrative benefits
Year	Number of Cases	Corruption Cases Admitted and Investigated by AAC	General Illegal Conducts	Administrative Liability	National Expenses Saved or National Revenues Increased
2016	41	11	99	24	NT\$131,350,998
2017	59	21	19	175	NT\$76,667,897
2018	96	48	55	637	NT\$63,493,770
2019	75	32	81	100	NT\$102,450,508
2020	63	26	73	161	NT\$69,462,546
Total	334	138	327	1,097	NT\$443,425,719

V. Enhance Administrative Measures Regarding Corruption and Strengthen Reporting of Misconducts

In order to improve the mechanism of "Corruption Prevention - Corruption Investigation - Further Prevention", we notify ethics units of corruption or non-corruption cases that involved administrative wrongdoings. Ethics units then advise the heads of the government agencies concerned to convene performance evaluation meetings to determine the administrative liabilities of public servants, also to review and improve administrative procedures. In 2020, 136 cases involving administrative measures against corruption were processed.

VI. Fortify Ethics Communication to Establish Partnership

In order to build partnerships with other government agencies, AAC established the Corruption Investigation Operation Connect and Visit Plan. Agents from Malpractices Investigation Division and regional Investigation Offices visit ethics units, in order to reach an understanding of the overall situation in government agencies, to provide necessary assistance, and to timely adjust the policies for eradication and prevention of corruption. The agents will meet the heads of the government agencies whenever necessary for their advice and to promote our work philosophies.

VII. Protect Public Servant's Rights and Encourage Surrender

We focus on corruption among high-ranking officials and structural corruption. With respect to general corruptions, we in principle encourage surrenders. In 2020, we admitted 59 cases involving 143 surrendered persons and illegal gains amounted to NT\$5,941,438. Since our establishment to 2020, we have admitted 517 such cases involving 898 surrendered persons and illegal gains amounted to NT\$62,081,217 (see Table 3-5-2).

Table 3-5-2 Statistical data of Surrendered Cases from 2011 to 2020

Year	Number of Cases	No. of persons Surrendered	Illicit Gains
2011	21	37	NT\$8,969,709
2012	52	245	NT\$10,619,163
2013	49	62	NT\$4,015,672
2014	76	107	NT\$23,149,710
2015	45	53	NT\$1,341,948
2016	86	97	NT\$3,693,706
2017	41	47	NT\$2,787,637
2018	50	56	NT\$1,381,855
2019	38	51	NT\$180,379
2020	59	143	NT\$5,941,438
Subtotal	517	898	NT\$62,081,217

VIII. Promote Mutual Legal Assistance and Carry Out Joint-Investigation

Cooperation among international anti-corruption institutions has become exceedingly important due to the trend of globalization. As demands arise for overseas investigation, gathering of criminal intelligence, seizure of criminal gains, and repatriation of criminal suspects, since our establishment we strived to increase mutual legal assistance both internationally and cross-straitly. We also sought to build a bilateral relationship with every anti-corruption agency, establish channels for joint investigation and intelligence exchange; moreover, gather overseas evidence and share criminal intelligence regarding cases under investigation, to increase the capability of fighting crimes overseas. In 2020, we cooperated in 3 cases on law enforcement with foreign anti-corruption agencies.

IX. Accumulate Corruption Investigation Capacity, Improve Knowledge and Skills on Investigation

In 2020 AAC implemented the second stage of "Deception Cues Database Establishment and Deception Detection Talents Training Program". We utilized results of the research on deception cues and combined them with information acquired through polygraph to analyze the linkage between mental and physical indicators. Furthermore, we organized an international virtual training course titled "The Current Status of Polygraph and the Use of Concealed Information Technique in Japan" targeting lie detection personnel nationwide and invited Akemi Osugi, the Associate Professor of Psychology, Fukuyama City University, Japan as the speaker.

Section 6

Protection Operations

I. Implement Security Projects to Prevent Emergencies

To protect the security of government's facilities and personnel, AAC works with ethics units to obtain real-time information to prevent incidents of disturbance, harm or sabotage. We also provide assistance to government agencies in maintaining the security of major public events, such as the security projects for the Taiwan Lantern Festival and National High School Games. All tasks were completed successfully through cross-domain integration of resources, horizontal communication and cooperation.

A. Security Project for Taiwan Lantern Festival

The Taiwan Lantern Festival is one of the most iconic festivals in this country. In 2020, Taichung City hosted The Lantern Festival, a grand event that attracted more than 11.82 million people to attend. The exhibition opened from February 8 to 23. The Civil Service Ethics Office of Taichung City Government worked with its officers to actively oversee the security on-site by using real-time communication software to establish an on-line liaison platform, as well as utilizing wireless devices to report and assist in dealing with emergencies. The project was accomplished successfully.



■ Opening Ceremony of the Taiwan Lantern Festival



■ Closing Performance of the Taiwan Lantern Festival

B. Security Project for National High School Games

The National High School Games is one of the most important sport events and a crucial competition for junior and high school sport elites in Taiwan. 2020 National High School Games took event from July 18 to 23, in which games of 18 sports were held across 19 sites in Pingtung County, assembling more than 15,000 players and a total of over 80,000 people. To ensure the security of the players, guests and the spectators, the Department of Government Ethics, Pingtung County Government and its officers were responsible as the security protection team. They coordinated ethics, police, fire control and military training units, to establish a cross-functional communication platform between the Games and Sites Teams and the athletes' entourage of security in the teams of different cities and counties. By doing so, the overall safety conditions of the Games were controlled with security problems solved immediately, and the event wrapped up successfully.



■ National High School Games

II. Handling Jeopardizing Incidents and Construct a Safe Environment

With the general principles of complete, accurate, objective, and carefully assessment, ethics units conduct documents assessments and interview relevant personnel to investigate thoroughly when a jeopardizing incident occurs. Any illegal conduct must be transferred to the police or prosecution offices with evidence for further investigation, thus maintaining a quality working environment for the government agencies, and improving the administrative efficiency of public servants. In addition, ethics units must analyze the jeopardizing incident objectively to determine the cause and accountability, and also prevent any protests from developing into a jeopardizing incident, therefore minimizing or eliminating the impact inflicted upon the government agencies. For example, for the protests related to COVID-19, ethics units collected security warning intelligence beforehand, cooperated with the disaster response center, communicated with other relevant units to enforce access control and other measures, thereby proactively assisting with epidemic prevention tasks.

III. Investigate the Divulgence of Confidential Information and Reassess the System

Disclosure or delivery of any confidential information other than national defense counts as malfeasance, according to Article 132 of the Criminal Code. Should a divulgence of information occurs, the ethics unit must investigate carefully within their authority and determine the liability of the persons involved. Once the result of the investigation only indicates administrative liability, ethics unit must act according to the punishment procedure of the government agencies. On the other hand, should any criminal liability be involved, the case is then transferred to the prosecutors office for further investigation. In 2020, ethics units processed 275 cases involved in disclosure of confidential information and violation of non-disclosure regulations. 25 were transferred for further investigation and 15 prosecuted. Public servants in 61 were held administratively liable and 174 were found innocent (Table 3-6-1).

Table 3-6-1 Statistics of cases of illegal disclosure cases investigated by ethics units during 2012 to 2020

Year \ Results	Referred to Investigation (cases)	Prosecuted (cases)	Administrative Liability (cases)	Innocent (cases)	Total (cases)
2012	39	28	32	21	120
2013	44	19	37	75	175
2014	34	26	59	103	222
2015	36	7	39	60	142
2016	47	5	58	31	141
2017	39	25	66	46	176
2018	20	16	60	24	120
2019	40	12	73	67	192
2020	25	15	61	174	275

IV. Promote Cryptosecurity and Acquire Outstanding Results

Under AAC's supervision, ethics units have introduced cryptosecurity measures. To promote the efficacy of cryptosecurity equipment at government agencies, we coordinated with ethics units in monitoring the installing and maintenance of the said equipment, and also organized 7 sessions of the "2020 Meeting for Supervision and Evaluation of Cryptosecurity Measures" in cooperation with the National Security Bureau in 2020, so as to receive reports on the performance in the promotion and maintenance of such equipment. Once any managing unit needs to transmit or store confidential information, we will provide assistance applying for the installation of such equipment to improve the effectiveness in the protection of confidentiality. In addition, we conducted evaluations of 16 ethics units including the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and submitted the results to the National Security Bureau for a secondary review. 6 ethics units were rated A+, and AAC was rated Premium.

V. Draw Up Preventive Measures to Prevent Inadvertently Revealing the Sealed Price

In order to effectively prevent the tender opening chairperson inadvertently revealing the sealed price in procurements, in January 15, 2018, AAC took measures to prevent the chairperson from revealing the sealed price immediately after the contract was awarded: The sealed price is only to be revealed after the record of contract awarding is completed. We also prepared placards stating "Reveal the sealed price only after the record of contract awarding is completed" for reminders. In this regard, we notified the departments of government ethics which in turn instruct their ethics personnel to implement the measures above whenever is appropriate. Before the implementation of this preventive measure, 15 cases regarding illegal disclosure from the tender opening chairperson occurred in 2017; since the measure took effect in January 2018, only 6 occurred in 2018, 4 occurred in 2019, 3 occurred in 2020, indicating an effective decrease of the wrongdoings.

VI. Implement Cooperation Mechanism and Enhance Horizontal Communications

The Executive Yuan promulgated Guidelines on National Security and Protection Operation and Guidelines for Conference on National Security and Protection Work on December 3, 2019. Among 3 national security and protection works which are "agency security protection", "military security protection" and "social security protection", AAC and Investigation Bureau are jointly responsible for the "agency security" work.

AAC works with ethics units to carry out the protection of official confidential information and agency security according to law. We notified them of implementation plans including: taking control of agency security risks, strengthening the promotion of the essentials of such tasks, performing related inspections regularly (including Information Security Management Auditing), delivering security protection reports, tracking abnormalities that impact the nation's security or interests and exercising other enhanceive measures. Therefore, ethics units are able to respond to the changing times and assist the government agencies in conducting protection work.

Based on regulations such as the Guidelines on National Security and Protection Operation, we fortify horizontal communication and coordination with other security protection systems, and establish the "Warning Beforehand, Adaption During the Event, Recovery Afterwards" mechanism, thus ensuring the safety and stability of the country and government agencies.

Section 7

Aligning with the International Community

I. Implement the Concluding Observations and Release the Mid-Term Report

The 47 Concluding Observations of the International Review on the ROC's Initial Report under the UNCAC cover all the aspects of anti-corruption work, and are implemented by the central and local government agencies, coordinating and cooperating with each other. For concrete implementation of the Concluding Observations, and to act in accordance with the resolutions of the 21st meeting of the Central Integrity Committee, AAC collaborated with 41 central agencies and 22 local governments to conduct a mid-term review and composed a mid-term report, released upon acquiring the Executive Yuan's approval (please visit the "UNCAC Zone" on our website for the whole report). The report elaborates to the public our mid-term implementation process, initial results and subsequent improvement plans in the 2 years after the international review..



- The Executive Yuan Convenes the Review Meeting on "Mid-Term Report to The Concluding Observations of the International Review on the ROC's Initial Report under the UNCAC"

II. Attending International Conferences and Aligning with Global Trends

AAC actively participated in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) working group meetings to connect with the global anti-corruption tide, build capacity in the aspects of anti-corruption, corruption prevention and investigation, elevate the national competitiveness, in order to contribute to the common goal: anti-corruption. In 2020, we participated in virtual meetings such as the 31st meeting of APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG), the 7th Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies Network Meeting (ACT-NET) and the Capacity Building Workshop on Exposing the Unseen Hands: Tackling Concealment of Beneficial Ownership. Furthermore, we presented the progress and development on the implementation of the UNCAC at the aforementioned ACTWG meeting..



■ Participating in The 31th Plenary Meeting of APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG)

AAC also participated in the virtual Training Course for International Anti-corruption Practitioners, hosted by Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC) which focused on issues such as the preventive measures of the UNCAC and asset recovery. Our officers improved skills and knowledge on whistleblower protection, anti-corruption strategies and corruption risk assessment through interaction with anti-corruption personnel from other countries. We also attended 6 seminars and 15 workshops in the 19th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) hosted by Transparency International, under the theme of "Designing 2030. Truth, Trust and Transparency" (all held virtually) to keep up with the international anti-corruption trend, exchange issues and information on integrity and increase our country's international visibility in the field of ethical governance.

III. International Visits, Exchanges and Experience Sharing

María Rojas Aguilar, Advisor to the Ministerial Office of the Ministry of the Interior, Peru visited Taiwan to survey the security system during election period, also paying a visit to AAC to exchange anti-corruption issues. Also, American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) Political Officer Jason Hwang and Political Assistant Joey Chao visited AAC to learn about our major anti-corruption achievements. The guests and AAC exchanged opinions and shared experiences on ethical governance and future collaboration possibilities.



■ María Rojas Aguilar, Advisor to the Ministerial Office of the Ministry of the Interior, Peru visited AAC



■ AIT political officer Jason Hwang visited Director-General Cheng, Ming-Chian

Section
8

Education and Training

I. Training of New Personnel

To combine training with practice and cultivate the professional skills of new personnel, AAC's Anti-Corruption Training Center held 2 training classes, respectively for Government Ethics Officers who qualified in the 2019 Senior and Junior Civil Service Examination (44th Training Class), and 2019 Grade Three and Grade Four Special Examination for Local Government (45th Training Class,) (see Table 3-8-1). The courses included legal lectures, procurement lectures, corruption investigation practices, ethics units investigation and corruption prevention. During the training classes the trainees also had to go through the certification process of procurement personnel which was commissioned by Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan. The trainees will acquire professional procurement licence once they have completed the learning hours and passed the examination. The certification process allowed the trainees to strengthen their professional skills of monitoring public procurements. A total of 155 persons participated with 100% passing rate.

Table 3-8-1 Training of New Personnel in 2020

Class Session	Time	Location	Number of People
The 44th Training Class of Government Ethics Personnel	Feb. 3- May. 8, 2020	Anti-Corruption Training Center	83
The 45th Training Class of Government Ethics Personnel	Jun. 15-Sep. 18, 2020	Anti-Corruption Training Center	72



Opening Ceremony of the 44th Training Class of Government Ethics Personnel



Closing Ceremony of the 45th Training Class of Government Ethics Personnel

II. In-Service Staff Training

A. Government Ethics Management-Level Training

To elevate the leadership and management skills of government ethics management-level officers, also to cultivate mid- and high-level management talent, in the hopes of enhancing the officers' professional knowledge, resilience and risk management abilities due to the need of implementing anti-corruption work in the future, we held the 19th "Junior Rank- Rank 9 Government Ethics Officer Training Class" at the Anti-Corruption Training Center from October 12 to 30, 2020. Courses included "core professional competence", "national policies and issues", "integrity", "self-development", and "guiding activities". Moreover, AAC also organized the "Newly-Appointed Junior Rank- Rank 9 Government Ethics Officer Training Class" and "Newly-Appointed Junior Rank Government Ethics Officer Training Class" respectively from October 26 to 30, and November 9 to 13, 2020 at the Anti-Corruption Training Center, and arranged courses including "integrity profession", "core professional competence" and "guidance and assistance" in combination with current anti-corruption work policies and benchmark learning. A total of 120 persons participated in the 3 classes above (see Table 3-8-2).

Table 3-8-2 Government Ethics Management-Level Training in 2020

Class Session	Time	Location	Number of People
19th Junior Rank- Rank 9 Government Ethics Officer Training Class, MOJ	Oct. 12- Oct. 30 2020	Anti-Corruption Training Center	35
Newly-Appointed Junior Rank- Rank 9 Government Ethics Officer Training Class	Oct. 26- Oct. 30 2020	Anti-Corruption Training Center	41
Newly-Appointed Junior Rank Government Ethics Officer Training Class	Nov. 9- Nov. 13 2020	Anti-Corruption Training Center	44



■ 19th Junior Rank- Rank 9 Government Ethics Officer Training Class, MOJ



■ Newly-Appointed Junior Rank- Rank 9 Government Ethics Officer Training Class



■ Newly-Appointed Junior Rank Government Ethics Officer Training Class

B. Specialized Training

(A) Advanced Training on Corruption Investigation Operations

To cultivate the professional knowledge and skills of corruption investigation personnel regarding investigation of corruption or criminal cases, thus improving the quality and performance of investigation, we organized 3 classes for advanced corruption investigation training from January 13 to 17, October 12 to 16 and 19 to 23, 2020. The courses included surveillance operations, records making, and investigation skills. A total of 164 persons participated.

(B) Advanced Training on Information Security Management Auditing

To enhance the professional knowledge and skills on information security operations, as well as raise cybersecurity awareness, and establish a precise and comprehensive concept about information security auditing, we organized a class for advanced information security management auditing training from June 1 to 5, 2020. The courses included the introduction to the Cyber Security Management Act and the ISO 27001 Information Security Management Systems Lead Auditor Training Course. A total of 50 persons participated.



■ Advanced Training on Information Security Management Auditing

(C) Advanced Training on Integrity Operations of State-Owned Businesses

To increase the professional knowledge, skills and team communication of the ethics personnel in state-owned businesses and the military personnel transferred to ethics personnel from the Veterans Affairs Council, we organized a 2-week class for advanced training on integrity operations of state-owned businesses in our Anti-Corruption Training Center from November 9 to 20, 2020. The courses mainly focused on the features and demands of those businesses, including ethics professional knowledge and skills, procurement lectures and legal lectures. A total of 35 persons participated.



■ Advanced Training on Integrity Operations of State-Owned Businesses

(D) Advanced Training on Construction Procurement Operations

To cultivate and enhance the professional knowledge and skills of current ethics personnel, enabling them to discover risk, give early warnings and provide reform proposals beforehand when monitoring procurements or exercising audits, and to give full play to their roles of corruption prevention, we held 3 classes for advanced training on construction procurement operations from June to August, 2020. The courses included common deficiencies, cases of seeking unlawful gains for oneself or for others, investigation practice for ethics personnel in abnormal cases, case review, construction monitoring, as well as experience sharing on auditing and inspection. A total of 212 persons participated.



