

Ministry of Justice
**Agency Against
Corruption**

2024 Annual Report



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Compiled and Printed by Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice
Publication Date : October, 2025

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice 2024 Annual Report Preface

In 2024, amid dramatic changes in the international climate and the ongoing deepening of democratic governance, Taiwan upheld the core philosophy of "Bolstering National Strength through Democracy to Enter a New Global Landscape." With a commitment to prioritizing the well-being of the people, Taiwan continued to reinforce government functions and implement institutional reforms through the values of integrity and transparency in governance. As a result, Taiwan achieved outstanding performance in international anti-corruption rankings. According to the latest Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) released by Transparency International, Taiwan scored 67 points and ranked 25th globally—surpassing 86% of evaluated countries. This marks a three-place rise from 28th in 2023, setting a new record high. Taiwan once again firmly holds a leading position among the world's cleanest governments and continues to move toward even higher standards of integrity.

Upholding the vision of "Clean and Competent Government, Transparent Taiwan, Integration into the Global Community," the Agency has continued to implement internal self-assessment mechanisms in preparation for ROC's Third Report under the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). For the first time, the report adopted the format of the Self-Assessment Checklist issued by the United Nations. The Agency coordinated efforts among central authorities and local governments to jointly conduct self-assessments and submit an interim progress report, demonstrating Taiwan's progress in anti-corruption work. In addition, facing global integrity challenges and the wave of new technologies, integrity-based governance must evolve with the times. The Agency has continued to integrate big data and artificial intelligence technologies to strengthen risk identification and prevention capabilities in high-risk operations, helping to eliminate potential corruption risks in emerging sectors such as the green energy industry. It has also gradually expanded the results of implementing the Government Procurement Integrity Platform and the Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services, enhancing cross-sector integration and the effectiveness of public-private cooperation. At the same time, integrity education—originally focused on young children and elementary school students—has been extended to high school and university levels, deepening awareness of integrity across all age groups and nurturing the values of honesty and ethics in students as they prepare to enter society and build their futures.

To expand international cooperation and align with global trends, on December 9th, 2024—United Nations International Anti-Corruption Day—we hosted the 2nd Integrity Awards Ceremony & 2024 Taiwan Transparency Forum. The event brought together over 400 participants, including domestic government officials, representatives from non-governmental organizations, academics, and nine international guests from four countries, including Transparency International and Lithuania's Special Investigation Service. These exchanges not only showcased the achievements of Taiwan's clean and competent government but also demonstrated to the international community Taiwan's commitment and accomplishments in transparent governance and anti-corruption practices. During the event, the Agency

held a signing ceremony for the UNCAC Review Transparency Pledge, an initiative launched by the UNCAC Coalition, a global civil society organization advocating for greater transparency and public participation in the Convention's review process. In the presence of Vice Premier Cheng Li-Chiun and Transparency International Chair François Valérian, the pledge was signed on behalf of Taiwan by Minister of Justice Cheng Ming-Chien and the Agency's Director-General Feng Cheng, underscoring Taiwan's strong commitment and determination to implementing the Convention. To further strengthen Taiwan's anti-corruption legal framework, the Agency actively promoted the Executive Yuan-approved Whistleblower Protection Project, which culminated in the passage of the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act after its third reading in the Legislative Yuan on December 27th, 2024—advancing the protection of public interests. At the same time, the Agency amended the Enforcement Rules of the Classified National Security Information Protection Act by adding procedures for notifying authorities when personnel with access to classified information reenter Taiwan. Based on this, the Notification Form for the Exit and Reentry of Personnel with Access to Classified Information under the Classified National Security Information Protection Act was issued, clearly defining reporting requirements to monitor the contacts of personnel with access to classified information after exiting Taiwan with individuals from foreign countries, Mainland China, Hong Kong, or Macao. These measures are designed to enhance national security awareness and reinforce Taiwan's classified information protection system.

"Anti-corruption work has a beginning, but no end!" Only through continuous reform and innovation can public trust be earned. As society increasingly values transparency and accountability, Taiwan's anti-corruption work is entering a more mature and diverse stage of development. Looking ahead, the Agency will continue to deepen collaboration with domestic and international partners, integrating technological tools to strengthen risk early-warning and oversight mechanisms, enhance administrative transparency, and cultivate civil servants' integrity. At the same time, the Agency will actively cultivate an understanding of the rule of law and civic consciousness among younger generations, further fostering a culture of integrity in society. With the participation of all citizens, Taiwan's integrity system will continue to develop toward greater openness, fairness, and sustainability, laying a solid foundation for building a clean, diligent, and excellence-driven government.



Director-General,
Agency Against Corruption,
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Cheng Feng

October, 2025

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Chapter 1

Organization and Authorities



Section 1 / Organization

I. Organizational Characteristics

On October 31st, 2003, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which came into force on December 14th, 2005. Articles 6 and 36 of the Convention—Preventive anti-corruption body or bodies and Specialized authorities, respectively—emphasize that each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, ensure the existence of one or, as appropriate, more preventive anti-corruption bodies and specialized law enforcement authorities to combat corruption, with the necessary degree of independence. Although Taiwan is not a State Party to the UNCAC, as a responsible member of the international community and in line with the diplomatic principles enshrined in Article 141 of the Constitution—which declares respect for international treaties and the United Nations Charter—Taiwan also endeavors to implement the Convention's provisions. In addition, Transparency International introduced the National Integrity System (NIS) framework in 2000, in which an independent and specialized integrity agency is considered an indispensable component. Globally, many countries have established specialized integrity agencies to unify authority and consolidate anti-corruption, corruption prevention, and corruption investigation work—demonstrating a commitment to curbing corruption and malfeasance and promoting integrity. This has become an international trend.

Singapore (which established the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau in 1952) and Hong Kong (which established the Independent Commission Against Corruption in 1974) are widely recognized for their dedication to anti-corruption work. A key factor in their success lies in the establishment of specialized integrity agencies and the adoption of a three-pronged strategy: treating the symptoms (through law enforcement), curing the root causes (through prevention), and eradicating the scourge (through education). This approach has enabled anti-corruption work to achieve outstanding results in corruption investigation and integrity awareness. In response to the public's strong expectations for proper government ethics and transparent governance, and to achieve the ideal of a clean government and honest administration, the third reading of the Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, was passed during the 7th meeting of the 7th session of the 7th Legislative Yuan on April 1st, 2011. The Agency Against Corruption (AAC), Ministry of Justice (hereinafter referred to as the Agency), was officially established on July 20th, 2011.



The organizational characteristics of the Agency are as follows:

- A. The Agency is Taiwan's specialized integrity agency aligned with the UNCAC. It serves as an integrated agency, combining both corruption prevention and investigation functions, and is tasked with formulating and promoting national integrity policies while carrying out three core missions: anti-corruption, corruption prevention, and corruption investigation. As such, it is not merely an administrative body. Its personnel responsible for investigating corruption, malfeasance, and related crimes are vested with the authority of judicial police officers, enabling them to conduct investigations into corruption and malfeasance cases. Moreover, the Agency pioneered the "resident prosecutor" system, under which prosecutors selected by the Ministry of Justice are stationed at the Agency to directly participate in its investigative procedures. This enhances the quality of evidence collection and the efficiency of case handling. In terms of corruption investigation, the Agency differs from ordinary judicial police agencies in that it possesses characteristics akin to a prosecutorial authority.
- B. The Agency is positioned as an integrity body characterized by three core attributes: specialization, full-time focus, and professionalism. It is responsible for coordinating anti-corruption, corruption prevention, and corruption investigation strategies, as well as planning and implementing overall integrity affairs. Through vertical integration and horizontal coordination, the Agency promotes integrity and maximizes the effectiveness of its limited manpower to achieve the goal of advancing a clean and competent government.
- C. The Agency collaborates with Government Employee Ethics Units to establish a comprehensive internal and external anti-corruption network, thereby enhancing the functionality of these units. By fully participating in institutional operations, advancing measures for institutional reforms, and strengthening internal anti-corruption control mechanisms, the Agency effectively prevents corruption and waste while protecting the integrity image of institutions. It is also capable of promptly handling corruption and malfeasance cases and, under the direction of prosecutors, carrying out corruption investigations, thereby effectively combating corruption.

II. Organizational Vision

A. Clean and Competent Government

Build an integrity-driven and accountable effective government that earns the trust of the public.

B. Transparent Taiwan

Foster public-private cooperation and promote social engagement, advancing a shared commitment to transparency and zero tolerance for corruption.

C. Integration into the Global Community

Implement the UNCAC and deepen international exchange and cooperation.





III. Organizational Structure and Staffing

In accordance with the Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, the Agency's scope of duties includes the planning of national integrity policies and the execution of anti-corruption, corruption prevention, and corruption investigation affairs. To carry out the aforementioned duties, the Agency has established the Planning Division, Corruption Prevention Division, Civil Service Ethics Division, Malpractices Investigation Division, and the Northern, Central, and Southern Investigation Offices, making a total of seven operational units. It has also established the Secretarial Office, Personnel Office, and Accounting Office as three supporting units, as well as the Inspection Office, Civil Service Ethics Office, and Anti-Corruption Training Center, which are formed as task-based units. The authorized staffing level is 254 positions, with 222 budgeted positions for the year 2024. In addition, the Clean Politics Advisory Committee has been established to provide consultation on integrity policies and evaluations of the closure of corruption investigation cases, as well as to conduct post-investigation review and oversight of cases archived for reference. Through this external review mechanism, the transparency and impartiality of case handling are enhanced (see Figure 1-1-1).

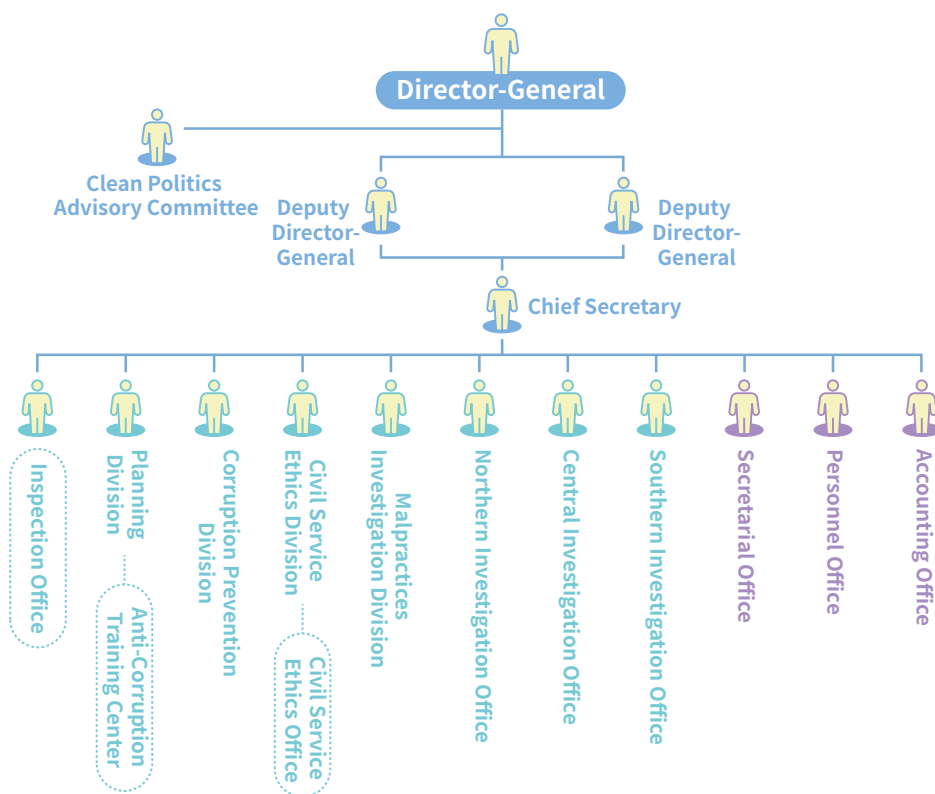


Figure 1-1-1 Organizational Structure of the Agency

Note: Units marked with a dashed line are task-based.

IV. Government Employee Ethics Units at All Levels

Government Employee Ethics Units at all levels are established in accordance with the Act of the Establishment and Management of the Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers. These units are responsible for handling ethics affairs within their respective agencies and operate under the direction and supervision of the Agency, forming a unified chain-of-command management system (see Figure 1-1-2).

As of 2024, a total of 1,192 Government Employee Ethics Units have been established across central and local government agencies (including state-owned enterprises), with 3,183 Government Employee Ethics Officers. These units are found within the Office of the President, Executive Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan, Control Yuan, and their subordinate agencies, as well as within the governments and subordinate agencies of special municipalities—Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City, and Kaohsiung City—and other county and city governments.

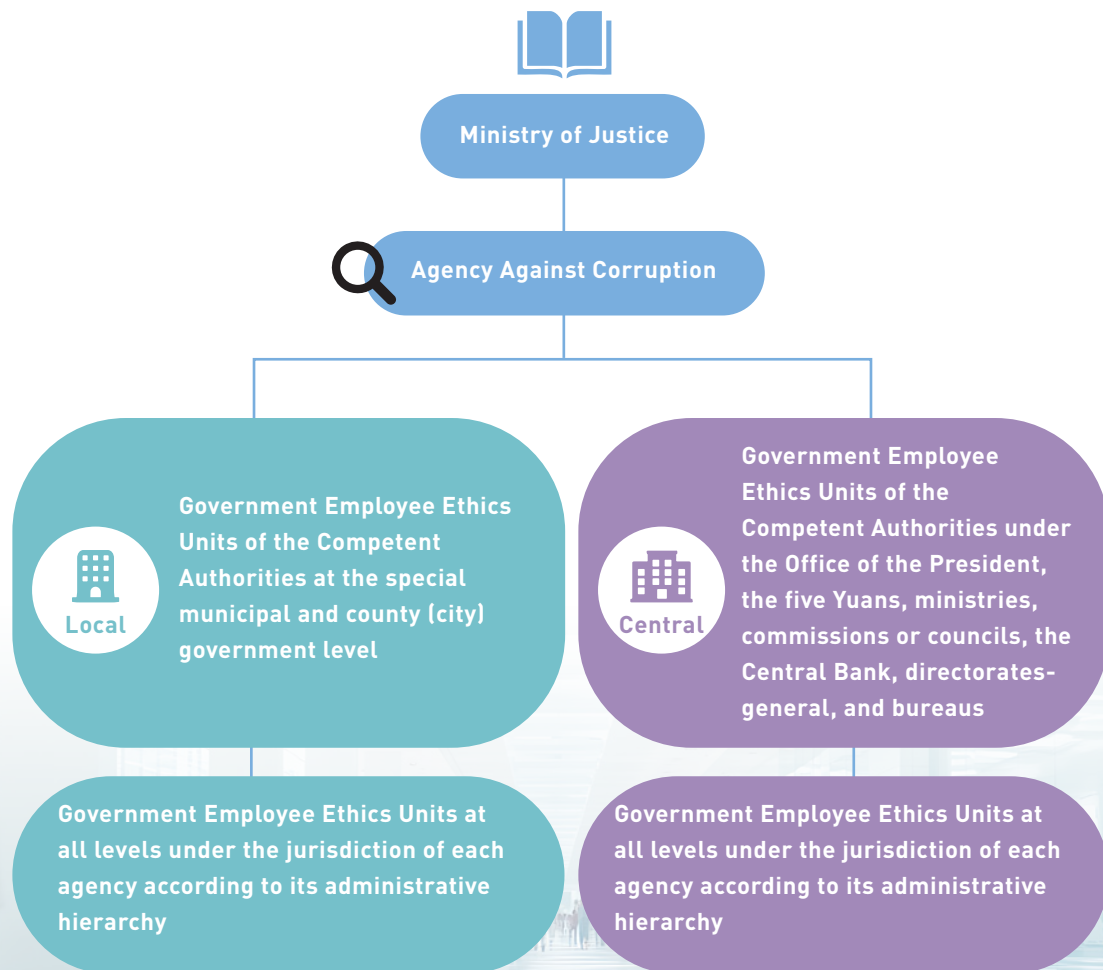


Figure 1-1-2 Organizational Structure of Government Employee Ethics Units



Section 2 / Authorities

I. Authorities of the Agency

According to Article 2 of the Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, the Agency is responsible for the following duties: formulate, coordinate and enforce national anti-corruption policy; review, revise and interpret anti-corruption and related ordinances; push and implement corruption-prevention measures; investigate corruption and related criminal cases; supervise, evaluate and coordinate the activities of Government Employee Ethics Units; draw up and implement management measures for Government Employee Ethics Units and personnel; take charge of the ethics business of the Ministry of Justice itself; and carry out other anti-corruption business (see Figure 1-2-1).

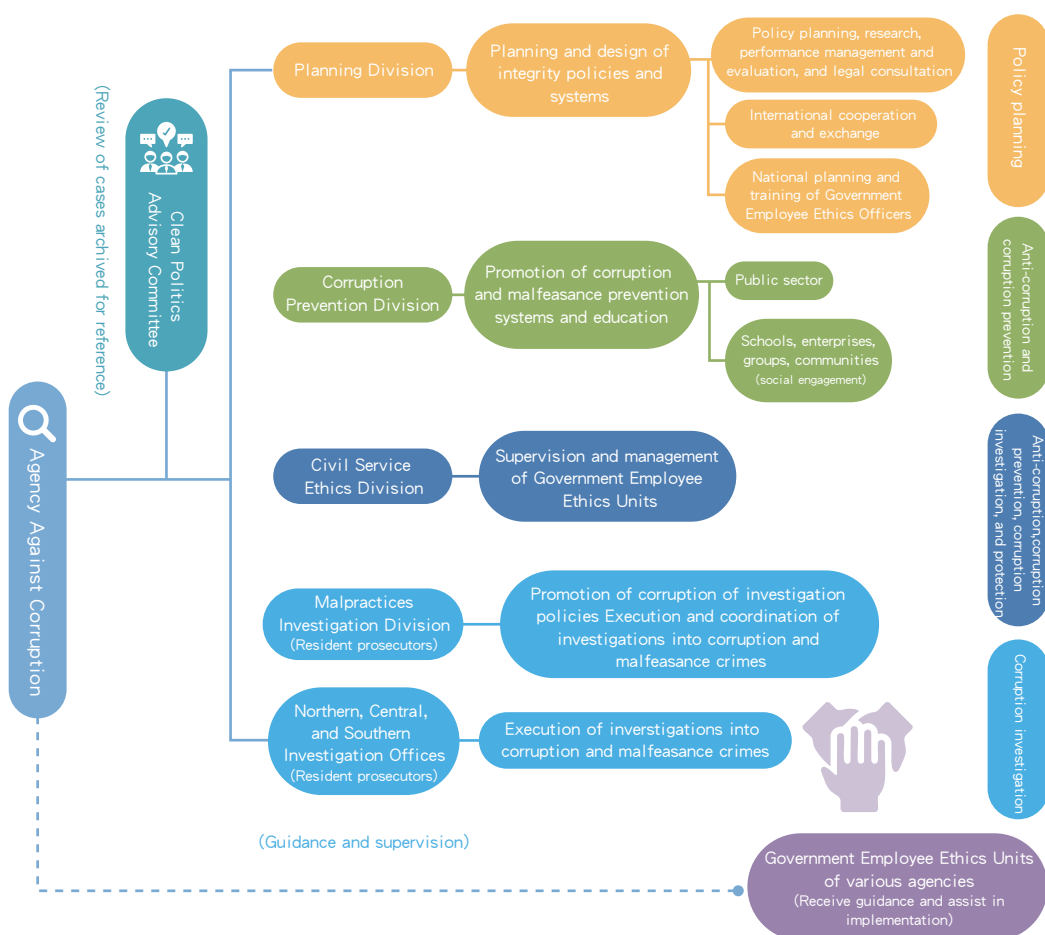


Figure 1-2-1 Missions and Functional Structure of the Agency

In addition, Article 7 of the same Act stipulates that the Director-General and Deputy Director-General of the Agency may be seconded or appointed from among serving judicial officials, and shall direct and supervise the personnel under their authority. Furthermore, when conducting investigations into corruption, malfeasance, or related crimes, if the Agency officials in charge hold the Recommended Appointment rank and above, they shall be considered judicial police officers as provided for in Articles 229 and 230 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; if they have only the Ordinary Appointment rank, they shall be considered judicial police as provided Article 231 of the same law.

II. Authorities of Government Employee Ethics Units at All Levels

Article 4 of the Act of the Establishment and Management of the Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers stipulates that Government Employee Ethics Units are responsible for the following affairs: matters concerned with promotion of integrity and social participation; matters concerned with drafting, promotion, and implementation of integrity regulations and directions and preventive measures; matters concerned with drafting, coordination, and implementation of proposals for integrity reform; matters concerned with property-declaration of public servants, recusal of public servants due to conflicts of interest, and affairs related to integrity and ethics directions; matters concerned with handling corruption and malfeasance related to the organs; matters concerned with inspecting businesses that carry risks of corruption; matters concerned with handling and coordinating the protection of official confidential information of the organ; matters concerned with handling and coordinating security maintenance of the organ; and other matters concerned with government employee ethics.

Chapter 2

Analysis of the 2024 Anti-Corruption Landscape

INTEGRITY

Section 1 / Anti-Corruption Status in Taiwan

I. Analysis of International Anti-Corruption Rankings

A. Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

According to the 2024 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) released by Transparency International (TI), a total of 180 countries and territories were evaluated worldwide. Taiwan scored 67 points and ranked 25th—surpassing 86% of the evaluated countries—demonstrating strong recognition of Taiwan's clean governance efforts (see Figure 2-1-1).

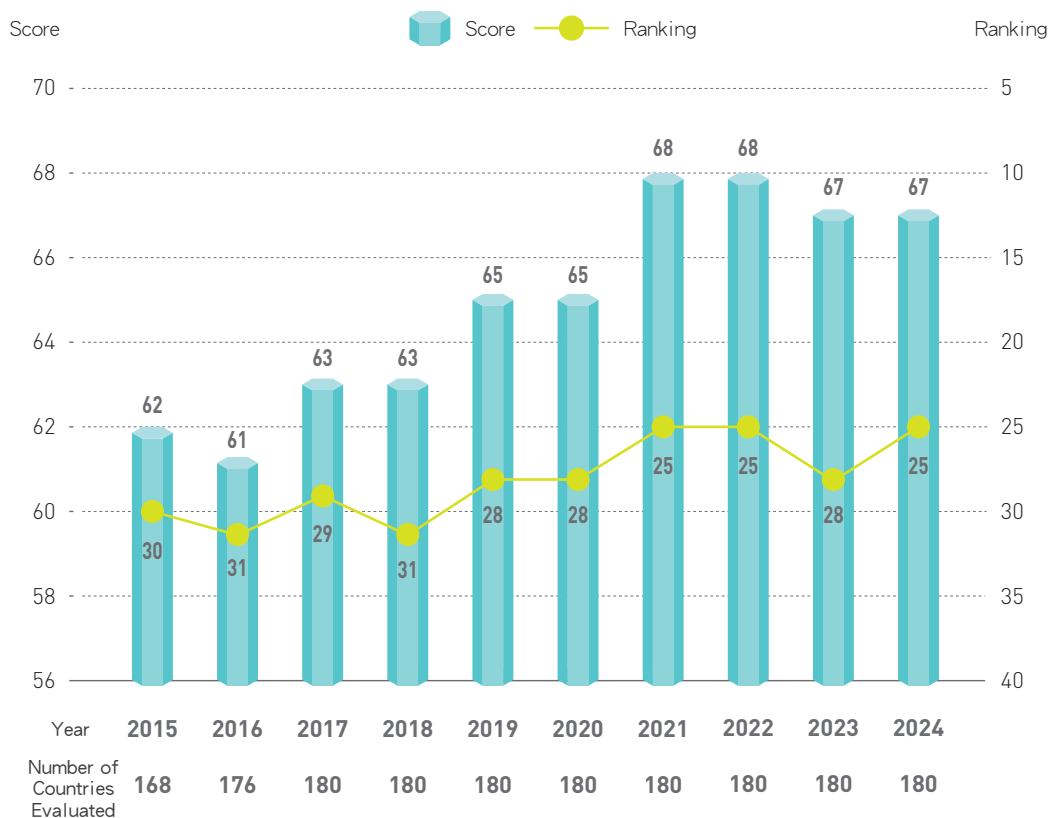


Figure 2-1-1 Taiwan's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) Scores, Rankings, and Trend Changes from 2015 to 2024



From a regional perspective, Taiwan ranks 7th in the Asia-Pacific region, following Singapore (3rd, 84 points), New Zealand (4th, 83 points), Australia (10th, 77 points), Hong Kong (17th, 74 points), Bhutan (18th, 72 points), and Japan (20th, 71 points) (see Table 2-1-1).

Table 2-1-1 Top 10 Countries (or Territories) in the Asia-Pacific Region by Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) Score in 2024

Score	Country/Territory		Global Ranking	Asia-Pacific Ranking
84	Singapore		3	1
83	New Zealand		4	2
77	Australia		10	3
74	Hong Kong		17	4
72	Bhutan		18	5
71	Japan		20	6
67	Taiwan		25	7
64	South Korea		30	8
55	Fiji		50	9
50	Malaysia		57	10
50	Vanuatu		57	10

B. Perceptions of Corruption in Asia, the US and Australia

The Asian Intelligence journal, published by the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy (PERC), released its report titled *Perceptions of Corruption in Asia, the US and Australia in 2024* on March 20th, 2024. Taiwan ranked 6th with a score of 4.65 (on a scale from 0 to 10, where a higher score indicates greater perceived corruption), showing an improvement of 0.32 points compared to 2023. The top five rankings were as follows: Singapore (2.09), Australia (2.11), Japan (2.97), Hong Kong (3.48), and Macao (3.85). (For comparative rankings of countries and territories in the Asia-Pacific region on perceptions of corruption, see Table 2-1-2.)

The Taiwan chapter of this assessment interviewed a total of 116 individuals, all of whom were foreign businesspeople or members of foreign chambers of commerce operating in Taiwan. Through face-to-face interviews conducted between January and March 2024, the study gauged their perceptions of corruption issues in Taiwan. According to the report, most respondents expressed approval of Taiwan's overall development direction and its efforts to combat systemic corruption, assigning scores ranging from 3 to 6. The average score was 4.65—the highest Taiwan has achieved to date.

The assessment report stated: "The Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, and other anti-corruption bodies have received widespread recognition for their success in public education and in effectively investigating corruption cases. A noteworthy achievement lies in the improvements made to internal controls and procedures within government departments, state-owned enterprises, and various sectors including banking and finance. These enhancements are sufficient to prevent multiple types of corruption and have enabled more cases to be detected during internal processes such as project audits, employee reports, and internal investigations. Furthermore, concerns long held by respondents in Taiwan regarding corruption within the judiciary were also seen as gradually improving in this year's survey."



Table 2-1-2 Comparative Rankings of Countries and Territories in the Asia-Pacific Region on Perceptions of Corruption

Country	2024 Ranking	2024 Score	2023 Ranking	2023 Score
Singapore 	1	2.09	1	1.83
Australia 	2	2.11	2	2.06
Japan 	3	2.97	3	2.71
Hong Kong 	4	3.48	4	3.15
Macao 	5	3.85	5	4.31
Taiwan 	6	4.65	6	4.97
South Korea 	7	5.51	8	6.05
United States 	8	6.55	7	5.97
Malaysia 	9	6.57	9	6.73
Philippines 	10	6.75	14	7.25
Thailand 	11	6.91	12	7.11
Cambodia 	12	7.02	10	6.95
Mainland China 	13	7.15	11	7.07
Indonesia 	14	7.24	16	8.02
India 	15	7.47	15	7.65
Vietnam 	16	7.55	13	7.15

Note:

1.Scores range from 0 to 10, with lower scores indicating a cleaner perception and higher scores indicating greater perceived corruption.

2.Source: Asian Intelligence.

II. Domestic Public Opinion Survey on Anti-Corruption Indicators

In 2024, the Agency commissioned the Transparency International Chinese Taipei to conduct the 2024 Public Opinion Survey on Anti-Corruption Indicators, aiming to understand the public's evaluation of civil servants, government-related affairs, and integrity measures. The results serve as feedback for agencies and as a reference for the future promotion of integrity policies.

This quantitative survey was conducted using the random digit dialing (RDD) method, targeting adults aged 18 and over in Taiwan. It focused on the evaluation of the public on the understanding of clean politics and the sources of information, and was carried out through telephone interviews. A total of 1,104 valid samples were collected. With a 95% confidence level, the sampling margin of error is approximately ± 2.9 percentage points.

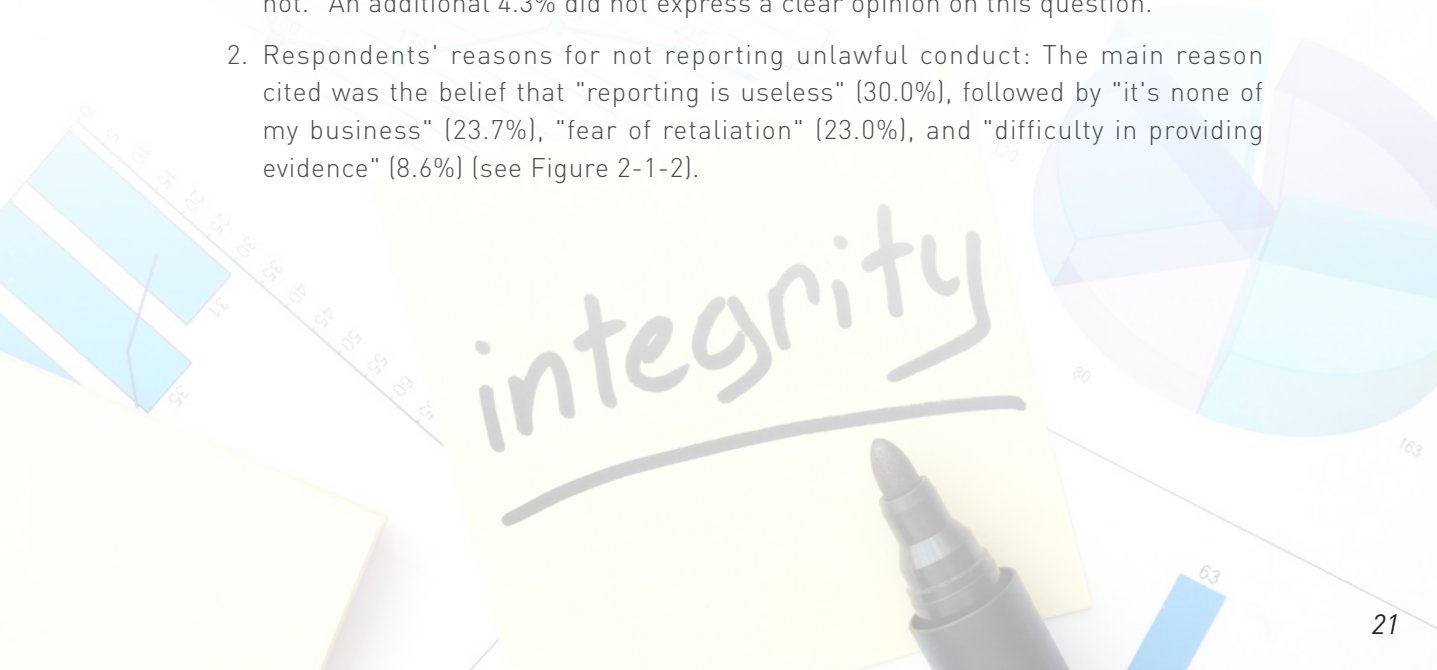
A. Evaluation of the Public on the Understanding of Clean Politics

(A) Respondents' Tolerance for Corruption

Respondents were asked to rate their level of tolerance for corrupt conduct by public officials on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates complete tolerance. The 2024 survey results show that 62.8% of respondents indicated zero tolerance for corruption, while only 0.3% expressed complete acceptance. The overall average score was 1.25, indicating a very low level of tolerance for corrupt conduct among public officials.

(B) Respondents' Views on Whether They Would Report Corrupt or Unlawful Conduct

1. Respondents' willingness to report unlawful conduct: 65.5% of respondents indicated that they "would" report such conduct, while 30.2% said they "would not." An additional 4.3% did not express a clear opinion on this question.
2. Respondents' reasons for not reporting unlawful conduct: The main reason cited was the belief that "reporting is useless" (30.0%), followed by "it's none of my business" (23.7%), "fear of retaliation" (23.0%), and "difficulty in providing evidence" (8.6%) (see Figure 2-1-2).



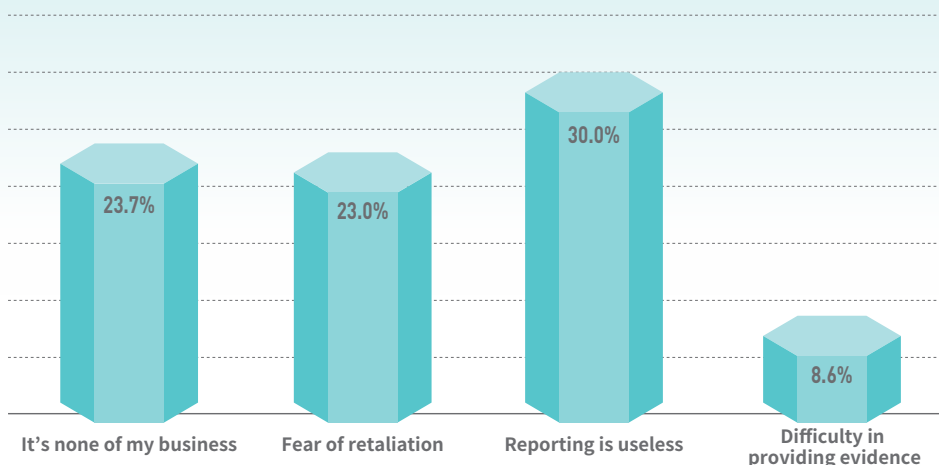


Figure 2-1-2 Proportion of Respondents' Reasons for Not Reporting Unlawful Conduct

B. Respondents' Views on the Severity of Integrity Violations and Money Laundering

(A) Respondents' Views on Integrity Violations

In regard to four common types of integrity violations, the 2024 survey shows the following average severity scores (on a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 being the most severe): "enterprises offering benefits to influence policy" (average score: 6.72), "enterprises using their authority over employees or matters to obtain personal benefits" (average score: 6.07), "citizens asking others to lobby public officials on their behalf" (average score: 5.17), and "citizens giving cash gifts to public officials" (average score: 4.23).

(B) Respondents' Views on Money Laundering by Enterprises, Businesses, or the Public

A total of 59.5% of respondents considered money laundering by companies, enterprises, or the public to be "serious," while 25.5% viewed it as "not serious." The remaining 15.0% did not express a clear opinion.

Section 2 / Analysis of Corruption and Malfeasance Crime Trends

I. Analysis of the Corruption and Malfeasance Crime Situation in Taiwan

A. Corruption and Malfeasance Indictment Rate per 100,000 Mid-Year Population in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated and Prosecuted by District Prosecutors Offices from 2002 to 2024

Based on the indictment outcomes of corruption and malfeasance cases concluded by district prosecutors offices, changes in the proportion of indicted individuals relative to the mid-year population were observed. In 2002, the corruption and malfeasance indictment rate per 100,000 mid-year population¹ was 4.8 (unit: persons per 100,000 population—i.e., 4.8 people were indicted for corruption and malfeasance per 100,000 mid-year population; hereafter omitted). The rate peaked in 2008 at 6.4 and then generally declined, reaching a low of 2.3 in both 2017 and 2021—the lowest levels on record. In 2024, the rate stood at 3.6. Future trends will continue to be monitored in conjunction with subsequent data (see Table 2-2-1 and Figure 2-2-1).

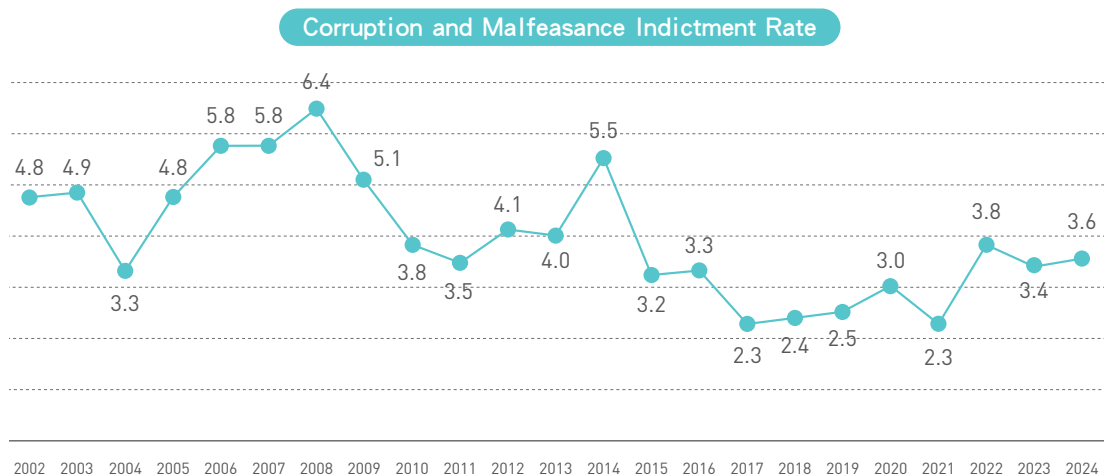


Figure 2-2-1 Corruption and Malfeasance Indictment Rate per 100,000 Mid-Year Population

Note:

1. This statistical chart was produced by the Agency, with the timeline represented on an annual basis.
2. Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice.

Note:

1. Corruption and malfeasance indictment rate per 100,000 mid-year population = number of individuals indicted for corruption and malfeasance / mid-year population × 100,000.



Table 2-2-1 Statistics on Annual Corruption and Malfeasance Case Indictments by District Prosecutors Offices from 2002 to 2024

Year/ Category	Total Number of Criminal Cases Indicted	Number of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Indicted			Total Number of Individuals Indicted in Criminal Cases	Number of Individuals Indicted in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases			
		Total	Anti- Corruption Act	Offenses of Malfeasance in Office		Total	Corruption and Malfeasance Indictment Rate per 100,000 Mid- Year Population	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	1,093	4.8	1,057	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	187,181	438	400	38	216,542	1,179	5.1	1,118	61
2010	187,425	354	310	44	218,444	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	238,569	568	2.4	537	31
2019	206,488	270	228	42	232,564	600	2.5	535	65
2020	198,809	315	266	49	227,507	714	3.0	653	61
2021	175,810	237	216	21	203,523	531	2.3	499	32
2022	214,750	350	318	32	248,444	878	3.8	826	52
2023	238,819	316	294	22	273,057	790	3.4	758	32
2024	236,944	372	339	33	272,069	841	3.6	797	44

Note:

1. Corruption and malfeasance indictment rate per 100,000 mid-year population = number of individuals indicted for corruption and malfeasance / mid-year population × 100,000.
2. Mid-year population = (end-of-year population + end-of-previous-year population) / 2.
3. Statistical note: The column "Number of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Indicted" includes cases indicted under the Anti-Corruption Act and offenses of malfeasance in office.
4. Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice.

B. Conviction Rate in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated and Prosecuted

From July 2009 to December 2024, during the implementation of the National Integrity Building Action Plan, district prosecutors offices indicted a total of 5,630 corruption and malfeasance cases involving 16,436 individuals. During this period, a total of 25,465 charges resulted in final and binding court decisions. Of these, 11,950 charges led to convictions for corruption and malfeasance crimes, and 7,943 charges led to convictions for non-corruption and malfeasance crimes, for a total of 19,893 convictions. The conviction rate for final and binding court decisions reached 78.1%. This demonstrates that the conviction rate in corruption and malfeasance cases investigated and prosecuted has improved due to the implementation of various measures at different stages. (For a full discussion, please refer to Appendix 3.)

As of December 2024, among the cases referred by the Agency since its establishment, 1,176 cases have been indicted following investigation by district prosecutors offices. Of these, 333 cases have resulted in final and binding court decisions, with 312 resulting in convictions, yielding a conviction rate of 93.69%.

C. Analysis of Corruption and Malfeasance Crime Trends Based on Indictments by Prosecutors

In 2024, a total of 138 corruption and malfeasance cases were investigated and prosecuted by district prosecutors (based on indictments involving corruption and malfeasance crimes). These cases involved 247 public officials. However, due to the considerable time lag between the occurrence of the crime and the conclusion of the investigation, the corruption and malfeasance cases indicted in a given year may not have occurred in that same year. Therefore, the data does not necessarily reflect the current integrity status of the agencies involved. The following is a selected analysis of aspects such as the individuals involved, applicable legal provisions, special corruption and malfeasance cases, and categories of involvement (for a full discussion, please refer to Appendix 4):

(A) Analysis of Individuals Involved

1. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 29 at the Selected Appointment rank level (11.74%), 54 at the Recommended Appointment rank level (21.86%), 67 at the Ordinary Appointment rank level (27.13%), 60 under contract employment (24.29%), and 37 classified as others (14.98%).
2. Based on the type of agency where the individuals were serving at the time of the offense, 71 were from central administrative agencies (28.74%), 159 from local administrative agencies (64.37%), 16 from local representative bodies (6.48%), and 1 from a central representative body (0.40%).



3. Based on gender, 214 individuals involved were male (86.64%) and 33 were female (13.36%).

(B) Analysis of Applicable Legal Provisions (Based on the Most Serious Offense When Multiple Laws Are Involved)

Based on the classification of legal provisions violated by individuals involved in corruption and malfeasance cases, the top five offenses by number of persons involved are as follows:

1. Seeking unlawful gains for oneself or for others in matters under his charge or supervision: 69 individuals, accounting for 27.94%.
2. Taking bribes by the acts that violate the official duties: 47 individuals, accounting for 19.03%.
3. Taking bribes by the act belonging to official duties: 47 individuals, accounting for 19.03%.
4. Fraudulently making others to deliver property under cover of legal authority: 41 individuals, accounting for 16.60%.
5. Stealing or misappropriating public equipment or properties: 20 individuals, accounting for 8.10%.

(C) Analysis of Special Corruption and Malfeasance Cases

In 2024, district prosecutors investigated and prosecuted a total of 138 corruption and malfeasance cases involving 247 individuals. Among these, 53 were classified as special corruption and malfeasance cases, involving 86 individuals. The top three categories were procurement-related corruption and malfeasance cases, totaling 30 cases with 57 individuals indicted; corruption and malfeasance cases involving fraudulent claims of public funds, totaling 18 cases with 24 individuals indicted; and corruption and malfeasance cases involving subsidies, totaling 5 cases with 5 individuals indicted.

(D) Analysis of Categories of Involvement

According to the classification principles for categories of involvement and special case markings in corruption and malfeasance cases handled by the Ministry of Justice, as revised by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice, on March 27th, 2015, the categories of involvement in which more than seven cases resulted in indictment are as follows: administrative affairs (26 cases), police affairs (20 cases), environmental protection (16 cases), military affairs (11 cases), and civil affairs, household registration, conscription, and land administration (8 cases) (see Figure 2-2-2).

Chapter 2 | Analysis of the 2024 Anti-Corruption Landscape

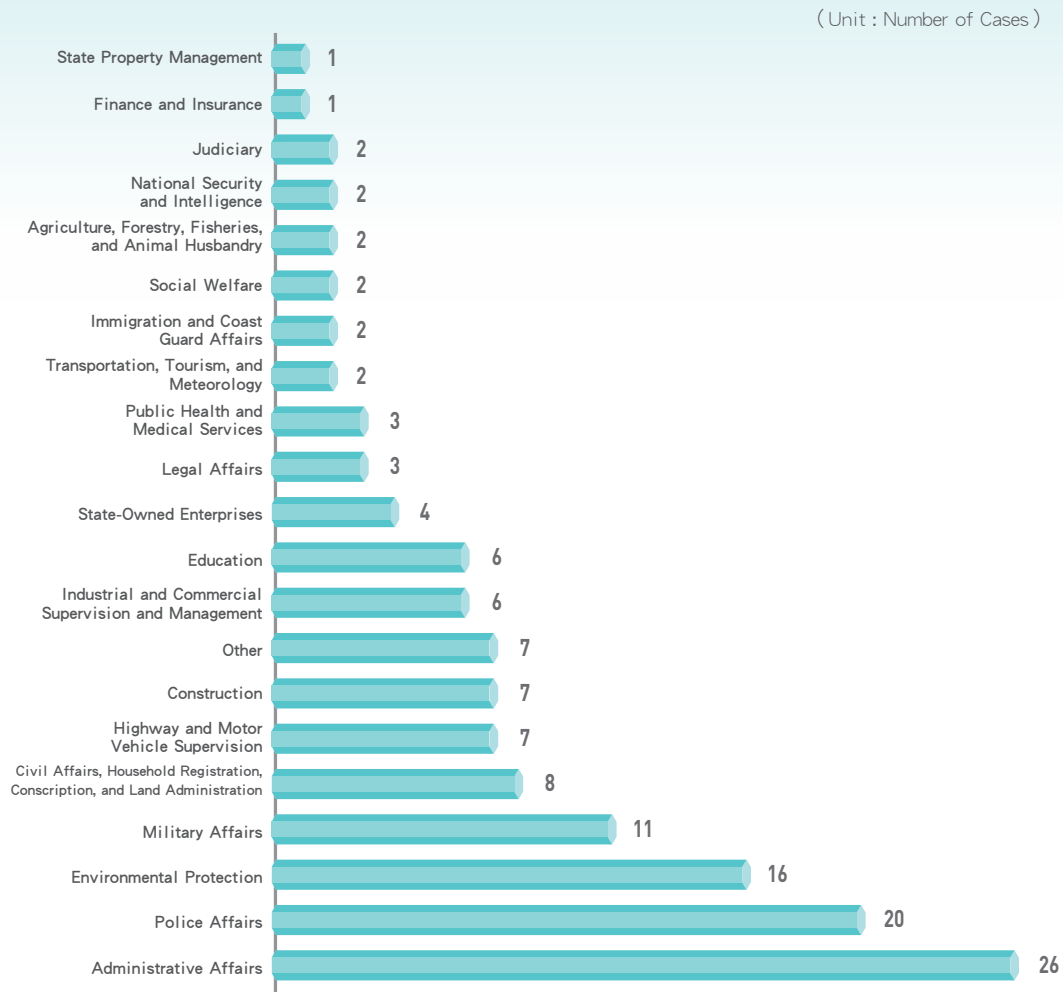


Figure 2-2-2 Analysis of Categories of Involvement

1. This data was compiled by the Agency based on statistical information from the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice, drawn from indictments in corruption and malfeasance cases investigated and prosecuted by district prosecutors and concluded in 2024 (including cases that were consolidated or additionally indicted during the same year).
2. The categories of involvement shown in this figure refer to the types of administrative affairs involved in the defendants' criminal conduct as stated in the indictments; these categories do not correspond directly to specific agencies. Categories with zero indicted cases are not displayed in the chart.



II. Analysis of Categories of Malfeasance in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated and Prosecuted by the Agency

A. 2024 Statistics on Case Acceptance and Filing

In 2024, the Agency accepted and filed a total of 1,130 cases (classified as cases admitted) for investigation by the Malpractices Investigation Division and the Northern, Central, and Southern Investigation Offices. Additionally, 323 cases were classified as cases investigated, based on concrete intelligence regarding corruption and malfeasance and deemed suitable for continued investigation. The most common categories among these were: 73 cases related to civil affairs, household registration, conscription, and land administration (22.60%), 24 environmental protection cases (7.43%), 20 education cases (6.19%), and 18 construction cases (5.57%) (see Figure 2-2-3 and Table 2-2-2). All admitted and investigated cases that are to be archived for reference must be submitted to the Clean Politics Advisory Committee for deliberation.

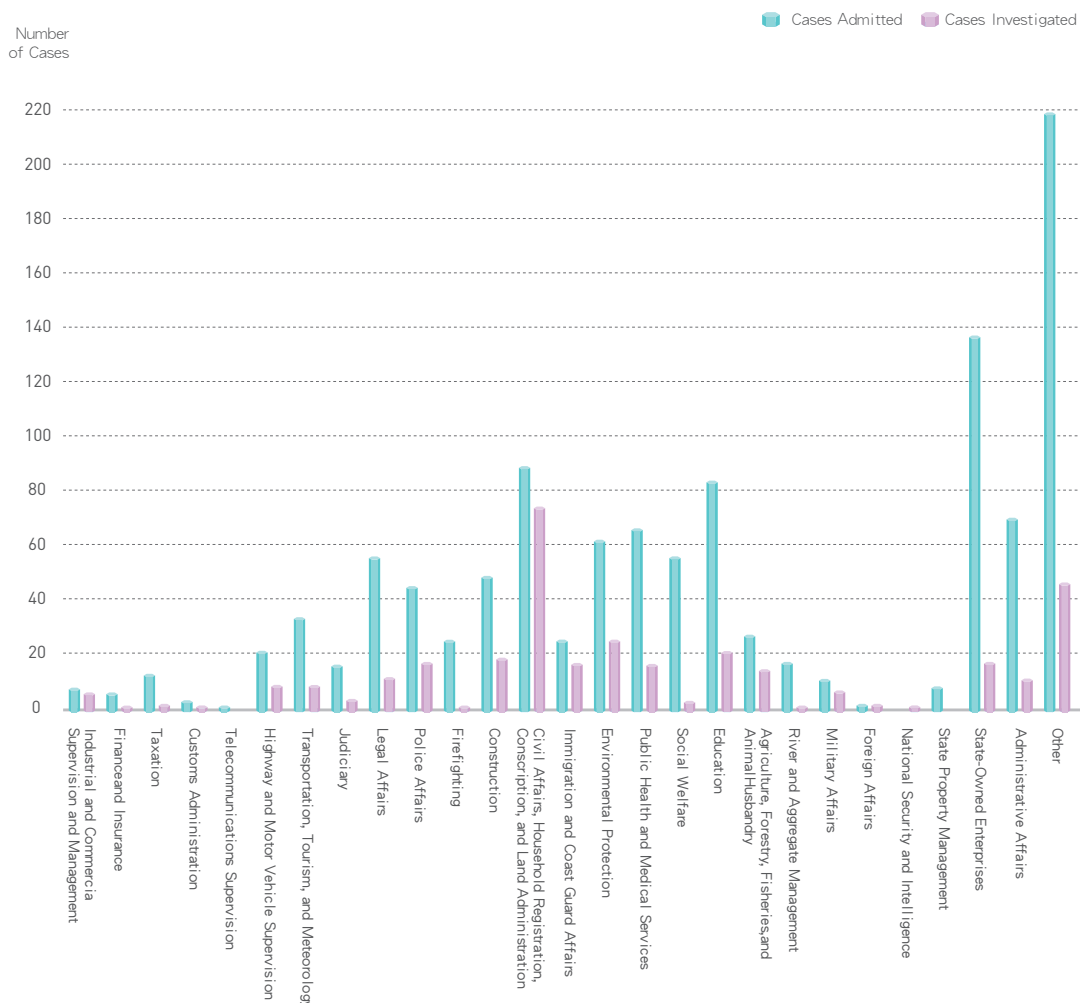


Figure 2-2-3 Categories of Cases Admitted and Investigated in 2024

Note: Cases handled by the Agency are classified according to the nature of the matter involved. If no appropriate category applies, the case is classified as "Other."

Chapter 2 | Analysis of the 2024 Anti-Corruption Landscape

Table 2-2-2 2024 Statistics on Categories of Cases Admitted and Investigated

Category	Cases Admitted		Cases Investigated	
	Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage
Industrial and Commercial Supervision and Management	7	0.62%	5	1.55%
Finance and Insurance	5	0.44%	1	0.31%
Taxation	13	1.15%	2	0.62%
Customs Administration	3	0.27%	1	0.31%
Telecommunications Supervision	1	0.09%	0	0.00%
Highway and Motor Vehicle Supervision	20	1.77%	8	2.48%
Transportation, Tourism, and Meteorology	32	2.83%	8	2.48%
Judiciary	16	1.41%	3	0.93%
Legal Affairs	55	4.87%	11	3.41%
Police Affairs	44	3.89%	17	5.26%
Firefighting	24	2.12%	1	0.31%
Construction	48	4.25%	18	5.57%
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Conscription, and Land Administration	88	7.79%	73	22.60%
Immigration and Coast Guard Affairs	24	2.12%	16	4.95%
Environmental Protection	61	5.40%	24	7.43%
Public Health and Medical Services	65	5.75%	16	4.95%
Social Welfare	55	4.87%	3	0.93%
Education	83	7.35%	20	6.19%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Animal Husbandry	26	2.30%	14	4.33%
River and Aggregate Management	17	1.50%	1	0.31%
Military Affairs	10	0.88%	6	1.86%
Foreign Affairs	2	0.18%	2	0.62%
National Security and Intelligence	0	0.00%	1	0.31%
State Property Management	7	0.62%	0	0.00%
State-Owned Enterprises	136	12.04%	17	5.26%
Administrative Affairs	69	6.11%	10	3.10%
Other	219	19.38%	45	13.93%
Total	1,130	100%	323	100%

Note: Data collected from January 1st to December 31st, 2024.



B. Statistics and Analysis of Corruption and Malfeasance Case Types from July 2011 to 2024

Since its establishment through the end of 2024, the Agency has handled a total of 4,962 cases investigated involving concrete intelligence regarding corruption and malfeasance, which were investigated by the Malpractices Investigation Division and the Northern, Central, and Southern Investigation Offices (see Figure 2-2-4). A total of 4,651 cases investigated were concluded. Among these, 2,474 cases were deemed to involve suspected criminal conduct and were referred to district prosecutors offices for investigation (1,365 corruption and malfeasance cases and 1,109 non-corruption and malfeasance cases). An additional 88 cases were forwarded to judicial police agencies, and 2,089 cases were reclassified as reference information. Of the cases referred by the Agency, district prosecutors offices concluded investigations on 2,052 cases, including 1,176 prosecutions, 691 deferred prosecutions, 35 ex officio non-prosecutions, and 150 non-prosecutions. Of the cases prosecuted by district prosecutors offices, 333 have resulted in final and binding court decisions, including 312 convictions and 21 acquittals (see Figure 2-2-5).

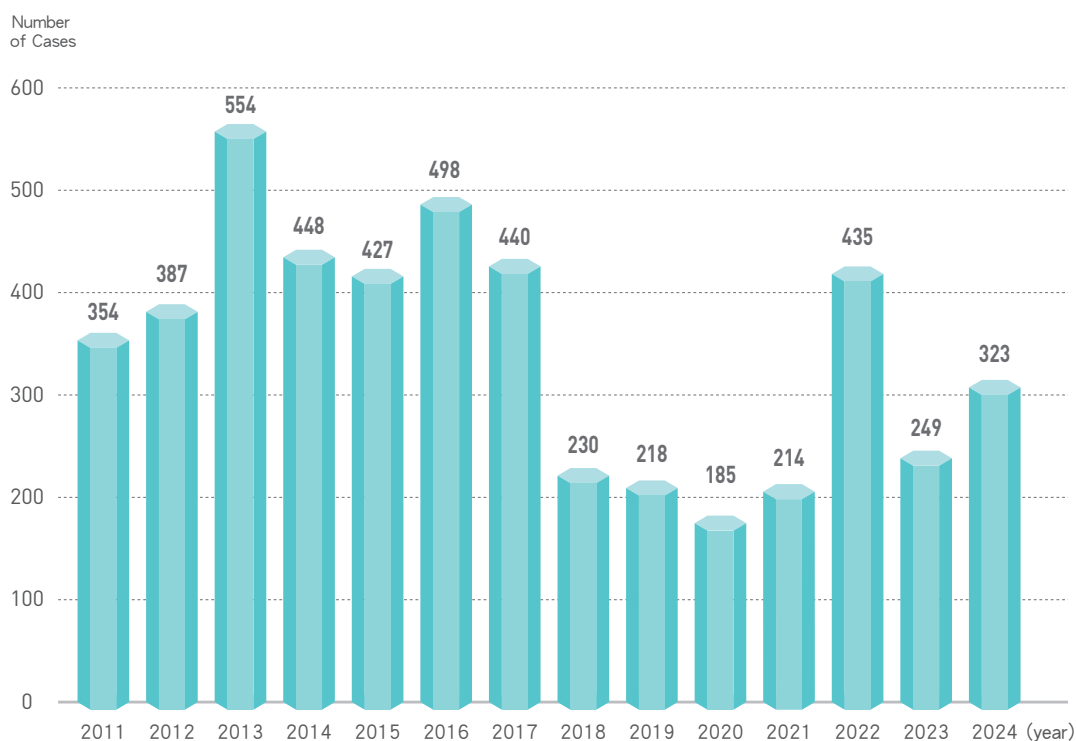


Figure 2-2-4 Statistics on the Number of Cases Investigated from July 2011 to 2024

Chapter 2 | Analysis of the 2024 Anti-Corruption Landscape

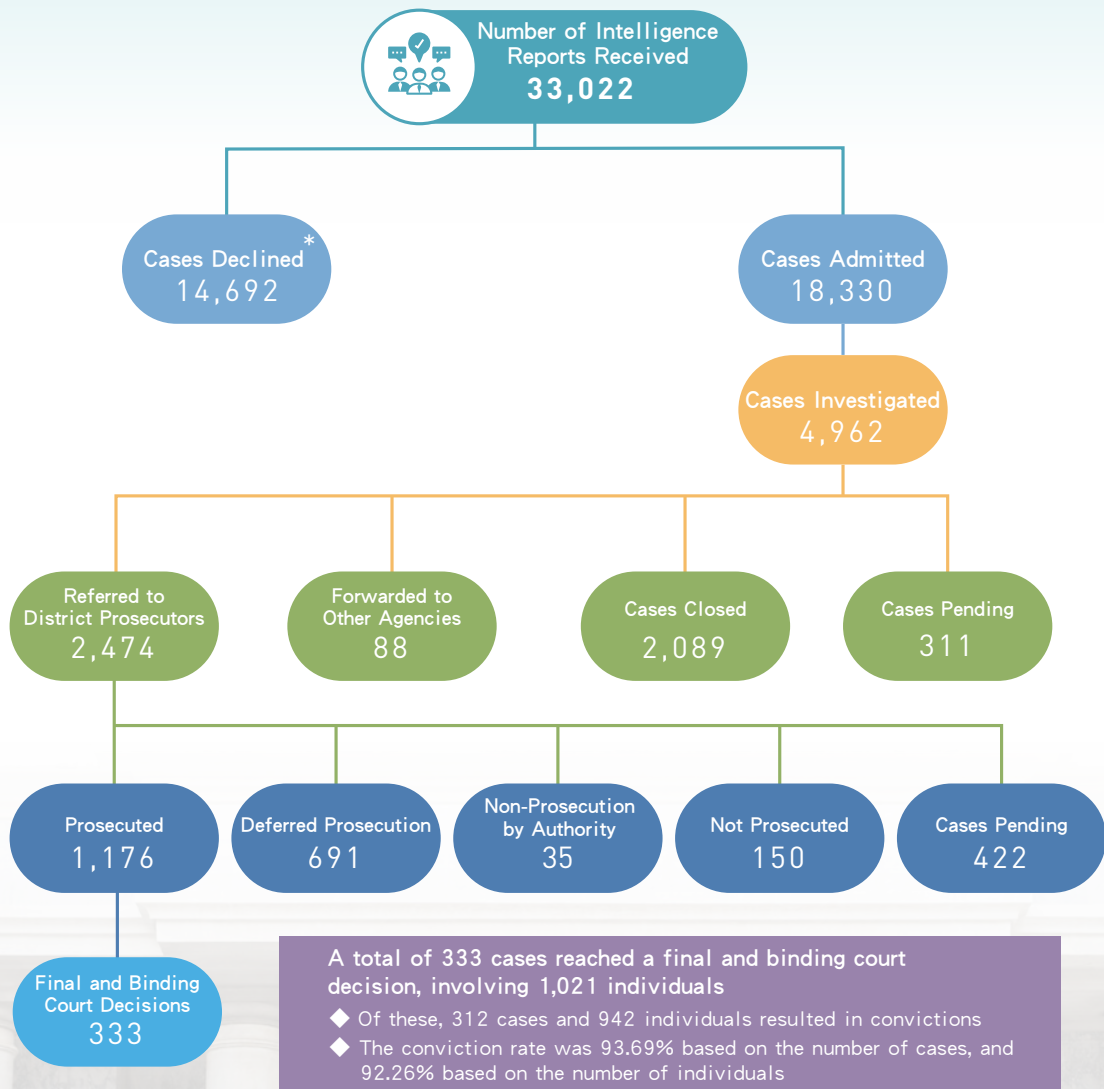


Figure 2-2-5 Statistics on the Closure and Judicial Handling of Cases Investigated from July 2011 to 2024

Note: * Indicates cases in which individuals or other agencies petitioned, reported, or filed complaints or accusations to the Agency, but the content was unrelated to government integrity affairs or did not involve corruption, malfeasance, or related crimes.