■ Advanced Training on Construction Procurement Operations

(E) Advanced Training on Corruption Administrative Investigation Operations

To cultivate and increase the professional knowledge and skills of ethics personnel regarding their investigation of corruption or related crimes, and to fully make use of their authorities and give full play to the roles of ethic units, we held 2 classes of advanced training on corruption administrative investigation operations from July to September, 2020. The core courses focused on surveillance operation, as well as discovering and handling of signs of corruption, skills on investigative interview and records making, case deduction and demonstration. A total of 70 persons participated.



■ Advanced Training on Corruption Administrative Investigation Operations

(F) Advanced Training on Personnel Affairs

To improve the execution of ethics personnel affairs including the verifying of qualification, appointment and dismissal, transfer, recruitment and training, to understand related regulations and practices, and to increase the work quality and performance, AAC organized the advanced training on personnel affairs on December 3, 2020. Courses focused on personnel planning policies, performance evaluation practices, personnel management practices, and the operation of the Ethics Personnel Management System (EPMS). A total of 99 persons participated.



■ Advanced Training on Personnel Affairs

(G) Professional Workshop on Psychological Counseling for Inspectors

To improve the professional knowledge and counseling skills of the inspectors, AAC held 4 sessions of professional workshops on psychological counseling for inspectors from May to September 2020. The courses included assessment of psychological health requirement in the workplace, counseling and communication skills, leadership and conflict management. A total of 499 persons participated.

(H) Communication Training Course for The 36th Training Class of Government Ethics Personnel

To care and to understand the overall working situation of ethics personnel who have completed the Training Classes for more than 2 years, we organized the "Communication Training Course for The 36th Training Class of Government Ethics Personnel". Apart from arranging courses on current key operations, as the trainees fully exchanged opinions and engaged in panel discussion with our divisions, we were able to take into consideration their suggestions and feedback, thus improving the connection between each of the trainees, as well as between them and AAC; also, to build cohesiveness on our anti-corruption operations. A total of 61 persons participated.



■ Communication Training Course for The 36th Training Class of Government Ethics Personnel

(I) Training Class on International Affairs

To broaden the horizons of ethics personnel and cultivate talents on international affairs, we held an international affairs training class on December 23, 2020. Courses included English used in international meetings and presentations, foreign guests reception, professional guide training and English used in international etiquette. A total of 84 persons participated.



■ Training Class on International Affairs

(J) Advanced Training on Corruption Prevention Operations

To integrate the training resources for the government ethics units of the authorities and promote regional benchmark learning activities, AAC selected the departments of government ethics of Taipei City Government, New Taipei City Government, Taichung City Government, and Kaohsiung City Government to organize 4 sessions of advanced training on corruption prevention work. The courses included benchmark learning and experience sharing on project auditing, early warning measures, further corruption prevention cases, integrity promotion (or administrative transparency). A total of 333 persons participated.



■ Advanced Training on Corruption Prevention Operations

(K) Corruption Prevention Operations Progress Seminar and Improvement Meeting

i. To establish the correct thinking on implementing anti-corruption work as well as to point out the key points and directions on 2020 corruption prevention operations, and also to exchange opinions with ethic personnel, AAC respectively held 3 sessions of corruption prevention operations progress seminars on November 5, 9 and 17, 2020. A total of 160 persons participated.



■ Corruption Prevention Operations Progress Seminar – Northern Session



■ Corruption Prevention Operations Progress Seminar – Southern Session

ii. To fortify both the mechanisms of ethic units' risk early warning and the government agencies' internal control, AAC held a corruption prevention operations improvement meeting on December 21, 2020. We invited the departments of government ethics of Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Transportation and Communications and Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance to share outstanding cases, while civil service ethics offices of Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan and its subordinate, the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau delivered reports on integrity risks in the agencies. A total of 90 persons participated.

(L) Advanced Training and Communication Conference on Corruption Investigation Operations

To shape the outstanding image of the corruption investigation team, and to elevate the professional abilities of our investigation personnel regarding detecting corruption, investigative interview skills and implementing related investigation procedures, 2 sessions of advanced training and communication conferences were organized in November, 2020. The courses included experience sharing from resident prosecutors, introduction of the latest corruption investigation regulations and systems, also building a consensus through panel discussion. A total of 158 persons participated.



■ Advanced Training and Communication Conference on Corruption Investigation Work



(M) Concurrent Ethics Personnel Anti-corruption Skills Workshop

In order to enhance the awareness of integrity and professional skills of concurrent ethics personnel at the agencies, schools, state-owned businesses where government ethics units are not established, AAC held 3 sessions of concurrent ethics personnel anti-corruption skills workshops in October 2020. The courses included major tasks of current corruption prevention and ethics operations. Panel discussions were arranged to effectively increase communication and exchange of opinions. A total of 770 persons participated.

(N) Advanced Training on Protection Operations of Government Ethics Officers

To ensure the implementing of protection work on confidential information and agency security is keeping pace with the times, with work concepts reformed and measures innovated to secure the nation and benefits for all, AAC held 2 sessions of advanced training on protection operations in July 2020. The courses included "Threats and Challenges on National Security", "Experience Sharing on Protection Work of Critical Infrastructures", "Experience Sharing on Assisting and Dealing with National Security Cases" and "Key Points on Current Protection Work" as well as ideas exchanging, in the hopes of ensuring effective cross-sector collaboration and enhancing coordination among agencies to implement protection operations through sharing training resources. A total of 450 persons participated.

III. Awarding Model Government Ethics Officers and Joint Oath-Taking Ceremony of Senior Ethics Officers

To recognize the government ethics officers who made extraordinary contributions to anti-corruption operations, and to arouse work potential and morale, 10 government ethics officers were elected as the model ethics officers of 2020 according to the AAC Model Government Ethics Officers Recognition Regulations. An awarding ceremony was held on July 7, 2020 with the Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang as the presenter.



■ Awarding Model Government Ethics Officers on July 7, 2020



■ Awarding Model Government Ethics Officers on July 7, 2020

To demonstrate that Ministry of Justice attaches great importance to the promotion of integrity policies across the country, and to strengthen the sense of mission of newly appointed high-level government ethics officers, AAC held 2 joint oath-taking ceremonies for 19 senior ethics officers on May 8 and August 25, 2020. The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang hosted the ceremonies and the heads of government ethics units and relevant personnel were invited.



■ Joint Oath-Taking Ceremony of Senior Ethics Officers on May 8, 2020



■ Joint Oath-Taking Ceremony of Senior Ethics Officers on August 25, 2020

Section 9

Fully Self-Owned Office Buildings

At the initial stage of our establishment, except for the Central Investigation Office which continues to use the central office building of MOJ, the AAC headquarters, the Northern and Southern Investigation Offices were renting civil office buildings. In order to reduce the burden of rent, to effectively solve the problems caused by the separation of offices buildings in the northern area (which means resulting in increased administrative costs) and also the serious shortage of space in the Southern Investigation Office, as well as to take into consideration the goal of human rights protection when executing investigation work, AAC has been actively planning to reach the goal of fully self-own office buildings. For our headquarters (including the Northern Investigation Office), it was approved by the Executive Yuan to transfer for use the former Bo'ai Building of the Ministry of National Defense, located directly behind the Office of the President. The renovation of the building was completed in 2016, and AAC formally moved to the current address: No. 166, Bo'ai Road, Zhongzheng District, Taipei City.



■ AAC Headquarters (including the Northern Investigation Office) in Bo'ai Building



■ Central Investigation Office

As for the Southern Investigation Office, after acquiring consent from the Ministry of National Defense to transfer the Kaohsiung Military Police Liuhe Barrack for use, AAC implemented the "Renovation Plan for Liuhe Barrack Appropriated as Office Building for the Jointly Use of Agency Against Corruption, Institute of Forensic Medicine, MOJ and Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office" since 2017. After land and building appropriation, commissioning procurement operations on the building's renovation design and construction, and the relocation process, the Southern Investigation Office moved into the current address on Liuhe 2nd Road, Qianjin District, Kaohsiung City on August 3, 2020. From then on, AAC has reached the goal to fully self-own office buildings.

The new office building of the Southern Investigation Office is a building with 1 basement and 5 floors above the ground. The facade is mixed with light and dark colors, which symbolize the judicial police agency's determination to pursue fairness and justice. The user-friendly and convenient interior designs enable the public to have a sense of trust in AAC's law enforcement, thus implementing our goals of "reduce crime rate", "increase conviction rate", and "protect human rights". Our anti-corruption operations have reached another milestone .



■ Appropriated By Kaohsiung Military Police to Southern Investigation Office



■ Liuhe Barrack Office Building of Southern Investigation Office Renovation Plan Commencement Ceremony



■ Director-General Cheng, Ming-Chian inspected the Liuhe Barrack Office Building construction site



■ Liuhe Barrack Office Building of Southern Investigation Office, Construction Completed

Chapter 4

Overview of Important Case Outcomes

Section 1 Case Reviews and Project Auditings

Section 2 Corruption and Malfeasance Cases



Section
1

Case Reviews and Project Auditings

I. Nationwide Case Review

In 2020 AAC continued to plan and conduct nationwide case reviews with reference to public concerned issues, and selected 10 types of operations including major public facilities safety inspections, construction procurements, taxation, health care and medicine, earthwork management and inspection, labor outsourcing, procurement in remote areas or areas where no ethics units are set up, new installation and repairment of street lamps, subsidies of all sorts, revenue from operations and management. Results of the case reviews from the ethics units showed : 21 cases indicated corruption, 58 cases of general illegal conducts were transferred, 142 persons were investigated for administrative liability, and the amount of public expenditure saved plus the increase in national revenue was over NT\$ 50,370,000. Internal control for malpractice prevention were instituted in government agencies based on the case reviews over the past years to effectively integrate corruption investigation and prevention capacity, minimizing the risk in the operations vulnerable to corruption and malfeasance.



II. Case Review of Major Public Facilities Safety Inspections

The testing, maintenance and safety inspections of major public facilities are of crucial importance to the public's lives and properties, which the government also sends staff or outsources to carry out as to ensure the safety of those facilities. AAC conducted the case review in 2020, so as to identify any deficiencies or illegal acts, in the hopes of improving the quality of the inspections as well as protecting the public's lives and properties from being harmed.

274 cases were reviewed and 7 cases of general illegal conducts were transferred, 6 persons were investigated for administrative liability, and the amount of public expenditure saved plus the increase in national revenue was over NT\$ 12,480,000. For the deficiencies and illegal acts, ethics units suggested 17 reform proposals such as enhancing cross-check of inspection data and establishing standard operation procedures for monitoring and management.

III. Case Review of Procurement Operation in Remote Areas or areas where no ethics units are set up

Due to the lack of facilities in remote areas, central and local governments drum up large funds to enhance infrastructures. However, they were constructed in remote areas or areas where no ethics units are set up, and with insufficient supervising capacity, corruption risks are likely to occur. AAC planned to conduct the case review in the hopes of improving the quality of procurement cases and actively prevent malpractice.

408 cases were reviewed and 6 cases indicated corruption, 3 cases of general illegal conducts were transferred, 4 persons were investigated for administrative liability, and the amount of public expenditure saved plus the increase in national revenue was over NT\$20,150,000. For the deficiencies and illegal acts, ethics units suggested 32 reform proposals such as enhancing external monitoring efficacy and elevating the professionalism of procurement personnel.

IV. Nationwide Ethics Units Jointly Executing Fire Safety (Re)Inspection Integrity Service and Project Auditing

Due to a fire that broke out in a karaoke which caused injuries and fatalities in April 2020, and raised the media and public's concern on fire safety (re)inspection and the joint inspection system, AAC planned to conduct the project auditing in the hopes of understanding the potential risks in such operations and giving full play to the beneficial roles of ethics units.

AAC asked the Civil Service Ethics Office of National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior to provide regulatory consultation, and the project was jointly conducted by ethics units of agencies-in-charge in local governments. As a result, regulatory and management procedures were revised in 21 cases and 1 case of general illegal conducts was transferred. During the auditing process, ethics units jointly executed fire safety (re)inspection, reminded related personnel to act according to inspection procedures and the Ethics Guidelines for Civil Servants, so as to ensure that the (re)inspection operations are carried out with fairness.

V. Project Auditing on Medicine Procurements in Public Medical Institutions

In order to discover if the public medical institutions are facing pharmaceutical companies price-gouging or the shortage of medicine in the COVID-19 pandemic, also to examine procurement process and management of contract performance, AAC planned to conduct the project auditing on medicine procurements in public medical institutions.

The project was jointly conducted by the subordinate medical institutions of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Veteran Affairs Council and Ministry of National Defence, as well as the subordinate hospitals of Taipei City, New Taipei City, Kaohsiung City and Keelung City under our supervision. As a result, we effectively carried out the reporting operations for over-purchasing medicine, kept track of medicine shortages to ensure immediate response, enhanced medicine management systems in 7 cases, revised medicine management procedures and rules in 19 cases, discovered signs of unlawful conduct in 1 case, and the amount of public expenditure saved was over NT\$520,000.

Section 2

Corruption and Malfeasance Cases

I. Major Cases Investigated in 2020

Important corruption and malfeasance cases investigated by AAC in 2020 are listed in Table 4-2-1.

Table 4-2-1 Important Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated in 2020

No.	Case Summary	Date of Charges issued
1	The head of Toucheng Township, Yilan County was involved in the alleged offense of taking or promising to take bribes for an official act.	2020.4.29
2	The head of Touwu Township, Miaoli County and others were involved in the alleged offense of taking bribes for an official act.	2020.5.11
3	A fraud ring was involved in assigning proxies to sit exams for positions at state-owned businesses.	2020.5.19
4	Colonel Staff Officer of Ministry of Defense, Special Agent of Taiwan Power Company and others were involved in the alleged offense of taking or promising to take bribes for an official act.	2020.5.21
5	Private vehicle inspection stations and scalpers made false inspections and were jointly involved in the alleged offense of taking bribes and other offenses.	2020.5.30
6	The head and section chief of Taipei Motor Vehicles Office, Directorate General of Highways, MOTC were involved in the alleged offense of taking bribes for an official act.	2020.7.2
7	The head of the Department of Humanities and Publications, Ministry of Culture was involved in the alleged offense of taking bribes for an official act.	2020.7.22
8	The head of Namasia District, Kaohsiung City and others were involved in the alleged offense of taking bribes for a breach of official duties.	2020.8.18
9	The former and successor chair of Pingtung City Representative Council, Pingtung County and others were involved in the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority.	2020.9.3
10	The head of Dacheng Township, Changhua County was involved in the alleged offense of taking bribes for an official act, while the chair of the Representative Council was involved in the alleged offense of acquiring valuables or property through the use of undue influence and blackmail.	2020.11.5
11	The secretary, the section chief of Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan and others were involved in the alleged offense of taking bribes for a breach of official duties and other offenses.	2020.12.25
12	The head of Beigang Township, Yunlin County was involved in the alleged offense of taking bribes for an official act.	2020.12.25

Note: Statistics are from January 1 to December 31, 2020.

II. Widely Publicized Major Cases

A. Tsao X, the head of Toucheng Township, Yilan County involved in the alleged offense of taking or promising to take bribes for an official act

Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office and AAC jointly investigated the case in which Tsao X, the head of Toucheng Township, Yilan County and others involved took the opportunity of the LED streetlamps procurement, accepted bribes through middleman Chiu X in exchange of Kuang X technology company (which was represented by broker Chuang X) to win the contract. Then, the business manager Li X and subcontractor Wei X of the company made false accounting documents, by which Chuang X received NT\$6,850,000 from the company. Chuang X and Chiu X each took NT\$1,850,000 and NT\$2,000,000 as commission respectively, and the remaining NT\$3,000,000 was delivered by Chiu X's employee Ku X in 4 parts to Tsao X in these stages: Before tender opening, before contract awarding, before construction commencement and before inspection and acceptance.

The prosecutor concluded the investigation and found Tsao X involved in the offense of accepting bribes for an official act in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act, while Chiu X, Chuang X, Ku X, Wei X and Li X involved in the offense of delivering bribes in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted.



B. Chu X, the head of the Department of Humanities and Publications, Ministry of Culture involved in the alleged offense of taking bribes for an official act

Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office and AAC jointly investigated the case in which Chu X and others involved took the opportunity of the Japan and other foreign books exhibitions subsidy cases conducted by Department of Humanities and Publications, and demanded for hospitality from the chairman Lu X and vice-chairman Chou X of the subsidized Guild X who then offered travel services to Thailand, Seoul and Beijing, etc.; Chu X also demanded over NT\$780,000 in bribes including air ticket fees to the U.S. and cash, in exchange for instructing his unaware staff to subsidize Guild X by the means of a special project. Moreover, Chu X made effort to persuade unaware higher-ranking officials to increase the amount of subsidy for Guild X, and strongly supported Guild X in the procurement evaluation committee meeting, enabling Guild X to win the contract of 2018 Thailand books exhibition procurement. Guild X in the end was contracted with the aforementioned projects with an amount of money over NT\$22,790,000, and made false expenditure documents for reimbursement to the Ministry of Culture. The prosecutor concluded the investigation and found Chu X and others involved in the offense of accepting bribes for an official act in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act, as well as the offenses of fraud and forging instruments. The case was prosecuted.

C. Tsai X, the head of Dacheng Township, Changhua County involved in the alleged offense of taking bribes for an official act, while Wang X, the chair of the Representative Council involved in the alleged offense of acquiring valuables or property through the use of undue influence and blackmail

Taiwan Changhua District Prosecutors Office, Changhua County Field Office of The Investigation Bureau, Changhua County Police Department and AAC jointly investigated the case in which Tsai X, the head of Dacheng Township, Changhua County and others involved took the opportunity of issuing road excavation permits by the township office, took NT\$3,500,000 as bribes from Company X in exchange. Also, Wang X, the chair of the Township Representative Council learned that Company X and Company Y were constructing cable and pipeline works needed for solar panel, wind power and other green constructions, and knew that private companies feared of encountering public protests led by politicians that would result in the delay of construction, jointly blackmailed the companies with an amount of money over NT\$16,600,000 with armed person Chang X. On the day of the search, 1 standard pistol and 10 bullets were seized, and we also discovered that Hung X, a local, also threatened Company Y with protesting against the construction, who in fear was forced to deliver NT\$7,500,000 to Hung X. The total amount of illicit gain in this case reached NT\$27,600,000.

The prosecutor concluded the investigation and found Tsai X, Wang X and others involved in the offense of accepting bribes for an official act and acquiring valuables or property through the use of undue influence and blackmail, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act; Chang X in violation of Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act; Hung involved in the offense of causing another to deliver over property by intimidation for purpose to exercise unlawful control over it, in violation of the Criminal Code. The case was prosecuted.

D. Huang X, Chen X and others involved in assigning proxies to sit exams for positions at state-owned businesses

Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office and AAC jointly investigated the case in which Huang X, Chen X and others involved lured and assigned high-achieving students with high academic qualifications or backgrounds in famous universities in science and engineering to sit exams as proxies for positions at state-owned businesses in exchange for a large sum of money. They used methods such as altering identification papers needed for the exams and applying for change of national health insurance cards to assist the proxies in avoiding invigilation. The businesses involved included Chinese Petroleum Corporation, Taiwan Sugar Corporation, Chunghwa Telecom Co., Ltd., Taiwan Tobacco & Liquor Corporation, China Steel Corporation, Taiwan Power Company and even the examination of Taiwan Police College. The price for each sitting ranged from NT\$1,000,000 to NT\$1,200,000. The case was investigated by our Southern Investigation Office in collaboration with the Department of Civil Service Ethics of Ministry of Economic Affairs and Chinese Petroleum Corporation, as we continued tracing the crimes and conducted 7 waves of searches in Taipei, Hsinchu, Kaohsiung and other places, as well as interviewed 57 defendants and witnesses. The proxies and examinees involved all admitted to their crimes. A total of 43 people were released on bail, and the proceeds of crime amounted to more than NT\$53.58 million. This was the case with the highest amount of criminal proceeds ever discovered in the history of Taiwan regarding a fraud ring assigning proxies to sit exams.

The prosecutor concluded the investigation and found Huang X, Chen X and others involved in the offenses of acquiring property fraudulently (with increased punishment) and altering certifications, prosecuting the main suspect and 6 associates in the fraud ring. As for the examinees, their families and proxies, they were rendered a ruling of deferred prosecution. Also, considering that the proxies had exceptional expertise, low income, admitted to their crimes and displayed good attitudes, in order to enable them a fresh start, the resident prosecutors in our Southern Investigation Office arranged them to be tutors in Foundations for Children and Families as community service.



Chapter 5

Statistical Data

Section 1 Prevention Work

Section 2 Corruption Investigation Work

Section 3 Protection Work

Section 4 International Exchange



05

Section

1

Prevention Work

I. Statistics of Corruption Prevention Work by Government Employee Ethics Units

		Item	Number		
Anti-Corruption and Ethical Advocate	Social Engagement	Subject: Enterprises and Manufacturers	Number of Cases	385	
			Number of Participants	14,019	
		Subject: Civilian Groups and Non-Governmental Organizations	Number of Cases	65	
			Number of Participants	5,661	
		Subject: School Teachers and Students	Cultivation Plan (Primary School Below Grade 4)	Number of Cases	385
				Number of Participants	14,019
			Fostering Plan (Primary School Above Grade 5)	Number of Cases	65
				Number of Participants	5,661
		Subject: Members of the General Public (including Community Colleges)	Number of Cases	3,877	
			Number of Participants	3,250,993	
	Promotion of Anti-Corruption Volunteers	Accumulated Number of Participants	1,790		
		Ethics Dissemination and Promotion (Number of Cases)	223		
		Assisting Implementation of Government Policies (Number of Cases)	91		
	Ethics Promotion	Dissemination in Writing	Number of Cases	1,944	
			Number of People	638,270	
		Oral Dissemination	Number of Cases	2,374	
			Number of People	232,670	
		Electronic Dissemination	Number of Cases	1,201	
			Number of People	344,057	
		Artistic Dissemination	Number of Cases	390	
			Number of People	46,130	
		Internet Dissemination	Number of Cases	2,413	
			Number of People	964,218	
Ethics Rewards	Number of Individuals Rewarded	3,100			
Corruption Prevention and Early Warning	Early Warnings (Number of Cases)		305		
	Project Auditing (Number of Cases)		98		
	Visiting and Inquiring (Number of Cases)		608		
	Procurement Supervision	On-Site Supervision (Number of Cases)	72,912		
		Supervision by Paper (Number of Cases)	64,578		
	Joint-Construction Inspection (Number of Cases)		1,404		
	Joint-Operation Inspection (Number of Cases)		7,960		
	Compilation of Overall Procurement Analysis Report (Number of Cases)		441		
	Procurement Deficiency Cases Transferred to Judicial Institutions for Investigation (Number of Cases)		122		
	Public Opinion Surveys	Done by Government Employee Ethics Units (Number of Cases)	179		
Outsourced (Number of Cases)		35			
Further Corruption Prevention	Study and Compilation of Review Reports on Malfeasance Cases (Number of Cases)		77		
	Reform Proposals (items)		482		
Registration of Ethics-Related Incidents	Lobbying		462		
	Gifts		10,141		
	Dining and Entertainment (Private Treatments)		4,315		
	Other Ethics-Related Incidents		1,467		

II. Statistics for Government Employee Ethics Units Accepting Submission of Property Declaration Application and Reviewing Process

Number of Persons Submitting Declarations (A)	Number of Cases Actually Reviewed upon Openly Drawing of Lots (B)	Percentage of Drawing of Lots (B ÷ A)	Number of Cases Compared with Preceding Year (C)	Percentage of Drawing of Lots (C ÷ B)
52,836	5,690	10.77%	910	15.99%

III. Statistics of Overdue Submission of Property Declaration Application by Public Servants and Reviewing False Declaration

Unit: Number of Cases/ TWD 10,000

2020		Total
Total Number of Cases Reviewed		162
Total Number of Cases with Fines Imposed	Overdue Submissions	5
	Intentionally False Declarations	144
	Intentional Concealment of Properties	0
	Total	149
Cases with No Fines Imposed	Overdue Submissions with Justifiable Reasons (No Fines)	7
	Non- Intentionally Making False Declarations (No Fines)	3
	Total	10
Amount Fined	Overdue Submissions	35.8
	Intentionally False Declarations	2,488.3
	Intentional Concealment of Properties	0
	Total	2,524.1

Note: The statistical information is based on results of the Review Committee of Ministry of Justice for reviewing property declaration by public servants. In principle, the Committee convenes once a month.

IV. Statistics for Reviewing Cases Involving Avoidance of Conflicts of Interest by Public Servants

Unit: Number of Cases/ TWD 10,000

2020	Total Number of Cases Reviewed	Total Number of Cases with Fines Imposed	
		Number of Cases	Amount Fined
Total	11	10	6804.1

V. Statistics on Convening Integrity Report Meetings from Central Agencies, Special Municipalities, Counties/Cities Governments

Unit: Meetings Held

Central Agencies	Meetings Held	Meeting Chair							
		Competent Authorities				Affiliated Agencies			
		Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others
Office of the President	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
National Security Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Security Bureau	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judicial Yuan	38	—	—	1	—	37	—	—	—
Examination Yuan	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Civil Service	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Examination	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Service Protection and Training Commission	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Control Yuan	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
National Audit Office	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive Yuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Palace Museum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of the Interior	11	—	—	1	—	9	1	—	—
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ministry of Finance	47	—	1	—	—	43	2	1	—
Ministry of Economic Affairs	138	—	—	—	—	132	5	1	—
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	78	—	2	—	—	73	3	—	—
Ministry of Justice	82	1	—	—	—	76	4	—	1
Ministry of Education	6	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Ministry of Health and Welfare	29	—	1	—	—	27	—	1	—
Environmental Protection Administration	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Veterans Affairs Council	24	2	—	—	—	21	1	—	—
Council of Agriculture	29	1	—	—	—	25	3	—	—
Ministry of Labor	7	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Ocean Affairs Council	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Directorate-General of Personnel Administration	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair Trade Commission	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Science and Technology	4	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
National Development Council	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Culture	4	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
Atomic Energy Council	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Financial Supervisory Commission	6	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Mainland Affairs Council	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overseas Community Affairs Council	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Council of Indigenous Peoples	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Communications Commission	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Bank	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Central Election Commission	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakka Affairs Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of National Defense	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	540	28	9	4	1	471	22	4	1

Unit: Meetings Held

Local Governments	Meetings Held	Meeting Chair							
		Competent Authorities				Affiliated Agencies			
		Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others
Taipei City	74	3	1	—	—	55	10	2	3
New Taipei City	51	1	—	—	—	45	4	1	—
Taoyuan City	35	—	1	—	—	28	4	2	—
Taichung City	53	1	—	—	—	43	5	3	1
Tainan City	78	1	1	—	—	68	3	5	—
Kaohsiung City	139	—	—	1	—	112	23	—	3
Yilan County	17	—	—	2	—	12	1	2	—
Hsinchu County	20	1	—	—	—	12	5	2	—
Miaoli County	16	1	—	—	—	13	1	1	—
Changhua County	28	1	—	—	—	20	1	6	—
Nantou County	19	—	—	1	—	14	2	2	—
Yunlin County	42	—	1	—	—	21	3	17	—
Chiayi County	26	2	—	—	—	17	2	5	—
Pingtung County	24	—	—	2	—	16	1	4	1
Hualien County	8	—	1	—	—	6	—	1	—
Penghu County	6	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—
Taitung County	7	—	—	1	—	4	1	1	—
Keelung City	9	1	—	—	—	4	3	1	—
Hsinchu City	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Chiayi City	7	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—
Kinmen County	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Lienchiang County	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	666	14	6	8	1	501	73	55	8



Section 2

Corruption Investigation Work

I. Categorical Analysis of AAC's Newly Received Cases

Unit: Number of Cases

Source of Intelligence	Grand Total	Industrial and Commercial Supervision	Banking and Insurance	Tax Revenue (Tax)	Customs	Telecommunication Regulation	Highway, Road and Motor Vehicles Supervision	Transportation, Tourism & Weather	Judicial Affairs	Legal Affairs	Police	Firefighting	Construction	Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration	Immigration & Coast Guard	Environmental Protection	Healthcare	Social Welfare	Education	Animal Husbandry	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and River and Gravel Management	Military Affairs	Foreign Affairs	National Security Intelligence	National Property Management	State-Owned Business	Administrative Affairs	Others
Grand Total	869	6	16	15	9	-	23	47	9	29	36	16	115	75	19	49	49	28	67	23	15	12	1	-	3	46	76	85
Surrendered	59	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	2	-	2	6	1	4	4	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	3
Reported by General Public	37	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	4	2	4	9	2	4	3	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	11	3
Discovered by AAC	62	1	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	1	1	2	8	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	3
Discovered by Government Employee Ethic Units	598	3	13	12	5	-	16	40	7	21	14	8	87	52	10	37	37	26	60	16	10	6	1	-	3	30	40	44
Discovered by other Agencies	113	2	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	2	17	2	10	9	2	2	2	-	4	2	5	4	-	-	-	1	11	32

II. Reviewing Corruption and Malfeasance Intelligence

A. By Intelligence

Unit: Number of Cases

Source of Intelligence	Outcome of Admitted Cases								Outcome of Investigated Cases					
	Grand Total	Referred to District Prosecutors Offices	Referred to Other Government Agencies	Referred to Government Employee Ethics Units	Referred to Judicial Police Agencies	Referred to Local Civil Service Ethics Office	Referred to Other Departments of AAC	Filed for Future Reference	Proceeded to Investigation due to Material Evidence	Grand Total	Corruption Involved - Referred to District Prosecutors Offices	No Corruption Involved - Referred to District Prosecutors Offices	No Corruption Involved - Referred to Judicial Police Agencies or District Prosecutors Offices	Re-listed for Reference
Grand Total	797	411	-	2	10	-	-	189	185	224	109	88	-	27
Surrendered	40	2	-	-	1	-	-	7	30	33	19	13	-	1
Reported by General Public	53	3	-	2	3	-	-	27	18	25	12	6	-	7
Discovered by AAC	33	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	28	35	21	10	-	4
Discovered by Government Employee Ethic Units	564	399	-	-	5	-	-	86	74	101	49	43	-	9
Discovered by other Agencies	107	5	-	-	1	-	-	66	35	30	8	16	-	6
Discovered through other ongoing cases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2

B. By Category

Unit: Number of Cases

Category of Malfeasance	Outcome of Admitted Cases								Outcome of Investigated Cases					
	Grand Total	Referred to District Prosecutors Offices	Referred to other Government Agencies	Referred to Government Employee Ethics Units	Referred to Judicial Police Agencies	Referred to Local Civil Service Ethics Office	Referred to Other Departments of AAC	Filed for Future Reference	Proceeded to Investigation due to Material Evidence	Grand Total	Corruption Involved - Referred to District Prosecutors Offices	No Corruption Involved - Referred to District Prosecutors Offices	No Corruption Involved - Referred to Judicial Police Agencies or District Prosecutors Offices	Re-listed for Reference
Grand Total	797	411	-	2	10	-	-	189	185	224	109	88	-	27
Industrial and Commercial Supervision	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	2	1	-	-

Banking and Insurance	14	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Revenue (Tax)	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	3	-	-
Customs	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	3	-	-	-
Telecommunication Regulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway, Road and Motor Vehicles Supervision	22	11	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11	10	1	-	-
Transportation, Tourism & Weather	40	38	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
Judicial Affairs	26	8	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	3	3	-	-	-
Legal Affairs	21	14	-	-	2	-	-	3	2	5	3	1	-	1
Police	43	13	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	11	6	3	-	2
Firefighting	13	5	-	1	1	-	-	1	5	3	2	1	-	-
Construction	81	39	-	-	-	-	-	20	22	23	16	5	-	2
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration	64	23	-	-	-	-	-	24	17	20	7	10	-	3
Immigration and Coast Guard	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	6	1	4	-	1
Environmental Protection	40	18	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	12	8	3	-	1
Healthcare	40	29	-	-	2	-	-	4	5	8	2	5	-	1
Social Welfare	37	25	-	-	1	-	-	6	5	3	1	1	-	1
Education	56	46	-	1	-	-	-	3	6	12	2	9	-	1
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	2	1	-	1
River and Gravel Management	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	-	-	1
Military Affairs	11	4	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	-	-
Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
National Security Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Property Management	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-
State-Owned Business	37	24	-	-	1	-	-	5	7	6	2	3	-	1
Administrative Affairs	84	25	-	-	1	-	-	23	35	37	19	15	-	3
Others	91	42	-	-	1	-	-	20	28	41	13	21	-	7

III. Progress of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Transferred to District Prosecutors Offices

Unit: Cases, Persons, TWD

Category of Malfeasance	Number of Cases	No. of People													Monetary Value of Corruption
		Grand Total			Public Servants									Ordinary Citizens	
					High-Level (Senior)			Mid-Level (Associate)			Base-Level (Junior)				
		Total	Male	Female	Elected Chief	Public Representatives	Elected Chief	Public Representatives	Elected Chief	Public Representatives	Elected Chief	Public Representatives			
Grand Total	109	432	346	86	26	9	2	68	2	3	73	1	1	265	27,109,265
Industrial and Commercial Supervision	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1,362,940
Banking and Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Revenue (Tax)	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Customs	3	8	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	2	-
Telecommunication Regulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway, Road and Motor Vehicles Supervision	10	102	82	20	1	-	-	3	-	-	11	-	-	87	-
Transportation, Tourism & Weather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial Affairs	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	106,566
Legal Affairs	3	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	1,250
Police	6	8	8	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Firefighting	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Construction	16	79	68	11	8	4	-	12	1	-	5	-	-	54	1,285,912
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration	7	46	32	14	3	2	1	11	1	1	6	-	1	26	7,503,600
Immigration & Coast Guard	1	6	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	1,438,642
Environmental Protection	8	26	22	4	1	1	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	15	4,137,354
Healthcare	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	330,780
Social Welfare	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	2	13	10	3	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, and Animal Husbandry	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
River and Gravel Management	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Military Affairs	3	13	11	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	10	-
Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Security Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Property Management	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
State-Owned Business	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Administrative Affairs	19	57	40	17	6	-	1	14	-	-	12	-	-	25	4,994,096
Others	13	49	38	11	3	2	-	5	-	2	15	1	-	26	5,948,125

IV. Final Outcomes of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Transferred to District Prosecutors Offices

Unit: Cases, Persons

Category of Malfeasance	Number of Cases Concluded by District Prosecutors Offices							Number of Individuals in Cases Concluded by District Prosecutors Offices						
	Grand Total	Prosecuted			Prosecution Deferred	Not Prosecuted	Others	Grand Total	Prosecuted			Prosecution Deferred	Not Prosecuted	Others
		Total	Prosecuted Following Normal Proceedings	Request for Summary Judgment on a Sentence					Total	Prosecuted Following Normal Proceedings	Request for Summary Judgment on a Sentence			
Grand Total	187	108	105	3	58	21	-	602	292	288	4	238	72	-
Industrial and Commercial Supervision	8	4	4	-	3	1	-	16	6	6	-	8	2	-
Banking and Insurance	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tax Affairs	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Customs Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunication Regulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway, Road and Motor Vehicles Supervision	7	6	6	-	-	1	-	70	24	24	-	45	1	-
Transportation, Tourism & Weather	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Judicial Affairs	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Legal Affairs	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
Police	7	4	4	-	2	1	-	10	4	4	-	5	1	-
Firefighting	7	5	5	-	2	-	-	15	13	13	-	2	-	-
Construction	19	9	9	-	5	5	-	88	63	63	-	10	15	-
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration	22	10	10	-	10	2	-	95	31	31	-	44	20	-
Immigration and Coast Guard	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	-	-	-
Environmental Protection	10	7	6	1	1	2	-	23	19	18	1	1	3	-
Healthcare	5	2	1	1	3	-	-	6	2	1	1	3	1	-
Social Welfare	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Education	10	5	5	-	5	-	-	21	5	5	-	12	4	-
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry	6	4	4	-	2	-	-	10	7	7	-	3	-	-
River and Gravel Management	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Military Affairs	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	37	20	20	-	11	6	-
Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Security Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Property Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State-Owned Business	6	3	3	-	2	1	-	69	12	12	-	56	1	-
Administrative Affairs	30	15	15	-	11	4	-	59	32	32	-	20	7	-
Others	29	18	18	-	7	4	-	66	42	42	-	13	11	-