Chapter 3

Implementation of Anti-Corruption Work



Section 1 / Core Anti-Corruption Strategy and Approaches

The Agency is responsible for anti-corruption, corruption prevention, and corruption investigation work. In terms of anti-corruption, to help the public correctly understand the harms of corruption, the Agency supervises Government Employee Ethics Units, expands social engagement, promotes anti-corruption education nationwide, and disseminates the concept of integrity and ethics in schools, communities, and private enterprises through comprehensive advocacy initiatives. In terms of corruption prevention, the Agency is committed to building a transparent and accountable administrative environment within government departments, strengthening civil servants' sense of integrity, reducing the likelihood of corruption, enhancing public trust in the government, and achieving the policy objective of addressing public grievances. In terms of corruption investigation, the Agency actively investigates corruption and malfeasance cases while adhering to due process. It ensures the protection of fundamental human rights, relies on solid and rigorous criminal evidence, and utilizes professional scientific methods and modern technology in handling cases. Additionally, Government Employee Ethics Officers are required to put themselves in the shoes of others within their respective agency, adopt its position and perspective, and make every effort to assist public officials in avoiding legal violations. They are to support their agencies' law-based administration in a positive and constructive manner, establish preventive or early-warning measures and approaches to deter public officials from breaking the law, address existing issues at the root, fulfill their responsibilities as Government Employee Ethics Officers, and effectively advance various anti-corruption work.

I. Core Strategy

Based on the principle of "addressing both the symptoms and root causes of corruption," the Agency prioritizes corruption prevention while complementing it with corruption investigation. Through the "corruption prevention – corruption investigation – further prevention" mechanism, a positive cycle of anti-corruption work is fostered.

Corruption Prevention – Corruption Investigation – Further Prevention

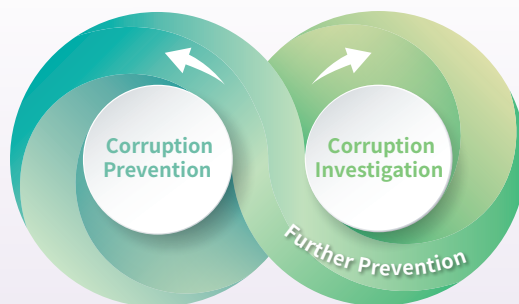


Figure 3-1-1 The Agency's Core Strategy for Anti-Corruption Work



II. Strategic Approaches

A. Promoting National Integrity Policies in Line with International Conventions

- (A) Regularly publish national reports under the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), organize international reviews, and promote the continued implementation of the Convention and its concluding observations by all levels of government agencies to enhance anti-corruption laws and administrative measures.
- (B) Drawing on the concept of a National Integrity System (NIS) advocated by Transparency International and centered on fulfilling UNCAC requirements, the Agency has promoted the National Integrity Building Action Plan since 2009. Furthermore, to continuously keep pace with international anti-corruption trends and to localize the implementation of the concluding observations from the international review of ROC's reports under the UNCAC, this plan incorporates concrete and feasible implementation measures proposed by various government agencies as well as experts and scholars in response to the observations, placing them under formal tracking. The revised plan was approved by the Executive Yuan on August 18th, 2023, to ensure its contents remain current, bring together the strengths of the public and private sectors, and continuously advance various national integrity policies.

B. Strengthening Anti-Corruption Laws

- (A) Improve the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants, the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest, and the Integrity and Ethics Directions for Civil Servants to foster public service ethics and strengthen risk management related to misconduct.
- (B) Promote the legislative process for the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act to provide secure protection for whistleblowers and jointly create a clean and competent government and a just society.
- (C) Revise certain provisions of the Classified National Security Information Protection Act to strengthen the legal framework governing the protection of official secrets within government agencies.

C. Public-Private Collaboration and Cross-Sector Cooperation

- (A) Promote mechanisms for social engagement, recruit anti-corruption volunteers, and engage in grassroots interaction and communication with the public to disseminate information on anti-corruption and integrity. Strengthen cross-departmental horizontal communication and coordination platforms.
- (B) Supervise and work with Government Employee Ethics Units to continuously raise awareness of anti-corruption and integrity through diverse methods such as short films, events, and the development of educational and promotional materials on integrity.
- (C) Convene integrity forums, panel discussions, and seminars to build research capacity on integrity, foster a shared consensus between the public and private sectors on anti-corruption issues, and continue establishing partnerships with civil groups as well as experts and scholars across various fields. Work together to formulate codes of professional conduct, deepen the awareness of zero tolerance for corruption, and strengthen the nationwide anti-corruption network.
- (D) Work in collaboration with competent authorities to advocate for business integrity and promote professional ethics. Through meetings, training sessions, and other opportunities, proactively engage with enterprise owners and senior executives to establish transparent communication platforms grounded in integrity.

D. Strengthening the Corruption Prevention Network

- (A) Through the Executive Yuan Central Integrity Committee meetings and integrity report meetings held by individual agencies, establish mechanisms for government departments to participate in discussions and reviews on integrity-related issues. These mechanisms serve to deliberate on integrity policies and major measures, supervise and evaluate the implementation of anti-corruption work, and thereby ensure the execution of various integrity actions.
- (B) Conduct public opinion poll research on integrity to monitor the level and trends of corruption, and strengthen the corruption risk assessment mechanisms within agencies. Ensure that Government Employee Ethics Units carry out their authorities in handling whistleblower reports, petitions, public procurement supervision, and public opinion poll, while strengthening their capacity to collect, report, analyze, and assess risk-related data.
- (C) Based on risk assessment data, select specific operations for project auditing. For common deficiencies identified through audits, leverage cross-sector collaboration by inviting scholars, experts, private sector representatives, and competent authorities to jointly develop anti-corruption guidelines or propose improvement recommendations, with the goal of actively rectifying the issues.
- (D) Strengthen the core competencies of Government Employee Ethics Officers in implementing measures that promote integrity and prevent misconduct, thereby highlighting the value of establishing Government Employee Ethics Units. Under the premise of compliance with laws and procedural regulations, timely report corruption risk information to agency heads to enable to early response and fulfill the function of risk warning.
- (E) Select operations related to public interests for individual case studies, and invite operating units from government departments to participate in discussions to reflect the nature of their work. Collaboratively explore mechanisms for preventing misconduct, allowing civil servants to propose their own measures for mitigating corruption risks. Use previous cases as reference points for institutional reforms, thereby achieving the goal of prevention over investigation and punishment.
- (F) In accordance with the Government Procurement Integrity Platform Implementation Plan, coordinate with the needs of agency heads, assist various agencies in establishing their own Government Procurement Integrity Platforms and establish cross-sector communication channels among relevant government bodies. Through the four key principles of cross-sector cooperation, public-private partnership, transparent administration, and public supervision, strengthen government oversight mechanisms and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of contractors. This aims to foster a work environment where civil servants are empowered to take responsibility without fear, ultimately ensuring the public receives high-quality public infrastructure for the public.
- (G) Promote the Integrity Awards system to encourage agencies with outstanding performance in promoting anti-corruption work and administrative transparency measures to participate in award evaluations. The system aims to motivate agencies to proactively review their integrity measures, demonstrate the commitment of agency heads to integrity governance, and highlight achievements in implementing integrity governance. Through the participation of external experts and scholars as third-party reviewers, the initiative showcases the integrity outcomes and effectiveness of



participating agencies, thereby enhancing public trust in their integrity and transparency and establishing exemplary models of integrity for benchmarking and learning.

E. Enhancing Corruption Investigation Capabilities

- (A) For malfeasance that has occurred, supervise and work with Government Employee Ethics Units to conduct case reviews to uncover leads related to corruption and malfeasance.
- (B) Establish a dedicated hotline for accepting petitions and whistleblower reports at 0800-286-586 ("You report, I report") and provide multiple reporting channels, including in-person, written, fax, and email submissions.
- (C) Strictly adhere to the Discipline Rules for Integrity Officials, uphold strong investigative discipline, and respect the reputation, privacy, safety, and legal rights of persons under investigation and other related parties, in order to safeguard fundamental human rights.
- (D) Establish a resident prosecutor system, under which prosecutors selected by the Ministry of Justice are stationed at the Agency to direct agents in conducting timely investigations. This aims to refine the investigation process and enhance both the efficiency and conviction rate of corruption and malfeasance cases.
- (E) Adopt a pre-investigation model to actively enable early intervention of judicial investigations, thereby ensuring timely case handling and facilitating in-depth pursuit of corruption and malfeasance.
- (F) Focus on high-level corruption and systemic corruption as priority targets, and encourage involved parties to voluntarily confess by offering opportunities for repentance and rehabilitation.
- (G) Establish the Clean Politics Advisory Committee, with selected experts, scholars, and impartial members of society jointly participating to provide consultation on integrity policies and evaluations of the closure of corruption investigation cases, as well as to conduct post-investigation review and oversight of cases archived for reference. Through this external review mechanism, the transparency and impartiality of case handling are enhanced.
- (H) Carry out the Project for Establishing RFID-Enabled Smart Storage Facilities for Seized Case Items to introduce RFID digital management technology and an app-based management system, thereby implementing advanced management methods for the custody, storage, and tracking of seized items.
- (I) Develop the Mobile Translation and Analysis System to integrate communication records and audio files, apply big data analytics to communications surveillance data, assist agents in analyzing case-related leads, and establish a smart corruption investigation analytics database to improve conviction rates in corruption and malfeasance cases.

F. Strengthening Security Maintenance within Agencies

- (A) Based on each agency's environment, facilities, equipment, and operational characteristics, inventory key maintenance items, assess security risk status, and establish critical protection objectives. Conduct security maintenance inspections, implement project security maintenance measures, strengthen internal control and audit mechanisms, and build a security maintenance network within agencies. Continue to assist agencies in safeguarding facility and personnel security to ensure national security and institutional stability.

- (B) Enhance the monitoring of at-risk personnel within agencies who may be involved in channels of information leakage. Conduct audits on information usage management for operations prone to information leakage. For information and communication systems that store critical agency data, define abnormal access conditions based on system characteristics and current operations, establish a reporting mechanism for such abnormalities, develop improvement measures, and continuously strengthen employees' awareness of information security to enhance the security of sensitive government data.

G. Promoting International Cooperation and Exchange

- (A) By participating in various important international anti-corruption conferences and forums, seek to align with the latest global anti-corruption thinking, draw on best practices in integrity governance from other countries, and promote Taiwan's integrity construction to the international community. Furthermore, participate in international anti-corruption training programs to enhance investigative skills in corruption and malfeasance crimes and strengthen interactions and exchanges.
- (B) Continue to collaborate with international non-governmental organizations, foreign chambers of commerce in Taiwan, enterprises, and other organizations under the principle of "Making Friends with Integrity." Through mutual cooperation, organize various anti-corruption activities and share Taiwan's key anti-corruption policies and measures.
- (C) By hosting or co-hosting international cooperation platforms, global seminars, or workshops on anti-corruption themes, continue to strengthen Taiwan's capacity to lead and advocate on anti-corruption issues, while fostering connections with the global law enforcement and anti-corruption community.
- (D) Proactively visit dedicated anti-corruption or corruption investigation agencies in other countries that are same or similar in nature to the Agency, and invite them to Taiwan for exchanges and interaction. Establish regular points of contact and mutual visit mechanisms to lay a foundation of mutual trust and cooperation.
- (E) Actively seek to sign cooperation agreements or memorandums of understanding with other countries or organizations to develop and maintain substantive integrity partnerships in areas such as exchanges and mutual visits, professional skills, and the sharing of law enforcement intelligence.

H. Cultivating Well-Rounded Government Employee Ethics Officers

- (A) Strengthen organizational capacity and allocate sufficient resources to conduct training programs for Government Employee Ethics Officers, with the aim of enhancing their professional knowledge, unlocking their potential, and cultivating high-caliber, well-rounded officers with innovative thinking and a broad perspective.
- (B) Develop dedicated course materials and establish indicators for training outcomes. Design courses that emphasize both theory and practice, supplemented by diverse teaching methods such as case studies, and conduct learning assessments. Build a comprehensive education and training system to enhance the operational abilities of Government Employee Ethics Officers.
- (C) Establish a phased training framework to deepen the leadership capabilities of mid- and senior-level management. Systematically design advanced courses around three key areas—communication and presentation, problem-solving, and leadership—to enhance the core competencies of mid- and senior-level supervisors.



Section 2 / Legal System Enhancement

I. Strengthening the National Classified Information Protection System

A. Amendment of Certain Provisions of the Enforcement Rules of the Classified National Security Information Protection Act

Several provisions of the Classified National Security Information Protection Act (hereinafter referred to as the Act) were amended and promulgated by the President on December 27th, 2023. In response, the Agency reviewed and amended the relevant provisions of the Enforcement Rules of the Act. The amendments include the designation of personnel authorized by the Ministry of National Defense to classify information as "confidential," the addition of requirements for personnel with access to classified national information to complete a notification form upon returning to Taiwan after traveling abroad, the designation of personnel required to notify superior agencies, and the responsibility to correct or clarify the content of such notifications. The amended provisions were promulgated by the Executive Yuan on June 28th, 2024.

B. Formulation of the Notification Form for the Exit and Reentry of Personnel with Access to Classified Information under the Classified National Security Information Protection Act

Pursuant to Article 32, Paragraph 7 of the Enforcement Rules of the Act, the Ministry of Justice formulated and promulgated the Notification Form for the Exit and Reentry of Personnel with Access to Classified Information under the Classified National Security Information Protection Act on July 9th, 2024. The form specifies reporting items such as whether the individual was spied on to obtain national or official classified information, whether they were inexplicably questioned about their identity, and whether they were asked about their (former) position or commissioned duties. The purpose is to monitor any contact or interactions personnel with access to classified information may have had with individuals from foreign countries, Mainland China, or the Hong Kong and Macao regions after traveling abroad, thereby strengthening the classified national security information system.

II. Promoting the Formulation of the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act

The Agency actively drafted the Whistleblower Protection Act. The Executive Yuan convened the 12th review meeting with relevant agencies on February 23rd, 2024. Following revisions based on the meeting, the Agency submitted the 15th draft version to the Executive Yuan for review on March 4th, 2024.

On May 16th, 2024, the Legislative Yuan's Judiciary and Organic Laws Committee reviewed the draft jointly with the 7th version proposed by Legislator Wu Tsung-Hsien and others. A public hearing titled "Differences in the Fundamental Structure and Impact of the Whistleblower Protection Act Draft" was held on July 8th. A subsequent joint review session was convened on November 17th to complete the article-by-article review and refer the bill to party caucus negotiations. The party caucus negotiation meetings were held on December 12th, 16th, and 18th, and the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act was passed in its third reading on December 27th and promulgated by the President on January 22nd, 2025. The Act will take effect six months after promulgation.

III. Convening Amendment Consultation Meetings on the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants

In June 2023, the Ministry of Justice and the Control Yuan jointly organized the 30th Anniversary Symposium on the Enforcement of the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants to review the effectiveness of the Act's implementation and to explore relevant theoretical and practical issues as a reference for future amendments. In response to legislative proposals to amend the Act—specifically, to include personnel holding positions in administrative legal entities within the scope of declarants under Article 2, and to explicitly include virtual assets as declarable property items under Article 5—the Ministry of Justice resumed amendment consultation meetings in 2024. These meetings aimed to reassess the aforementioned issues and determine whether the version of the provisions reviewed by the Executive Yuan remained appropriate. A revised draft amendment was subsequently prepared and submitted to the Executive Yuan for further review.



Section 3 / Anti-Corruption Work

I. Integrating Digital Learning to Implement Integrity Advocacy

Relevant digital integrity learning courses—covering topics such as Taiwan's integrity policies, administrative transparency, an overview and case analysis of engineering ethics, case reviews of civil servants' legal responsibilities, and anti-corruption measures—were made available on the Civil Service Development Institute's e-Learning+ Learning Platform under the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan, as well as the Taipei City Government's Taipei e-Campus digital platform. In 2024, a total of 107,529 course certifications were completed, amounting to 111,357 certified learning hours.

II. Advancing the Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services to Foster Public-Private Exchanges

- A. From 2019 to 2021, the Agency organized a series of vendor exchange forums titled "Debunking the Myth of Favoritism and Legitimate Facilitation", engaging in direct dialogue with enterprises through cross-departmental and cross-municipal collaboration and discussion. These events showcased the government's efforts and determination to the industry while encouraging civil servants to take initiative and provide convenient public services with peace of mind.
- B. Building on the spirit of vendor exchange forums and cross-sector collaboration, the Agency has, since 2022, partnered with seven competent authorities—including the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the National Science and Technology Council—to pilot the Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services. The initiative addresses topics of concern to enterprises, such as distinguishing between favoritism and convenience, as well as legal compliance, by offering guidance services. It also invites enterprises from various sectors to share their efforts and achievements in business integrity and legal compliance, fostering a public-private partnership aligned with international anti-corruption standards.
- C. In 2023, the Agency brought in eight additional competent authorities, including the Ministry of Finance, to expand upon the existing service mechanism. Focusing on core industries such as industrial parks, science parks, and customs, the Agency collected feedback from enterprises and provided cross-sector assistance. Through the platform, it engaged in in-depth discussions with enterprises and facilitated the sharing of topics such as public-private sector ethics and codes of integrity. After gathering enterprise feedback on convenience and legal compliance, the Agency referred the issues to relevant departments for clarification and legal consultation, effectively addressing corporate concerns.
- D. In 2024, in addition to expanding collaboration with 38 central and local competent authorities to continue promoting diverse exchanges with enterprises and assisting in addressing integrity-related issues, efforts were also coordinated across relevant Government Employee Ethics Units to deepen engagement with key industries such as publicly listed companies, high-tech, transportation, and construction. Examples include: the Ministry of Economic Affairs' "Electric Power ESG and Green Energy Development

Chapter 3 | Implementation of Anti-Corruption Work

Opportunities: Business Integrity Forum"; the Taipei City Government's "Focusing on Fire Safety ESG: Forum on Building a Safe and Disaster-Resilient, Livable Taipei through Integrity"; the Ministry of Environment's "Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Business Integrity Forum"; the Ministry of the Interior's "Seminar for Ethical Management of Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services for Private Security Sector"; the Ministry of Health and Welfare's "30th Anniversary of National Health Insurance: Integrity Forum"; and the Ministry of Justice's "Enterprises Supporting Rehabilitated Individuals: Mutual Benefit and Symbiosis Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services".



Taiwan Power Company, Ministry of Economic Affairs – Electric Power ESG and Green Energy Development Opportunities: Business Integrity Forum



Taipei City Government – Focusing on Fire Safety ESG: Forum on Building a Safe and Disaster-Resilient, Livable Taipei through Integrity



Climate Change Administration, Ministry of Environment – Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Business Integrity Forum



National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior – Seminar for Ethical Management of Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services for Private Security Sector



National Health Insurance Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare – 30th Anniversary of National Health Insurance: Integrity Forum



Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice – Enterprises Supporting Rehabilitated Individuals: Mutual Benefit and Symbiosis Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services.



III. Rooting Integrity Education to Cultivate the Values of Honesty and Ethics

- A. Since 2022, the Agency has integrated its digital strategy by establishing the Integrity Education Database Website, which compiles creative and engaging integrity education materials collected and developed by various Government Employee Ethics Units, tailored for children of different age groups. This shared platform is made available for use by all sectors in promoting integrity and honesty education. The website currently contains over 200 character education resources. In 2024, new additions include the Ministry of Education's picture book *Learning Integrity Through Scientific Research* and the Ministry of Agriculture's animated short *Stories from the Valley*.
- B. To strengthen education in integrity, honesty, and professional ethics in high schools and higher education institutions, the Upholding Integrity – Striving Upward campus project was launched in 2024. The initiative expanded the target age group from young children and elementary school students to include high school and university students, aiming to prepare them for entering society by fostering a culture of integrity in both the workplace and the home. The goal is to embed integrity and honesty education across all age groups. This is being achieved through methods such as stimulating integrity awareness through professional ethics trend forums, facilitating diverse observation and dialogue through camps and workshops, promoting community engagement and integration into the global community through design competitions, and cultivating seed personnel to promote and deliver training, thus advancing the Integrity Rooting Program.
- C. The Agency supervised the Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities in organizing diverse campus outreach activities for integrity education and fostered creativity through exchanges on integrity education outcomes. For example, to promote honesty education and the concept of business integrity, the Judicial Yuan and Ministry of Education's awards ceremony and themed salon for the 2 Minutes: Dispelling Misconceptions about Judicial Integrity short video contest—focused on rule of law and integrity education for universities and colleges—put into practice the emphasis placed by UNCAC on campus integrity and honesty education, as well as private sector anti-corruption advocacy, helping to build a public-private partnership in the fight against corruption. Other examples include the Taipei City Government's 18th Integrity Cup Intercollegiate Debate Competition for Universities and Colleges, which incorporated sports ethics into its debate topics. Through the debate process, students gained a deeper understanding of sports ethics, recognizing that integrity is not only about following rules on the field but also a way of life and a belief.



The Agency Has Established the Integrity Education Database Website



Judicial Yuan and Ministry of Education's 2 Minutes: Dispelling Misconceptions about Judicial Integrity Short Video Contest Awards Ceremony and Themed Salon for University and College Rule of Law and Integrity Education



Taipei City Government's 18th Integrity Cup Intercollegiate Debate Competition for Universities and Colleges

IV. Promoting Anti-Corruption Volunteers to Expand Social Engagement

To promote the spirit of civic engagement and foster a culture of integrity, the Agency, together with the Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities, has promoted and encouraged public involvement in anti-corruption volunteer services. These efforts have deepened mutual learning among anti-corruption volunteers and received enthusiastic response and recognition. According to statistics, as of 2024, there are 42 anti-corruption volunteer teams nationwide, with a total of 1,973 volunteers. That year, the Agency, in coordination with Government Employee Ethics Units, conducted a total of 6,988.5 hours of professional training for anti-corruption volunteers, with 1,674 participants. These trainings aim to enhance the effectiveness of anti-corruption volunteer services and apply the relevant training and service outcomes to various anti-corruption volunteer service activities. The results—documented through text, photographs, and videos—are presented on the Agency's Anti Corruption Vol Service (website: www.acvs.com.tw), enabling the public to continually learn about volunteer services. The 2024 service outcomes of anti-corruption volunteer participation are summarized in Table 3-3-1.



Table 3-3-1 2024 Statistics on Service Outcomes of Anti-Corruption Volunteer Participation

Unit: Volunteer Participations

Item Year	Integrity Advocacy	Storytelling Volunteers	Transparency Review	Public Oversight	Integrity Platform	Survey Interviews	Other	Total
2024	1,196	966	15	9	12	11	518	2,727

V. Hosting Integrity Governance Seminars Focused on Corruption Prevention Strategies

The Agency, in coordination with Government Employee Ethics Units, organized integrity seminars or forums tailored to the characteristics of each agency's operations or key integrity issues, inviting representatives from industry, government, and academia. Examples include the Ministry of National Defense's 2024 Military Integrity Evaluation Academic Conference, the New Taipei City Government's New Taipei Youth Forum on Engineering Ethics and Integrity, and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' 2024 Seminar on Engineering Ethics and Legal Compliance – A Safeguard for New Engineers.



Ministry of National Defense's 2024 Military Integrity Evaluation Academic Conference



Freeway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications' 2024 Seminar on Engineering Ethics and Legal Compliance – A Safeguard for New Engineers



New Taipei City Government's 4th New Taipei Youth Forum on Engineering Ethics and Integrity

Section 4 / Corruption Prevention Work

I. Promoting Incentive Measures to Enhance Integrity and Transparency

A. 2nd Integrity Awards

Since 2019, the Agency has commissioned professional research institutions to conduct trial evaluations for the Integrity Awards to encourage agencies to proactively review and implement integrity and transparency measures, demonstrate the commitment of their heads and staff to integrity governance, and gain public trust through the participation of and recognition by impartial third-party evaluators. From 2019 to 2022, a total of 61 central and local agencies participated in the trial evaluation process. The design of the award system and the results achieved were highly praised by international reviewers during the review of ROC's Second Report under the UNCAC in August 2022.

Starting in 2023, under the guidance of the Executive Yuan, the Ministry of Justice officially launched the Integrity Awards, with the Agency serving as the implementing body. This marks Taiwan's first national awards aimed at encouraging clean and competent governance in the public sector. The second round of the awards was held in 2024, with a total of 26 participating agencies (institutions) nationwide, including central, special municipal, and county and city government administrative agencies, as well as township offices and state-owned enterprises. After evaluation, eight agencies (institutions) were selected as award recipients: five agencies were recognized as outstanding in the Overall Integrity Behavior category (Kaohsiung City Motor Vehicles Office, Highway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications; Taiwan International Ports Corporation, Department of Information Technology; Taipei City Government, Land Administration Department; New Taipei City Government; and Taitung County Environmental Protection Bureau), and three agencies received merit awards in the Innovative Integrity Measure category (Yunlin Prison, Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, Social Affairs Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government; and Nantou City Office, Nantou County). Award-winning agencies spanned both central and local levels and represented a diverse range of functions, showcasing the diverse strengths of clean and competent governance.

To recognize administrative teams dedicated to clean and competent governance and to establish exemplary models of transparency and integrity, the 2nd Integrity Awards Ceremony was held on December 9th, 2024. Vice Premier Cheng Li-Chiun of the Executive Yuan attended the event to deliver a speech and present the award trophies and official commendations of the Executive Yuan. The heads of the award-winning agencies, along with representatives from their superior authorities, personally attended the ceremony to receive the awards. This demonstrates the collective commitment of the executive branch—from the Executive Yuan and the award's implementing body to the award recipients—to the importance of the awards and competent and good governance.



Group Photo of Award Representatives from Outstanding Agencies at the 2024 2nd Integrity Awards Ceremony



Group Photo of Award Representatives from Merit Agencies at the 2024 2nd Integrity Awards Ceremony

B. Assisting Agencies in Promoting Administrative Transparency

In accordance with the principles of the Executive Yuan and its affiliated agencies (institutions) for promoting transparency in administrative processes, a total of 147 administrative transparency measures were continuously implemented by various agencies in 2024. The Agency, together with Government Employee Ethics Units, assisted agencies in advancing various administrative transparency measures through means such as integrity research, academic seminars, questionnaires and surveys, as well as transparency selection programs. Examples include the Highway Bureau under the Ministry of Transportation and Communications promoting administrative transparency measures for licensed industries such as highway passenger transportation and driver training services—by standardizing the disclosure of information related to the establishment of highway passenger transport businesses. Another example is the National Health Insurance Administration under the Ministry of Health and Welfare, which revised the 2024 Card Production Operation Specifications for the Contracted Service Project of National Health Insurance Card Production to effectively strengthen contractors' compliance with information and communication security measures and regulations.