V. Statistics of Corruption Reporting Rewards Approved by the Committee for Review of Rewards for Reporting Corruption and Malfeasance Cases by the Ministry of Justice

2020	Reviewed Cases	Approved Cases	Rejected Cases	Pending Cases	Total Amount Approved (Units: TWD)
1st Session	9	7	0	2	NT\$ 5,033,332
2nd Session	10	6	2	2	NT\$ 7,733,334
3rd Session	6	5	1	0	NT\$ 4,216,668
Total	25	18	3	4	NT\$ 16,983,334

VI. Statistics Regarding Cases Reviewed by the Clean Politics Advisory Committee

	Session Date	Cases Reviewed	
		Start/End Date	Number of Cases
1st Session	2020.3.6	2019.10.1-2019.12.31	62
2nd Session	2020.7.2	2020.1.1-2020.3.31	27
3rd Session	2020.9.9	2020.4.1-2020.6.30	34
4th Session	2020.12.15	2020.7.1-2020.10.31	35

VII. Statistics on Investigations by Government Employee Ethics Units

Unit: Number of Cases

Month	General Illegal Conduct	Administrative Measures Regarding Corruption	General Responsibility	Administrative Processing	Closure of Case on Clarification
Jan.	39	12	57	740	408
Feb.	50	10	50	434	229
Mar.	32	11	28	430	263
Apr.	57	13	49	762	332
May	47	9	39	511	256
Jun.	39	14	61	676	311
Jul.	42	18	63	606	232
Aug.	40	9	58	659	270
Sep.	50	12	51	691	311
Oct.	32	9	52	721	298
Nov.	76	10	89	743	319
Dec.	29	9	37	660	292
Total	533	136	634	7,633	3,521

Section 3

Protection Work

Work Category	Sub-Item	Number of Cases
Protection of Official Confidential Information	Newly (Revised) Established Regulations	41
	Awareness-Raising of Official Confidential Information	19,490
	Inspection on Protection of Official Confidential Information	8,361
	Special Project on Protection of Official Confidential Information	313
	Special Report on Protection of Official Confidential Information	75
	Investigation and Processing of Disclosure of Official Confidential Information	275
Security of the Agencies	Newly (Revised) Established Regulations	95
	Information for General Security-Threats or Protests	2,084
	Information for Major Security-Threats or Protests	66
	Awareness-Raising of Security Protection	16,990
	Inspection on Security Protection	9,910
	Special Project on Security Protection	1,079
	Security Protection Reports	424
	Safety Protection of Head of Agencies	1,025
	Special Report on Security Protection	239



Section 4

International Exchange

I. Participation in International Anti-corruption Meetings and Training Courses

Date	Name of Meeting	Location	Topics or Results
2020.10.19- 2020.10.20	APEC Capacity Building Workshop on Exposing the Unseen Hands: Tackling Concealment of Beneficial Ownership	Malaysia (Virtual Training Course)	This project seeks to address issues and challenges respecting the implementation of international standards on beneficial ownership transparency
2020.10.21	The 7 th Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies Network Meeting (ACT-NET)	Malaysia (Virtual Meeting)	Focused on the investigation, prosecution and cases related to the COVID-19 outbreak, anti-money laundering and asset recovery, denying safe haven to those engaged in corruption and international cooperation in bribery cases
2020.10.23	The 31st APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group Meeting (ACTWG)	Malaysia (Virtual Meeting)	Focused on anti-corruption prevention and transparency policies and measures related to the COVID-19 outbreak, and we reported Taiwan's development and achievements on the implementation of the UNCAC and other initiatives related to anti-corruption
2020.11.17- 2020.11.26	Training Course for International Anti-corruption Practitioners hosted by Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission, ACRC	Korea (Virtual Training Course)	Studying related issues under the UNCAC such as preventive measures and asset recovery, increasing the knowledge and skills on whistleblower protection, anti-corruption strategies and corruption risk evaluation, etc.
2020.11.30- 2020.12.5	19th International Anti-Corruption Conference, IACC hosted by Transparency International	Korea (Virtual Meeting)	Learn about the international anti-corruption situation, exchange issues and information on integrity

II. Receiving Foreign Visitors

Date	Visiting Organization	Number of People
2020.1.14	María Rojas Aguilar, Advisor to the Ministerial Office of the Ministry of the Interior, Peru	1
2020.10.15	American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) Political Officer Jason Hwang and Political Assistant Joey Chao	2

Chapter 6

Future Prospects



According to Article 5 of the Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption, all levels of government institutions and agencies should take the responsibility for preparing, promoting and implementing the UNCAC within their functions governed by existing laws and regulations. When multi functions are involved distinct government institutions and agencies should contact and coordinate with each other. The government, in order to implement the anti-corruption legal framework established by the Convention, should cooperate with foreign governments, international governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and anti-corruption bodies. As a specialized authority dedicated to corruption prevention and investigation, AAC is responsible for planning and executing the nation's ethical governance policies, carrying out anti-corruption, corruption prevention and corruption investigation tasks. In the following years, we will actively cooperate with other government agencies or international organizations based on legal authorities to implement various anti-corruption initiatives and policies. The key points are as follows:

I. Submit and Publish the Second Report under the UNCAC

As inscribed in Article 6 of Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption, the government should periodically publish anti-corruption reports. Our Initial Report was published in 2018, and we plan to submit and publish the second report in 2021 in collaboration with central agencies and local governments, in order to elaborate the latest implementation progress and relevant improvement measures regarding the articles in the UNCAC, in addition to the implementation of the Concluding Observations of the International Review on the Initial Report, to accept inspection and supervision from the public.

II. Implement the Sunshine Act and Avoid Conflicts of Interest

To implement the Sunshine Act, prevent conflicts of interest and establish a substantive property declaration system, amendments of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest and the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants with respect to doubtful points and controversial legislative issues are to be made to solve the problems that hinder implementation. The Ethics Guidelines for Civil Servants are to be amended based on the principles of "Explicitness, Simplification, Feasibility" with the "integration of relevant regulations", "modification of specified amount", "review of definition", and "authorization for agencies to establish their own guidelines" as the main focuses.



III. Spread the Benefits of Integrity Platforms to Protect Major Public Constructions

In order to ensure the major public constructions are finished on time with expected quality, create a working environment where public servants are able to assume their responsibilities without fear, and align with the international trend of open government and public governance, AAC continues to act in accordance with the implementation process of the "Establish and Improve Government Procurement Integrity Platforms" commitment of the Nation Action Plan. We will uphold the substantial connotation of "Cross-Domain Cooperation, Public-Private Sector Collaboration, Administrative Transparency, Public Supervision", establish integrity platforms in consideration of the needs of the heads of government agencies', encourage full transparency and openness in procurement cases, increase the public's understanding, trust and supervision towards the government, and enhance promoting the benchmark cases of the integrity platform, showcasing its benefits at home and abroad.

IV. Promote Integrity Awards and Accumulate Comprehensive Empirical Experience in Incentives

To improve the evaluation system and the executing process of the Integrity Awards, and establish a fair and objective grading mechanism, in 2021 AAC continues to commission a professional research institution to conduct the Integrity Awards trial evaluation process in central and local agencies. By categorizing the participating agencies based on their business attributes and levels, we accumulate comprehensive empirical experience through incentives. Apart from implementing the Concluding Observations of the International Review on the ROC's Initial Report under the UNCAC, we also encourage the public sector to self-review and promote innovative integrity measures, therefore forming a positive cycle and enhancing the public's perceptions and trust towards government agencies.

V. Apply Multiple Digital Promotion Approaches and Intensify Anti-corruption Education

AAC will continuously work together with government ethics units to produce animations, micro movies, puzzle games or short films in a way of digitizing promotion materials and apply them with multiple promotion approaches. For schools in rural areas, outlying islands and institutions for disadvantaged pupils, design a series of activities as it is crucial to increase involvement in integrity education, cultivating it fundamentally and popularizing it thoroughly. Furthermore, gradually establish an integrity teaching material database for the public's reference and application.

VI. Enhance Collaboration between Public and Private Sectors and Initiate Corporate Ethics

AAC will assist the government ethics units in combining the features and resources of individual agencies and organize conferences on "corporate ethics and integrity" in a timely manner, assist agencies with the establishment of anti-corruption mechanisms in the private sector, compile promotion materials, and implement other promotion measures, with the hope that the overall corruption perception of Taiwan will be elevated by collaboration between the public and private sectors.

VII. Increase International Exchange and Cooperation, Demonstrate Results of Anti-Corruption Work

AAC will continuously attend international anti-corruption conferences, participate in visits and exchange activities, strive for the opportunity for elaborating integrity issues in relevant fields, and promote the anti-corruption performance of Taiwan. We ourselves will also organize meetings or conferences assembling representatives from the industry, government and academic circle, and invite the heads of those aforementioned anti-corruption agencies to attend, so that the effort we put into implementing integrity can be recognized; and also, to demonstrate to the international society our philosophy and determination in fighting corruption.

VIII. Integrate Corruption Investigation Resources and Refine Investigation Measures

AAC works with the resident prosecutors, agents, and government ethics officers as a team to combat corruption and other illegal conducts. To improve the data analysis skills and investigation techniques, AAC purchases technology equipment for evidence collection and expands the functions of our investigation system every year. In 2021, we will conduct a technology program introducing Forensic Psychology and Artificial Intelligence Technology, through holding training sessions, establishing an interviewer style database and developing lie detection aids, we continue to upgrade our interrogation performance.

IX. Promote Cross-Border Mutual Legal Assistance

AAC will actively seek joint investigation and law enforcement cooperation between international anti-corruption institutions according to Article 43 International Cooperation, Article 46 Mutual Legal Assistance, Article 48 Law Enforcement Cooperation and Article 49 Joint Investigations of the UNCAC. Since our establishment, we have set up a communication and cooperation mechanism with 11 specialized foreign anti-corruption agencies. In the future, AAC will not only consolidate existing international investigation mechanisms, continue to deepen cooperation but also look to discover exchange opportunities in Indo-Pacific countries, so as to establish collaboration mechanisms on law enforcement, thus elevating the authority on criminal investigations and demonstrating the determination to combat corruption.

X. Fortify Security of the Agencies and Protection of Official Confidential Information

AAC will continue to guide government ethics units to fortify their plans on security of the agencies and protection of official confidential information, implement related measures thoroughly, to ensure and control the safety of the crucial resources and facilities needed to maintain the agencies' core operations, enabling the safety of the nation and the stability of the agencies.

Integrity is a systematic project in nature. It needs comprehensive strategies that are not executable to any single agency. AAC will, with the trust and commission of the citizens in mind, coordinate agencies to implement integrity operations in a manner that complies with the UNCAC. In addition, AAC will strengthen and facilitate communication between public and private agencies, promote international cooperation, consolidate anti-corruption team spirit, conduct deliberate malpractices investigation, demonstrate our results to the public and achieve groundbreaking excellence.

Appendix

- Appendix 1 Integrity Chronicle
- Appendix 2 Important Resolutions of the 23th Central Integrity Committee Meeting
- Appendix 3 Statistical Report on the Prosecution Effectiveness of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases (Extract)
- Appendix 4 Study of Corruption and Malfeasance Offenses from the Viewpoint of Investigation and Prosecution Conducted by Prosecutors



Appendix

1

Integrity Chronicle

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
1	3	AAC Deputy Director-General Hou Kuang-Jen attended 3 "Central Communications Meeting for 2020 Clean Election of the 15th President, Vice President and the 10th Members of the Legislative Yuan" in January.
1	10	AAC investigated Wu X, a mechanical engineer at the Fuels Division of Xingda Power Plant, TaiPower Company, for the alleged offense of accepting bribes for a breach of official duties in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Ciaotou District Court.
1	14	María Rojas Aguilar, Advisor to the Ministerial Office of the Ministry of the Interior, Peru visited AAC.
1	16	The implementation status of the "Monitoring and Review Group on Non-Disclosure of Investigations", 1st meeting of year 2019 is published.
1	20	AAC investigated Chuang X, an inspector at the Southern Occupational Safety and Health Center of Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Ministry of Labor, for the alleged offense of acquiring valuables or property through the use of undue influence and blackmail in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
2	6	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou attended "New Spring TAIPEI – Innovation and Convenience, Heading Towards the Future Symposium" held by Taipei City Government as a panel speaker; while Chief Secretary Feng Cheng delivered the keynote speech "Unveil the Myth between Abuse of Public Power for Private Profit and Convenience for People".
2	10	AAC investigated Huang X, the director at Linyuan Industrial Park Service Center of Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs, for the alleged offense of inflating prices or taking kickbacks from public procurements in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
2	11	The Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Chung presided over the 65th meeting of Ethics Personnel Training and Guidance Committee, MOJ.
2	11	Investigation Bureau Deputy Director-General Wan Chia-Fo visited AAC to exchange opinions on agency security protection with AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian.
2	12	AAC Deputy Director-General Hou Kuang-Jen accompanied by officials to visit Department of Information Management, MOJ to discuss matters regarding expanding the integrity assessment quantitative data collecting platform.
2	17	AAC investigated Huang X, the acting section chief at the Finance and Economy Section of Lanyu Township Office, Taitung County, for the alleged offense of embezzling public funds in violation of the Anti-corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutors Office.
2	18	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang presided over the opening ceremony of the 44th Training Class of Government Ethics Personnel.
2	19	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang presided over "Your Peace of Mind with My Assistance to keep Home and Campus Epidemic-Free" press conference.
2	20	The Draft of "Whistleblower Protection Act" was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review.
2	21	AAC investigated Chao X, the head of Dawu Township, Taitung County, for the alleged offense of seeking unlawful gains for oneself or for others in matters under his charge or supervision in violation of the Anti-corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Taitung District Court.
3	2	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou presided over "2019 implementation results and 2020 performance target setting of the National Integrity Building Action Plan" discussion and pre-review meeting.
3	2	AAC Chief Secretary Feng Cheng gave a lecture titled "Acquittal Analysis in Corruption Cases" at the 44th Training Class of Government Ethics Officers.
3	5	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Integrity Platform for Anping Reclaimed Water Plant New Construction Turnkey Project" of Tainan City Government activating ceremony as a guest speaker.
3	6	AAC held the 1st Clean Politics Advisory Committee Meeting of 2020.
3	9	AAC investigated Chen X, a food service staff sergeant at the 5th Police Squadron of Coast Guard Administration, Ocean Affairs Council, for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority, in violation of the Anti-corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
3	11	The Executive Yuan held the first review meeting of "Whistleblower Protection Act".
3	19	The Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Chung presided over the Multi-Stakeholder Forum of the Nation Action Plan commitment to "Establish and Improve Government Procurement Integrity Platforms".
3	20	AAC investigated Shih X, a substitute military serviceman at Kaohsiung Detention Center of Southern Taiwan Administration Corps, Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior, for the alleged offense of using the opportunity provided by one's position or status for unlawful gains for oneself or for others, in violation of the Anti-corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
3	23	AAC held the "Monitoring and Review Group on Non-Disclosure of Investigations" meeting (1st season) of 2020.
3	23	The 60th Training Class of Judges from Academy for the Judiciary came to AAC for administrative authorities practice training courses (2 weeks).
3	24	AAC investigated Chou X, a sergeant at Facilities Squadron of Base Service Group, 6th Composite Wing, ROCAF, for the alleged offense of taking kickbacks in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
3	25	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou accompanied by officials to attend the "National Security and Protection Operation Surveillance and Guidance Group 1st Meeting".
3	31	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang presided over the "An Appointment with the Minister" activity for the 44th Training Class of Government Ethics Officers.
4	6	AAC investigated Wang X, an inspector at Environmental Protection Bureau of Tainan City Government, for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Tainan District Court.
4	9	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian accompanied by officials to visit advisory council member of National Security Council, Kuo Lin-Wu, and discussed the agency security protection measures that ethics units should take from the viewpoint of national security.
4	14	AAC investigated Lin X, a teacher and director of the counseling office at Kaohsiung Municipal CiaoTou Junior High School, for the alleged offense forging instruments in violation of the Criminal Code. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office.
4	17	AAC investigated Chen X, a contract lifesaver at Sports Development Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government, for the alleged offense of embezzling public funds or properties, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
4	21	MOJ held the 1st meeting of the Committee for Review of Rewards for Reporting Corruption and Malfeasance Cases of 2020.
4	24	AAC investigated Li X, the head of Linluo Township, Pingtung County and another suspect for the alleged offense of taking bribes without violation of official duties, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendants were convicted by Taiwan Pingtung District Court.
4	27	MOJ convenes the Review Meeting on "Mid-Term Report to The Concluding Observations of the International Review on the ROC's Initial Report under the UNCAC", 1st session.
4	28	The Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Chung presided over "2019 implementation results and 2020 performance target setting of the National Integrity Building Action Plan" inter-ministerial discussion meeting.
4	29	MOJ convenes the Review Meeting on "Mid-Term Report to The Concluding Observations of the International Review on the ROC's Initial Report under the UNCAC", 2nd session.
5	1	MOJ convenes the Review Meeting on "Mid-Term Report to The Concluding Observations of the International Review on the ROC's Initial Report under the UNCAC", 3rd session.
5	5	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian presided over "An Appointment with the Director-General" activity for the 44th Training Class of Government Ethics Officers.
5	6	MOJ convenes the Review Meeting on "Mid-Term Report to The Concluding Observations of the International Review on the ROC's Initial Report under the UNCAC", 4th session.
5	6	AAC investigated Hsieh X, a representative at Guanshan Township Representative Council, Taitung County, for the alleged offense of violating the Soil and Water Conservation Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Taitung District Court.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
5	11	AAC investigated Huang X, a mechanical technician at Banpingshan Section, Storage and Transportation Section of Kaohsiung Refinery, Refining Business Division, China Petroleum Corporation, for the alleged offense of taking bribes without violation of his official duties, violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office.
5	12	AAC investigated Huang X, an educational assistant at Ming Yang High School, Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice and others for the alleged offense of directly or indirectly seeking unlawful gains for oneself or for others in matters under his charge or supervision, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
5	13	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang presided over "Volunteers Got Your Back and Guard your Homeland with Integrity" press conference.
5	14	AAC investigated Li X, a technical worker at Administration for Industry and Commerce Section of Economic Development Bureau, Tainan City Government, for the alleged offense of embezzling public funds or properties, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Tainan District Court.
5	19	AAC investigated Huang X and others for the alleged offense of violating the Household Registration Act, as well as forging instruments and acquiring property fraudulently in violation of the Criminal Code. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
5	19	AAC investigated Kuei X, the head of Sandimen Township, Pingtung County, for the alleged offense of failing to expose subordinates who committed a corrupt act, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Pingtung District Court.
5	29	AAC investigated Chen X, an urn buildings keeper at Donghe Township Dulan Cemetery of Donghe Township Office, Taitung County, for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Taitung District Court.
6	5	The Executive Yuan held the second review meeting of "Whistleblower Protection Act".
6	10	The President promulgated the amendments to Article 24 of The Classified National Security Information Protection Act.
6	11	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended The Manufactures United General Association of Industrial Park meeting as a guest speaker.
6	12	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou attended "Regional Security and Protection Operations Implementation Report Meeting (Kaohsiung City Region and Pingtung County Region)".
6	15	AAC investigated Hsu X, a driver at the Zihuan District Cleaning Squadron of Environmental Protection Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, for the alleged offense of directly or indirectly seeking unlawful gains for oneself or for others in matters under his charge or supervision, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
6	16	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian presided over the "Opening Prep Talk" for the 45th Training Class of Government Ethics Officers.
6	18	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou gave a lecture titled "Ethical Governance in Government Agencies" for the 45th Training Class of Government Ethics Officers.
6	21	AAC investigated Chen X, the section chief at Finance and Economy Section at Namasia District Office, Kaohsiung County for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office.
6	22	AAC Deputy Director-General Hou Kuang-Jen gave a lecture titled "Observations and Thoughts on Anti-corruption Work" at the 45th Training Class of Government Ethics Officers.
6	23	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "2020 Corporate Integrity Forum- Sustainability, Expand Culture and Travel Business Opportunities" held by Penghu County Government as a guest speaker.
6	24	AAC investigated Lin X and another suspect, 2 members at Yongan District Cleaning Squadron of Environmental Protection Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government for the alleged offense of misappropriating private equipment in their possession due to official position but not for official use, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office.
6	29	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Medical-Pharmaceutical Relations and Corporate Governance Integrity Forum" held by Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital as a guest and panel speaker.
6	30	AAC investigated Lin X, the head of Kanding Township, Pingtung County and others for the alleged offense of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendants were convicted by Taiwan Pingtung District Court.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
6	30	The class of Department of Public Policy and Management internship course, Shih Hsin University visited AAC.
7	1	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang presided over the opening ceremony of the 45th Training Class of Government Ethics Officers.
7	2	AAC held the 2nd Clean Politics Advisory Committee Meeting of 2020.
7	3	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang attended "2020 Advanced Training on Protection Operations of Government Ethics Officers" (nothern session) as a guest speaker.
7	6	AAC investigated Chen X, a teacher at Taipei Municipal Jiuzhuang Elementary School, for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Shilin District Prosecutors Office.
7	6	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Seminar on Cultivating Corporate Integrity and Social Responsibility from Inspection Operations" held by Directorate General of Highway, Ministry of Transportation and Communications as a guest speaker.
7	7	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang presided over the "1st Meeting of Senior Officers from the Government Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities in 2020", and delivered a speech.
7	7	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang presided over the "AAC 2020 Awarding Ceremony of Honorary Retired and Model Government Ethics Officers".
7	7	The Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Chung gave a lecture titled "The Future and Vision of Anti-corruption Work" at the 45rd Training Class of Government Ethics Officers.
7	8	The implementation status of the "Monitoring and Review Group on Non-Disclosure of Investigations", first half of year 2020 is published on our website.
7	8	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Pay Tax with Honesty · Clean, Competent and Convenient for the Public- Digitalized Volunteers" activity held by Ministry of Finance as a guest speaker.
7	10	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Good Characters in the Aboriginal Village, Integrity and Creativity" activity held by Taoyuan City Government as a guest speaker.
7	10	AAC investigated Yeh X, an employment counselor at Training and Employment Center of Labor Affairs Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government and others for the alleged offense of forging instruments in violation of the Criminal Code. The defendants were convicted by Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
7	13	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Integrity Magic Blogger- Integrity Camp for Land, Sea and Village" activities (The Music of the Mountains) held by Taichung City Government as a guest speaker.
7	14	AAC investigated Chien X, a police officer at Yanshuei Police Station of Sinying Precinct, Tainan City Police Department, for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office.
7	14	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang attended the "Cross-Domain Integrity Governance, Reaching Out for Global Business Opportunities- 2020 Foreign Business and Enterprise Integrity Forum" jointly held with Ministry of Finance as a guest speaker; AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian presided over the panel discussion.
7	17	The amendments to Article 24 of The Classified National Security Information Protection Act came into force.
7	23	AAC investigated Hsu X, the security team leader at Lu X Company and others for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently and forging instruments, in violation of the Criminal Code. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office.
7	29	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian presided over the "2020 Integrity Awards (Tentative) Ceremony and Performance Learning Conference".
7	30	AAC investigated Chang Chien X, the owner of Chu X Company and others for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently and forging instruments, in violation of the Criminal Code. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office.
7	30	AAC investigated Shen X, the director at Department of Fire Science, Central Police University, for the alleged offense of disclosing or giving away a document, plan, information, or another thing of a secret nature. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Taipei District Court.
7	31	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou attended "We are family" integrity promotion activities held by Kaohsiung City Government as a guest speaker.
7	31	AAC investigated commissioned agent Chang X, for the alleged offense of offering bribes, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Taoyuan District Court.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
7	31	AAC investigated Li X, an officer at Border Affairs Corps of Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior; for the alleged offense of disclosing or giving away a document, plan, information, or another thing of a secret nature, in violation of the Criminal Code. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Taoyuan District Court.
7	31	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Breaking the Myth of Illegal Enrichment vs. Convenience for Public, Increasing Effectiveness: Symposium between Tainan City Government and Enterprises" held by Tainan City Government as a guest and panel speaker.
8	1	AAC investigated Wu X, a contract employee at Parks Management Division of Public Works Bureau, Tainan City Government for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office.
8	3	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou presided over "Meeting on Discussing the Legislation of General Official Confidential Information".
8	3	AAC investigated Cheng X, the Chief Secretary at Wandan Township Office, Pingtung County and others for the alleged offense of directly or indirectly seeking unlawful gains for oneself or for others in matters under their charge or supervision, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office.
8	3	AAC investigated Liu X, an acting inspector at a commissioned inspection agency of Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Ministry of Labor for the alleged offense of directly or indirectly seeking unlawful gains for oneself or for others in matters under his charge or supervision, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office.
8	3	AAC's Southern Investigation Office moved into the Liuhe Barrack Office Building.
8	4	AAC investigated Wan X, the owner of Company Mei X, for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently in violation of the Criminal Code. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
8	4	The 2nd Training Class of Selected Prosecutors from Academy for the Judiciary visited AAC.
8	6	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "2020 National Defense Integrity Summer School for Asia-Pacific Youth" activity held by Ministry of National Defense.
8	7	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "2020 Anti-corruption Volunteers Joint Training Session (Southern District)" and "Establishment of Anti-corruption Volunteers 9th Anniversary" held by Kaohsiung City Government as a guest speaker.
8	7	AAC investigated Kuo X, the actual owner of Company Chi X, for the alleged offense of offering bribes, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Taoyuan District Court.
8	7	AAC investigated Wu X, the former confidential executive officer at Department of Sports, Taoyuan City Government, for the alleged offense of taking bribes without violation of his official duties, violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Taoyuan District Court.
8	7	AAC investigated Huang X, a mechanic at Linyuan Industrial Park Service Center of Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs and others for the alleged offense of forging instruments in violation of the Criminal Code. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
8	7	AAC Deputy Director-General Hou Kuang-Jen attended "Compliance and Integrity Seminar on Occupational Safety Regulations" held by Hsinchu County Government as a guest speaker.
8	11	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang presided over the "An Appointment with the Minister" activity for the 45th Training Class of Government Ethics Officers.
8	12	AAC investigated Wu X and another suspect, 2 members at the Lanya Squad of Shilin District Cleaning Squadron, Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendants were convicted by Taiwan Shiling District Court.
8	14	AAC investigated Chang X, a contract social worker at Yilan County Indigenous People Affairs Office, for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutors Office.
8	14	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "2020 Anti-corruption Volunteers Joint Training Session (Taichung, Changhua, Nantou and Miaoli)" held by Changhua County Government as a guest speaker.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
8	14	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Environment Protection Corporate Integrity Forum" held by Yunlin County Government as a guest speaker."
8	17	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended the launch press conference of "Bravo Taiwan Cetaceans' Integrity Picture Book" held by Ocean Conservation Administration as a guest speaker.
8	18	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian received visitors from Ministry of Health and Welfare's "Children's Home Career Camp for Integrity and Growth".
8	18	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou accompanied by officials to attend the trial on-site evaluation of the "Integrity Awards" at Public Works Department, New Taipei City Government.
8	18	"Mid-Term Report to The Concluding Observations of the International Review on the ROC's Initial Report under the UNCAC" was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review.
8	19	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang presided over "Transparent Taiwan, Public-Private Cooperation, Integrity and Compliance, Mutual Benefit and A Win-Win Situation- Foreign Business and Enterprise Integrity Forums- A Series of Activities" press conference.
8	21	AAC investigated Hsieh X, a senior clerk at Logistics Section of Dongsha-Nansha Branch, Coast Guard Administration, Ocean Affairs Council, for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Ciaotou District Court.
8	21	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang attended "2020 Nationwide Financial Industry Corporate Integrity and Compliance Seminar", MOJ(AAC) jointly held with Financial Supervisory Commission; while AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian served as a panel speaker.
8	21	AAC Deputy Director-General Hou Kuang-Jen attended "2020 Anti-corruption Volunteers Joint Training Session (Yilan, Hualien and Taitung)" held by Yilan County Government as a guest speaker.
8	24	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian accompanied by officials to attend the trial on-site evaluation of the "Integrity Awards" at Public Works Bureau, Tainan City Government.
8	24	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian accompanied by officials to attend the trial on-site evaluation of the "Integrity Awards" at National Taxation Bureau of the Southern Area, Ministry of Finance.
8	26	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou accompanied by officials to attend the trial on-site evaluation of the "Integrity Awards" at New Construction Office of Public Works Department, Taipei City Government.
8	26	The 23th Law Camp for High School Students of Yung Jan Legal Foundation visited AAC.
8	27	AAC investigated Chou X, a sergeant at Facilities Squadron of Base Service Group, 6th Composite Wing, ROCAF, for the alleged offense of taking kickbacks from public procurements under his charge, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
8	28	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Joining Hands with Honest Corporates • Building an Ethical Fucheng Forum" held by Tainan City Government as a guest and panel speaker.
8	28	AAC investigated Liao X, the actual owner of Tung X Company and others for the alleged offense of violating the Government Procurement Act, and forging instruments in violation of the Criminal Code. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutors Office.
9	1	The 1st group of trainees of the 20th Class for Advanced Training of Inspectors, Ministry of National Defense, visited AAC.
9	1	AAC investigated Kuo X, the chair of Kanding Township Representative Council, Pingtung County and others for the alleged offense of forging instruments in violation of the Criminal Code. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office.
9	2	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang attended the "Investing in Transparent Taiwan, Aligning with International Compliance- 2020 Foreign Business and Enterprise Integrity Forum" jointly held with Taipei City Government as a guest speaker; AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian presided over the panel discussion.
9	3	MOJ held the 2nd meeting of the Committee for Review of Rewards for Reporting Corruption and Malfeasance Cases of 2020.
9	3	AAC investigated Huang X, a military training instructor at New Taipei Municipal Jin-Shan High School, for the alleged offenses of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act; and forging instruments in violation of the Criminal Code. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
9	3	AAC investigated Lin X, the chair of Pingtung City Representative Council, Pingtung County and another suspect for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office.
9	4	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang and AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Food in Corrections is Safe and Honest" complementary food for inmates procurement and corporate integrity forum held by Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice; the former also acted as a guest speaker.
9	4	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou attended the "Funeral Industry Corporate Integrity and Ethics Seminar" held by Changhua County Government as a panel speaker.
9	8	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang presided over the completion ceremony of the 45th Training Class of Government Ethics Officers.
9	8	AAC investigated Chen X, a contract clerk at Sports Development Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government, for the alleged offense of embezzling public funds or properties, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
9	9	AAC held the 3rd Clean Politics Advisory Committee Meeting of 2020.
9	10	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "2020 New Taipei City Symposium: Convenience, Prosper Together and a Win-Win Situation" held by New Taipei City Government as a guest speaker.
9	11	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian accompanied by officials to attend the "National Security and Protection Operation Report Meeting 1st Extended Meeting".
9	14	AAC investigated Lin X, a budget and finance sergeant at Amphibious Reconnaissance and Patrol Unit of Taiwan Marine Corps, Ministry of National Defense, for the alleged offense of embezzling public funds or properties, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office.
9	15	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou attended "2020 Anti-corruption Volunteers Joint Training Session (Northern District)" held by New Taipei City Government as a guest speaker.
9	15	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian presided over "An Appointment with the Director-General" activity for the 45th Training Class of Government Ethics Officers.
9	15	AAC investigated Lin X, the director at Green Energy Service and Management Center of Environmental Protection Bureau, Chiayi City Government, for the alleged offense of embezzling public funds or properties, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Chiayi District Prosecutors Office.
9	18	AAC investigated Li X, a member at the cleaning squadron of Bureau of Environmental Protection, Hsinchu City Government, for the alleged offense of embezzling public funds or properties, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Hsinchu District Court.
9	20	AAC investigated Lin X, a contract professional engineer at Finance and Economy Section of Lanyu Township Office, Taitung County, for the alleged offense of putting into circulation a public document containing a false entry, in violation of the Criminal Code. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutors Office.
9	21	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended the "Top Quality Construction and Integrity in Peach City Forum" held by Chiayi City Government as a guest speaker.
9	21	AAC investigated Sun X, an inspector at the Inspectors' Office of Police Department, Kaohsiung City Government, for the alleged offense of accepting bribes for a breach of official duties, in violation of the Anti-corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
9	21	The 22nd Training Class of Prosecutor Investigators from Academy for the Judiciary came to AAC for administrative authorities practice training courses (2 weeks).
9	22	After MOJ collected opinions from other agencies, a revised Draft of "Whistleblower Protection Act" was resubmitted to the Executive Yuan for review.
9	23	AAC investigated Chang X, an executive officer at the New Taipei City Veterans Service Office of Veteran Affairs Council, for the alleged offense of disclosing or giving away a document, plan, information, or another thing of a secret nature, in violation of the Criminal Code. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office.
9	23	AAC investigated Chen X, a ranger at Pingtung Forest District Office of Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, for the alleged offense of embezzling public funds or properties, in violation of the Anti-corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
9	24	AAC investigated Chang X, an officer at Civil Service Ethics Office of Fiscal Information Agency, Ministry of Finance, for the alleged offense of destroying documents under a public servant's charge. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Taipei District Court.
9	29	The Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-Tang attended "Symposium on Promoting Business Transparency" held by Taiwan Power Company as a guest speaker.
9	30	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou presided over "2020 Agency Security Protection Operations Joint Visit- Kaohsiung International Airport, Civil Aeronautics Administration, MOTC".
9	30	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Integrity Platform for MRT Circular Line North Section & South Section Construction" of Taipei City Government activating ceremony as a guest speaker.
10	5	AAC investigated Lin X, the deputy captain at Kaohsiung Mobile Unit of Information Communication and Electronic Warfare Command, General Staff Headquarters, Ministry of National Defense, for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
10	6	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang attended "Ministry of Justice Agency Against Corruption and Investigation Bureau Communication Meeting" held by AAC at National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts - Weiwuying.
10	7	Luo Bing-Cheng, Minister without Portfolio of the Executive Yuan presided over the Review Meeting on "Mid-Term Report to The Concluding Observations of the International Review on the ROC's Initial Report under the UNCAC".
10	8	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou presided over "2020 Agency Security Protection Operations Joint Visit- TaiPower Company's First Nuclear Power Plant".
10	8	AAC investigated Wang X, the head of Jianan Village, Xinzhuang District, New Taipei City, for the alleged offense of directly or indirectly seeking unlawful gains for oneself or for others in matters under his charge or supervision, in violation the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office.
10	13	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou presided over "2020 Agency Security Protection Operations Joint Visit- Central Region Water Resources Office, Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs".
10	13	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian presided over "Encouragement from the Director-General" at The 19th Ministry of Justice Junior Rank- Rank 9 Government Ethics Officer Training Class.
10	14	The Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Chung presided over the 66th meeting of Ethics Personnel Training and Guidance Committee, MOJ.
10	15	AAC Chief Secretary Feng Cheng presided over "2020 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Anti-corruption Skills Workshop" (central session) panel discussion.
10	15	American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) Political Officer Jason Hwang and Political Assistant Joey Chao visited AAC.
10	15	The Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Chung gave a lecture titled "The Future and Vision of Anti-corruption Work" at The 19th Ministry of Justice Junior Rank- Rank 9 Government Ethics Officer Training Class.
10	19	MOJ and AAC attended The APEC Capacity Building Workshop on Exposing the Unseen Hands: Tackling Concealment of Beneficial Ownership, held virtually.
10	21	MOJ and AAC attended The APEC 7th Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies Network Meeting (ACT-NET), held virtually.
10	21	AAC held the "Monitoring and Review Group on Non-Disclosure of Investigations" meeting (3rd season) of 2020.
10	22	AAC Deputy Director-General Hou Kuang-Jen attended "2020 Executive Yuan Homeland Security Operations Northern District Promotion Seminar" held by Office of Homeland Security, the Executive Yuan as a panel speaker.
10	22	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian presided over "2020 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Anti-corruption Skills Workshop" (nothern session) panel discussion.
10	23	MOJ and AAC attended The 31st meeting of APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG), held virtually.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
10	26	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Integrity Platform for the Relocation Construction of 205 Arsenal of Kaohsiung City Government" activating ceremony as a guest speaker.
10	27	AAC investigated Chang X, a reforestation inspector at Tribal Economy Section of Indigenous Peoples Department, Taitung County Government, for the alleged offense of malfeasance in office, in violation of the Criminal Code. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutors Office.
10	28	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou accompanied by officials to attend the "National Security and Protection Operation Surveillance and Guidance Group 2nd Meeting".
10	29	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian presided over "Training Completion Panel Discussion" at The 19th Ministry of Justice Junior Rank- Rank 9 Government Ethics Officer Training Class.
10	29	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou gave a lecture titled "Analysis of Integrity Conditions and Risk Management" at The 19th Ministry of Justice Junior Rank- Rank 9 Government Ethics Officer Training Class.
10	29	AAC Chief Secretary Feng Cheng gave a lecture titled "Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Analysis and Discussion of Abuse of Public Power for Private Profit VS. Convenience for People" at The 19th Ministry of Justice Junior Rank- Rank 9 Government Ethics Officer Training Class.
10	30	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou presided over "2020 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Anti-corruption Skills Workshop" (southern session) panel discussion.
11	4	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang attended our Corporate Integrity Micro Movie : "Happiness, Walking Firmly" premiere.
11	4	AAC organized the "Deception Cues Database Establishment and Deception Detection Talents Training Program" virtual training course, in which we invited Akemi Osugi, the Associate Professor of Psychology, Fukuyama City University, Japan to give a lecture titled "The Current Status of Polygraph and the Use of Concealed Information Technique in Japan".
11	5	The 2nd group of trainees of the 20th Class for Advanced Training of Inspectors, Ministry of National Defense, visited AAC.
11	5	AAC investigated Tsai X, the head of Dacheng Township for the alleged offense of taking bribes for an official act, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act; and Wang X, the chair of the Representative Council for the alleged offense of acquiring valuables or property through the use of undue influence and blackmail. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Changhua District Prosecutors Office.
11	11	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou gave a lecture titled "Key Points of Current Anti-Corruption Work" at "2020 Advanced Training on Integrity Operations of State-Owned Businesses" (2nd session)."
11	12	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended the "Integrity in National Defense and Global Ethical Governance Development Trend Forum" held by Ministry of National Defense as a guest speaker.
11	16	AAC Deputy Director-General Hou Kuang-Jen attended "Election Investigation Discussion Conference for the 2021 Election of the Farmers' and Fishermen's Associations" hosted by the Supreme Prosecutors Office.
11	16	The Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Chung presided over the work group meeting of the "Nation Action Plan" commitment to "Promote Legislation of Whistleblower Protection Act".
11	17	MOJ held the 3rd meeting of the Committee for Review of Rewards for Reporting Corruption and Malfeasance Cases of 2020.
11	19	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended the 14th Integrity Cup: Inter-Collegial Debating Competition Opening Ceremony and Integrity Education Hand-Puppet Show Premiere as a guest speaker.
11	19	AAC investigated Hsu X, a citizen and others for the alleged offense of violating the Government Procurement Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office.
11	20	Class of "2020 Advanced Training on Integrity Operations of State-Owned Businesses" visited AAC.
11	20	AAC Chief Secretary Feng Cheng presided over "2020 Advanced Training on Integrity Operations of State-Owned Businesses" (2nd session) panel discussion.
11	20	AAC promulgated the "Agency Against Corruption's Guidelines on Executing Surveillance Operations". "
11	20	AAC investigated Cheng X, a member of Penghu Reconnaissance Brigade of Investigation Branch, Coast Guard Administration, Ocean Affairs Council, for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority, in violation the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Penghu District Prosecutors Office.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
11	23	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Seminar on Legislation of General Official Confidential Information" as a guest speaker.
11	23	The Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-Tang and AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended the "Integrity Forum- Corporate Integrity Leading the Way · In Alignment with Tax Transparency" held by National Taxation Bureau of Taipei, Ministry of Finance; the former also acted as a guest speaker.
11	24	AAC investigated Liao X, a member of Tainan Reconnaissance Brigade of Investigation Branch, Coast Guard Administration, Ocean Affairs Council, for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority and taking bribes without violation of his official duties, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office.
11	25	AAC investigated Wu X, a technician at Maintenance Construction Section of Public Works Department, Chiayi City Government, for the alleged offense of taking bribes without violation of his official duties, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Chiayi District Prosecutors Office.
11	26	The Executive Yuan convened the 23rd Central Integrity Committee Meeting, presided by Premier Su Tseng-Chang, attended by The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang, AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian and heads of other related authorities.
11	30	AAC investigated Lin X and another suspect, 2 members at Yongan District Cleaning Squadron of Environmental Protection Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government for the alleged offense of misappropriating private equipment in their possession due to official position but not for official use, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendants were convicted by Taiwan Ciaotou District Court.
12	1	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou attended "Regional Security and Protection Operations Implementation 2nd Meeting (Lienchiang County Region, Yilan County Region and Keelung City Region)".
12	1	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Good Characters in the Hakka Village, Integrity and Creativity" Anti-Corruption Education on Campus Activities held by Taoyuan City Government as a guest speaker.
12	2	Students from the Department of Law, Tunghai University visited AAC.
12	4	AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Integrity Platform Activating Ceremony and 2020 Seminar for the Industry" held by Taiwan Tobacco and Liquor Corporation as a guest speaker.
12	7	The Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang and AAC Director-General Cheng Ming-Chian attended "Lay Out and Establish a New Post-Pandemic World- International Trends Masters Forum" held by Taoyuan City Government as guest speakers.
12	10	The Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Chung presided over the work group meeting of the Open Government National Action Plan commitment to "Establish and Improve Government Procurement Integrity Platforms".
12	14	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rung-Jou attended " 'A Home with Integrity is where Happiness Is' Kaohsiung Safe Homes Corporate Integrity Forum" held by Kaohsiung City Government as a guest speaker.
12	15	AAC held the 4th Clean Politics Advisory Committee Meeting of 2020.
12	15	AAC investigated Li X, an assistant engineer at Chaozhou Construction Section of Third Maintenance Office, Directorate of General Highways, MOTC, for the alleged offense of taking bribes without violation of his official duties, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
12	16	The Executive Yuan approved "Mid-Term Report to The Concluding Observations of the International Review on the ROC's Initial Report under the UNCAC".
12	21	AAC investigated Chang X, the actual owner of Chung X Company, for the alleged offense of acquiring property fraudulently, in violation of the Criminal Code. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office.
12	24	AAC investigated Hsiao X, the head of Beigang Township, Yunlin County, and others for the alleged offense of taking bribes without violation of official duties, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Yunlin District Prosecutors Office.
12	29	AAC investigated Yang X, the secretary at Taichung Branch of Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan and others for the alleged offense of taking bribes without violation of official duties; Chen X and others for offering bribes, all violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taiwan Taichung District Prosecutors Office.