II. Convening Integrity Report Meetings to Strengthen Supervision Mechanisms

A. Central Integrity Committee

To coordinate integrity policies, cultivate the political environment, and promote clean and competent governance, the Executive Yuan established the Central Integrity Committee, with the Ministry of Justice responsible for its secretariat functions. Through the mechanisms of the Central Integrity Committee and the appointment of external integrity committee members, the committee deliberates on integrity policies and major measures; reviews corruption investigation, corruption prevention, civil service ethics, business integrity, anti-vote-buying initiatives, administrative efficiency, and transparency measures; and supervises and evaluates the implementation of anti-corruption work, actively advancing various integrity initiatives. In 2024, the 28th committee meeting was convened, during which three project reports, one discussion item, and six follow-up cases were reviewed and resolved.

B. Promoting Regular Integrity Report Meetings at All Levels of Government Agencies

Agencies at all levels are encouraged to establish integrity report meetings responsible for



28th Meeting of the Central Integrity Committee

the deliberation, supervision, evaluation, and consultation of their anti-corruption work. These meetings are generally convened by the head of the agency and incorporate external oversight and consultation input by inviting experts, scholars, and impartial members of society to participate. The goal is to analyze integrity risks and strengthen risk control. In 2024, a total of 892 integrity report meetings were held across various agencies, with 86.10% chaired by agency heads. The meetings included 1,437 project reports and passed 1,954 proposals (including ad hoc motions).

III. Enforcing the Sunshine Act to Prevent Conflicts of Interest

A. Regularly Convening the Review Committees for Property Declaration by Public Servants and Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest

To implement the Sunshine Act, strengthen the system of property declaration, and prevent conflicts of interest, the Ministry of Justice conducts penalty review proceedings in accordance with the law. In 2024, the Ministry of Justice's Review Committee for Property Declaration by Public Servants reviewed a total of 97 cases, resulting in 71 penalties; the Ministry of Justice's Review Committee for Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest reviewed 18 cases, resulting in 14 penalties.

B. Actively Advancing the Property Declaration Verification Platform and Promoting Expanded Authorization Services

To facilitate the property declaration process for public servants nationwide, the Property Declaration Verification Platform—jointly developed by the Control Yuan and the Ministry of Justice—has, since 2015, supported the annual regular declaration on November 1st. Through online system integration and with the declarant's authorization, the platform retrieves most of the required property data from relevant government and financial agencies (institutions) and provides it to the declarant for filing. This reduces the burden on declarants and lowers the risk of inaccurate reporting due to unfamiliarity with regulations, earning widespread positive feedback. From 2022 to 2024, approximately 98%, 98%, and 99% of obligated declarants completed authorization for regular declarations, respectively. To further expand the benefits of the authorization service, as of September 16th, 2023, the service scope was extended to include inauguration (report-for-duty) declarations, and eight rounds of authorized data retrieval are now provided each year to facilitate both inauguration (report-for-duty) and regular property declarations by public servants.



C. Monitoring and Evaluating Compliance with Conflict-of-Interest Regulations in Subsidy Applications Submitted by Related Parties of Public Servants at Central Government Agencies

In response to the Control Yuan's coordination meeting held in July 2024 on the topic of How to Prevent Related Parties of Public Servants from Violating the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest When Applying for Subsidies from Executive Yuan Agencies, the Ministry of Justice continued to request that central administrative agencies review their relevant subsidy regulations. Agencies were instructed to examine whether their subsidy application documents include notices requiring subsidy applicants to fulfill the obligation of prior disclosure if they are related to public servants, along with information on penalties for violations. A relationship disclosure form was also provided for applicants to complete, in order to prevent related parties of public servants from applying for subsidies in violation of the law.

Furthermore, to strengthen agencies' understanding of the self-recusal obligations and the prohibitions on transactions or subsidy-related activities under the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest, efforts to promote relevant legal concepts continued throughout 2024. These efforts aimed to curb corruption and the transfer of improper benefits, ensuring that all agencies correctly understand legal requirements. In total, the Agency and Government Employee Ethics Units conducted 300 promotional briefings on the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants and 462 on the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest, with 669 sessions held in total, including those conducted jointly.

IV. Implementing Early Warning and Further Prevention to Enhance Corruption Prevention Mechanisms

A. Strengthening Early Warning Measures

To effectively promote the implementation of early warning measures by Government Employee Ethics Units, proactively prevent potential administrative violations, and reduce the risk of corruption and misconduct, the Agency supervised the handling of a total of 208 early warning cases by Government Employee Ethics Units in 2024 (see Table 3-4-1).

Table 3-4-1 2024 Statistics on the Effectiveness of Early Warning Measures

Item		Number of Cases(Amount in NT\$; Same Below)
Number of Cases	Reported by Government Employee Ethics Units	208
	Savings in Public Funds	33(NT\$133,583,571)
Financial Benefits	Increased Revenue	64(NT\$44,904,317)
Regulatory/Procedural Revisions		494

B. Implementing Further Prevention Mechanisms

Following incidents of corruption or administrative violations, Government Employee Ethics Units activate further prevention mechanisms to help agencies address corruption vulnerabilities. In 2024, the Agency supervised the handling of a total of 60 further prevention cases by Government Employee Ethics Units (see Table 3-4-2).

Table 3-4-2 2024 Statistics on the Effectiveness of Further Prevention Measures

Item		Number of Cases
Number of Cases	Reported by Government Employee Ethics Units	60
Further Prevention Measures	Project Reports Compiled and Reviewed	60
	Reform Recommendations Proposed	392

V. Conducting Risk Assessments and Implementing Project Auditing

- A. The Agency continues to strengthen the capacity of Government Employee Ethics Units to assist agencies in implementing internal control and risk assessments. Through project auditing, these units identify detailed risk factors and propose reform recommendations. The follow-up and monitoring of these recommendations are carried out via integrity report meetings, thereby enhancing agencies' integrity risk control mechanisms.
- B. In 2024, Government Employee Ethics Units conducted a total of 120 project auditing cases designated by the Agency. Deficiencies identified during the audits were promptly addressed, and reform recommendations were proposed for agency reference. As a result of the auditing, 18 cases led to savings in public funds, 32 cases generated increased revenue, and 284 cases resulted in amendments to regulations or operational procedures (see Table 3-4-3).

Table 3-4-3 2024 Statistics on the Effectiveness of Designated Project Auditing

Item		Number of Cases(Amount)
Number of Designated Cases		120
Financial Benefits	Savings in Public Funds	18(NT\$6,119,260)
	Increased Revenue	32(NT\$48,310,853)
Regulatory/Procedural Revisions		284



VI. Developing Integrity Guidelines to Explore Corruption Prevention Mechanisms

The Agency, in coordination with Government Employee Ethics Units, has developed promotional materials tailored to specific agency operations to serve as references for public servants. These materials also serve as a basis for the ongoing update of case-based content, allowing for the addition or revision of existing risk cases or preventive measures. In 2024, the Agency continued to promote the deepening of integrity and anti-corruption guidelines. Within agencies, this process involved collaboration among staff handling day-to-day operations, supervisors, Government Employee Ethics Officers, and academic experts. Together, they examined common patterns of misconduct—both those that had occurred and those that may potentially occur—and jointly proposed various preventive measures. These efforts culminated in the compilation of anti-corruption guidelines or handbooks. Examples include the Police Anti-Corruption Guidelines developed by the Office of Government Ethics of the National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior; the Anti-Corruption Guidelines for Sanitation Team Operations by the Office of Government Ethics of the Bureau of Environmental Protection, Keelung City; and the Integrity and Anti-Corruption Guidelines for Small-Scale Procurement by the Office of Government Ethics of Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Veterans Affairs Council. A total of 109 such documents were compiled.

VII. Promoting the Government Procurement Integrity Platform to Safeguard National Development

- A. To support the implementation of major national public infrastructure projects and to prevent undue external interference—thereby enabling civil servants to fulfill their duties without fear—the Executive Yuan tasked the Ministry of Justice with issuing the Implementation Plan for the Government Procurement Integrity Platform in 2016. Under this directive, the Agency was instructed to establish the Government Procurement Integrity Platform for major national infrastructure and key procurement projects, leveraging limited personnel and aligning with the needs of agency heads. To align with the practical operations of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform, the Ministry of Justice issued the Principles for the Tiered Establishment of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform in 2022. Based on factors such as project value and nature, a tiered system was established, including categories such as “reported to the Agency for establishment,” “reported to the Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities for establishment,” and “reference to the guiding principles.” The Implementation Plan for the Government Procurement Integrity Platform was also revised, with specific measures detailed for pre-project planning and cross-sector collaboration. These efforts aim to ensure that the implementation plan complements practical operations and ensures the smooth execution of major national infrastructure projects. The Government Procurement Integrity Platform provides agencies with a channel for cross-sector communication, enabling the participation of prosecutors offices, the Agency, and investigative bodies in the implementation of major infrastructure projects. It also involves professional agencies (such as the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan,

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occupational safety departments, and environmental protection units) as well as external experts, scholars, and civil groups. Upholding the principle of information transparency and openness, the platform helps eliminate undue external interference, fosters an environment in which civil servants can fulfill their duties without fear, and allows agency heads and public officials to lead the country with peace of mind and full dedication.

- B. To align with the international Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS), the Agency actively promoted the Government Procurement Integrity Platform Digital Advancement Plan in 2024. By standardizing the structure and format of public data on the Government Procurement Integrity Platform, the initiative enables the publication of data that complies with OCDS, enhancing data usability, strengthening administrative transparency, and promoting public oversight. In September 2024, the Agency officially obtained a unique Open Contracting ID (OCID) from the Open Contracting Partnership (OCP), becoming a pioneer in East Asia. At the same time, big data technology was employed to conduct risk assessments and develop the Government Procurement Integrity Platform Dashboard, which uses data visualization to present the current status of procurement cases and risk management assessment indicators.
- C. From 2016 to 2024, a total of 83 Government Procurement Integrity Platforms were established (34 at the central level and 49 at the local level), covering projects with a total value exceeding NT\$2.0293 trillion. In 2024 alone, 12 platforms were launched, including the Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Second Phase Land Reclamation Construction Project – Earthwork Exchange Control and Grading Professional Services (Contract 2) at the Taipei Commercial Port Logistics and Warehousing Zone; the Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the National Freeway No.1A Construction Project, Freeway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications; and the Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Taoyuan MRT Green Line's GC04 Civil Construction Project, Department of Rapid Transit Systems, Taoyuan City Government (see Table 3-4-4).



Launch Ceremony of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Project of National Freeway No.1 A



Launch Ceremony of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the 09 Station Land Development Project, Kaohsiung Mass Rapid Transit Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government



Launch Ceremony of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the National Freeway No.1 Widening Project from Yangmei to Toufen, Freeway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications



Table 3-4-4 Government Procurement Integrity Platforms Established in 2024

No.	Name	Date Established	Amount
1	[Civil Aviation Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Communications] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for Kaohsiung International Airport New Terminal Phase I Construction Plan	2024.1.7	Approximately NT\$43.464 billion
2	[Port of Keelung, Taiwan International Ports Corporation, Ministry of Transportation and Communications] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Second Phase Land Reclamation Construction Project – Earthwork Exchange Control and Grading Professional Services (Contract 2) at the Taipei Commercial Port Logistics and Warehousing Zone	2024.1.18	Approximately NT\$585 million
3	[Urban Development Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Kaohsiung City Qianzhen District Asia New Bay Area Smart Social Housing Urban Renewal Project Implementation Plan	2024.2.25	Approximately NT\$10.1 billion
4	[First River Management Branch, Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for Su'ao River Flood Diversion Project – Su'ao River Diversion Channel Construction Plan	2024.3.15	Approximately NT\$4.065 billion
5	[Department of Rapid Transit Systems, Taoyuan City Government] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Taoyuan MRT Green Line's GC04 Civil Construction Project	2024.3.20	Approximately NT\$12 billion
6	[New Taipei City Housing and Urban Regeneration Center, New Taipei City Government] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for New Taipei City Yonghe Xingsheng Area (Dachen Area) Renewal Units 1 and 4 Urban Regeneration Project	2024.6.17	Approximately NT\$62.6 billion
7	[Kaohsiung Mass Rapid Transit Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the O9 Station Land Development Project	2024.7.15	Approximately NT\$17.4 billion
8	[Freeway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for Freeway No.1A Construction Project	2024.8.9	Approximately NT\$68.364 billion
9	[Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd., Ministry of Transportation and Communications] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Taipei Post Office Urban Renewal Project	2024.8.29	Approximately NT\$27.8 billion
10	[Freeway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the National Freeway No.1 Widening Project from Yangmei to Toufen	2024.12.2	Approximately NT\$131.4 billion
11	[Bureau of Cultural Affairs, Kaohsiung City Government] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Navy Military Village Urban Renewal Project of Kaohsiung City	2024.12.2	Approximately NT\$37.025 billion
12	[Taiwan Power Company, Ministry of Economic Affairs] Independent Spent Fuel Indoor Dry Storage Installation for Chinshan and Kuosheng Nuclear Power Station Government Procurement Integrity Platform	2024.12.12	Approximately NT\$23.465 billion

Section 5 / Corruption Investigation Work

I. Refining Investigative Measures to Effectively Protect Human Rights

A. Status of Corruption and Malfeasance Case Investigations

In 2024, the Agency accepted 1,130 cases involving intelligence related to corruption and malfeasance crimes, classified as cases admitted, and 323 cases classified as cases investigated. As a result of investigations in 2024, 188 cases were referred to district prosecutors offices for investigation, of which 85 were prosecuted. Among the cases referred by the Agency since its establishment through the end of 2023 that were subsequently prosecuted by prosecutors, 82 reached final judgments in 2024 (78 resulted in convictions and 4 in acquittals). Additionally, 63 cases received deferred prosecution, and 11 were not prosecuted.

B. External Oversight Mechanism of the Clean Politics Advisory Committee

The Clean Politics Advisory Committee is a collegial committee composed of 15 members appointed by the minister of justice. Five members are appointed by relevant agencies, including the director-general of the Agency (who also serves as the convener), the deputy director-general (deputy convener), and representatives from the Department of Prosecutorial Affairs of the Ministry of Justice, the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan, and the National Audit Office. The remaining ten members are selected from experts and scholars in professional fields such as law, finance, engineering, medicine, and construction management, as well as impartial members of the public. The Clean Politics Advisory Committee provides consultation on integrity policies and conducts post-review and oversight of cases admitted and cases investigated, which were submitted to be archived for reference by the Agency's Malpractices Investigation Division and the Northern, Central, and Southern Investigation Offices. This mechanism aims to enhance the transparency and fairness of the Agency's case handling. In 2024, the committee held three meetings and reviewed 59 cases archived for reference. Except for four cases that were reserved for further deliberation, the remaining 55 were endorsed in accordance with the Agency's investigation conclusions.

C. Resident Prosecutor System

To implement a litigation system in which prosecutors serve as principal investigators and to enforce the pre-investigation mechanism, the Agency established the resident prosecutor system. In 2024, the Ministry of Justice selected 18 outstanding prosecutors to be stationed at the Agency to directly supervise criminal case investigations, monitor investigation progress and case developments, and refine evidence collection to enhance investigative efficiency and conviction rates. In addition, to strengthen law enforcement liaison among different corruption investigation bodies, the resident prosecutor system is used to facilitate communication and coordination with prosecutors offices at all levels and judicial police agencies, with the aim of sharing resources and conducting joint investigations, thereby effectively exerting overall corruption investigation capabilities.



D. Implementing the Principle of Secret Investigation

In accordance with the Regulations on Secret Investigation Procedures and the Agency Guidelines for Implementing Secret Investigation Practices in Criminal Case Handling, the Agency conducts quarterly reviews of media reports and news related to its criminal cases. In 2024, five meetings of the Secret Investigation Review Task Force were held. A total of 241 media reports related to ongoing investigations by the Agency were reviewed, and none were found to have violated relevant provisions regarding secret investigation. In addition, in compliance with regulations, the Agency publishes biannual summaries of the task force's implementation status on its official website for public reference.

II. Ensuring Accessible Reporting Channels and Expanding Reward Coverage

To effectively combat corruption and malfeasance crimes, the Agency provides diverse and accessible channels for reporting and is committed to protecting and rewarding individuals who report such cases. In addition to collaborating the legislation of the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act, the Agency also actively administers the disbursement of reporting rewards in accordance with The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation, encouraging the public to report misconduct.

In addition, to achieve the policy objective of "timely reward issuance," the Corruption and Malfeasance Reporting Rewards Review Committee of Ministry of Justice reviewed a total of 38 applications in 2024. Of these, 19 were approved for reward issuance, 12 were rejected, and 7 were reserved for further deliberation. The total amount of rewards issued reached NT\$23,133,333.

III. Implementing Whistleblower Protections and Continuing Project Promotion

Referring to the 26th meeting of the Central Integrity Committee held on March 23rd, 2023, Premier Chen Chien-Jen instructed that "all relevant ministries and agencies should continue to strengthen the implementation of whistleblower protection principles within their respective areas of responsibility before the enactment of the draft Whistleblower Protection Act, and promote relevant practices that can serve as reference." In response, the Executive Yuan approved the Executive Yuan Whistleblower Protection Promotion Project on November 1st, 2023, with the following results: The Agency drafted a standard template for whistleblower protection clauses, which was distributed by the Executive Yuan to relevant ministries and agencies to oversee the incorporation of such provisions by legally qualifying foundations, state-owned enterprises, and administrative legal entities. As of December 31st, 2024, the number of cases in compliance with the standard template was as follows: 29 by ministries and agencies, 366 by foundations, 16 by state-owned enterprises, and 8 by administrative legal entities, totaling 419 cases. The Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan incorporated whistleblower protection clauses into standard procurement contract templates, thereby extending whistleblower protections into the realm of government procurement. The Financial Supervisory Commission strengthened the promotion of information disclosure in annual reports of TWSE/TPEX-listed companies concerning the operation of their whistleblowing systems, thereby implementing the concept of whistleblower protection.

IV. Integrating Corruption Investigation Resources and Establishing Liaison Mechanisms

A. Integrating Government Employee Ethics Resources with Dedicated District Prosecutors to Establish a Vertical Command Investigation System

- (A) By integrating intelligence gathered by Government Employee Ethics Units with the criminal investigation capabilities of the Agency's agents, dynamic evidence collection is carried out to gain early access to key facts and evidence. In accordance with Article 12 of the Directions for Administrative Investigations Conducted by Government Employee Ethics Units, Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities may apply to the Agency for approval to form mobile investigation and enforcement teams to conduct information gathering in a task-based manner. Additionally, pursuant to Article 4 of the Directions for Coordinating Government Employee Ethics Units Regarding Cooperation in Corruption Investigations by Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, the Agency's agents may request that Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities mobilize human and material resources to form mobile investigation and enforcement teams to assist in corruption investigation cases and evidence collection tasks. In 2024, a total of nine cases were submitted by Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities for approval, with over 234 personnel deployments. The Agency's agents coordinated with the Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities to carry out 40 cases, with over 1,780 personnel deployments.
- (B) To strengthen horizontal liaison and the exchange of experience with prosecutorial agencies in corruption investigation work and to enhance the effectiveness of investigating corruption and malfeasance cases, the Agency participated in one meeting of the Supreme Prosecutors Office's Corruption Investigation Supervision Task Force in 2024. The meeting focused on analyzing and reviewing acquittals in corruption investigation cases, with the aim of reinforcing communication and liaison in corruption investigation efforts.



B. Establishing Horizontal Liaison with the Investigation Bureau

To integrate corruption investigation resources between the Agency and the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau, and in accordance with the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau Collaboration Guidelines, both agencies are required to establish liaison contact points. These contact points are responsible for coordinating handling principles and cooperative measures when both agencies open investigations into the same corruption investigation case. From the implementation of the guidelines in 2013 through 2024, a total of 837 cases were handled exclusively by either the Agency or the Investigation Bureau following liaison coordination (65 cases in 2024). In addition, 252 cases were jointly investigated by both agencies (22 cases in 2024).

V. Conducting Case Reviews to Uncover Corruption and Malfeasance

For specific operations where malfeasance has already occurred, the Agency directed Government Employee Ethics Units to conduct 104 case reviews to determine whether similar cases existed within other agencies. The results were as follows: The Agency filed and investigated 25 corruption and malfeasance cases, uncovered 88 general illegal cases, and pursued administrative accountability in 46 cases. In addition, through the recovery of illicit gains and the prevention of improper procurement expenditures, the efforts resulted in savings in public funds and increased revenue for the national treasury totaling NT\$78,390,651 (see Table 3-5-1).

Table 3-5-1 Statistics on the Results of Case Reviews from 2016 to 2024

Case Reviews		Case Investigation Status (Cases)		Administrative Review Handling Status (Cases)	Administrative Benefits
Year	Number of Cases	Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Filed and Investigated by the Agency	General Illegal Cases	Administrative Accountability	Savings in Public Funds and Increased Revenue for the National Treasury
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
2021	63	48	104	267	NT\$40,289,514
2022	45	43	76	62	NT\$41,114,167
2023	97	38	72	57	NT\$104,153,788
2024	104	25	88	46	NT\$78,390,651
Total	643	292	667	1,529	NT\$707,373,839

VI. Strengthening Administrative Corruption Investigation and Ensuring Reporting of Violations

To strengthen the "corruption prevention, corruption investigation, and further prevention" mechanism, the Agency, in cases involving corruption and malfeasance or administrative violations not constituting corruption and malfeasance, notifies Government Employee Ethics Units to request that agency heads convene performance evaluation committees to pursue administrative accountability for public officials and to review and improve administrative procedures. In 2024, a total of 76 administrative corruption investigation cases were handled.

VII. Enhancing Liaison among Government Employee Ethics Units to Deepen Partnerships

To deepen partnerships with various agencies, the Agency issued the Corruption Investigation Liaison and Visit Plan, under which agents from the Agency's Malpractices Investigation Division and Northern, Central, and Southern Investigation Offices conduct timely visits to Government Employee Ethics Units. These visits aim to gain an in-depth understanding of each agency's overall integrity operations, provide necessary assistance, and make timely adjustments to corruption investigation policies and corruption prevention measures. When necessary, agency heads are also visited to gather their feedback and to convey the Agency's operational philosophy and core values.

VIII. Protecting Staff Rights and Encouraging Voluntary Confessions

The Agency's corruption investigation efforts focus on high-level corruption and systemic corruption as priority targets, while general corruption cases are primarily addressed through encouraging voluntary confessions. In 2024, a total of 55 cases involving 64 individuals were handled, with illicit gains amounting to NT\$1,073,919. From the Agency's establishment through 2024, a total of 700 cases involving 1,122 individuals were handled, with cumulative illicit gains amounting to NT\$67,717,556 (see Table 3-5-2).

Table 3-5-2 Statistics on Voluntary Confessions Received from 2011 to 2024

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Individuals Voluntarily Confessing	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
2021	57	72	NT\$2,168,570
2022	26	34	NT\$1,029,024
2023	45	54	NT\$1,364,826
2024	55	64	NT\$1,073,919
Total	700	1,122	NT\$67,717,556



IX. Promoting Mutual Legal Assistance and Conducting Joint Investigations

In response to globalization and to implement the relevant provisions of the UNCAC, international cooperation among anti-corruption organizations has become increasingly important. To meet the needs of overseas investigations, evidence collection, criminal intelligence gathering, confiscation of criminal gains, and extradition of suspects in case handling, the Agency has, since its establishment, actively expanded international and cross-strait mutual legal assistance. It has worked to establish bilateral partnerships with dedicated anti-corruption agencies, strengthen mechanisms for joint investigations and intelligence exchange in corruption and malfeasance cases, and conduct overseas evidence collection and criminal intelligence sharing in ongoing investigations, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of cross-border efforts to combat corruption and malfeasance crimes.

X. Building Corruption Investigation Capacity and Advancing Case-Handling Expertise

To continuously enhance the Agency's technological investigation capabilities, the RFID Digital Management Technology and App-Based Management System was developed in 2024 to implement advanced management methods for the custody, storage, and tracking of seized items. The Agency also developed the Mobile Translation and Analysis System to integrate communication records and audio files, apply big data analytics to communications surveillance data, assist agents in analyzing case-related leads, and establish a smart corruption investigation analytics database to improve conviction rates in corruption and malfeasance cases.

Section 6 / Maintenance Work

I. Project Maintenance Tasks to Prevent and Respond to Security Incidents

To assist agencies in safeguarding the security of their facilities and personnel, the Agency, in coordination with Government Employee Ethics Units, ensures the timely acquisition of information for the prevention of threats or acts of disruption, and supports agencies in implementing project security maintenance work for major policy-related events. The 2024 Taiwan Lantern Festival, organized by the Tainan City Government, was held from February 3rd to March 10th in the Anping District and around the High-Speed Rail Tainan Station. The event featured two major lantern zones—High-Speed Rail Tainan Station and Anping District—and five exhibition areas, spanning vast and open venues. To ensure the safety of participants, Government Employee Ethics Officers of the Tainan City Government were responsible for the security maintenance team's operations, handling security maintenance and supervision of security personnel. A project management approach was used to plan enhancement measures across various aspects. Furthermore, actions were carried out in phases, including pre-event preparation, mid-event execution, and post-event review. The team coordinated with Government Employee Ethics, police, fire, and health units to establish a cross-sector liaison and communication platform, enabling effective monitoring of overall safety conditions and ensuring the successful conclusion of the event.



2024 Taiwan Lantern Festival

II. Handling Security Incidents to Build a Safe Environment

Government Employee Ethics Units shall adhere to the principles of accuracy, objectivity, and careful verification in promptly and properly handling various major security-related incidents within their respective agencies. In cases involving evidence of illegal conduct, the matter shall be referred in accordance with the law to the police or prosecutorial authorities for investigation. These efforts support agency heads in fully understanding the security situation, maintaining a high-quality administrative environment, and enhancing the administrative efficiency and work performance of civil servants. To strengthen crisis management simulation drills, ensure the implementation of reporting and communication networks, and enhance the resilience of national critical infrastructure protection, the Agency has also coordinated with various Government Employee Ethics Units to leverage the advantages of cross-sector coordination in integrity affairs. These efforts support agencies in conducting cybersecurity audits and security protection drills for national critical infrastructure. In 2024, Government Employee Ethics Units under the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications served as drill secretariats or took on the role of safety officers, contributing to the highly commended performance of their respective agencies in the drills. Notably, Taiwan Power Company, under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, was



rated outstanding by the Executive Yuan for its performance in the Critical Infrastructure Drill, and six other facilities received excellent ratings. Two facilities under the Ministry of Transportation and Communications—Taiwan International Ports Corporation and the Civil Aviation Administration—were also rated outstanding for their performance in the drills, significantly enhancing the resilience of agency protection efforts.

III. Investigating Information Leaks and Reviewing Confidentiality Mechanisms

The leakage or delivery of official secrets not related to national defense constitutes an act of malfeasance in office and is subject to criminal liability under Article 132 of the Criminal Code. When a leakage occurs within an agency, the Government Employee Ethics Unit shall, in accordance with its authorities, conduct a thorough investigation to establish the facts and determine the responsibilities of those involved. If, upon verification, the case is found to involve only administrative accountability, the Government Employee Ethics Units shall handle it in accordance with the agency's disciplinary procedures. If criminal liability is involved, the case shall be referred to the prosecutorial agencies for investigation. In 2024, a total of 334 information leak cases were handled by Government Employee Ethics Units. Of these, 40 were referred for investigation, 18 resulted in prosecution by the prosecutorial agencies, 52 led to administrative accountability of agency personnel, and 224 were closed after clarification with no finding of an information leak (see Table 3-6-1).

Table 3-6-1 Statistics on Information Leak Cases Handled by Government Employee Ethics Units from 2012 to 2024

Year	Case Handling Results	Referred for Investigation (Cases)	Prosecuted (Cases)	Administrative Accountability (Cases)	Closed After Clarification (Cases)
2012		39	28	32	21
2013		44	19	37	75
2014		34	26	59	103
2015		36	7	39	60
2016		47	5	58	31
2017		39	25	66	46
2018		20	16	60	24
2019		40	12	73	67
2020		25	15	61	174
2021		37	20	58	123
2022		30	20	100	172
2023		32	21	51	156
2024		40	18	52	224
Total		463	232	746	1,276

IV. Promoting Password Confidentiality Awareness with Recognized Achievements

The Agency is responsible for supervising relevant Government Employee Ethics Units in promoting password confidentiality operations. To promote the effective use of password confidentiality equipment across agencies, the Agency not only oversees the installation of new confidentiality equipment and instructs the relevant Government Employee Ethics Units to assist in supervising its maintenance, but also, in 2024, collaborated with the National Security Bureau and the Department of Foreign Affairs, National Defense and Justice of the Executive Yuan to conduct 18 sessions of Supervisory Visits on Password Operations at High-Level Agencies and Password Operations Inspections. These activities aimed to gain on-site understanding of the effectiveness of agencies' efforts in maintaining and promoting the use of password confidentiality equipment. When managing units have a legitimate need to transmit or store classified government information, the Agency also assists in the application and deployment of confidentiality equipment, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of safeguarding classified information. In addition, the Agency conducted evaluations of password confidentiality operations at 29 Government Employee Ethics Units, including the Department of Government Ethics of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Upon secondary review by the National Security Bureau, seven Government Employee Ethics Units were rated as excellent, and the Agency itself was also recognized as an outstanding unit.