Appendix
2

Important Resolutions of the 23th Central Integrity Committee Meeting

Case No.	Organizing/ Co-organizing Authorities	Important Resolutions
10911-1	Ministry of Justice	The Ministry of Justice should continue to communicate with the Legislation Yuan and the public, to enable whistleblowers obtain a more secure legal protection. Comprehensive consideration is to be put into the legislation process, pursue benefit and avoid harm.
10911-2	Financial Supervisory Commission Ministry of Finance	The Financial Supervisory Commission and state-owned banks must enhance their supervision on establishing sound legal systems that must be executed with efficiency, and moreover, emphasize on the shaping and changing of culture. Competent agencies are to request that the companies strengthen in-service staff training, so as to create an anti-corruption atmosphere.
10911-3	Ministry of Justice Ministry of Economic Affairs	In the aspect of the design of law, not only banks but also legal persons, companies and intermediaries should be held accountable. Related authorities can refer to the practices of advanced countries to come up with measures to take Taiwan to the next level.



Statistical Report on the Prosecution Effectiveness of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases (Extract)

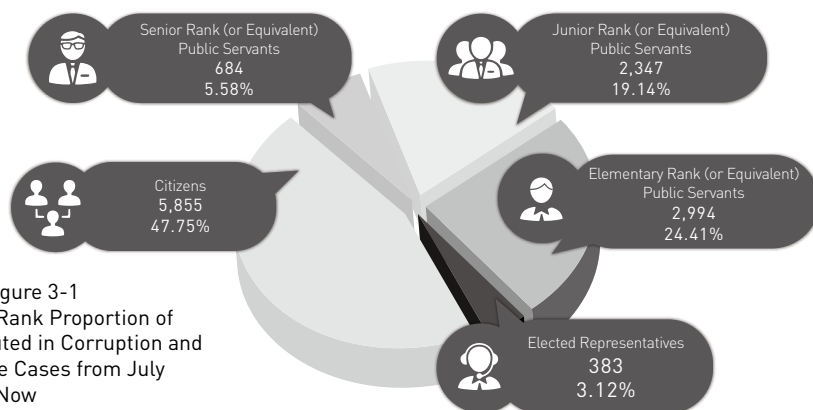
In 2020, 695 new cases were investigated by District Prosecutors Offices, with 325 cases involving 858 individuals prosecuted. The monetary value involved totaled NT\$316,333,987. Since the implementation of the National Integrity Building Action Plan (from July 2009 to December 2020, 138 months), 4,186 corruption and malfeasance cases involving 12,263 individuals have been prosecuted by District Prosecutors Offices with monetary value NT\$6,214,523,691 in total. The status of the prosecuted, statistics of corruption and malfeasance cases prosecuted, monetary value in those cases prosecuted and conviction rate each year are as below:

A. Analysis of the Status of the Prosecuted

Up to 12,263 persons have been prosecuted by District Prosecutors Offices. The persons included 684 senior rank public servants (5.58% of the total individuals prosecuted), 2,347 junior rank public servants (19.14% of the total individuals prosecuted), 2,994 elementary rank public servants (24.41% of the total individuals prosecuted), 383 elected representatives (3.12% of the total individuals prosecuted) and 5,855 citizens (47.75% of the total individuals prosecuted). In average, 30 cases and 89 persons were prosecuted every month. Of the persons prosecuted, the total proportion of junior and senior rank public servants and elected representatives was 27.84% (see Appendix Table 3-1, Appendix Figure 3-1).

Appendix Table 3-1 Statistical Results of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated and Prosecuted Since Implementation of the National Integrity Building Action Plan

Corruption Investigation Effectiveness from July 2009 to December 2020			
Category	Statistics		
Total Number of Cases prosecuted	4,186		
Status of the Prosecuted/ Persons	Senior rank Public Servants	684 persons	Total 12,263 persons
	Junior rank Public Servants	2,347 persons	
	Elementary rank Public Servants	2,994 persons	
	Elected Representatives	383 persons	
	Citizens	5,855 persons	
Monetary Value Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted	NT\$6,214,523,691		



Appendix Figure 3-1 Status and Rank Proportion of the Prosecuted in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases from July 2009 Up to Now

B. Analysis of the Statistics of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted Each Year

Up to 4,186 corruption and malfeasance cases has been prosecuted by District Prosecutors Offices. The highest number of prosecutions was in 2014 with 477 cases, while the highest number of prosecutions of individuals was in 2014 with 1,648, with the highest number of senior rank public servants (or equivalent) prosecuted was in 2013 with 90 persons, the highest number of junior rank public servants (or equivalent) prosecuted was in 2013 with 290 persons, and the highest number of elementary rank public servants (or equivalent) prosecuted was in 2014 with 440 persons (see Appendix Table 3-2).

C. Analysis of the Monetary Value in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted Each Year

Up to a total of NT\$6,214,523,691 in monetary value was involved in corruption and malfeasance cases prosecuted by District Prosecutors Offices, with the highest in 2009 with NT\$1,048,146,165 and the second highest in 2014 with NT\$1,032,114,045; the lowest in 2018 with NT\$169,843,213 and the second lowest in 2019 with NT\$189,877,922 (see Appendix Table 3-2).

Appendix Table 3-2 Statistics of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated from July 2009 to December 2020

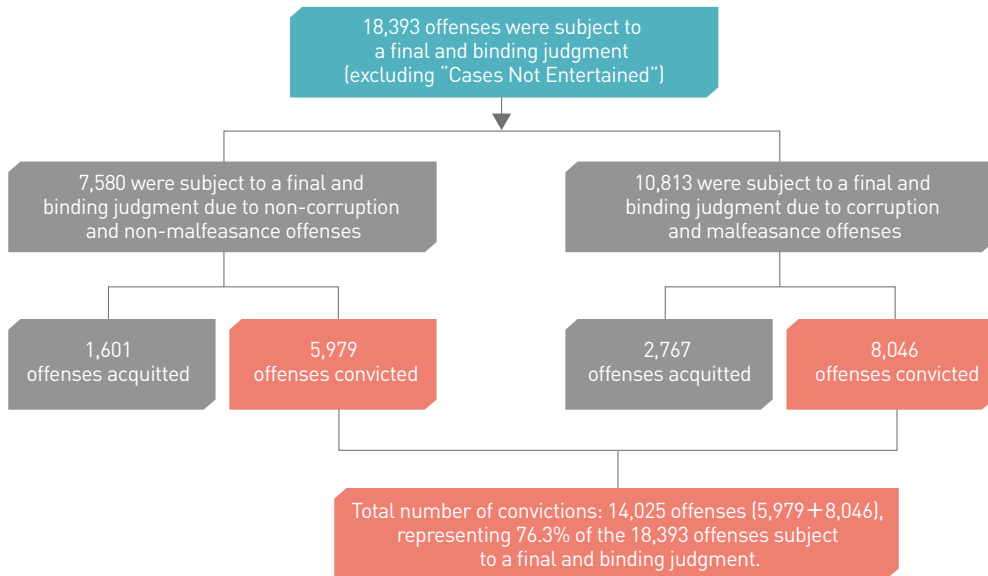
Time Period	Category	Total Number of Cases Prosecuted	Number of Individuals Prosecuted	Level				Monetary Value Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases (in NT dollars)	
				Senior rank (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Junior rank (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Elementary rank (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Elected Representatives		Citizens
Jul. 2009 - Dec. 2009		268	734	39	118	208	9	360	1,048,146,165.00
Jan. 2010 - Dec. 2010		394	1,208	80	177	297	40	614	633,801,113.00
Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2011		375	1,060	62	197	250	48	503	466,287,675.00
Jan. 2012 - Dec. 2012		440	1,118	88	277	281	28	444	542,385,526.00
Jan. 2013 - Dec. 2013		401	1,300	90	290	308	50	562	617,563,629.00
Jan. 2014 - Dec. 2014		477	1,648	79	285	440	42	802	1,032,114,045.00
Jan. 2015 - Dec. 2015		368	1,082	54	204	228	35	561	430,537,741.00
Jan. 2016 - Dec. 2016		301	997	41	240	267	7	442	245,947,205.00
Jan. 2017 - Dec. 2017		287	703	27	159	146	35	336	521,685,470.00
Jan. 2018 - Dec. 2018		271	750	38	147	183	21	361	169,843,213.00
Jan. 2019 - Dec. 2019		279	805	40	126	159	23	457	189,877,922.00
Jan. 2020 - Dec. 2020		325	858	46	127	227	45	413	316,333,987.00
Jul. 2009 - Dec. 2020		4,186	12,263	684	2,347	2,994	383	5,855	6,214,523,691.00

Description:

1. The above information comprises corruption and malfeasance cases prosecuted by the corruption investigation teams of District Prosecutors Offices from July 2009 to December 2020.
2. The above information includes: (1) Public servants and elected representatives prosecuted under the Anti-Corruption Act or for malfeasance offenses; (2) Public servants and elected representatives prosecuted for other offenses following corruption and malfeasance investigation by prosecutors; (3) Citizens.
3. The number of corruption and malfeasance cases and individuals shown in the above information are based on the number of cases investigated by the respective District Prosecutors Offices and the number of persons in such cases.
4. Elected representatives in the above information include members of the Legislative Yuan, councilors at the province/city level, councilors at the county/city level, and township representatives.

D. Analysis of Conviction Rate

Out of the 18,393 offenses which received final and binding judgments (excluding "Case Not Entertained" and others), 8,046 were convicted of corruption and malfeasance offenses, and 5,979 were convicted of non-corruption and non-malfeasance offenses. The above total (14,025 convicted offenses) indicates a conviction rate of 76.3% among the 18,393 offenses which received final and binding judgments (see Appendix Figure 3-2 and Appendix Table 3-3). In addition, the constituent elements in Article 6, Paragraph 1, Sub-paragraph 5 of the Anti-corruption Act were amended to include the requirement of criminal consequence on November 7, 2001, and the Criminal Code was amended to narrow the definition of civil servant on July 1, 2006, as a result, the overall conviction rate of criminal cases has decreased.



Appendix Figure 3-2
Conviction Rates of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases from July 2009 to December 2020

Appendix Table 3-3

Conviction Rates of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated by District Prosecutors Offices			
Category	By Final and Binding Judgment		Conviction Rate (%)
	Offenses Subject to a Final and Binding Judgment	Offenses Convicted	
National Integrity Building Action Plan (Jul. 2009 - Dec. 2020)	18,393	14,025	76.3%

Description:

1. Conviction rate = Number of Offenses Convicted / Number of Offenses Subject to a Final and Binding Judgment x 100%.
2. The above data is based on the cases with investigation concluded and prosecuted from July 2009 to December 2020. Because of the time-consuming nature of detection, investigation and prosecution of corruption and malfeasance cases, considering the time gap between the measures above and the occurrence of the offenses, it should be noted that the time of occurrence of an offense may not be at the same month of its prosecution.