V. Diverse Anti-Fraud Campaigns to Raise Fraud Prevention Awareness

To enhance the public's resilience and sensitivity to fraud, strengthen their ability to recognize fraudulent schemes, respond appropriately, and understand relevant legal provisions, the Agency, in accordance with the Ministry of Justice's 2024 Anti-Fraud Awareness Plan, issued the 2024 Specific Measures for the Anti-Fraud Awareness Project Work by Government Employee Ethics Units on July 26th, 2024, instructing all Government Employee Ethics Units to fully cooperate in carrying out anti-fraud awareness initiatives. These efforts focus on leveraging administrative agency resources to expand anti-fraud awareness channels and conduct diversified outreach. Various types of agency events, educational training, and community and locally themed activities are utilized, while integrating communication platforms from both the public and private sectors to establish a collective social defense line and curb the spread of fraud incidents.



Tainan City Anti-Fraud Awareness Campaign



Taichung City Anti-Fraud Awareness Campaign



Ministry of Labor Anti-Fraud Awareness Campaign



Chiayi City Anti-Fraud Awareness Campaign

VI. Strengthening Security Protection and Enhancing Cooperation Efficiency

The Agency, in accordance with the National Security Protection Work Guidelines and the Guidelines for the Establishment of the National Security Protection Work Council issued by the Executive Yuan on December 3rd, 2019, jointly carries out security protection work for agencies with the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau. It actively supervises and coordinates with Government Employee Ethics Units to strengthen agency security measures, while also enhancing horizontal communication with various security protection systems to safeguard national security and institutional stability.

In 2024, the Agency's key efforts in the systematic planning and maintenance of the performance target management system for Government Employee Ethics Units focused on supervising and coordinating with these units to participate in critical infrastructure protection drills, implement protection and reporting mechanisms, and enhance maintenance efforts for agencies (institutions) without established Government Employee Ethics Units. The Agency supervised Government Employee Ethics Units in focusing on the identification and response to security incidents involving harm, sabotage, or attacks resulting from non-traditional security threats, as well as intelligence concerning threats to information and communications security affecting their respective agencies, ensuring timely reporting to relevant units for appropriate handling.

Section 7 / Integration into the Global Community

I. Implementing Concluding Observations to Respond to International Expectations

To demonstrate its commitment to combating corruption, Taiwan has voluntarily adhered to and implemented the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). In accordance with Article 6 of the Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption, Taiwan regularly publishes a national anti-corruption report every four years. ROC's First and Second Reports were released in 2018 and 2022, respectively, accompanied by international review conferences.

The international review conference for ROC's Second Report produced 104 concluding observations, including 51 key findings, 17 best practices, and 36 implementation challenges and recommendations. These serve as important references for formulating and promoting Taiwan's integrity policies, covering various aspects of national anti-corruption efforts. In response to international expectations, the Executive Yuan approved a revision of the National Integrity Building Action Plan on August 18th, 2023, incorporating the concluding observations as key policy directions for future integrity-construction efforts. The implementation measures responding to the observations have been included in the plan for monitoring and follow-up. In 2024, the progress made in 2023 was tracked and the effectiveness of implementation reviewed. Annual monitoring and rolling adjustments of performance targets are conducted to continuously encourage all sectors to implement the concluding observations and enhance execution effectiveness.

To focus on the concluding observations from the international review of ROC's Second Report under the UNCAC, and to explore how these recommendations can be implemented in anti-corruption policies, legal frameworks, and related practices—as well as to promote exchange between academic research and practical anti-corruption work—the Agency co-organized the 2024 Annual Conference and International Academic Symposium of the Taiwan Association for Schools of Public Administration and Affairs with the Department and Graduate Institute of Political Science at National Chung-Cheng University on May 3rd, 2024. Centered on the theme "Public-Private Collaboration for Anti-Corruption and Integrity Governance," the Agency and Transparency International Chinese Taipei respectively presented two papers: A Preliminary Study on Corporate Managers' Perceptions of National Integrity and Public-Private Collaboration in Anti-Corruption and The Practice of Public Goals and Corporate Social Responsibility: An Integrated Discussion on the Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services and ESG, drawing valuable insights from discussions with experts and scholars, with a focus on exploring international trends in integrity governance. In addition, at the invitation of the Department of Political Science at National Taiwan University, the Agency participated in an international academic conference titled Strategic Risks, Technological Confrontation, Crisis Management, and Geo-Economic Decoupling and Realignment under Intensifying Geopolitical Shifts on October 26th, 2024. Under the theme "Implementing Integrity Governance in Line with the UNCAC," Government Employee Ethics Officers from the Hsinchu County Government, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Health and Welfare presented their own research papers. The conference served to promote exchange between practitioners and academics and to explore feasible strategies for further deepening the implementation of anti-corruption work.



2024 Annual Conference and International Academic Symposium of the Taiwan Association for Schools of Public Administration and Affairs



International Academic Conference on Strategic Risks, Technological Confrontation, Crisis Management, and Geo-Economic Decoupling and Realignment under Intensifying Geopolitical Shifts

II. Adopting International Formats for the First Time to Publish the Interim Progress of ROC's Third Report

To continue implementing self-assessment mechanisms and integrate into the global community, the Agency began preparations for ROC's Third Report under the UNCAC. In 2024, the Agency coordinated with Government Employee Ethics Units of central and local governments to, for the first time, adopt the format of the Self-Assessment Checklist issued by the United Nations. Chapters II and V of the UNCAC were selected as the scope for the interim assessment. A joint self-assessment was conducted, and an interim progress report was drafted. After compiling the draft, the Agency submitted it for written review by 15 experts, scholars, and representatives from non-governmental organizations in the field of anti-corruption, in order to incorporate a broad range of external opinions.

The Ministry of Justice and the Executive Yuan convened three review meetings on the interim progress (Self-Assessment Checklist) on August 22nd, August 26th, and October 30th, 2024. Relevant central and local government agencies, external members of the Central Integrity Committee, experts, scholars, and representatives from non-governmental organizations in the field of anti-corruption were widely invited to participate. The meetings conducted an article-by-article review of Taiwan's laws, policies, and measures implemented in accordance with the UNCAC, with the aim of continuous evaluation and improvement.

The Executive Yuan approved the interim progress report on December 2nd, 2024, and the Agency publicly released it on December 9th of the same year. This represented a concrete step toward integration into the global community's UNCAC review mechanisms, demonstrating Taiwan's progress and commitment in anti-corruption work, and responding to international expectations since the second review.



Minister Without Portfolio Lin Ming-Hsin of the Executive Yuan Chaired the Interim Progress Review Meeting on ROC's Third Report (Self-Assessment Checklist) under the UNCAC

III. Expanding International Cooperation and Aligning with Global Trends

A. Participating in International Anti-Corruption Conferences

The Agency actively participates in meetings of relevant working groups under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), taking concrete actions to integrate into global anti-corruption trends. Through these efforts, it continues to build and expand capacities in anti-corruption, corruption prevention, and corruption investigation, with the aim of enhancing national competitiveness and contributing to the shared goals of the international anti-corruption community.

From February to March 2024, the Agency dispatched personnel to Lima, Peru, to attend the 11th APEC Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET) meeting, the 38th APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts Working Group (ACTWG) meeting, and the Seminar to share best practices and experiences in strengthening integrity in the public sector of APEC economies. During these events, the Agency presented reports on various topics, including the diverse channels of informal international cooperation among Taiwan's law enforcement, tax, and customs agencies, as well as Taiwan's experience with international collaboration in the investigation of the Lafayette frigate case. In August, the Agency again sent personnel to Lima to participate in the Workshop on Denying Safe Haven to Corruption through Enhancing Mutual Legal Assistance and the 39th Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts Working Group (ACTWG) Meeting. There, the Agency reported on Taiwan's progress and achievements in implementing the UNCAC and showcased the success of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform in enhancing transparency in public procurement.



Participation in the 38th ACTWG Meeting



Participation in the 39th ACTWG Meeting



B. Signing the UNCAC Review Transparency Pledge

On December 9th, 2024, in conjunction with the 2nd Integrity Awards ceremony on the occasion of the United Nations International Anti-Corruption Day, the Agency held a signing ceremony for the UNCAC Review Transparency Pledge. The event was witnessed by Vice Premier Cheng Li-Chiun of the Executive Yuan and Chair François Valérien of Transparency International. Minister of Justice Cheng Ming-Chien and Director-General Feng Cheng of the Agency signed the pledge on behalf of Taiwan. The pledge, initiated by the UNCAC Coalition—an international civil society organization—advocates for greater transparency and public participation in the UNCAC review process. Taiwan not only voluntarily adheres to the UNCAC but also proactively signed this pledge, demonstrating to the international community its strong commitment and determination to fully implement the Convention.



Signing Ceremony of the UNCAC Review Transparency Pledge

IV. Hosting International Forums to Deepen Exchange and Cooperation

On December 9th, 2024, International Anti-Corruption Day, the Agency held the 2024 Taiwan Transparency Forum in conjunction with the 2nd Integrity Awards and the signing ceremony of the UNCAC Review Transparency Pledge. The event brought together over 400 participants, including domestic government officials, representatives from non-governmental organizations, and members of the academic community. The forum featured exchanges on international anti-corruption trends and successful experiences with Chair François Valérien of Transparency International; Vice Chair Ketakandriana Rafitoson; Co-Chair Sang-Hak Lee of the Korea Chapter; Chief Executive Officer Ingrida Kalinauskienė of the Lithuania Chapter; Head Darius Mickevičius of the International Cooperation Division of the Special Investigation Service—the specialized integrity agency of the Republic of Lithuania; and Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang of the Agency. The forum highlighted Taiwan's recent anti-corruption work, demonstrating progress in both domestic institutionalization and integration into the global community. It aimed to showcase to the world the vision of a "Clean and Competent Government, Transparent Taiwan."



2024 Taiwan Transparency Forum

V. Making Friends with Integrity and Promoting a Transparent Taiwan

On December 10th, 2024, the Agency, in collaboration with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, hosted a series of international exchange activities. Delegations from Transparency International and the Special Investigation Service of the Republic of Lithuania were invited to visit the Danjiang Bridge construction project. The event featured case-sharing on the application of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform in the National Freeway 7 and Danjiang Bridge projects, showcasing Taiwan's successful localized implementation of the international initiative to "build open and transparent governments." Through a comprehensive panel discussion, participants engaged in in-depth dialogue on the operational model of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform, strategies for optimizing current transparency measures, and opportunities for transformation. The event received enthusiastic responses and feedback.



International Exchange at the Taiwan Transparency Forum Danjiang Bridge Project Overview and Vision Hall Tour



To continue implementing Taiwan's governance principles of integrity, diligence, openness, and transparency, Vice President Hsiao Bi-Khim met with the Transparency International delegation on December 10th, 2024, accompanied by Deputy Minister of Justice Huang Shih-Chieh and Director-General Feng Cheng of the Agency. During the meeting, she expressed Taiwan's appreciation for opportunities to collaborate with Transparency International in promoting the principles of accountability, transparency, and the rule of law. She also conveyed hopes for cooperation with global partners in advancing a rule-of-law-based international order. In addition, she affirmed that this event would help foster social engagement and non-governmental participation in anti-corruption issues, thereby strengthening Taiwan's transparency and accountability mechanisms.



Group Photo of Vice President Hsiao Bi-Khim with Transparency International and Other Visiting Guests



Vice President Hsiao Bi-Khim Meets with the Transparency International Delegation

Chapter 3 | Implementation of Anti-Corruption Work

To build on the outcomes of the Agency's meeting with Director Linas Pernavas of the Special Investigation Service (STT) of the Republic of Lithuania, during the 21st International Anti-Corruption Conference hosted by Transparency International, a bilateral meeting was held on December 10th, 2024. Led by Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chyang, the Agency's operating unit heads and deputy heads met with STT Deputy Directors Egidijus Radzevičius and Elanas Jablonskas, along with Head Darius Mickevičius of the International Cooperation Division; Head Julija Ožereljeva of the Coordination and Monitoring Division under the Corruption Prevention Department; and Head Mantas Žemaitis of the Legal Division. The two sides shared practical experiences in international cooperation on anti-corruption, corruption prevention, and judicial investigations. The exchange contributed to deepening constructive engagement and is expected to foster opportunities for substantive future collaboration.



Group Photo of the Bilateral Meeting



Exchange of Views at the Bilateral Meeting



Section 8 / Training and Development

I. Training for New Personnel

To integrate training with deployment and actively cultivate the professional competencies of new personnel, two training sessions were held in 2024 at the Anti-Corruption Training Center for newly appointed integrity officials admitted through civil service examinations. These included individuals admitted through the 2023 Level 3 Senior and General Civil Service Examinations in the integrity category (52nd Training Class of Integrity Officials), and those admitted through the 2023 Special Examination for Third- and Fourth-Grade Local Government Civil Servants in the integrity category (53rd Training Class of Integrity Officials) (see Table 3-8-1). The curriculum included professional knowledge courses on government ethics, covering legal topics, procurement, corruption investigation practices, ethics case handling, and corruption prevention work. In addition, during the training period, participants also underwent certification training for procurement professionals commissioned by the Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan. Trainees who completed the required training hours and passed the examination received a professional procurement certification, thereby effectively strengthening the core competencies and enhancing the professional knowledge of new personnel in procurement supervision. A total of 96 participants attended the training, with a procurement certification examination pass rate of 98%.

Table 3-8-1 2024 Training for New Personnel

Class	Period	Location	Number of Participants
52nd Training Class of Integrity Officials	2024.2.21-2024.5.31	Anti-Corruption Training Center, Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice	51
53rd Training Class of Integrity Officials	2024.8.1-2024.11.8	Anti-Corruption Training Center, Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice	45



Group Photo at the Opening Ceremony of the 52nd Training Class of Integrity Officials



Group Photo at the Completion Ceremony of the 52nd Training Class of Integrity Officials



A Meeting with the Minister seminar of the 53rd Training Class of Integrity Officials



Group Photo at the Completion Ceremony of the 53rd Training Class of Integrity Officials



II. Training for In-Service Personnel

A. Training for Management-Level Government Ethics Officers

To enhance the leadership and management competencies of management-level government ethics officers and to cultivate a pool of mid- and senior management-level government ethics officers, the Agency organized the 23rd Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointment rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers at the Anti-Corruption Training Center from December 19th, 2024, to January 10th, 2025. The program aimed to deepen the professional qualities of management-level government ethics officers and strengthen their crisis response and risk management capabilities to meet the future demands of anti-corruption work. The curriculum included courses on key national policies and issues, core competencies, and integrity-related topics. A total of 35 participants attended.



23rd Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointment Rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers

B. Specialized Training

(A) Specialized Training on Information Security Management Auditing

To enhance professional competencies in handling information security operations and to establish accurate and comprehensive auditing concepts, the Specialized Training on Information Security Management Auditing (Central Region Session) was held from July 29th to August 2nd, 2024. The training included lectures on the Cyber Security Management Act, personal data protection, and practical applications of emerging technologies. It also introduced the ISO 27001 Lead Auditor Training Course for Information Security Management Systems. A total of 58 participants attended.

(B) Specialized Training on Construction Procurement

To train and strengthen the professional competencies of Government Employee Ethics Officers regarding construction-related procurement cases—so they may proactively identify potential risks in the procurement supervision and auditing processes, and propose early warning measures or relevant reform recommendations to effectively fulfill corruption prevention functions—the Specialized Training on Construction Procurement (Southern Region Session) was held from September 2nd to 6th, 2024. The training included courses on topics such as common types of violations in construction procurement, profit-seeking cases in construction procurement, practical investigation of irregularities in construction cases, case reviews of construction cases, and experience sharing on the supervision and auditing (reviewing) of construction-related matters. A total of 75 participants attended.

(C) Specialized Training on Project Auditing and Case Reviews

To train and strengthen the professional competencies of Government Employee Ethics Officers in conducting project auditing and case reviews related to integrity affairs, the Specialized Training on Project Auditing and Case Reviews (Northern Region Session) was held from April 29th to May 1st, 2024. The training explored the operational essentials and benchmark cases of project auditing and case reviews from multiple perspectives, aiming to equip Government Employee Ethics Officers with the ability to proactively identify potential misconduct and propose early warning measures or relevant reform recommendations. A total of 66 participants attended.

(D) Specialized Training on Investigation Operations

To train and strengthen the professional competencies of Government Employee Ethics Officers in investigation-related work, the Specialized Training on Investigation Operations (Northern and Central Region Sessions) was held from November 25th to 27th and December 18th to 20th, 2024. The training included practical courses on topics such as essentials for filing corruption investigation cases, technology-assisted investigations and practices, administrative investigation techniques and required procedures with hands-on exercises, intelligence-gathering techniques, and risk identification. A total of 107 participants attended.

(E) Professional Training on Psychological Counseling and Guidance for Government Employee Ethics Officers

To enhance the professional competencies of Government Employee Ethics Officers in psychological counseling and improve their guidance and counseling skills, training was conducted through in-person classes from August to September 2024. The courses included topics such as interpersonal relationships and communication, gender equality cases, prevention and handling of workplace bullying, listening and expression, conflict management, caring for employees exhibiting abnormal signs, and mental and physical adjustment. A total of 472 participants attended.

(F) National Training and Liaison Meeting on Inspection Operations

To strengthen liaison between the Agency, regional inspectors, and Government Employee Ethics Units at all levels concurrently responsible for inspection tasks, the National Training and Liaison Meeting on Inspection Operations was held on November 22nd, 2024. Through experience-sharing discussions and a general forum, the event aimed to improve inspection practices and enhance professional competencies. A total of 83 participants attended.



Professional Training on Psychological Counseling and Guidance



National Training and Liaison Meeting on Inspection Operations

(G) Integrity Knowledge Training for Concurrent Ethics Personnel

To enhance the integrity competencies and professional knowledge of Concurrent Ethics Personnel in government agencies, schools, and public enterprises and institutions without dedicated Government Employee Ethics Units, the Agency organized four training sessions on June 7th, August 9th, August 16th, and August 26th, 2024, held respectively in Kaohsiung, Taipei, Taoyuan, and Taichung. A total of 740 participants attended. By integrating the resources of affiliated Government Employee Ethics Units, the training incorporated current priorities in anti-corruption work and relevant regulations into the curriculum. A general forum was also held to strengthen liaison and communication, provide clear guidance for Concurrent Ethics Personnel in the execution of integrity work, and enhance their integrity competencies and professional knowledge to effectively promote anti-corruption work.



Integrity Knowledge Training for Concurrent Ethics Personnel

(H) International Affairs Training

To advance international affairs and enhance the global perspective of integrity officials, while deepening their understanding of international anti-corruption, corruption investigation, and law enforcement issues, the Agency held two sessions of the International Affairs Training on May 7th–9th and October 21st, 2024, with a total of 55 participants. The curriculum included topics such as an overview of the anti-corruption chapter of the Taiwan-U.S. Initiative on 21st-Century Trade, sharing of international conference experiences, an introduction to the UNCAC and Transparency International, practical aspects of international law enforcement and mutual legal assistance, key trends in future international affairs, sharing of participation experiences in international conferences, and current international affairs English. In addition to delivering lectures in both Chinese and English, the instructors also facilitated group discussions for participants to exchange learning insights and experiences, with the aim of cultivating outstanding talent to support the future advancement of international integrity affairs.



International Affairs Training

(I) National Corruption Prevention Supervisors Consensus Camp

To build consensus among corruption prevention supervisors nationwide, the Agency held the National Corruption Prevention Supervisors Consensus Camp on June 27th–28th and September 12th–13th, 2024. The program included site visits to Government Procurement Integrity Platform projects such as the MRT Land Development Project, the Taoyuan Aerotropolis Zone Expropriation Project, and the Rende Reclaimed Water Plant Turnkey Construction Project, enabling participants to connect theoretical policies with practical implementation.



National Corruption Prevention Supervisors Consensus Camp



(J) Briefing Sessions on Practical Implementation Considerations of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest

To strengthen agencies' understanding of the content and practical considerations of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest, four briefing sessions were held from September to October 2024, with over 200 participants from Government Employee Ethics Units of various agencies in attendance. The sessions aimed to equip Government Employee Ethics Officers with the capacity to promote awareness within their agencies—both to enhance public servants' correct understanding of the Act and to proactively identify and prevent its potential violations, thereby avoiding penalties for public servants or related parties.

(K) Thematic Forum on the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants

In response to the June 30th, 2023 amendment to the Instructions for Completing the Property Declaration Form by Public Servants, virtual assets have been included as property declaration items. The amendment specifies that the declared value of virtual assets must be based on their average transaction price on the date of declaration, in order to reflect the actual value of the declarant's holdings. This amendment aims to prevent public servants from using virtual asset investments to circumvent property declaration requirements. To strengthen the understanding of personnel from Government Employee Ethics Units of various agencies regarding the nature of virtual assets, the Agency held two sessions of the Thematic Forum on the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants — Current Status and Development of Virtual Assets as Declarable Property Items on October 11th and November 5th, 2024, with a total of 200 participants. The forum aimed to enhance the professional competencies of Government Employee Ethics Officers so they can better assist agency declarants in their property declaration.



Thematic Forum on the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants

(L) Specialized Training on Protection Operations

To supervise Government Employee Ethics Units in strengthening agency security and the protection of official classified information, the Agency organized the 2024 Specialized Training on Protection Operations for Government Employee Ethics Officers in the northern, central, and southern regions on June 25th, July 12th, and August 2nd, 2024. A total of 450 personnel were assigned to participate in the training to help Government Employee Ethics Units refine their operational concepts. In response to emerging hybrid threats such as cybersecurity and public information security risks, the training invited experts including a drill evaluation committee member of the National Critical Infrastructure Protection Program from the Executive Yuan's Office of Homeland Security, personnel from the Information & Communication Security Division of the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau, and several prosecutors with extensive practical experience. They provided guidance on institutional security protection measures and shared case studies involving cybersecurity incidents and

official classified information leaks. The aim was to equip Government Employee Ethics Officers with up-to-date operational concepts and new perspectives regarding agency security and the protection of official classified information, thereby assisting agencies in implementing comprehensive protective measures.



Specialized Training on Protection Operations

(M) Educational Training on Personnel Affairs

To enhance the professional competencies of staff responsible for ethics-related personnel affairs—such as qualifications review, appointments, dismissals, transfers, performance evaluations, and training—at Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities, the Agency organized the Educational Training on Personnel Affairs for Government Employee Ethics Officers on March 12th and November 26th, 2024. The training aimed to improve understanding of relevant laws and practical procedures, thereby enhancing work quality and efficiency. The training included courses on topics such as personnel planning policies, practical operations of performance evaluation and personnel affairs, and the use of the Ethics Personnel Management System (EPMS). A total of 221 participants attended.

(N) Corruption Investigation Operations Enhancement and Liaison Meeting

To build a high-quality integrity case-handling team and enhance the professional competencies of the Agency's corruption investigation personnel—particularly in the investigation of corruption offenses, illicit financial flows, and interview techniques—while also ensuring the implementation of relevant corruption investigation operational standards, the 2024 Corruption Investigation Operations Enhancement and Liaison Meeting was held on November 25th, 2024. An instructor from the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior, was invited to deliver a course on Analysis and Interpretation of Digital Forensics Evidence and to share experience in case handling. A total of 118 participants attended.



Corruption Investigation Operations Enhancement and Liaison Meeting

III. Recognition of Model Integrity Officials and Consensus Meetings for Senior Management-Level Government Ethics Officers

To recognize integrity officials who have made exceptional and outstanding contributions to anti-corruption work—and to inspire professional potential and boost morale—the Agency, in accordance with the Guidelines of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, for Recognizing Model Integrity Officials, selected 12 individuals as model integrity officials for 2024. The awards were presented by Minister of Justice Cheng Ming-Chien on July 31st, 2024. Awardees included officers, agents, and supervisors, demonstrating that Government Employee Ethics Officers at all ranks are eligible for this honor based on outstanding performance. In addition, the family and friends of the recipients were invited onstage to receive the awards and share in the moment of recognition.



Group Photo of the 2024 Model Integrity Officials



Recognition Ceremony for Model Integrity Officials of the Ministry of Justice

Chapter 3 | Implementation of Anti-Corruption Work

To underscore the Ministry of Justice's commitment to promoting national integrity policies and to strengthen the sense of mission in anti-corruption work among newly appointed senior management-level government ethics officers, the Agency held two Joint Oath-Taking Ceremonies of the Newly Appointed Senior Management-Level Government Ethics Officers on January 23rd and July 30th, 2024. A total of 25 senior management-level officers took the oath.



Joint Oath-Taking Ceremony of the Newly Appointed Senior Management-Level Government Ethics Officers of the Ministry of Justice

To further strengthen consensus on anti-corruption efforts between the Agency and senior management-level officers of Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities nationwide, and to discuss the policy direction for future anti-corruption work, the Agency held the 2024 Annual Conference of Senior Management-Level Officers of Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities on March 7th and 8th, 2024. In addition to presentations by the Agency's operational divisions on annual anti-corruption work policy directions, the conference featured a keynote speech by Mr. Lee Shun-Chin, chairman of CPC Corporation, Taiwan, titled CPC Corporation's Ethical Management and the Protection of National Critical Infrastructure. Chairman Lee shared insights on promoting and implementing corporate integrity governance and security measures. Through an understanding of each agency's overall integrity status, the conference aimed to promote effective risk management and maximize the value and impact of anti-corruption work.



Annual Conference of Senior Management-Level Officers of Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities



Chapter 4

Summary of Major Achievements and Cases

Section 1 / Case Reviews and Auditing Cases

I. Nationwide Case Reviews

In 2024, the Agency continued to refer to major national policies and issues of public concern to select seven key themes for integrated case reviews: "high-risk auditing and inspection operations," "various types of subsidies," "green energy and environmental protection services," "major construction projects and procurement for the installation, inspection, and repair of facilities and equipment," "procurement cases either in remote areas, lacking dedicated Government Employee Ethics Units, or involving schools," "outsourced or commissioned projects," and "reviews of integrity risk personnel duties." According to statistics on the results of implementation by Government Employee Ethics Units, a total of 25 corruption and malfeasance leads and 88 general illegal cases were uncovered; administrative accountability was pursued for 46 individuals, leading to savings in public funds and increased revenue for the national treasury of NT\$78,390,651. Building upon the foundation of past reviews, the Agency assisted institutions in establishing internal control procedures for preventing misconduct, integrating efforts in both corruption investigation and corruption prevention to effectively reduce integrity risks in areas vulnerable to malfeasance.

II. Nationwide Project Auditing

In 2024, in response to potential risks within agencies and major public concerns, the Agency selected two themes — "subsidies — labor rights assistance cases" and "procurement of firefighting equipment and the inspection, repair, reporting, and reinspection of fire safety equipment" — to conduct nationwide project auditing. According to statistics on the results of implementation by Government Employee Ethics Units, a total of 28 related regulatory measures were revised. The combined result was increased revenue for the national treasury and savings in public funds totaling NT\$7,746,575. The auditing prompted the competent authorities to comprehensively review relevant management practices and equipment, formulate (revise) comprehensive anti-corruption measures, and establish sound systems to prevent misconduct.



III. Investigation of Crimes Hindering the Development of the Green Energy Industry

In view of the development of green energy currently being a key national energy policy of the government, and to demonstrate a commitment to actively combating illegal activities and safeguarding the sound development of the green energy industry, the Agency formulated the Project Plan for Government Employee Ethics Units to Handle Crimes Hindering the Development of the Green Energy Industry. Under this plan, all Government Employee Ethics Units are instructed to proactively collect and report intelligence on unlawful external interference in the development of the green energy sector. For green energy issues that are the subject of frequent complaints, legislative inquiries, or media attention, as well as audit anomalies, the units are to conduct in-depth investigations to determine whether any illegal or improper conduct is involved. The Agency also actively cooperates with the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office's implementation plan for the Liaison Platform for Combating Crimes Hindering the Development of the Green Energy Industry, integrating cross-sector government ethics resources to strengthen preventive measures to jointly combat crimes hindering the development of the green energy industry. In 2024, the Agency continued to include green energy construction in the case review theme of "green energy and environmental protection services." A total of four corruption and malfeasance leads were uncovered, four general illegal cases were referred, and financial benefits amounting to approximately NT\$1,249,989 were achieved.

Section 2 / Corruption and Malfeasance Case Examples

I. Major Cases Investigated during the Year

In 2024, the Agency investigated major corruption, malfeasance, and illegal cases (see Table 4-2-1).

Table 4-2-1 Major Corruption, Malfeasance, and Illegal Cases Investigated in 2024

Case No	Case Summary	Indictment Date
1	Section chief of the Construction Section, Taimali Township, Taitung County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.4.14
2	Chairperson of the Traffic Accident Investigation Committee, Transportation Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.4.22
3	Political warfare officer, major, 7th Maintenance and Supply Group, 7th Tactical Fighter Wing, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.4.26
4	Township mayor of Xinpi Township, Pingtung County, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.6.21
5	Police officers of the Tainan City Police Department suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.6.25
6	Section chief and others at the Public Health Bureau, Hsinchu City, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.7.9
7	Former colonel of the Military Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of National Defense, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.7.16
8	Taipei City councilor and others suspected of seeking unlawful gains in matters under or not under their charge or supervision as public officials	2024.7.17
9	Detective of the Nangang Precinct, Taipei City Police Department, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.7.23
10	Police officer of the Kaohsiung City Police Department suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.7.29
11	Police officer of the Nantou County Police Department suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.8.1
12	Former commander of the Criminal Investigation Corps, Taichung City Police Department, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.8.7
13	Secretary of the Chaozhou Township Representative Council, Pingtung County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.8.8
14	Township mayor of Mailiao Township, Yunlin County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.8.15



Case No	Case Summary	Indictment Date
15	Police officer of the Linyuan Precinct, Kaohsiung City Police Department, suspected of covering up organized crime	2024.8.25
16	Police officers of the Wengzi Police Station, Fengyuan Precinct, Taichung City Police Department, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.8.26
17	Officer of the Northern Affairs Corps, National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.8.28
18	Judge of the Taiwan Ciaotou District Court suspected of violating the Money Laundering Control Act	2024.9.5
19	Professor and others at National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.9.9
20	Township mayor of Yuanli Township, Miaoli County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.9.10
21	General affairs director of Fengtian Elementary School, Neipu Township, Pingtung County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.9.20
22	Sergeant and others of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Brigade, Keelung City Police Bureau, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.9.24
23	Secretary of the Xinyi Township Office, Nantou County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.9.27
24	Township mayors and township representative council chairs of Zhutang Township, Changhua County, and Erlun Township, Yunlin County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.11.7
25	Senior investigator, 3rd Branch, 7th Investigation Corp, Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.12.15
26	Keelung City councilor and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.12.16
27	Former deputy director of the Second River Management Office, Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.12.17
28	Secretary of the Sandimen Township Office, Pingtung County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.12.19
29	Police officer of the Xitun Police Station, 6th Precinct, Taichung City Police Department, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.12.20
30	Former mayor of Taipei City and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2024.12.24

Note: Data compiled from January 1st to December 31st, 2024

II. Special High-Profile Cases

A. Tainan City Police Department Officers, Including Officer Huang ○, Suspected of Offenses Including Seeking Unlawful Gains in Matters Under Their Charge as Public Officials

The Agency, in collaboration with the Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office, investigated a case in which Officer Huang ○ and four other officers of the Tainan City Police Department colluded with illegal third-party agents to fabricate false traffic violations and issue fraudulent license plate revocation tickets. This enabled vehicles that had been subject to license plate suspension to undergo inspection, obtain new plates, and return to the road, resulting in unlawful gains for vehicle owners totaling NT\$9,219,600.

Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor determined that the five officers, including Huang ○, were suspected of committing offenses under Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 4 of the Anti-Corruption Act (seeking unlawful gains in matters under their charge), as well as Articles 213 and 216 of the Criminal Code (making false entries in official documents by public officials), and filed a public prosecution accordingly.

B. Taipei City Councilor Chen ○ and Others Suspected of Seeking Unlawful Gains in Matters Under or Not Under Their Charge or Supervision as Public Officials

The Agency, in collaboration with the Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office, investigated a case in which Taipei City Councilor Chen ○ exploited their authority to interfere in matters related to the implementation of the Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government Project for a Cloud-Based Surveillance System at Public Childcare Centers. As a result of this interference, the Department decided to follow the framework of the Taipei City Fiber-Optic BOT Project and commissioned Tai ○ Guang Company to carry out the project for deploying a cloud-based surveillance system at public childcare centers under the jurisdiction of the Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government. This ultimately enabled Li ○ Cloud Company — which was substantially owned by Chen ○ and contracted by Tai ○ Guang Company for the above-mentioned procurement — to obtain unlawful benefits.

Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor determined that Chen ○ was suspected of committing the offense of seeking unlawful gains in matters under or not under their charge or supervision, as defined under the Anti-Corruption Act, and filed a public prosecution accordingly.

C. Section Chief Cheng ○ of the Public Health Bureau, Hsinchu City, and Others Suspected of Accepting Bribes for Acts in Violation of Official Duties as Public Officials

The Agency, in collaboration with the Taiwan Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office, investigated a case in which Section Chief Cheng ○ of the Public Health Bureau, Hsinchu City, exploited their authority in collusion with a business operator, Chang ○, to assist certain advertisers who had published illegal advertisements in avoiding penalties. Chang ○ then demanded bribes totaling NT\$13,142,500 from those companies, of which Cheng ○ received a share of NT\$4,420,000.



Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor determined that Cheng ○ and others were suspected of committing the offense of accepting bribes for acts in violation of official duties as public officials, as defined under the Anti-Corruption Act, and filed a public prosecution accordingly.

D. Former Township Mayor Tsai ○ of Mailiao Township, Yunlin County, and Others Suspected of Acquiring Valuables and Property through the Use of Undue Influence and Blackmail as Public Officials

The Agency, in collaboration with the Taiwan Yunlin District Prosecutors Office and the Changhua County Field Office of the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau, investigated a case involving former Mailiao Township Mayor Tsai ○, the spouse of former Taixi Township Mayor Lin ○, Ding ○, and a business operator, Chen ○. Taking advantage of the opportunity presented by a company's installation of onshore wind power turbines in Mailiao and Taixi Townships, Yunlin County (a total of ten turbines: eight in Mailiao and two in Taixi), these individuals incited local residents to protest and, by using undue influence and blackmail, extorted NT\$4 million from the company.

Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor determined that Tsai ○, Ding ○, and Chen ○ were respectively suspected of committing offenses under Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act (acquiring valuables or property through the use of undue influence and blackmail), Article 346, Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code (extortion by intimidation), and Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the same article (attempted extortion by intimidation), and filed a public prosecution accordingly.

E. Township Mayors Tsai ○ of Zhutang Township, Changhua County, and Chung ○ of Erlun Township, Yunlin County, along with Representative Council Chairs Lin ○ and Yang ○, Suspected of Accepting Bribes in Violation of Official Duties and Seeking Unlawful Gains in Matters Under Their Charge or Supervision as Public Officials

The Agency, in collaboration with the Taiwan Changhua District Prosecutors Office, as well as the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau's Central Mobile Team and Maritime Affairs Field Division's Taichung City Field Office, investigated a case involving Township Mayor Tsai ○ of Zhutang Township, Changhua County; Chair Lin ○ of the Zhutang Township Representative Council; Township Mayor Chung ○ of Erlun Township, Yunlin County; and Chair Yang ○ of the Erlun Township Representative Council, among others. These individuals took advantage of their official duties and authority to plan, review, or supervise the use of public land and spaces in their townships, as well as to propose or review the lease terms of tenders. Through developers Tsai ○, Chiang ○, and Lee ○ (commonly referred to as brokers) they made contact with solar energy companies and, as consideration, either leaked information in advance about lease tenders, or, in the capacity of township representative council chairs, assisted in passing proposals that extended the lease term for the aforementioned tenders from 10 years to 20 years during council sessions. These actions resulted in unlawful gains for the solar energy companies totaling NT\$448,123,240, while Tsai ○, Lin ○, Chung ○, Yang ○, Chiang ○, and Lee ○ collectively received NT\$34,112,000 in bribes as a result.

Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor filed a public prosecution against Tsai ○ for suspected violations of Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 4 of the Anti-Corruption Act (seeking unlawful gains in matters under their charge) and Article 132, Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code (disclosure of information of a secret nature); Lin ○, Chung ○, and Yang ○ for suspected violations of Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 5 of the Anti-Corruption Act (accepting bribes for acts in violation of official duties); and Tsai ○, Chiang ○, and Lee ○ for suspected violations both Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 5 (accepting bribes for acts in violation of official duties) and Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 4 (seeking unlawful gains in matters under their charge) of the Anti-Corruption Act.

F. Former Taipei City Mayor Ko ○, Former Deputy Mayor Peng ○, Former Commissioner of the Department of Urban Development Huang ○, Chief Engineer of the Department of Urban Development Shao ○, and City Councilor Ying ○ Suspected of Accepting Bribes in Violation of Official Duties and Seeking Unlawful Gains in Matters Under Their Charge or Supervision as Public Officials

The Agency, in collaboration with the Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office, investigated a case involving former Taipei City Mayor Ko ○, former Deputy Mayor Peng ○, former Commissioner of the Department of Urban Development Huang ○, Chief Engineer of the Department of Urban Development Shao ○, and City Councilor Ying ○. These individuals abused their authority and exerted pressure on other public officials to facilitate the Wei ○ Group's interests in the Core Pacific City floor area ratio case. Ko ○ and Ying ○ respectively accepted bribes of NT\$17.1 million and NT\$52.5 million from Shen ○ and others representing the Wei ○ Group, in violation of their official duties. As a result, the Wei ○ Group ultimately obtained a building permit granting the maximum allowable 20% floor area bonus.

Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor determined that Ko ○ and Ying ○ were suspected of committing the offense of accepting bribes for acts in violation of official duties as public officials under the Anti-Corruption Act, while former Deputy Mayor Peng ○, former Commissioner of the Department of Urban Development Huang ○, and Chief Engineer of the Department of Urban Development Shao ○ were suspected of committing the offense of seeking unlawful gains in matters under their charge or supervision under the same Act, and filed a public prosecution accordingly.

A stack of light-colored wooden blocks is shown against a blue background. The word "DATA" is written in large, bold, black capital letters on the top block. The word "INTEGRITY" is written in large, bold, black capital letters on the block directly below it. The blocks are stacked in a way that shows their edges and the texture of the wood. The overall image conveys a sense of building or construction, symbolizing the foundation of data integrity.A stack of light-colored wooden blocks is shown against a blue background. The word "DATA" is written in large, bold, black capital letters on the top block. The word "INTEGRITY" is written in large, bold, black capital letters on the block directly below it. The blocks are stacked in a way that shows their edges and the texture of the wood. The overall image conveys a sense of building or construction, symbolizing the foundation of data integrity.

Section 1 / Prevention Work

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

Statistical Category						Statistical Result
Anti-Corruption and Integrity Advocacy	Social Engagement	Targeting Enterprises and Vendors	Number of Events			340
			Number of Participants			20,688
		Targeting Civil Groups and NGOs	Number of Events			37
			Number of Participants			3,543
		Targeting School Teachers and Students	Deepening Program (Grades 1–4)	Number of Events		108
				Number of Participants		13,867
			Rooting Program (Grade 5 and Above)	Number of Events		219
				Number of Participants		38,862
		Targeting General Public (Incl. Community Colleges)	Number of Events			3,142
			Number of Participants			3,626,552
	Promotion of Anti-Corruption Volunteers	Cumulative Number			2,727	
		Integrity Promotion and Advocacy (Events)			240	
		Assistance in Government Administration (Events)			87	
		Integrity Advocacy	Written Advocacy	Number of Events		
	Number of Participants			397,285		
	Verbal Advocacy		Number of Events			1,699
			Number of Participants			101,156
	Electronic Media Advocacy		Number of Events			682
			Number of Participants			142,521
	Art-Based Advocacy		Number of Events			176
			Number of Participants			19,289
Online Advocacy	Number of Events			1,765		
	Number of Participants			393,361		
Recognition of Integrity and Competence	Number of Individuals Rewarded				3, 110	
Corruption Prevention and Early Warning	Early Warning Measures (Cases)					208
	Project Auditing (Cases)					120
	Project Visits (Cases)					310
	Procurement Supervision	On-Site Supervision (Cases)			80,761	
		Document Review Supervision (Cases)			98,118	
	Joint Construction Inspections (Cases)					1,561
	Joint Business Function Inspections (Cases)					8,013
	Procurement Comprehensive Analysis Reports Compiled (Cases)					386
	Procurement Violations Referred for to Judicial Agencies for Investigation (Cases)					182
	Public Opinion Surveys	Conducted Internally (Cases)			954	
Outsourced (Cases)			27			
Further Prevention	Corruption Case Review Project Reports Compiled (Cases)					60
	Proposed Reform Recommendations (Cases)					392
Registration of Integrity and Ethics Incidents	Requests for Making Intercessions (Cases)					228
	Valued Gifts Accepted (Cases)					14,363
	Invitations to Dinners (Cases)					6,507
	Other Integrity and Ethics Incidents (Cases)					2,709



II. Statistics on Reviews of Late or False Property Declarations by Public Servants

Unit: Cases/NT\$10,000

2024	Total Number of Cases Reviewed	Penalized Cases				Non-Penalized Cases			Penalty Amount			
		Late Declaration	Intentional False Declaration	Intentional Concealment of Property	Total	Declaration with Justifiable Reason	Late Declaration	Unintentional False Declaration	Total	Late Declaration	Intentional False Declaration	Intentional Concealment of Property
Total	97	27	43	1	71	17	1	18	183.8	769.7	40	993.5

Note:

1. The statistical data is based on the review results of the Case Review Committee of Property-Declaration by Public Servants under the Ministry of Justice, which in principle convenes once per month.
2. The total number of cases reviewed includes those for which a decision to impose a penalty or not impose a penalty has been made, as well as cases that remain in doubt and require further investigation before re-evaluation.

III. Statistics on Reviews of Cases under the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest

Unit: Cases/NT\$10,000

2024	Total Number of Cases Reviewed	Penalized Cases	
		Number of Cases	Amount
Total	18	14	370.25

IV. Statistics on Integrity Report Meetings Convened by Central Authorities and Special Municipal/County (City) Governments

Unit: Instances

Agency	Number of Meetings	Meeting Chair							
		Competent Authority				Subordinate Agency			
		Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Other	Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Other
Central Agencies	383	20	5	0	1	331	23	2	1
Local Agencies	509	5	3	2	0	412	50	34	3
Total	892	25	8	2	1	743	73	36	4

Section 2 / Corruption Investigation Work

I. Analysis of Categories of Malfeasance in Newly Accepted Cases

Unit: Cases

Source of Intelligence	Total	Voluntary Confession	Public Report	Proactive Detection	Government Employee Ethics Unit	Other Agency
Total	1,130	55	66	21	819	169
Industrial and Commercial Supervision and Management	7	-	1	-	6	-
Finance and Insurance	5	-	-	-	4	1
Taxation	13	2	-	-	10	1
Customs Administration	3	1	-	-	2	-
Telecommunications Supervision	1	-	-	-	-	1
Highway and Motor Vehicle Supervision	20	2	1	-	17	-
Transportation, Tourism, and Meteorology	32	-	2	-	28	2
Judiciary	16	1	-	-	14	1
Legal Affairs	55	4	2	1	43	5
Police Affairs	44	-	9	2	15	18
Firefighting	24	-	-	1	16	7
Construction	48	2	5	1	34	6
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Conscription, and Land Administration	88	5	14	5	52	12
Immigration and Coast Guard Affairs	24	1	1	-	16	6
Environmental Protection	61	10	5	1	39	6
Public Health and Medical Services	65	6	1	-	52	6
Social Welfare	55	3	2	-	48	2
Education	83	2	9	-	62	10
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry	26	2	-	1	15	8
River and Aggregate Management	17	1	-	-	13	3
Military Affairs	10	-	1	1	5	3
Foreign Affairs	2	-	-	-	2	-
National Security and Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Property Management	7	-	-	1	6	-
State-Owned Enterprises	136	3	1	1	114	17
Administrative Affairs	69	6	6	2	44	11
Other	219	4	6	4	162	43



II. Review Status of Intelligence Related to Corruption and Malfeasance Cases

A. Analysis of Intelligence Sources

Unit: Cases

Source of Intelligence	Disposition Status of Cases Admitted									Disposition Status of Cases Investigated				
	Total	Referred by District Prosecutors Office	Referred by Government Agency	Referred by Government Employee Ethics Unit	Referred by Judicial Police Agency	Referred by Business Liaison Center to Local Government Ethics Unit	Referred to the Agency Against Corruption by Other Division, Office, or Counselor's Office	Filed for Reference	Reclassified as a Case Investigated with Specific Intelligence on Corruption and Malfeasance	Total	Corruption and Malfeasance Case Referred to a District Prosecutors Office	Non-Corruption and Malfeasance Case Referred to a District Prosecutors Office	Or Non-Corruption and Malfeasance Case Forwarded by a District Prosecutors Office or Judicial Police Agency	Reclassified as Reference Information
Total	1,085	664	-	-	7	-	-	92	322	268	101	87	-	80
Voluntary Confession	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	36	35	14	20	-	1
Public Report	52	1	-	-	1	-	-	13	37	22	7	5	-	10
Proactive Detection	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	18	9	5	-	4
Government Employee Ethics Unit	834	656	-	-	5	-	-	22	151	123	51	35	-	37
Other Agency	134	6	-	-	1	-	-	53	74	70	20	22	-	28
Ongoing Cases Admitted (Investigated)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Chapter 5 | Statistics on Various Work Categories

B. Analysis of Categories of Malfeasance

Unit: Cases

Source of Intelligence	Disposition Status of Cases Admitted										Disposition Status of Cases Investigated					
	Total	Referred by District Prosecutors Office	Referred by Government Agency	Referred by Government Employee Ethics Unit	Referred by Judicial Police Agency	Referred by Government Liaison Center to Local Government Ethics Unit	Referred by Business Counselor's Office	Referred to the Agency Against Corruption by Other Division, Office, or Counselor's Office	Filed for Reference	Reclassified as a Case Investigated with Specific Intelligence on Corruption and Malfeasance	Total	Referred to a District Prosecutors Office	Corruption and Malfeasance Case Referred to a District Prosecutors Office	Non-Corruption and Malfeasance Case Referred to a District Prosecutors Office	Forwarded by a District Prosecutors Office or Judicial Police Agency	Reclassified as Reference Information Or Non-Corruption and Malfeasance Case Forwarded by a District Prosecutors Office or Judicial Police Agency
Total	1,085	664	-	-	7	-	-	-	92	322	268	101	87	-	-	80
Industrial and Commercial Supervision and Management	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	2	-	-	1
Finance and Insurance	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Taxation	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	1
Customs Administration	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	2	-	-	-
Telecommunications Supervision	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and Motor Vehicle Supervision	22	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	4	2	1	-	-	1
Transportation, Tourism, and Meteorology	24	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	5	-	-	-	-
Judiciary	21	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	10	2	2	-	-	6
Legal Affairs	54	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	3	1	-	-	-	2
Police Affairs	45	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	19	23	13	6	-	-	4
Firefighting	18	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Construction	40	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	21	6	4	-	-	11
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Conscription, and Land Administration	107	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	65	43	14	13	-	-	16
Immigration and Coast Guard Affairs	31	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	11	5	2	-	-	4
Environmental Protection	59	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	28	16	5	-	-	7
Public Health and Medical Services	59	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	12	5	6	-	-	1
Social Welfare	48	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	2	-	-	-
Education	74	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	19	9	6	-	-	4
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry	24	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	11	8	2	-	-	1
River and Aggregate Management	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Military Affairs	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	3	-	-	4
Foreign Affairs	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Security and Intelligence	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Property Management	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
State-Owned Enterprises	119	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	15	2	9	-	-	5
Administrative Affairs	50	37	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	13	4	4	-	-	7
Other	244	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	51	24	4	13	-	-	7



III. Status of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Referred by the Agency to District Prosecutors Offices

Unit: Cases, Persons, NT\$

Category of Malfeasance	Number of Cases	Number of Persons													Amount Involved In Corruption
		Total			Public Officials									General Public	
					High-Level (Selected Appointed)			Mid-Level (Recommended)		Junior-Level (Ordinary Appointed)					
		Total	Male	Female	Elected Heads	Elected Representatives	Elected Heads	Elected Representatives	Elected Heads	Elected Representatives	Elected Heads	Elected Representatives			
Total	101	353	284	69	9	2	-	42	1	-	93	5	2	209	56,417,945
Industrial and Commercial Supervision and Management	1	14	8	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	12	
Finance and Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customs Administration	2	11	11	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
Telecommunications Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and Motor Vehicle Supervision	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Transportation, Tourism, and Meteorology	5	18	13	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	13	-
Judiciary	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Legal Affairs	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5,000
Police Affairs	13	56	43	13	1	-	-	4	-	-	13	-	-	38	45,395,125
Firefighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Construction	6	43	41	2	2	1	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	34	5,000
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Conscription, and Land Administration	14	55	41	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	-	40	24,800
Immigration and Coast Guard Affairs	5	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Environmental Protection	16	35	31	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	14	956,900
Public Health and Medical Services	5	6	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Social Welfare	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Education	9	16	11	5	2	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	8	842,764
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry	8	17	13	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	2	-	10	7,290,422
River and Aggregate Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military Affairs	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Security and Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Property Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State-Owned Enterprises	2	26	21	5	1	-	-	6	-	-	11	-	-	8	-
Administrative Affairs	4	21	17	4	2	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	10	226,240
Other	4	15	12	3	1	1	-	2	-	-	6	1	2	6	1,671,694

IV. Investigation Status of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases by District Prosecutors Offices

Unit: Cases, Persons

Category of Malfeasance	Number of Cases Concluded by District Prosecutors Offices							Number of Persons Concluded by District Prosecutors Offices						
	Total	Prosecuted			Deferred Prosecution	Not Prosecuted	Other	Total	Prosecuted			Deferred Prosecution	Not Prosecuted	Other
		Total	Prosecuted via Ordinary Proceedings	Summary Judgment Requested					Total	Prosecuted via Ordinary Proceedings	Summary Judgment Requested			
Total	158	85	83	2	62	11	1	465	262	160	2	175	28	-
Industrial and Commercial Supervision and Management	4	3	3	-	1	-	-	18	6	6	-	12	-	-
Finance and Insurance	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Taxation	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customs Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunications Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and Motor Vehicle Supervision	3	2	2	-	1	-	-	40	33	33	-	5	2	-
Transportation, Tourism, and Meteorology	4	2	2	-	2	-	-	10	3	3	-	6	1	-
Judiciary	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-
Legal Affairs	4	3	3	-	1	-	-	7	6	6	-	1	-	-
Police Affairs	11	9	9	-	2	-	-	32	30	30	-	2	-	-
Firefighting	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	16	14	14	-	-	2	-
Construction	6	4	3	1	2	-	-	29	15	14	1	14	-	-
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Conscription, and Land Administration	31	14	14	-	14	3	-	67	32	32	-	27	8	-
Immigration and Coast Guard Affairs	6	4	4	-	2	-	-	7	5	5	-	2	-	-
Environmental Protection	19	13	13	-	5	1	-	40	32	32	-	6	2	-
Public Health and Medical Services	11	4	4	-	7	-	-	15	4	4	-	11	-	-
Social Welfare	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1	-
Education	8	5	5	-	2	1	-	35	14	14	-	20	1	-
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry	6	3	3	-	2	1	-	14	7	7	-	6	1	-
River and Aggregate Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military Affairs	3	2	2	-	1	-	-	10	7	7	-	3	-	-
Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Security and Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Property Management	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
State-Owned Enterprises	10	4	3	1	6	-	-	49	20	19	1	28	1	-
Administrative Affairs	8	4	4	-	3	-	1	19	9	9	-	9	1	-
Other	17	6	6	-	8	3	-	46	21	21	-	19	6	-



V. Statistics on Whistleblower Rewards Issued by the Corruption and Malfeasance Reporting Rewards Review Committee of Ministry of Justice

2024	Cases Reviewed	Approvals Issued	Rejections	Cases Reserved for Further Decision	Total Amount Approved (Unit: NT\$)
1st	16	7	3	6	NT\$10,800,000
2nd	22	12	9	1	NT\$12,333,333
Total	38	19	12	7	NT\$23,133,333

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

	Meeting Date	Cases Reviewed	
		Review Period	Number of Cases
1st Meeting	2024.4.26	2023.11.1-2024.2.29	12
2nd Meeting	2024.8.29	2024.3.1-2024.6.30	18
3rd Meeting	2024.12.20	2024.7.1-2024.10.31	29

VII. Statistics on Investigation Work by Government Employee Ethics Units

Unit: Cases

Month	General Illegal Cases	Administrative Corruption Investigation	General Accountability	Administrative Actions	Closed After Clarification
January	46	5	55	531	452
February	175	4	40	369	338
March	44	6	56	407	337
April	88	9	54	535	357
May	77	6	56	458	343
June	77	5	56	599	375
July	52	4	51	505	398
August	51	8	54	533	368
September	74	6	52	572	376
October	90	6	74	562	382
November	77	10	97	642	419
December	27	7	32	540	326
Total	878	76	677	6,253	4,471



Section 3 / Maintenance Work

Work Category	Subcategory	Number of Cases
Protection of Official Classified Information	New (or Revised) Regulations	44
	Advocacy on Official Classified Information	19,016
	Inspections for the Protection of Official Classified Information	8,427
	Project Classified Information Protection	296
	Project Reports on Official Classified Information Protection	73
	Investigations into Information Leaks	334
Agency Security Maintenance	New (or Revised) Regulations	91
	General Security Threats or Petitions/Appeals	1,266
	Major Security Threats or Petitions/Appeals	58
	Security Maintenance Advocacy	15,250
	Safety Maintenance Inspections	7,441
	Project Security Maintenance Measures	1,028
	Security Maintenance Meeting Reports	410
	Security Maintenance for Agency Heads	1,282
	Project Reports on Security Maintenance	104

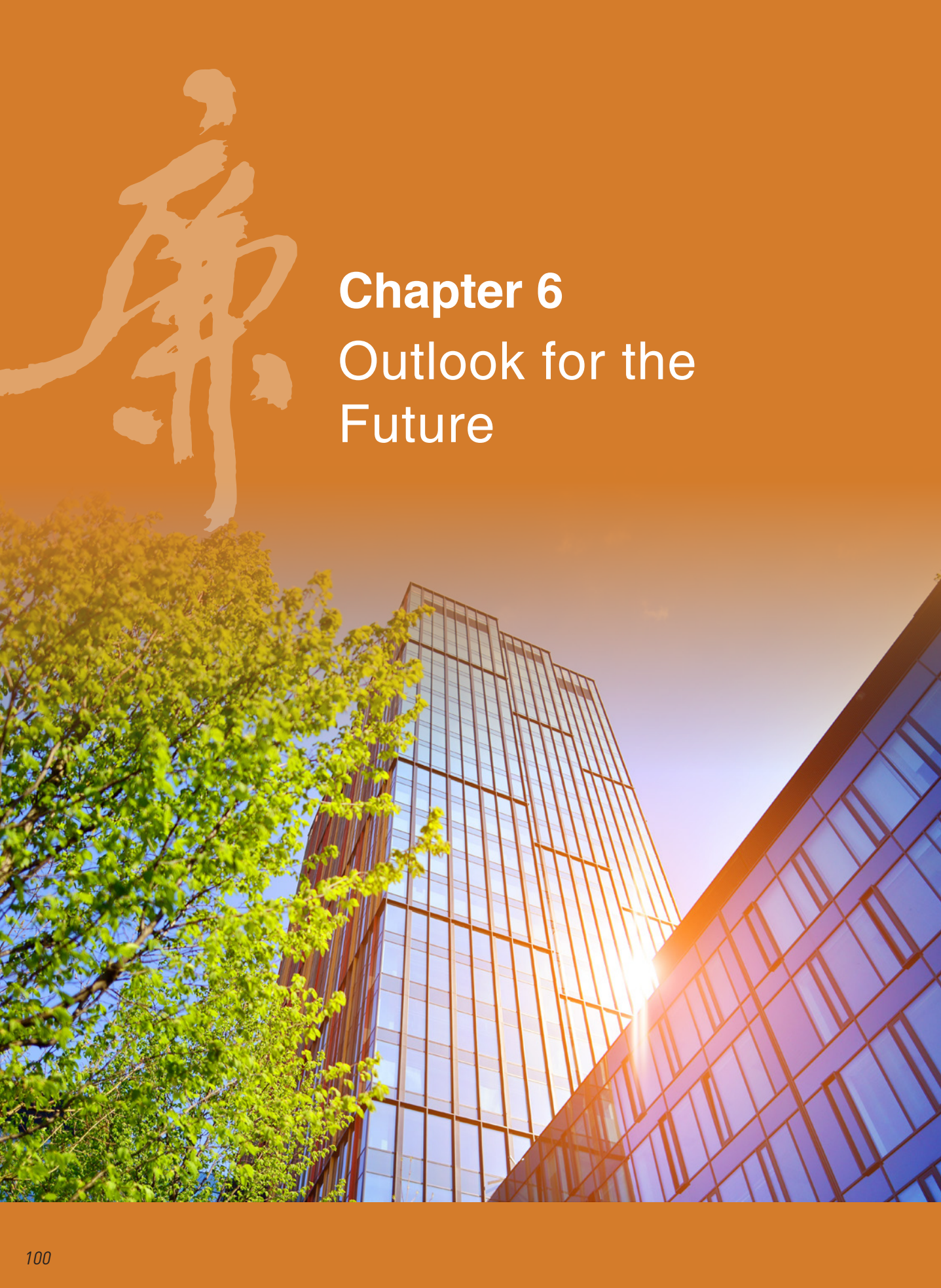
Section 4 / International Exchange

I. Participation in International Anti-Corruption Conferences and Training Programs

Date	Meeting Title	Location	Topics or Outcomes
2024.2.28	11th APEC Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET) Meeting	Lima, Peru	Economies focused on cross-border cooperation experiences and challenges in anti-corruption investigations involving organized crime groups, as well as shared case studies on formal and informal international cooperation.
2024.2.29	38th APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts Working Group (ACTWG) Meeting	Lima, Peru	Economies discussed proposals and initiatives to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the ACTWG, shared anti-corruption best practices in response to crises such as natural disasters and pandemics, and learned about anti-corruption activities promoted by international organizations in the Asia-Pacific region. The Agency reported on Taiwan's ongoing implementation progress and achievements related to the UNCAC.
2024.6.8-2024.6.14	International Anti-Corruption Summer Academy Training Program	Vienna, Austria	Through a diverse and enriching curriculum, participants gained insights into current global trends and practices in anti-corruption work, and conducted in-depth discussions on shared concerns such as asset recovery, organizational integrity, humanitarian assistance, artificial intelligence, cybercrime, integrity assessments, government procurement, and whistleblower protection. In addition, exchanges and interactions with trainees from various countries helped to promote Taiwan's achievements in anti-corruption work and enhance its international visibility.
2024.6.18-2024.6.21	Transparency International's 21st International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC)	Vilnius, Lithuania	A total of five global anti-corruption conferences were attended, with active exchanges and interaction with government officials from other countries and members of international non-governmental organizations. These efforts promoted Taiwan's best practices in anti-corruption work and enhanced its international visibility.
2024.8.14-2024.8.15	39th APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts Working Group (ACTWG) Meeting	Lima, Peru	Economies shared technologies and digital measures applied to anti-corruption efforts, discussed successful experiences in incorporating gender perspectives into anti-corruption work, and learned about the main themes of the 2025 host economy, Republic of Korea. The Agency reported on practical approaches for promoting transparency in public procurement.