Appendix 4

Study of Corruption and Malfeasance Offenses from the Viewpoint of Investigation and Prosecution Conducted by Prosecutors

In 2020¹, a total of 158 corruption and malfeasance cases (based on filed indictments) were investigated by prosecutors at District Prosecutors Offices, involving 249² public servants³. However, a case prosecuted in a particular year is not representative of the agency's current situation since the crime and the conclusion of investigation may not have occurred in the same year. The analyses of individuals involved, laws implicated, special genres of cases⁴ (including procurement cases, subsidy cases and fraudulent claiming of public funds cases), categories of offenses and cross-year comparison are as follows:

A. Analysis of Individuals Involved:

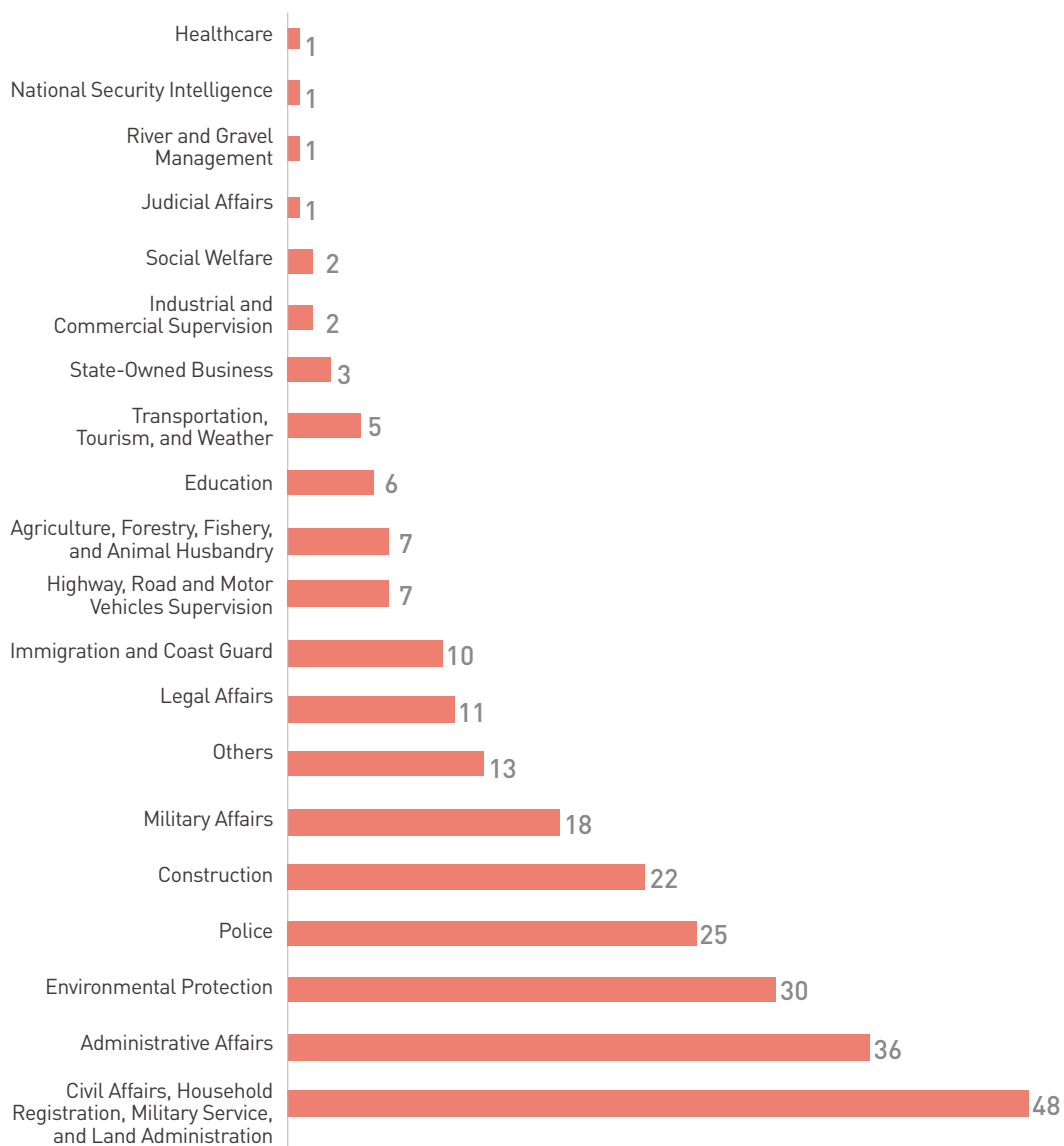
- (A) According to the analysis of the official ranks of the individuals involved, 27 were senior rank (10.84%), 54 were junior rank (21.69%), 57 were elementary rank (22.89%), 69 were contract and hired employees (27.71%) and 42 were elected representatives (from Legislative Yuan, councils of special municipalities, county/city councils, and township/city councils) and delegated public servants (16.87%).
- (B) Regarding the types of government sectors where the individuals involved served at the time of offenses, 85 belonged to central administrative authorities (34.14%), 134 belonged to local administrative authorities (53.81%), 5 belonged to central legislative authorities (2.01%) and 25 belonged to local legislative authorities (10.04%).
- (C) Based on the gender of the individuals involved, 216 were males (86.75%) and 33 were females (13.25%).
- (D) Regarding the categories of offenses with 15 or more individuals indicted included "civil affairs, household registration, military service and land administration" (48 individuals), "administrative affairs" (36 individuals), "environmental protection" (30 individuals), "police" (25 individuals), "construction" (22 individuals) and "military affairs" (18 individuals). (See Appendix Figure 4-1)

¹ This information is arranged by AAC based on the statistics in investigated cases with indictments filed in 2020 by District Prosecutors Offices (including the indictments incorporated in other additional prosecutions in 2020), as recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics.

² The number of individuals involved is the number of persons charged in an indictment. For example, if the same person is charged in two different indictments, the number of individuals involved shall be counted as 2.

³ According to Article 10, Paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code, "the term public official refers to the following persons: 1. Those who are empowered with legal functions and power serving an organization of the state or a local autonomous body, and engaging in public affairs in accordance with law; 2. Those who, entrusted by an organ of the state or a local autonomous body, are engaged in public affairs within the authority of the entrusting organization."

⁴ According to the "Classification Principles of Corruption Cases- Offense Category and Special Genres", the cases are sorted into 27 categories (subjects of malpractice) depending on their nature. Special genres of cases are those that involve procurement, subsidy and fraudulent claiming of public funds (the administrative expenses - business travel expenses or overtime pay and business expenses) in the aforementioned 27 categories, and will be separately described.



1. The figure above is arranged by AAC based on the statistics in investigated cases with indictments filed in 2020 by District Prosecutors Offices (including the indictments incorporated in other additional prosecutions in 2020), as recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics.
2. This table categorizes offenses according to the type of administrative operations with which the defendants' acts are involved as listed in indictments, therefore this categorization of offenses does not equal to the type of the governmental body. The categories of offenses in which the number of cases is zero are not shown in the figure.

Appendix Figure 4-1 Analysis of Offense Categories

(E) Cross Analysis (see Appendix Table 4-1):

Appendix Table 4-1 Cross Analysis - Categories of Offenses with Levels of Positions and the Types of Government sectors where the Individuals Involved Served at the Time of the Offenses

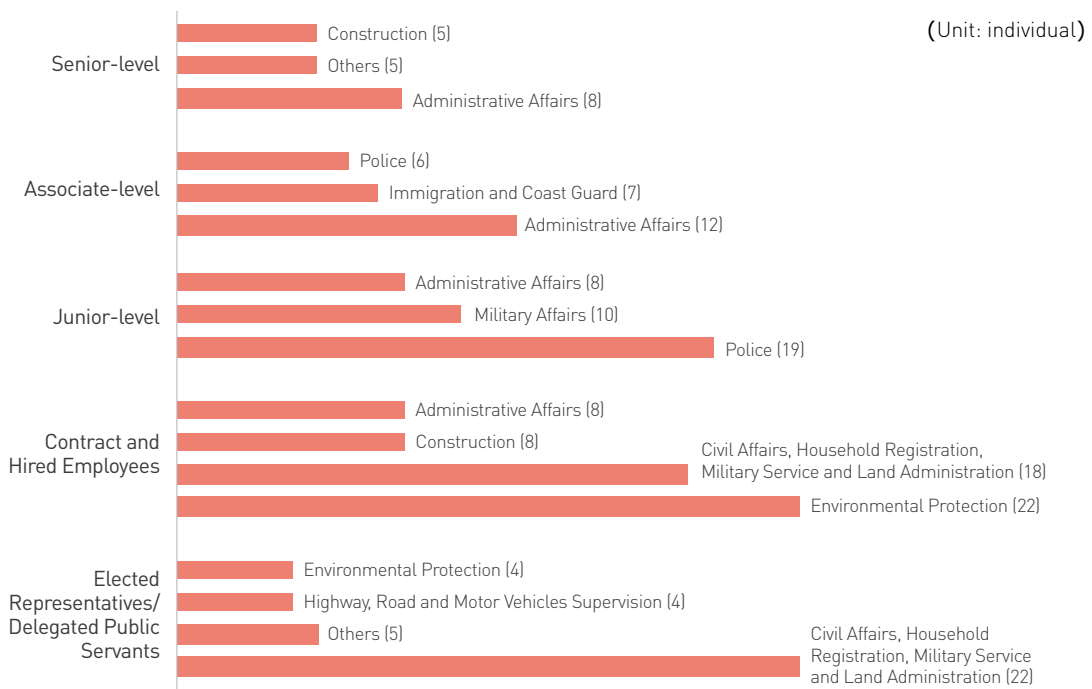
(Unit: individual)

Level of Positions/ Government Sectors Served at the Time of Offenses	Total	Level of Positions					Government Sectors Served at the Time of Offenses				
		Senior Rank (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Junior Rank (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Elementary Rank (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Contract and Hired Employees	Elected Representatives/ Delegated Public Servants	Central Administrative Authorities	Local Administrative Authorities	Central Legislative Authorities	Local Legislative Authorities	
Categories											
1. Industrial and Commercial Supervision	2				2			2			
2. Banking and Insurance	0										
3. Tax Revenue (Tax)	0										
4. Customs	0										
5. Telecommunication Regulation	0										
6. Highway, Road and Motor Vehicles Supervision	7	1	1		1	4	7				
7. Transportation, Tourism & Weather	5			4	1		5				
8. Judicial Affairs	1	1					1				
9. Legal Affairs	11		2	7	2		11				
10. Police	25		6	19			1	24			
11. Firefighting	0										
12. Construction	22	5	4	2	8	3	5	13		4	
13. Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration	48	2	3	3	18	22		34		14	
14. Immigration and Coast Guard	10		7	2	1		10				
15. Environmental Protection	30	1	2	1	22	4		28		2	
16. Healthcare	1				1			1			
17. Social Welfare	2		1		1		1	1			
18. Education	6	1	2		1	2	2	4			
19. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Animal Husbandry	7		4	1	2		6	1			
20. River and Gravel Management	1					1				1	
21. Military Affairs	18	3	5	10			18				
22. Foreign Affairs	0										
23. National Security Intelligence	1		1				1				
24. National Property Management	0										
25. State-Owned Business	3		2			1	3				
26. Administrative Affairs	36	8	12	8	8		13	19		4	
27. Others	13	5	2		1	5	1	7	5		
Total	249	27	54	57	69	42	85	134	5	25	
Proportion	100%	10.84%	21.69%	22.89%	27.71%	16.87%	34.14%	53.81%	2.01%	10.04%	

The description is the same as in Appendix Figure 4-1.

1. Cross Analysis - Categories of Offenses with Levels of Positions (see Appendix Figure 4-2):

- (1) Senior rank public servants were mainly involved in offense categories "administrative affairs" (8 individuals), followed by "construction" (5 individuals) and "others" (5 individuals).
- (2) Junior rank public servants were mainly involved in offense categories "administrative affairs" (12 individuals), followed by " immigration and coast guard" (7 individuals) and "police" (6 individuals).
- (3) Elementary rank public servants were mainly involved in offense categories "police" (19 individuals), followed by "military affairs" (10 individuals) and "administrative affairs" (8 individuals).
- (4) Contract and hired employees (including technical workers, maintenance workers, drivers, contract employees, contract-based employees, employees working abroad, and substitute military servicemen) were mainly involved in offense categories "environmental protection" (22 individuals), followed by "civil affairs, household registration, military service, and land administration" (18 individuals), "construction" (8 individuals) and "administrative affairs" (8 individuals).
- (5) Elected representatives (from Legislative Yuan, councils of special municipalities, county/ city councils, and township/city councils) or delegated public servants were mainly involved in offense categories "civil affairs, household registration, military service and land administration" (22 individuals), "others" (5 individuals), "highway, road and motor vehicles supervision" (4 individuals) and "environmental protection" (4 individuals).



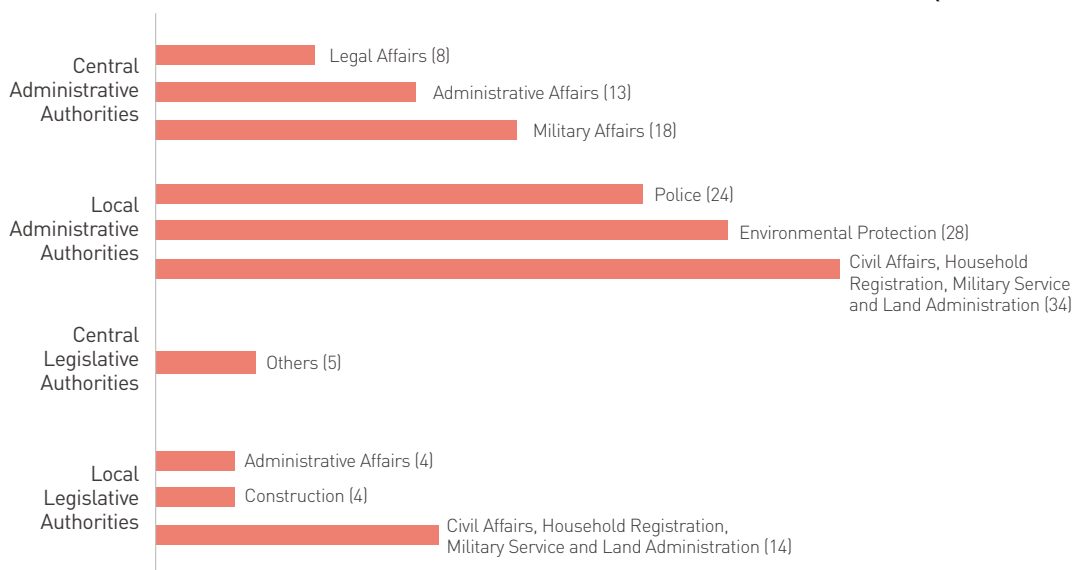
The description is the same as in Appendix Figure 4-1.

Appendix Figure 4-2 Cross Analysis Results- Categories of Offenses with Levels of Positions

2. Cross Analysis - Categories of Offenses with Types of Government Sectors where the Individuals Involved Served at the Time of the Offenses (see Appendix Figure 4-3):

- (1) Individuals involved who served at central administrative authorities at the time of offense were mainly implicated in offense categories "military affairs" (18 individuals), followed by "administrative affairs" (13 individuals) and "legal affairs" (8 individuals).
- (2) Individuals involved who served at local administrative authorities at the time of offense were mainly implicated in offense categories "civil affairs, household registration, military service and land administration" (34 individuals), followed by "environmental protection" (28 individuals) and "police" (24 individuals).
- (3) Individuals involved who served at central legislative authorities at the time of offense were only implicated in offense category "others" (5 individuals).
- (4) Individuals involved who served at local legislative authorities at the time of offense were mainly implicated in offense categories "civil affairs, household registration, military service and land administration" (14 individuals), followed by "construction" (4 individuals) and "administrative affairs" (4 individuals).

(Unit: individual)



The description is the same as in Appendix Figure 4-1.

Appendix Figure 4-3 Cross Analysis Results- Categories of Offenses with Types of Government Sectors where the Individuals Involved Served at the Time of the Offenses

B. Analysis of Laws Implicated (based on the most serious offense if multiple laws were involved) (see Appendix Table 4-2): The top 5 corruption and malfeasance laws implicated, ranked by number of individuals involved:

- (A) Acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority: 57 individuals (22.89%). The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 7 (12.28%) were senior rank, 14 (24.57%) were junior rank, 10 (17.54%) were elementary rank, 10 (17.54%) were contract and hired employees, and 16 (28.07%) were elected representatives/delegated public servants. Regarding the government sectors served by the individuals involved at the time of offenses, 20 (35.09%) belonged to central administrative authorities, 22 (38.60%) belonged to local administrative authorities, and 15 (26.31%) belonged to local legislative authorities.
- (B) Accepting bribes for an official act: 49 individuals (19.68%). The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 11 (22.45%) were senior rank, 10 (20.41%) were junior rank, 6 (12.24%) were elementary rank, 15 (30.61%) were contract and hired employees and 7 (14.29%) were elected representatives/delegated public servants. Regarding the government sectors served by the individuals involved at the time of offenses, 16 (32.65%) belonged to central administrative authorities, 28 (57.14%) belonged to local administrative authorities, 4 (8.17%) belonged to central legislative authorities and 1 (2.04%) belonged to a local legislative authority.
- (C) Accepting bribes for a breach of official duties: 31 individuals (12.45%). The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 3 (9.68%) were senior rank, 4 (12.90%) were junior rank, 6 (19.35%) were elementary rank, 16 (51.61%) were contract and hired employees and 2 (6.45%) were elected representatives/delegated public servants. Regarding the government sectors served by the individuals involved at the time of offenses, 6 (19.36%) belonged to central administrative authorities, 24 (77.42%) belonged to local administrative authorities, and 1 (3.23%) belonged to a local legislative authority.
- (D) Disclosing or giving away a document, plan, information, or another thing of a secret nature relating to matters other than national defense: 18 individuals (7.23%). The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 8 (44.44%) were junior rank, 8 (44.44%) were elementary rank and 2 (11.12%) were contract and hired employees. Regarding the government sectors served by the individuals involved at the time of offenses, 6 (33.33%) belonged to central administrative authorities, and 12 (66.67%) belonged to local administrative authorities.
- (E) Seeking unlawful gains for oneself or for others in matters under charge or supervision: 17 individuals (6.83%). The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 2 (11.76%) were senior rank, 7 (41.18%) were junior rank, 3 (17.65%) were elementary rank, 3 (17.65%) were contract and hired employees, and 2 (11.76%) were elected representatives/delegated public servants. Regarding the government sectors served by the individuals involved at the time of offenses, 5 (29.41%) belonged to central administrative authorities, and 12 (70.59%) belonged to local administrative authorities.