II. Reception of Foreign Delegations Visiting the Agency

Date	Visiting Country and Units	Number of Visitors
2024.9.4	Professor Heng-Da Hsu from the Department of Law, National Taiwan University; Professor Dr. Till Zimmerman from Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, Germany; Professor Dr. Mohamad El-Ghazi from Trier University, Germany; and doctoral students visited the Agency.	6



Chapter 6

Outlook for the Future

Integrity is a core value and foundational element of governance in modern democratic and law-based nations. To independently fulfill the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and align Taiwan's integrity policies with international standards, the Agency will continue to exercise its mandate as an integrity body with both preventive anti-corruption and specialized corruption investigation functions. Grounded in the rule of law, supported by innovation, and placing emphasis on collaboration, it will steadily implement initiatives for anti-corruption, corruption prevention, and corruption investigation, advancing toward the goal of clean and competent governance. In light of the increasingly complex global governance landscape and the diverse risks and challenges currently faced, the Agency will, building upon the existing foundation, aim to strengthen the legal framework, deepen public-private collaboration, and enhance international linkages. Through policy integration, institutional innovation, and technological adoption, it will continue to promote a series of forward-looking and systematic integrity measures. The key focuses are as follows:

I. Publication of ROC's Third Report

Continuing to adopt international standards, the Agency coordinated with central ministries and local governments to review the implementation status of the UNCAC and its concluding observations. Together, they drafted ROC's Third Report to promote progress and practice in anti-corruption work. The report will be published in a timely manner to demonstrate Taiwan's commitment to independently adhering to the UNCAC and to invite scrutiny from both domestic and international stakeholders.

II. Improving and Enhancing the Sunshine Act to Prevent Conflicts of Interest

In 2025, continued deliberation and amendments will be undertaken regarding the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants, focusing on issues such as the scope of declarants, the declaration period after leaving office, whether virtual assets should be explicitly included in the Act as declarable properties, the system of mandatory trusts and change declarations, and penalty provisions. Additionally, plans will continue for organizing thematic seminars and briefings on transaction and subsidy activities under the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest. All agencies will be requested to conduct outreach to related parties or groups that frequently engage in transactions with or receive subsidies from the agencies, so as to enhance their compliance with the Act when applying for such transactions or subsidies. Furthermore, the compilation of a digest of interpretations of the Act is being planned, incorporating updated and edited recent interpretations and penalty cases issued by the Ministry. This aims to enable all agencies to gain a systematic and comprehensive understanding of the relevant regulations.



III. Expanding the Effectiveness of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform to Safeguard Major National Development

The Agency will uphold the four core principles of cross-domain cooperation, public-private collaboration, administrative transparency, and public oversight, continuing to enhance and develop the Government Procurement Integrity Platform. This includes establishing cross-sector communication channels with prosecutorial, integrity, and other relevant government agencies, civil groups, vendors, and the public. These efforts align with the global trend of open government and public governance and aim to fulfill the commitments outlined in Taiwan's Open Government National Action Plan. In the future, digital technologies and visualization tools will continue to be introduced to enhance the accessibility of platform information and facilitate public participation in oversight through a standardized data disclosure framework and information integration. Building on the existing solid operational foundation, efforts will continue to enhance the Government Procurement Integrity Platform by integrating the expertise of both the public and private sectors, working hand in hand with various agencies to safeguard major national infrastructure projects. This will enable civil servants to dedicate themselves to national development with peace of mind and concentration, realize the vision of a clean and competent government, and collectively achieve the goal of shared prosperity and mutual benefit with the nation.

IV. Continuing the Promotion of the Integrity Awards to Foster a Positive Integrity Cycle

In 2024, the second round of the Integrity Awards was held, inviting competent authorities nationwide to recommend candidates on the scale of national awards. By establishing benchmarks and passing down models of integrity and competence, the awards highlight the public sector's collective emphasis on integrity and transparency, while encouraging agencies (institutions) to pursue higher standards of clean and competent governance.

V. Continuing the Advocacy for Public-Private Exchanges and Advancing Thematic Exchange Topics

Continued efforts are made to promote diverse exchanges with corporations and to assist in prioritizing integrity-related issues such as administrative streamlining, public convenience, and regulatory compliance. Relevant Government Employee Ethics Units are coordinated to conduct in-depth exchanges with key industries, thereby steadily fostering an efficient and transparent corporate environment integrated into the global community, while implementing the UNCAC and maintaining a commitment

to public-private sector exchanges. Thematic integrity issues of concern to enterprises are promoted not only to establish a bridge for communication, exchange, and liaison between the public and private sectors and to provide practical approaches for reference, but also to foster a sound business environment and jointly build a clean, efficient, and transparent government.

VI. Promoting Transparent Green Energy Measures to Deepen Integrity Awareness

For agencies involved in green energy operations, support is provided to promote administrative transparency measures related to green energy. This includes a comprehensive review of application procedures for green energy projects and the selection of feasible items based on risk assessment and the principle of materiality, with the aim of strengthening administrative transparency and enhancing the accessibility of external oversight. Efforts are also made to advocate for the distinction between favoritism and public convenience in green energy matters, providing a basis for civil servants and green energy operators to follow during application procedures. At the same time, the public is educated on integrity concepts such as administrative streamlining and public convenience, to enhance confidence in the healthy development of the green energy industry.

VII. Strengthening International Exchange and Cooperation to Showcase Anti-Corruption Work Achievements

To demonstrate Taiwan's determination to anti-corruption efforts on the international stage and allow the world to understand Taiwan through the lens of integrity, the Agency will uphold the belief of "Making Friends with Integrity" by continuing to participate in international anti-corruption conferences, training programs, and other exchange activities. Efforts will be made to arrange presentations on integrity-related topics in relevant fields, promoting Taiwan's integrity principles and achievements in good governance. Plans are in place to establish the Republic of China (Taiwan) Anti-Corruption Ambassador System and to host or co-host the international anti-corruption conferences and workshops as appropriate, in order to share Taiwan's successful anti-corruption experiences with the international community. The Agency will also establish mechanisms for exchange and mutual visits with domestic and international anti-corruption institutions, non-governmental organizations, foreign chambers of commerce (or associations) in Taiwan, and other like-minded international partners, or sign integrity cooperation agreements to explore opportunities for expanding substantive collaboration and contribute to global anti-corruption efforts.



VIII. Integrating Corruption Investigation Resources to Enhance Investigative Measures

To enhance the effectiveness of corruption investigation and prosecution, the Agency integrates the efforts of resident prosecutors, agents, and Government Employee Ethics Officers, adopting a team-based approach with precise division of responsibilities to continue combating corruption and malfeasance. Smart technologies are also actively introduced, including plans to establish an AI-Powered Corruption Investigation Analytics System that leverages big data to improve case handling accuracy. The case-handling system will also be expanded to build a smart and professional corruption investigation framework, thereby strengthening case handling capabilities.

IX. Promoting Cross-Border Mutual Legal Assistance and Establishing Law Enforcement Cooperation Mechanisms

In accordance with Articles 43 (International cooperation), 46 (Mutual legal assistance), 48 (Law enforcement cooperation), and 49 (Joint investigations) of the UNCAC, active efforts have been made to pursue joint investigations and law enforcement cooperation with international anti-corruption agencies. Since its establishment, the Agency has established operational liaison and cooperation mechanisms with 12 foreign specialized anti-corruption agencies. Going forward, in addition to consolidating existing cross-border cooperation mechanisms and deepening ongoing collaboration, the Agency will continue to seek opportunities for mutual visits and exchanges with countries in the Indo-Pacific region, with the aim of establishing law enforcement cooperation mechanisms, enhancing the state's authority to prosecute criminal offenses, and demonstrating its commitment to combating corruption and malfeasance crimes.

X. Promoting Nationwide Case Reviews to Combat Crimes Affecting Green Energy Industry Development

To safeguard the sound development of the green energy industry, enhanced review and analysis are conducted for green energy application and approval cases, focusing on key application milestones, irregularities in bidding or leasing procedures, and whether any reports have been filed. In-depth investigations are carried out to determine the presence of any illegal or improper conduct. Selected investigation targets are subjected to a nationwide case review on Cases Hindering the Development of the Green Energy Industry, aimed at assisting agencies in establishing internal control and anti-corruption procedures and strengthening preventive measures against crimes that hinder the development of the green energy sector.

XI. Enhancing Risk Management and Emergency Response Coordination to Strengthen Overall Institutional Security Protection

To enhance the overall protective capacity of agencies in safeguarding security, the Agency continues to guide Government Employee Ethics Units in assisting agencies with the implementation of various protective and preventive measures. Government Employee Ethics Units are instructed to assess the resources and equipment essential to agencies' core functions, identify operations and information and communication systems vulnerable to information leaks, and evaluate threats to critical facilities. Based on these assessments, concrete security maintenance plans and internal control audit measures are developed to prevent incidents of sabotage and information leakage. Government Employee Ethics Units are supervised to strengthen their early warning and response capabilities for non-traditional security threats and cybersecurity incidents, with the aim of comprehensively enhancing agencies' resilience and responsiveness to various risks. A robust joint defense and reporting mechanism is to be established to promote intelligence sharing and coordinated cooperation among agencies, enabling a collective response to internal and external security challenges and building a solid security protection network across agencies.

Looking back on the year's anti-corruption journey, we see the path is long and full of obstacles, but progress will come with continued effort. Looking ahead, the burden remains heavy and the road long; only through steadfast perseverance can we move forward steadily and reach far. To make integrity a key force in safeguarding democracy and positioning Taiwan on the global stage, the Agency will continue to uphold the belief in "integrity, diligence, and the pursuit of excellence." We will lead both the public and private sectors in Taiwan in consistently implementing the various integrity measures under the UNCAC, promote dialogue and communication across all sectors, and build a clean and competent government. In doing so, we aim to cultivate the capacity and strength needed to expand international exchanges and cooperation, paving the way for a transparent Taiwan to move toward integrity and sustainability.





Appendix

Appendix 1 / Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events

Appendix 2 / Major Resolutions from the 28th Meeting of the
Central Integrity Committee

Appendix 3 / Excerpts from the Statistical Report on Indictment
Outcomes in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases by
District Prosecutors Offices

Appendix 4 / Analysis of Corruption and Malfeasance Crime Trends
Based on Indictments by Prosecutors



Appendix 1 / Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
January	4 th	Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung attended the Taitung County Government's Briefing on Innovations and Concrete Measures in Corruption Prevention Efforts and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
January	4 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang presided over the 2023 Food Safety and Integrity Platform Conference.
January	4 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang presided over the 2023 Investigation and Prosecution Operation Planning Conference.
January	14 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Huang ○, a guard officer in the Department of Security of Kaohsiung Prison, Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
January	15 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang presided over the 2024 Nationwide Project Auditing Operations Briefing.
January	15 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Yang ○, director of the Water Resources Department of the Miaoli County Government, and others suspected of committing offenses of malfeasance in office under the Criminal Code. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Miaoli District Prosecutors Office filed a request for summary judgment.
January	15 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Su ○, a temporary staff member of the Construction Section of the Zhuqi Township Office in Chiayi County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Chiayi District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
January	16 th	Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung presided over the Encouragement from the Director-General for the 22nd Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointment rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
January	16 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Chang ○, responsible person of Da ○ Environmental Technology Co., Ltd., suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
January	17 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang delivered a lecture on Essential Competencies for Management-Level Government Ethics Officers for the 22nd Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointment rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
January	18 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Yu ○, a temporary staff member of the Public Health Bureau, Yilan County, suspected of committing offenses under the Anti-Corruption Act for fraudulently making others to deliver property under cover of legal authority. The Taiwan Yilan District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
January	19 th	The Ministry of Justice issued the implementation plan for the 2nd Integrity Awards.



Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
January	23 rd	Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang presided over the Joint Oath-Taking Ceremony of the Newly Appointed Senior Management-Level Government Ethics Officers of the Ministry of Justice.
January	24 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Lin ○, battalion commander of the Marine Corps Recruit Training Center, and others, suspected of committing offenses such as document forgery under the Criminal Code. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
January	24 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Wang ○, a detective of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Taipei City Police Department, and others, suspected of committing offenses under the Criminal Code, including making false entries in official documents by a public official, false accusation, and perjury. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
January	25 th	Deputy Minister Tsai Pi-Chung delivered a lecture on The Future and Outlook of Anti-Corruption Work for the 22nd Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointment rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
January	25 th	At the 31st Meeting of the Central Cryptography Control and Coordination Council held by the National Security Bureau, Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended on behalf of the Agency.
January	29 th	Deputy Director-General Feng Cheng delivered a lecture on Current Strategies and Key Focus Areas in Anti-Corruption Work for the 22nd Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointment rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
January	30 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Wang ○, a section chief at the Dalin Refinery of the Refining Business Division, CPC Corporation, Taiwan, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
January	31 st	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang presided over the 2024 Case Review Meeting.
February	1 st	Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung attended the declaration ceremony of the Establishment of the Taipei Port Earthwork Exchange Integrity Platform organized by the Port of Keelung, Taiwan International Ports Corporation, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
February	1 st	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang delivered a lecture on Communication Drills with New Personnel for the Cadre Training Workshop of the 52nd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
February	1 st	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang presided over the Exchange Forum for Counselors of the 52nd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
February	1 st	The Agency investigated a case involving Hsu ○, a temporary staff member of the Fangliao Township Office in Pingtung County, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
February	2 nd	Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung presided over the Completion Ceremony Forum for the 22nd Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointment rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
February	5 th	Deputy Minister Chen Ming-Tang presided over the Research Meeting on the Audit and Identification of Virtual Assets in Public Officials' Property Declarations.
February	15 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Cheng ○, a sanitation worker of the Yuanli Township Office in Miaoli County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Miaoli District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
February	16 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○, a supervisor of the Utilities Section at the Qianzhen Storage and Transportation Facility, Petrochemical Business Division, CPC Corporation, Taiwan, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
February	16 th	The Ministry of Justice drafted the 14th revised draft of the Whistleblower Protection Act and submitted it to the Executive Yuan for review.
February	19 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang presided over the central session of the Agency's 2024 Integrity Awards Workshop.
February	21 st	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang presided over the northern session of the Agency's 2024 Integrity Awards Workshop.
February	21 st	The Agency investigated a case involving Huang ○, a member of an impersonation ring that hired test-takers to sit for state-owned enterprise examinations, suspected of committing aggravated fraud and other offenses under the Criminal Code. The Taiwan High Court Kaohsiung Branch Court rendered a guilty verdict.
February	22 nd	The Agency investigated a case involving Wang ○, principal of Raey Guang Elementary School in Pingtung City, Pingtung County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan High Court Kaohsiung Branch Court rendered a guilty verdict.
February	22 nd	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○, a police officer at the Wenshan Police Station of the Fongshan Precinct, Kaohsiung City Police Department, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan High Court Kaohsiung Branch Court rendered a guilty verdict.
February	22 nd	The Agency investigated a case involving Ko ○, township mayor of Chunri Township, Pingtung County, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
February	23 rd	Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung presided over the Opening Ceremony Encouragement from the Class Director for the 52 nd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
February	23 rd	Deputy Minister Huang Mou-Hsin presided over the 73rd meeting of the Ministry of Justice's Government Employee Ethics Officers Training Committee.
February	23 rd	The Executive Yuan convened the 12th review meeting to deliberate the draft Whistleblower Protection Act.
February	26 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Hsieh ○, a technician at the Pingtung Forest District Office of the former Forestry Bureau under the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan (now the Pingtung Branch of the Forestry and Nature Conservation Agency, Ministry of Agriculture), and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Ciaotou District Court rendered a guilty verdict.



Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
February	27 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Chang ○, a guard officer at the Taipei Detention Center, Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan High Court rendered a guilty verdict.
February	28 th	Chief Secretary Sun Chih-Yuan led a delegation to Lima, Peru, to attend the 11th APEC Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET) meeting, the 38th APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts Working Group (ACTWG) meeting, and the Seminar to share best practices and experiences in strengthening integrity in the public sector (public compliance) of APEC economies.
February	1 st	Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung presided over the southern session of the Agency's 2024 Integrity Awards Workshop.
March	4 th	Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang presided over the Opening Ceremony of the 52nd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
March	4 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Yang ○, director of the Dayuan Industrial Park Service Center under the Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
March	4 th	The Ministry of Justice drafted the 15th revised draft of the Whistleblower Protection Act and submitted it to the Executive Yuan for review.
March	5 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Chang ○, a village chief in Sanchong District, New Taipei City, suspected of committing offenses under the Criminal Code and the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan High Court rendered a guilty verdict.
March	6 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Li ○, deputy director of the Department of Building Affairs under the Public Works Bureau of the Kaohsiung City Government, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan High Court Kaohsiung Branch Court rendered a guilty verdict.
March	7 th	Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung presided over the 2024 Annual Conference of Senior Management-Level Officers of Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities.
March	12 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Chen ○, a contract-based guard officer at Kaohsiung Second Prison, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Ciatou District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
March	14 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Ku ○, township mayor of Changzhi Township, Pingtung County, and Chang ○, a section staff member of the township office, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
March	15 th	Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung presided over the 2024 Pingtung Regional Corruption Investigation Affairs Liaison Meeting for Integrity and Government Ethics Agencies, engaging in opinion exchange and case sharing with heads of government ethics units in the Pingtung region on models of collaboration between integrity and government ethics functions.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
March	26 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services and Cosmetics GMP Regulatory Briefing organized by the Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
March	26 th	Deputy Minister Chen Ming-Tang presided over the 5th Meeting on Deliberating the Expansion of the Scope of Authorization Services for Public Servants' Property Declaration.
March	26 th	The Agency convened the meeting of the Secret Investigation Review Task Force for the first quarter of 2024.
March	27 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○, district chief of Namasia District, Kaohsiung City, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan High Court Kaohsiung Branch Court rendered a guilty verdict.
March	28 th	Deputy Minister Tsai Pi-Chung attended the 2024 National Anti-Corruption Volunteers Training and Exchange Conference organized by the Agency—specifically the Creative Showcase by Senior Anti-Corruption Volunteers—and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
March	28 th	Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang presided over the A Meeting with the Minister seminar for the 52nd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
March	28 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Chiu ○, deputy captain of the Criminal Investigation Brigade of the Neipu Precinct, Pingtung County Police Bureau, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan High Court Kaohsiung Branch Court rendered a guilty verdict.
March	29 th	Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung attended the 2024 National Anti-Corruption Volunteers Training and Exchange Conference organized by the Agency—specifically the Awards Ceremony for Outstanding Volunteers and the Feng Yang Tian Lai Honors—and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
March	29 th	Deputy Director-General Feng Cheng attended, on behalf of the Agency, the Exchange Forum with the Delegation from the Los Angeles County Bar Association, California organized by the Ministry of Justice.
April	1 st	Deputy Minister Chen Ming-Tang presided over the 1st Amendment Consultation Meeting on the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants.
April	2 nd	Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang attended the "2024 Judicial Reform Campus Lecture Series – NCUE Youth Integrity and Future Empowerment Lecture" in Changhua County and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
April	2 nd	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 9th meeting of the Supervisory Task Force of the National Security Protection Work Council.
April	2 nd	Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang presided over the Inauguration Ceremony for the Central Investigation Office of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.
April	9 th	Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung attended the 2024 Integrity in Penghu: Ocean Sustainability business integrity forum organized by the Penghu County Government and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
April	14 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Liu ○, section chief of the Construction Section of the Taimali Township Office in Taitung County, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.



Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
April	22 nd	The Agency investigated a case involving Hsu ○, chairperson of the Traffic Accident Investigation Committee, Transportation Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
April	25 th	Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung attended the 2024 Next-Generation Youth Integrity Forum – Tax Transparency and Sustainable Future organized by the National Taxation Bureau of Taipei, Ministry of Finance, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
April	25 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Huang ○, a former sanitation worker of the Sanmin East District Cleaning Team under the Environmental Protection Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
April	26 th	Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung attended the launch ceremony of the Integrity Takes Off, Transparency Onboard integrity platform for Kaohsiung International Airport New Terminal Phase I Construction Plan, organized by the Civil Aviation Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
April	26 th	Deputy Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the 1st Clean Politics Advisory Committee Meeting of 2024, deliberating on a total of 12 cases listed for reference by the Agency between November 2023 and February 2024.
April	26 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○, company commander of the Logistics Company under the 1st Air Logistics Area Command of the Maintenance and Support Command, Air Force Command Headquarters, Ministry of National Defense, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
April	29 th	Chief Secretary Miao Jhuo-Ran attended the Low-Carbon Transition and Green Finance corporate sustainability seminar held under the Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services of the Bureau of Industrial Parks, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
April	29 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Tseng ○, a contract-based maintenance worker at the Dajia Branch of the Central Region Branch Office, Freeway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Taichung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
April	30 th	Deputy Director-General Feng Cheng delivered a lecture on "Current Strategies and Key Focus Areas in Anti-Corruption Work" for the 52nd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
April	30 th	Deputy Minister Tsai Pi-Chung delivered a lecture on The Future and Outlook of Anti-Corruption Work for the 52nd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
April	30 th	Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung received faculty and students from the Department of Public Policy and Management of Shih Hsin University during their visit to the Agency.
April	30 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Li ○, a detective at the Sinsing Precinct of the Kaohsiung City Police Department, suspected of violating the Personal Data Protection Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
May	2 nd	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 4th Meeting of the Regional Security Protection Work Implementation Council (Keelung Region).
May	2 nd	The Agency investigated a case involving Sung ○, a sanitation worker of the Xinyuan Township Office in Pingtung County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
May	3 rd	Former Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung attended the 2024 Annual Meeting of the Taiwan Association for Schools of Public Administration and Affairs and International Academic Conference on The Global Vision and Local Caring of Public Administration, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
May	3 rd	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the Public-Private Cooperation in Anti-Corruption and Clean and Competent Governance academic seminar and participated as a discussant.
May	6 th	Deputy Minister Chen Ming-Tang delivered a lecture on Justice Policies for the 52nd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
May	6 th	Deputy Minister Tsai Pi-Chung presided over the Interministerial Consultation Meeting on the 2023 Implementation Results of the National Integrity Building Action Plan and the Setting of 2024 Performance Targets.
May	7 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 2024 Seminar on Quality Management of Historic Site Restoration Projects organized by the Ministry of Culture and delivered a keynote lecture.
May	7 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the Agency's 1st International Affairs Training of 2024.
May	7 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Chen ○, village chief of Changping Village in Xinzhuang District, New Taipei City, and two others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
May	8 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 4th Meeting of the Regional Security Protection Work Implementation Council (Yilan Region).
May	9 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 4th New Taipei Youth Forum on Engineering Ethics and Integrity organized by the New Taipei City Government and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
May	10 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Colonel Lin ○, director of the Ordnance Manufacturing Section at the Engineering Center of the 205th Arsenal, Manufacturing and Production Center, Armaments Bureau, Ministry of National Defense, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
May	13 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang delivered a lecture on Essential Competencies for Integrity Officials for the 52 nd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
May	13 th	Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang attended the 2024 Science Park High-Tech Enterprise Services and Integrity Governance Exchange Forum and Corporate Visit organized by the National Science and Technology Council, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.



Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
May	14 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 2024 Writing a New Chapter in Integrity: Guiding the Way with Honesty corporate integrity forum on legal compliance in the tobacco industry organized by the National Taxation Bureau of the Northern Area, Ministry of Finance, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
May	14 th	The Corruption and Malfeasance Reporting Rewards Review Committee of Ministry of Justice convened its first meeting of 2024, reviewing a total of 16 cases.
May	15 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 4th Meeting of the Regional Security Protection Work Implementation Council (Lienchiang Region).
May	15 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Li ○, director of the Secretariat of the Taiwan Transportation Safety Board, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
May	24 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 2024 14th National Real Estate Operational Management Conference – Integrity, Sustainability, and Transparent Governance – New Trends in the Real Estate Industry in the Era of Net-Zero Emissions organized by the Tainan City Government, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
May	25 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Chen ○, a sanitation worker of the Environmental Protection Bureau, Taichung City Government, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taichung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
May	28 th	Director-General Feng Cheng assumed office and formally took up his duties.
May	28 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Cheng ○, a contract employee of the Construction Section of the Yanpu Township Office in Pingtung County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
May	29 th	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the Completion Ceremony of the 52 nd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
May	29 th	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the A Meeting with the Director-General event of the 52nd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
June	3 rd	The Agency investigated a case involving Liu ○, former section chief of the Construction Section of the Taimali Township Office in Taitung County, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
June	4 th	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the selection meeting for the 2nd Integrity Awards.
June	5 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Pan ○, commander of the Command Headquarters at the Marine Corps Recruit Training Center under the Navy Command Headquarters, Ministry of National Defense, suspected of violating the Criminal Code of the Armed Forces. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.

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June	11 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○, a government-employed pharmacist at the Liouguei District Public Health Center, Kaohsiung City, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
June	12 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Commander Lin ○, chief of staff of the Coast Patrol Corps 10 under the Kinmen-Matsu-Penghu Branch, Coast Guard Administration, Ocean Affairs Council, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan Shilin District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
June	12 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Chen ○, a contract employee of the Construction Section of the Xiyu Township Office in Penghu County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan Penghu District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
June	13 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 2024 Medical-Business Collaboration and Business Integrity forum organized by Taipei City Hospital and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
June	14 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 2024 Anti-Fraud Awareness Liaison Meeting organized by the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office.
June	14 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○ and others, members of a national examination fraud ring, suspected of committing fraud under the Criminal Code. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
June	18 th	Director-General Feng Cheng led a delegation to Vilnius, Lithuania, to attend the Transparency International's 21st International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC).
June	21 st	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the Occupational Safety Compliance and Integrity for Collective Good: Business Integrity Forum organized by the Kaohsiung City Government and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
June	21 st	The Agency investigated a case involving Li ○, section chief of the Land Transportation Section II of the Refining Business Division at CPC Corporation, Taiwan, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan Ciaotou District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
June	21 st	The Agency investigated a case involving Lin ○, township mayor of Xinpi Township in Pingtung County, Chung ○, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
June	25 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Huang ○, a police officer at the Yuping Police Station of the 4th Precinct, Tainan City Police Department, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
June	26 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 2024 Specialized Training on Protection Operations for Government Employee Ethics Officers (Central Region) and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
June	26 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○ and others, members of a national examination fraud ring, suspected of committing fraud under the Criminal Code. The Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.