Appendix Table 4-2 Cross Analysis – Laws Implicated, Levels of Positions and the Types of Government sectors where the Individuals Involved Served at the Time of the Offenses

(Unit: individual)

Laws Implicated	Proportion	Total	Level of Positions					Government Sectors Served at the Time of Offenses				
			Senior Rank (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Junior Rank (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Elementary/ Rank (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Contract and Hired Employees	Elected Representatives/ Delegated Public Servants	Central Administrative Authorities	Local Administrative Authorities	Central Legislative Authorities	Local Legislative Authorities	
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Stealing or misappropriating public equipment or properties)	6.43%	16		2	7	7		8	8			
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Acquiring valuables or property through the use of undue influence, blackmail, forced seizure)	2.01%	5					5		2		3	
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Inflating prices/taking kickbacks)	2.81%	7	1	4	1		1	4	2		1	
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 5 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Accepting bribes for a breach of official duties)	12.45%	31	3	4	6	16	2	6	24		1	
Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Acquiring property fraudulently under cover of legal authority)	22.89%	57	7	14	10	10	16	20	22		15	
Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Accepting bribes for an official act)	19.68%	49	11	10	6	15	7	16	28	4	1	
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Withholding private property that is in his or her possession due to official position but not for official use)	0.80%	2	1				1		1	1		
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Stealing or misappropriating private property or equipment that is in his or her possession due to official position but not for official use)	4.02%	10		2	6	2		4	6			
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 4 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Seeking unlawful gains for oneself or for others in matters under charge or supervision)	6.83%	17	2	7	3	3	2	5	12			
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 5 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Using the opportunity provided by one's position or status for unlawful gains for oneself or for others in matters under charge or supervision)	0.80%	2		1		1		1			1	
Article 6-1, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Unaccounted-for increase of property or income)	0.40%	1	1					1				
Article 11, Paragraph 1 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Offering bribes in return of violation of official duties)	0.80%	2					2	2				
Article 11, Paragraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Offering bribes to ensure no violation of official duties)	3.62%	9		2	1	4	2		8		1	
Article 15 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Accepting or knowingly purchasing property which is known to be the proceeds of offenses)	0.40%	1			1			1				
Article 16, Paragraph 1 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Lodging a false accusation against another person for violating the provisions of the Act)	0.40%	1				1			1			
Article 126 of the Criminal Code (Committing an act of violence or cruelty to a prisoner)	0.80%	2			2			2				
Article 132 of the Criminal Code (Disclosing or giving away a document, plan, information, or another thing of a secret nature relating to matters other than national defense)	7.23%	18		8	8	2		6	12			
Article 134 of the Criminal Code (Taking advantage of the position as a public servant to intentionally commit an offense other than malfeasance)	2.81%	7	1		3	1	2	3	4			
Article 213 of the Criminal Code (Making a false entry in a public document)	2.41%	6				6		3	3			
Others	2.41%	6			3	1	2	3	1		2	
Total	100.00%	249	27	54	57	69	42	85	134	5	25	

1. The description is the same as in Appendix Figure 4-1.

2. The laws implicated listed in this table are categorized according to the indictments; the most serious offense is recorded if multiple laws were involved.

C. Analysis of Special Genres of cases:

158 corruption and malfeasance cases (249 individuals involved) were investigated by District Prosecutors Offices in 2020. The analysis of individuals involved in the procurement cases, subsidy cases and fraudulent claiming of public funds cases are as follows:

(A) Analysis of Procurement Cases:

In 2020, 33 cases of alleged procurement corruption and malfeasance involving 56 individuals were investigated. Results of related analysis are as follows:

1. The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 10 (17.86%) were senior rank, 19 (33.93%) were junior rank, 9 (16.07%) were elementary rank, 14 (25%) were contract and hired employees, and 4 (7.14%) were elected representatives/ delegated public servants.
2. Regarding the government sectors served by the individuals involved at the time of offenses, 24 (42.86%) belonged to central administrative authorities, 29 (51.78%) belonged to local administrative authorities, and 3 (5.36%) belonged to local legislative authorities.
3. The categories involved were mainly "construction" (14 cases, representing 42.42% of the procurement cases), "administrative affairs" (7 cases, representing 21.21% of the procurement cases) and "military affairs" (5 cases and an occupancy of 15.15% in all the procurement cases).

(B) Analysis of Fraudulent Claiming of Public Funds Cases:

In 2020, 21 cases of alleged fraudulent claiming of public funds involving 36 individuals were investigated. Results of related analysis are as follows:

1. The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 6 (16.67%) were senior rank, 8 (22.22%) were junior rank, 9 (25%) were elementary rank, 9 (25%) were contract and hired employees, and 4 (11.11%) were elected representatives/ delegated public servants.
2. Regarding the government sectors served by the individuals involved at the time of offenses, 18 (50%) belonged to central administrative authorities, 12 (33.33%) belonged to local administrative authorities, and 6 (16.67%) belonged to local legislative authorities.
3. The categories involved were mainly "administration affairs (9 cases, 42.86%), "military affairs" (3 cases, 14.29%), "education" and "civil affairs, household registration, military service and land administration" (each with 2 cases and an occupancy of 9.52%).

(C) Analysis of subsidy cases:

In 2020, 20 cases of alleged subsidy corruption and malfeasance involving 24 individuals were investigated. Results of related analysis are as follows:

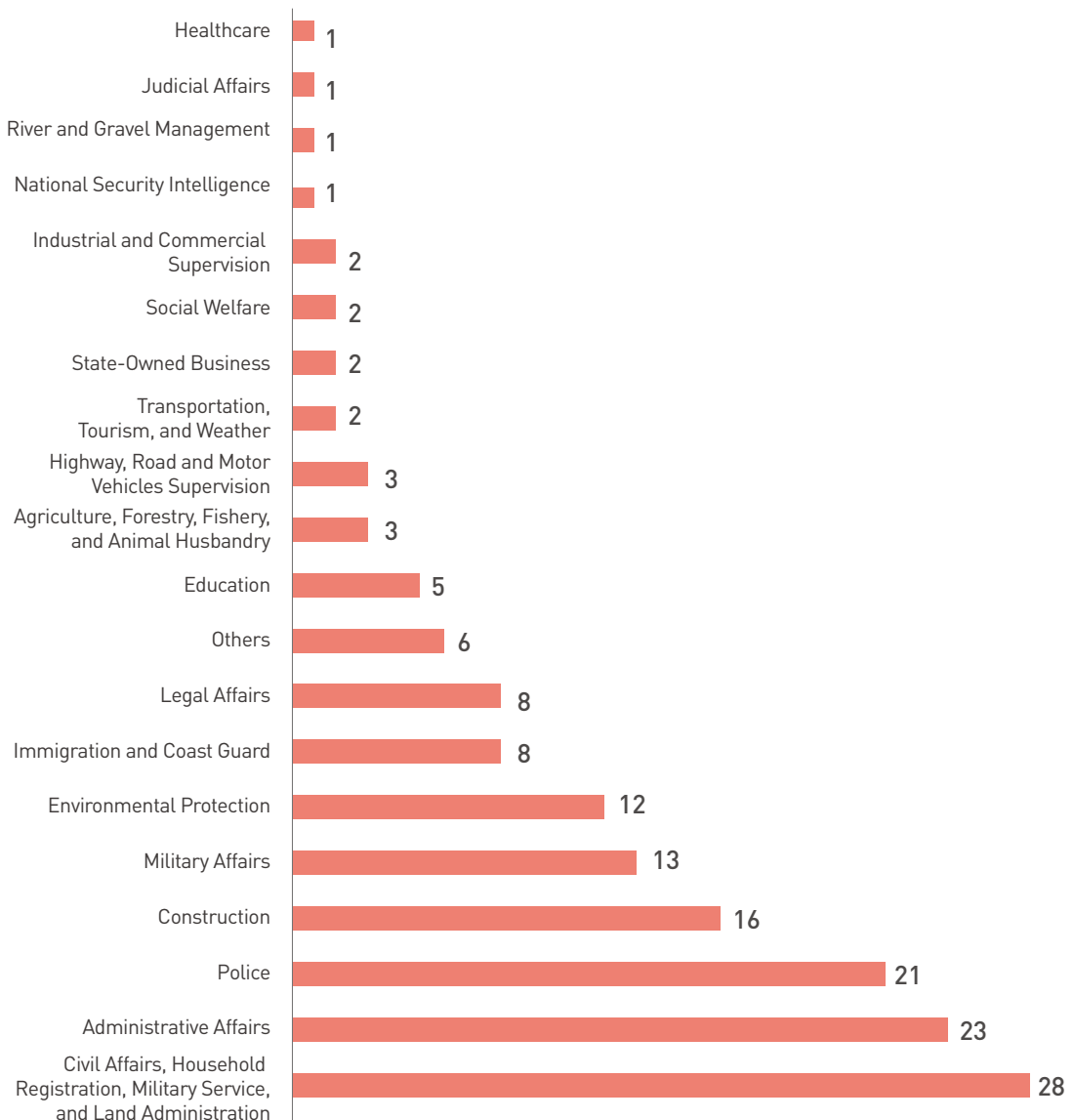
1. The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 2 (8.33%) were junior rank, 2 (8.33%) were elementary rank, 2 (8.33%) were contract and hired employees, and 18 (25%) were elected representatives/delegated public servants.
2. Regarding the government sectors served by the individuals involved at the time of offenses, 1 (4.17%) belonged to a central administrative authority, 12 (50%) belonged to

local administrative authorities, and 11 (45.83%) belonged to local legislative authorities.

- The categories involved were mainly "civil affairs, household registration, military service and land administration" (15 cases, 75%), and "social welfare" (with 2 cases and an occupancy of 10%)

D. Analysis of Offense Categories (see Appendix Figure 4-4):

Regarding the categories of offenses which involved more than 12 cases are as follows: 28 cases involved "civil affairs, household registration, military service, and land administration" (17.72%); 23 involved "administrative affairs" (14.56%); 21 involved "police" (13.29%); 16 involved "construction" (10.13%); 13 involved "military affairs" (8.23%); and 12 cases involved "environmental protection" (7.59%). (Unit: case)



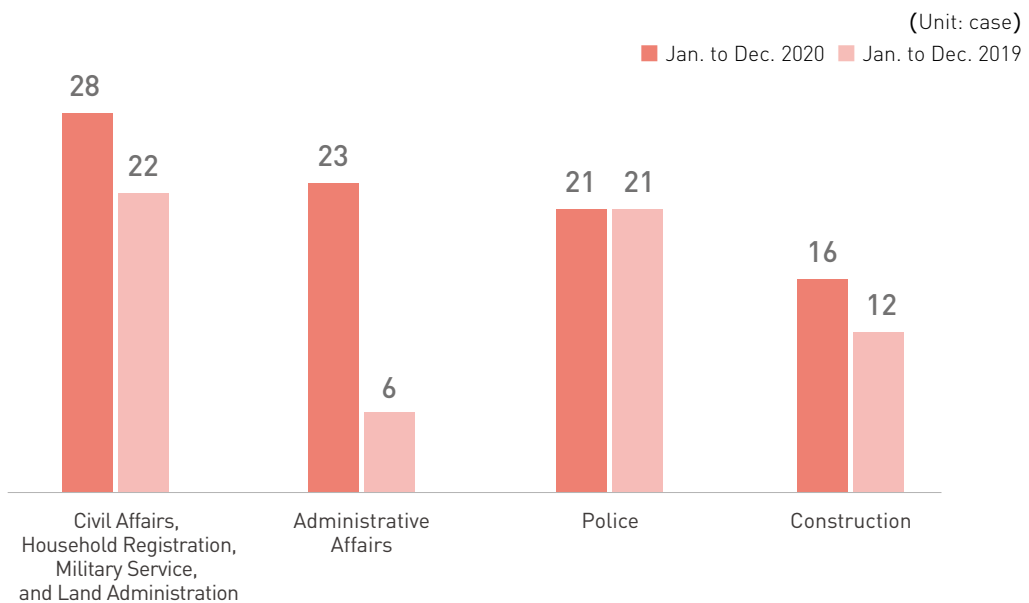
The description is the same as in Appendix Figure 4-1.

Appendix Figure 4-4 Analysis of Offense Categories

E. Cross-Year Comparison (see Appendix Figure 4-5):

(A) Analysis of the Top 4 Offense Categories by Number of Cases Indicted:

1. There were 28 cases indicted in the category "civil affairs, household registration, military service and land administration" in 2020, an increase of 6 cases when compared with 22 cases in 2019.
2. There were 23 cases indicted in the category "administrative affairs" in 2020, an increase of 17 cases when compared with 6 cases in 2019.
3. There were 21 cases indicted in the category "police" in 2020, an equal number of cases when compared with 21 cases in 2019.
4. There were 16 cases indicted in the category "construction" in 2020, an increase of 4 cases when compared with 12 cases in 2019.

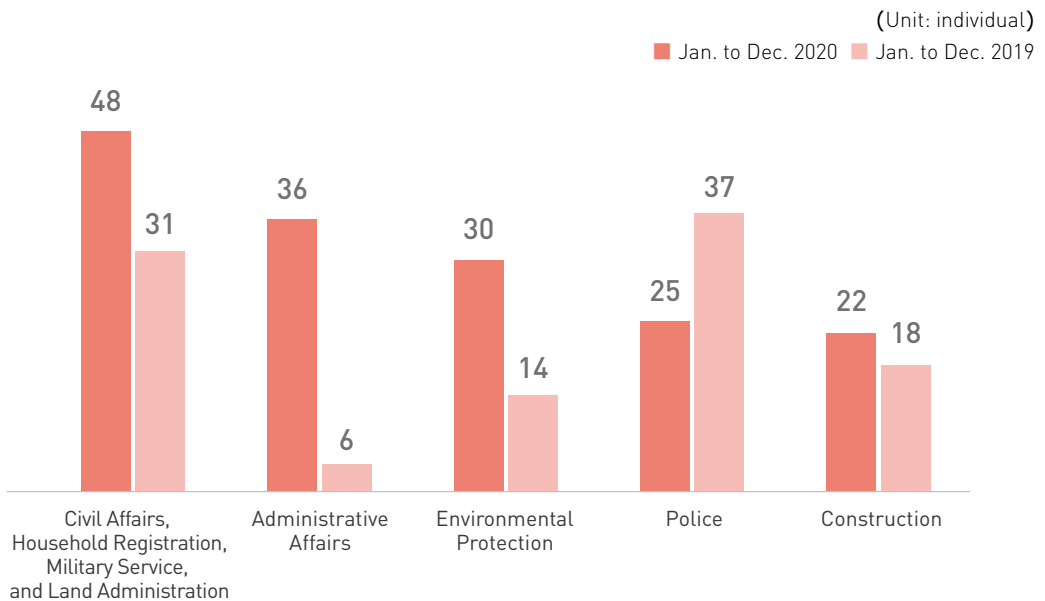


The description is the same as in Appendix Figure 4-1.

Appendix Figure 4-5 Cross-Year Comparison of the Top 4 Offense Categories by Number of Indictments in 2020

(B) Analysis of the Top 5 Offense Categories by Number of Defendants (see Appendix Figure 4-6):

1. There were 48 defendants in the category "civil affairs, household registration, military service and land administration" in 2020, an increase of 17 defendants when compared with 31 defendants in 2019.
2. There were 36 defendants in the category "administrative affairs" in 2020, an increase of 30 defendants when compared with 6 defendants in 2019.
3. There were 30 defendants in the category "environmental protection" in 2020, an increase of 16 defendants when compared with 14 defendants in 2019.
4. There were 25 defendants in the category "police" in 2020, a decrease of 12 defendants when compared with 37 defendants in 2019.
5. There were 22 defendants in the category "construction" in 2020, an increase of 4 defendants when compared with 18 defendants in 2019.



The description is the same as in Appendix Figure 4-1.

Appendix Figure 4-6 Cross-Year Comparison of the Top 5 Offense Categories by Number of Defendants

2020

Annual Report

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

Publication name : Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice 2020 Annual Report

Published by : Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

Address : No.166, Bo'ai Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100006, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Tel : +886-2-2314-1000

Fax : +886-2-2381-1234

Publisher : Cheng Ming-Chian

Editor-in-chief : Ho Kuang-Jen and Chen Rung-Jou

Deputy Editor-in-chief : Feng Cheng, Chou Chih-Hsin and Yu Ya-Wen

Committee : Ye Jian-Hua, Hsu Chia-Ching, Chen Hsi-Chu, Hou Ching-Wen, Wang Yi-Wen,

Chen Te-Fang, Huang Yuan-Kuang, Chao Li-Jing, Chen Wen-Ming, Hsiao Tsung-Hung,

Liu Yao-Chung, Peng Yan-Cheng and Tsai Min-Fong

Editors : Nieh Wen-Chuan, Lu Fang-Yi, Hung Chih-Hsin, Tsai Hsiu-Ching, Sun Li-Chieh,

Liu Mei-Ling and Chang Hao-Chun

Art design : WISH CREATIVE DESIGN CO., LTD.

Printing house : WISH CREATIVE DESIGN CO., LTD.

Published in : July 2021

Initial issue : July 2021

Frequency : 1 issue per year

Price : TWD \$330

GPN : 1011001169

ISBN : 978-986-5443-63-4





24-Hour Report Corruption Hotline 0800-286-586

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice



ISBN: 978-986-5443-63-4
GPN: 1011001169