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June	28 th	Amendments to Articles 4, 10, 32, and 36 of the Enforcement Rules of the Classified National Security Information Protection Act were promulgated and took effect on the date of announcement.
June	30 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Lin ○, a member of the public, and Peng ○, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
July	2 nd	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 2024 Joint Supervisory Visit on Facility Security Work (Southern Region Water Resources Branch, Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs) and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
July	3 rd	The Agency investigated a case involving Li ○, a detective at the Sinsing Precinct of the Kaohsiung City Police Department, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
July	3 rd	The Agency investigated a case involving Cheng ○, a temporary staff member of the Agriculture Section of the Fangliao Township Office in Pingtung County, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
July	9 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Su ○, assistant researcher at the Taiwan Agricultural Chemicals and Toxic Substances Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan (now the Agricultural Chemicals Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture), as well as temporary staff members Chang ○, Wang ○, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Taichung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
July	12 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 2024 Specialized Training on Protection Operations for Government Employee Ethics Officers (Southern Region) and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
July	15 th	Premier Cho Jung-Tai presided over the 28th meeting of the Central Integrity Committee. Minister Cheng Ming-Chien, Director-General Feng Cheng, Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang, and heads of relevant ministries and agencies attended the meeting.
July	16 th	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the Risk Control and Enhancement Meeting for the Government Procurement Integrity Platform.
July	16 th	The Agency investigated a case involving former Colonel Liu ○ and former Lieutenant Colonel Liu ○ of the Military Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of National Defense, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
July	17 th	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang attended the on-site evaluation of Bank of Taiwan for the 2nd Integrity Awards.
July	17 th	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien and Director-General Feng Cheng attended the 2024 Electric Power ESG and Green Energy Development Opportunities: Business Integrity Forum held under the Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services of Taiwan Power Company, Ministry of Economic Affairs. Minister Cheng Ming-Chien also delivered a speech as a guest of honor.

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July	17 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the second session of the Integrity in Firefighting – Safeguarding with Honesty: Campus Integrity Experience Camp organized by the National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
July	17 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the Integrity with Style: A Summer of Honesty—Keelung City's 1st summer integrity workshop—and delivered a keynote lecture.
July	19 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Taipei City Councilor Chen ○, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act, as well as Li ○, a manager at Tai○ Optoelectronics Co., Ltd., and two others, suspected of committing insider trading and other offenses under the Securities and Exchange Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
July	22 nd	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the on-site evaluation of the Land Administration Department, New Taipei City Government, for the 2nd Integrity Awards.
July	23 rd	Director-General Feng Cheng attended the 2024 Investigation and Prosecution Planning Conference and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
July	23 rd	The Agency investigated a case involving Shih ○, a detective at the Nangang Precinct of the Taipei City Police Department, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Shilin District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
July	23 rd	The Agency investigated a case involving Hsi ○, a technician at the Mortuary Services Office, New Taipei City Government, and 20 others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan New Taipei District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
July	25 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Feng ○, a temporary staff member of the Department of Secretarial Affairs, Ministry of Education, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
July	26 th	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang and Director-General Feng Cheng attended the awards ceremony and themed salon for the 2 Minutes: Dispelling Misconceptions about Judicial Integrity short video contest—focused on rule of law and integrity education for universities and colleges—organized by the Judicial Yuan and Ministry of Education. Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang also delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
July	29 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang presided over the Planning and Coordination Meeting for the Interagency Forum on the Prevention of Green Energy-Related Crimes.
July	29 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Chen ○, a police officer at the Renwu Precinct of the Kaohsiung City Police Department, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
July	30 th	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien presided over the Ministry of Justice 2024 Recognition Ceremony for Model Integrity Officials and Joint Oath-Taking Ceremony of the Newly Appointed Senior Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.



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August	1 st	The Agency investigated a case involving Yang ○, a sergeant at the Nantou County Police Department, along with members of the public Liao ○ and Chen ○, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and committing document forgery under the Criminal Code. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Nantou District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
August	2 nd	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien attended the 2024 Specialized Training on Protection Operations for Government Employee Ethics Officers (Northern Region) and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
August	2 nd	The Agency investigated a case involving Captain Chen ○ of Naval Suao Logistic Support Command under the Navy Command Headquarters, Ministry of National Defense, and others, who were suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
August	5 th	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the Advancement Meeting of the Procurement Liaison Platform for Remote Areas.
August	6 th	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the National Security Protection Work Council.
August	7 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 2024 Joint Supervisory Visit on Facility Security Work (Port of Keelung, Taiwan International Ports Corporation) and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
August	8 th	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang and Director-General Feng Cheng attended the on-site evaluation of the Chiayi County Fire Bureau for the 2nd Integrity Awards.
August	8 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the launch ceremony of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the O9 Station Land Development Project, Kaohsiung Mass Rapid Transit Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
August	8 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Sung ○, secretary of the Chaozhou Township Representative Council in Pingtung County, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
August	9 th	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the Seminar on Preventing False Claims of Place of Origin in Government Procurement.
August	9 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 2024 Integrity Knowledge Training for Concurrent Ethics Personnel (Northern Region, Session 1) and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
August	12 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Lin ○, a contract employee at the Mortuary Services Office, Taichung City Government, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taichung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
August	13 th	Deputy Minister Huang Shih-Chieh presided over the Opening Ceremony of the 53rd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
August	13 th	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the Opening Ceremony Encouragement from the Class Director for the 53rd Training Class of Integrity Officials.

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August	13 th	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien attended the Summit for Enterprise Service and Ethical Corporate Governance organized by the Taoyuan City Government and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
August	13 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Lo ○ and others, members of the public, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and the National Security Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Hualien Branch, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, filed an additional public prosecution.
August	14 th	Director-General Feng Cheng attended the Focusing on Fire Safety ESG: Forum on Building a Safe and Disaster-Resilient, Livable Taipei through Integrity organized by the Taipei City Government and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
August	14 th	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien attended the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Business Integrity Forum organized by the Climate Change Administration, Ministry of Environment, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
August	14 th	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chyang attended the Happy Social Housing, Trusted Integrity Business Integrity Forum organized by the National Land Management Agency, Ministry of the Interior, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
August	14 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang led a delegation to Lima, Peru, to attend the 39th APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts Working Group (ACTWG) meeting and the workshop on Denying Safe Haven to Corruption through Enhancing Mutual Legal Assistance.
August	14 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Liu Chen ○, speaker of the Penghu County Council, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan Penghu District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
August	19 th	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang and Director-General Feng Cheng attended the on-site evaluation of the Department of Sports, Taipei City Government, for the 2nd Integrity Awards.
August	19 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Chen ○, a temporary staff member of the Agriculture and Tourism Section of the Luye Township Office in Taitung County, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
August	20 th	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chyang attended the 2024 Industry Self-Management: Honesty and Environmental Sustainability Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services of the Environmental Management Administration, Ministry of Environment, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
August	21 st	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the 74th meeting of the Ministry of Justice's Government Employee Ethics Officers Training Committee.
August	22 nd	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the Review Meeting on the Preliminary Draft of the Interim Progress of ROC's Third Report (Self-Assessment Checklist) under the UNCAC (session 1).
August	22 nd	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the on-site evaluation of the Local Tax Bureau, Penghu County, for the 2nd Integrity Awards.



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August	23 rd	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien and Director-General Feng Cheng attended the Seminar for Ethical Management of Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services for Private Security Sector organized by the National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior. Minister Cheng Ming-Chien also delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
August	23 rd	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the 6th meeting on Deliberating the Expansion of the Scope of Authorization Services for Public Servants' Property Declaration.
August	23 rd	The Agency investigated a case involving Lin ○, chief administrator of the Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taichung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
August	23 rd	The Agency investigated a case involving Penghu County Councilor Ou ○, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan Penghu District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
August	25 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Kuo ○, a contract-based planner of the Information Technology Education Section, Department of Education, Taipei City Government, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
August	26 th	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the Review Meeting on the Preliminary Draft of the Interim Progress of ROC's Third Report (Self-Assessment Checklist) under the UNCAC (session 2).
August	26 th	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chyang attended the on-site evaluation of the Department of Civil Affairs, Taoyuan City Government, for the 2nd Integrity Awards.
August	26 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 2024 Integrity Knowledge Training for Concurrent Ethics Personnel (Central Region Session) and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
August	26 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Liu ○, former director of the Economic Development Department, Lienchiang County Government, and seven others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and committing offenses such as document forgery under the Criminal Code. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Fuchien Lienchiang District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
August	26 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Chuang ○, a police officer of the Wengzi Police Station, Fengyuan Precinct, Taichung City Police Department, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
August	27 th	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang and Director-General Feng Cheng attended the on-site evaluation of the National Land Surveying and Mapping Center, Ministry of the Interior, for the 2nd Integrity Awards.
August	27 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○, a liaison officer of the Kaohsiung City Reserve Command, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other related offenses. The Taiwan Ciaotou District Court rendered a guilty verdict.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
August	29 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 2024 Construction Integrity Chain Consensus Camp organized by the Taipei City Government and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
August	29 th	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the 2nd Clean Politics Advisory Committee Meeting of 2024, deliberating on a total of 18 cases listed for reference by the Agency between March and June 2024.
August	30 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the Promoting Net-Zero Transition: Interagency Forum on the Prevention of Green Energy-Related Crimes, organized by the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and the Energy Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and participated both as a discussant and moderator of the panel discussion.
September	2 nd	Deputy Minister Huang Mou-Hsin and Director-General Feng Cheng attended the 30th Anniversary of National Health Insurance: Integrity Forum organized by the National Health Insurance Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare. Administrative Deputy Minister Huang also delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
September	2 nd	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang delivered a lecture on Essential Competencies for Integrity Officials for the 53rd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
September	4 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang received, on behalf of the Agency, Professor Heng-Da Hsu from the Department of Law, National Taiwan University; Professor Dr. Till Zimmerman from Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, Germany; Professor Dr. Mohamad EL-Ghazi from Trier University, Germany; and a group of doctoral students during their visit to the Agency.
September	11 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 2024 Joint Supervisory Visit on Facility Security Work (Taichung Power Plant, Taiwan Power Company) and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
September	20 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the Hospitality Industry Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services of the Chiayi City Government and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
September	23 rd	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the 2nd Amendment Consultation Meeting on the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants.
September	23 rd	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chyang attended the 2024 Principals' Integrity Forum Promoting Good in Education and Clean Procurement organized by the Taoyuan City Government and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
September	24 th	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chyang attended the 2024 Next-Generation Youth Integrity Forum Tax Transparency and Sustainable Future organized by the National Taxation Bureau of Taipei, Ministry of Finance, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
September	24 th	The Agency convened the (first) meeting of the Secret Investigation Review Task Force for the third quarter of 2024.
September	25 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 10th meeting of the Supervisory Task Force of the National Security Protection Work Council.
September	26 th	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien and Director-General Feng Cheng attended the Enterprises Supporting Rehabilitated Ex-convicts: Mutual Benefit and Symbiosis Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services of the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice. Minister Cheng also delivered a speech as a guest of honor.



Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
September	26 th	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien presided over "A Meeting with the Minister" seminar for the 53rd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
October	1 st	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the Low-Carbon Sustainability, Integrity Along the Way Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services exchange meeting organized by the Taichung City Government and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
October	4 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the launch ceremony of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the National Freeway No.1A Construction Project of the Freeway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
October	7 th	The Agency convened the (second) meeting of the Secret Investigation Review Task Force for the third quarter of 2024.
October	8 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 2024 Seminar on Engineering Ethics and Legal Compliance – A Safeguard for New Engineers organized by the Freeway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
October	8 th	Deputy Minister Huang Shih-Chieh delivered a lecture on Justice Policies for the 53rd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
October	14 th	The case involving Yen ○, a technician at Taiwan Water Corporation, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act, was investigated. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Keelung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
October	16 th	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the 2024 Liaison Meeting between the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau on Corruption Prevention Affairs – Experience-Sharing Conference on Joint Efforts to Combat Green Energy-Related Crimes. Minister Cheng Ming-Chien delivered a speech as a guest of honor, and Deputy Director-General Wu Yi-Gong of the Investigation Bureau also attended.
October	21 st	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang and Chief Secretary Sun Chih-Yuan attended the Agency's 2nd International Affairs Training of 2024.
October	23 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the Recognize and Prevent Fraud: Business Fairness and Integrity – Seminar on Exposing Fraudulent Practices in Home Renovation organized by the Fair Trade Commission and participated as a discussant.
October	23 rd	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang delivered a lecture on The Future and Outlook of Anti-Corruption Work for the 53rd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
October	29 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 10th Meeting of the Regional Security Protection Work Implementation Council (Taitung and Hualien Regions).
October	30 th	Minister Without Portfolio Lin Ming-Hsin of the Executive Yuan presided over the meeting to review the Interim Progress of ROC's Third Report (Self-Assessment Checklist) under the UNCAC.
November	1 st	The Corruption and Malfeasance Reporting Rewards Review Committee of Ministry of Justice convened its second meeting of 2024, reviewing a total of 22 cases.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
November	4 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 10th Meeting of the Regional Security Protection Work Implementation Council (Taipei Region).
November	5 th	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chyang delivered a lecture on Current Strategies and Key Focus Areas in Anti-Corruption Work for the 53rd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
November	7 th	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien presided over the Completion Ceremony of the 53rd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
November	7 th	The Legislative Yuan's Judiciary and Organic Laws Committee convened a joint review meeting on the draft Whistleblower Protection Act, with Director-General Feng Cheng attending on behalf of the Agency.
November	8 th	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over "A Meeting with the Director-General" event of the 53rd Training Class of Integrity Officials.
November	14 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the launch ceremony of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Taoyuan MRT Green Line's GC04 Civil Construction Project of the Department of Rapid Transit Systems, Taoyuan City Government, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
November	15 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the 18th Integrity Cup Intercollegiate Debate Competition for Universities and Colleges organized by the Taipei City Government and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
November	22 nd	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the panel discussion session of the 2024 National Liaison Meeting on Inspection Operations.
November	25 th	Director-General Feng Cheng attended the 2024 Corruption Investigation Operations Enhancement and Liaison Meeting and presided over the panel discussion session.
November	26 th	The Agency investigated a case involving Wang ○, township governor of Emei Township Office, Hsinchu County, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Hsinchu District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
December	2 nd	The Executive Yuan approved the Interim Progress of ROC's Third Report (Self-Assessment Checklist) under the UNCAC.
December	9 th	The Interim Progress of ROC's Third Report (Self-Assessment Checklist) under the UNCAC was released.
December	9 th	Vice Premier Cheng Li-Chiun of the Executive Yuan attended and delivered a speech at the 2nd Integrity Awards Ceremony, witnessing, together with Transparency International Chair François Valérien, the signing of the UNCAC Review Transparency Pledge by Minister of Justice Cheng Ming-Chien and the Agency's Director-General Feng Cheng. She also presented the awards to the recipients of the 2nd Integrity Awards, with the heads of the eight award-winning agencies, along with representatives from their superior agencies, in attendance to accept the honors.
December	9 th	The Ministry of Justice (the Agency) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs co-hosted the 2024 Taiwan Transparency Forum. Minister Cheng Ming-Chien attended and delivered a speech, while Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang participated as a discussant.
December	10 th	Deputy Minister of Justice Huang Shih-Chieh and Director-General Feng Cheng accompanied Transparency International Chair François Valérien and his delegation for an audience with Vice President Hsiao Bi-Khim.



Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
December	10 th	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chyang attended the international exchange event of the 2024 Taiwan Transparency Forum, leading nine international guests from four countries, including Transparency International and the Special Investigation Service of the Republic of Lithuania, on a visit to the Danjiang Bridge to learn about the project's implementation. He also facilitated exchanges on the operation mechanisms of the Danjiang Bridge Integrity Platform and the National Freeway 7 Kaohsiung Section Construction Project Government Procurement Integrity Platform, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
December	10 th	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chyang attended the bilateral meeting between the Agency and the Special Investigation Service of the Republic of Lithuania, serving as the moderator.
December	12 th	The Agency completed the establishment of the Mobile Translation and Analysis System.
December	12 th	The Legislative Yuan held a party caucus negotiation meeting on the draft Whistleblower Protection Act, with Director-General Feng Cheng attending on behalf of the Agency.
December	19 th	At the 32nd Meeting of the Central Cryptography Control and Coordination Council held by the National Security Bureau, Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended on behalf the Agency.
December	20 th	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the Encouragement from the Director-General for the 23rd Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointment rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
December	20 th	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chyang presided over the 3rd Clean Politics Advisory Committee Meeting of 2024, deliberating on a total of 29 cases listed for reference by the Agency between July and October 2024.
December	24 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang attended the launch ceremony of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the National Freeway No.1 Widening Project from Yangmei to Toufen of the Freeway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
December	24 th	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang delivered a lecture on The Future and Outlook of Anti-Corruption Work for the 23rd Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointment rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
December	27 th	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chyang delivered a lecture on Current Strategies and Key Focus Areas in Anti-Corruption Work for the 23rd Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointment rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
December	27 th	The Legislative Yuan convened a plenary sitting and passed the third reading of the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act, with Director-General Feng Cheng attending on behalf of the Agency.
December	27 th	The Agency completed the installation of the RFID-Enabled Smart Storage Facilities for Seized Case Items.
December	30 th	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang delivered a lecture on Essential Competencies for Management-Level Government Ethics Officers for the 23rd Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointment rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
December	31 st	The Agency investigated a case involving Lin ○, magistrate of Yilan County, and others, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Yilan District Court rendered a guilty verdict.

Appendix 2 / Major Resolutions from the 28th Meeting of the Central Integrity Committee

Meeting Session	Case No.	Main (Coordinating) Agency	Key Conclusion
28th Committee Meeting	11307-1	Ministry of Justice	The draft amendment to certain provisions of The Communication Security and Surveillance Act, one of the four new anti-fraud laws, was passed in its third reading by the Legislative Yuan on July 12 th , 2024. This amendment will help strengthen anti-fraud efforts and crack down on fraud syndicates. The Ministry of Justice and relevant agencies are requested to enhance the implementation of the amended bill.
28th Committee Meeting	11307-2	Ministry of Justice	The Ministry of Justice is requested to actively prepare the ROC's Third Report under the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and to publicly release interim progress updates in a timely manner, so as to demonstrate the importance Taiwan attaches to the UNCAC and its determination to actively participate in the international community.
28th Committee Meeting	11307-3	Ministry of the Interior	Regarding the proposal submitted by Committee Member Lin Chih-Chieh, in order to enhance the awareness of integrity and the rule of law among locally elected heads, the Ministry of the Interior is requested to consider revising the contents of the Code of Conduct Handbook for Locally Elected Administrative Heads and to assess the feasibility of locally elected heads or representatives undergoing integrity and rule-of-law training prior to their oath of office.
28th Committee Meeting	11307-4	Ministry of Justice	Regarding the proposal submitted by Committee Member Li Sheng-Chieh—"For agencies led by elected heads, please consider expanding the scale of the Integrity Awards to enhance staff members' sense of identification with their respective agencies"—it is hoped that the 2nd Integrity Awards will allow government agencies to experience the sense of honor and the symbol of integrity associated with participating in the awards. The Ministry of Justice is requested to expand the initiative in this direction.



Appendix 3 / Excerpts from the Statistical Report on Indictment Outcomes in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases by District Prosecutors Offices

In 2024, district prosecutors offices initiated investigations into 784 newly received corruption and malfeasance cases, prosecuting 450 cases involving a total of 1,264 individuals. The total corruption and malfeasance amount uncovered in these cases reached NT\$882,702,181. Since the implementation of the National Integrity Building Action Plan (from July 2009 to December 2024, totaling 186 months), district prosecutors offices have cumulatively prosecuted 5,630 corruption and malfeasance cases, involving 16,436 individuals. The total corruption and malfeasance amount in prosecuted cases has reached NT\$10,413,052,693 (all monetary amount hereafter in NT\$). An analysis of the following is provided below: the identity categories of prosecuted individuals by year, annual statistics on prosecuted cases, the corruption and malfeasance amounts involved in prosecuted cases, and conviction rates.

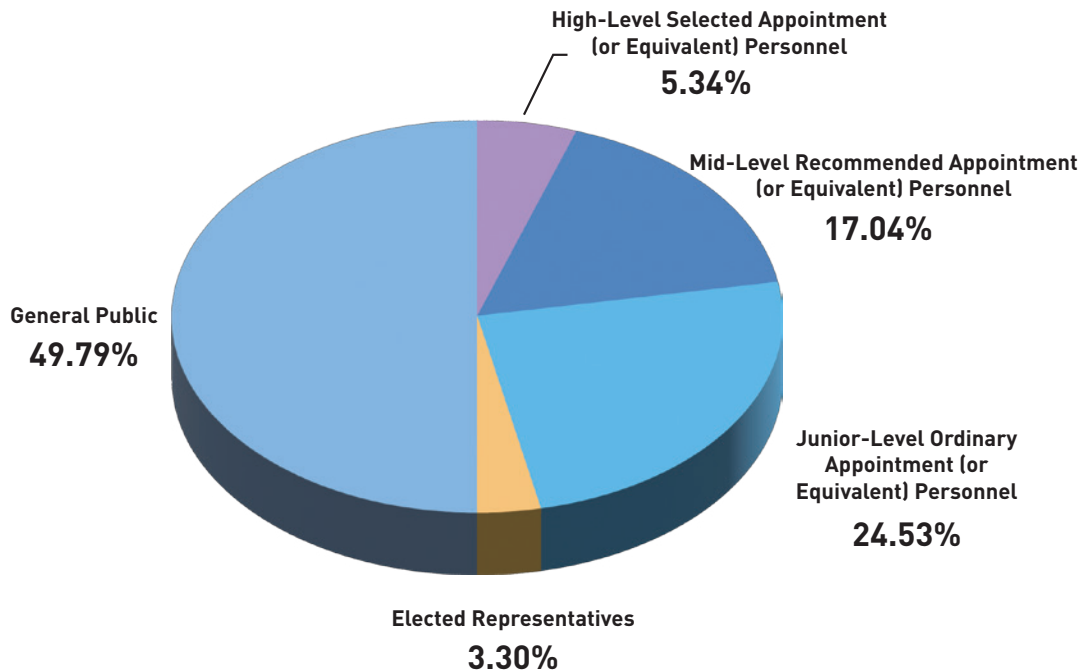
A. Analysis of the Identity Categories of Prosecuted Individuals

District prosecutors offices have prosecuted a total of 16,436 individuals in corruption and malfeasance cases. Among them, 878 were high-level public officials at or above the Selected Appointment rank (including equivalent positions), accounting for 5.34% of the total; 2,800 were mid-level public officials at the Recommended Appointment rank (including equivalent positions), accounting for 17.04%; 4,031 were junior-level public officials at or below the Ordinary Appointment rank (including equivalent positions), accounting for 24.53%; 543 were elected representatives, accounting for 3.30%; and 8,184 were members of the general public, accounting for 49.79%. On average, 30 cases and 88 individuals were prosecuted each month. The combined proportion of prosecuted mid- and high-level public officials (Recommended Appointment rank and above) and elected representatives accounts for 25.68% of the total number of individuals prosecuted (see Appendix Table 3-1 and Appendix Figure 3-1).

Appendix Table 3-1 Statistics on the Investigation Outcomes of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Since the Implementation of the National Integrity Building Action Plan

Effectiveness of Corruption Investigation Efforts from July 2009 to December 2024			
Item	Figure		
Number of Cases Prosecuted	5,630 cases		
Identity Categories of Prosecuted Individuals/ Count	High-Level Selected Appointment (or Equivalent) Personnel	878 persons	Total 16,436 persons
	Mid-Level Recommended Appointment (or Equivalent) Personnel	2,800 persons	
	Junior-Level Ordinary Appointment (or Equivalent) Personnel	4,031 persons	
	Elected Representatives	543 persons	
	General Public	8,184 persons	
Corruption and Malfeasance Amount Involved in Prosecuted Cases	NT\$10,413,052,693		

Source: Statistics Office, Supreme Prosecutors Office.



Appendix Figure 3-1 Proportions by Identity Category of Prosecuted Individuals in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases from July 2009 to December 2024



B. Annual Statistical Analysis of Prosecuted Cases

District prosecutors offices have prosecuted a total of 5,630 corruption and malfeasance cases. The highest number of cases prosecuted in a single year was in 2014, with 476 cases. The highest number of individuals prosecuted also occurred in 2014, totaling 1,647 persons. The highest number of high-level public officials at or above the Selected Appointment rank (including equivalent positions) prosecuted was 90 in 2013; the highest number of mid-level public officials at the Recommended Appointment rank (including equivalent positions) prosecuted was 290 in 2013; and the highest number of junior-level public officials at or below the Ordinary Appointment rank (including equivalent positions) prosecuted was 439 in 2014 (see Appendix Table 3-2).

C. Analysis of Corruption and Malfeasance Amounts in Prosecuted Cases

The total amount involved in corruption and malfeasance cases prosecuted by district prosecutors offices reached NT\$10,413,052,693. The highest annual amount was recorded in 2022, totaling NT\$1,831,255,748, followed by NT\$1,048,146,165 in the period from July to December 2009. The lowest amount was in 2018, with NT\$169,763,706, and the second lowest in 2019, with NT\$189,877,922 (see Appendix Table 3-2).



Appendix Table 3-2: Annual Statistics on Prosecuted Corruption and Malfeasance Cases from July 2009 to Present

Item Period	Number of Cases Prosecuted	Number of Individuals Prosecuted	Identity Category					Corruption and Malfeasance Amount (New Taiwan Dollars: NT\$)
			High-Level Selected Appointment (or Equivalent) Personnel	Mid-Level Recommended Appointment (or Equivalent) Personnel	Junior-Level Ordinary Appointment (or Equivalent) Personnel	Elected Representatives	General Public	
July–December 2009	268	734	39	118	208	9	360	1,048,146,165
2010	394	1,208	80	177	297	40	614	633,801,113
2011	375	1,060	62	197	250	48	503	466,287,675
2012	440	1,118	88	277	281	28	444	542,385,526
2013	401	1,300	90	290	308	50	562	617,563,629
2014	476	1,647	79	285	439	42	802	1,032,659,464
2015	368	1,082	54	204	228	35	561	430,537,741
2016	301	997	41	240	267	7	442	245,947,205
2017	287	703	27	159	146	35	336	521,685,470
2018	269	748	36	147	183	21	361	169,763,706
2019	279	805	40	126	159	23	457	189,877,922
2020	325	860	46	127	227	45	415	316,333,987
2021	271	692	18	84	190	51	349	744,670,714
2022	386	1,237	76	123	252	37	749	1,831,255,748
2023	340	981	48	111	296	51	475	739,434,447
2024	450	1,264	54	135	300	21	754	882,702,181
July 2009 to December 2024	5,630	16,436	878	2,800	4,031	543	8,184	10,413,052,693
July 2009 to April 2016	2,812	8,465	511	1,591	2,092	254	4,017	4,849,982,256
May 2016 to December 2024	2,818	7,971	367	1,209	1,939	289	4,167	5,563,070,437

Note:

- 1.This data covers cases handled and lawfully prosecuted by district prosecutors offices from July 2009 to December 2024.
- 2.The data includes: (1) Public officials and elected representatives prosecuted under the Anti-Corruption Act or for offenses of malfeasance in office. (2) Public officials and elected representatives prosecuted under other charges in cases investigated by prosecutors as corruption and malfeasance-related. (3) Members of the general public.
- 3.The statistics on the number of prosecuted corruption and malfeasance cases and individuals are based on the number of investigation case numbers recorded by district prosecutors offices and the number of persons (instances) associated with each case number.
- 4.The category of “elected representatives” in this data includes legislators, provincial and special municipal councilors, county and city councilors, and township representatives.



D. Conviction Rate Analysis

Among the 25,465 offenses with final and binding court decisions (excluding dismissal judgments and other dispositions), 11,950 offenses resulted in convictions for corruption and malfeasance, and 7,943 offenses resulted in convictions for non-corruption and malfeasance crimes. In total, there were 19,893 convictions, yielding a conviction rate of 78.1% based on the 25,465 final and binding court decisions.



Appendix Figure 3-2 Summary of Conviction Rates in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases from July 2009 to December 2024

Appendix Table 3-3

Conviction Rate Statistics for Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated by District Prosecutors Offices			
Category	Final and Binding Court Decisions Following Investigation as Corruption and Malfeasance Cases		Conviction Rate (%)
	Offenses with Final and Binding Court Decisions	Offenses Resulting in Guilty Verdicts	
National Integrity Building Action Plan (July 2009–December 2024)	25,465	19,893	78.1%

Note:

1. This table presents statistics on the final and binding court decisions executed by district prosecutors offices for each defendant prosecuted after the implementation of the National Integrity Building Action Plan, up to the end of the reporting period. The statistics cover all offenses (not limited to corruption and malfeasance crimes) and are compiled based on the time of prosecution. Each final and binding court decision is counted as one offense instance, and each offense instance is included in the statistics for the year in which the case was prosecuted.
2. Conviction rate = number of offenses resulting in guilty verdicts / number of offenses with final and binding court decisions $\times 100\%$.
3. The above data is based on cases that were concluded and prosecuted between July 2009 and December 2024. However, due to the protracted nature of detecting, investigating, and prosecuting corruption and malfeasance crimes, there is often a significant time gap between the occurrence of the crime and the date of prosecution. Therefore, corruption and malfeasance cases prosecuted in a given month did not necessarily occur in that same month.
4. Source: Statistics Office, Supreme Prosecutors Office.



Appendix 4 / Analysis of Corruption and Malfeasance Crime Trends Based on Indictments by Prosecutors

In 2024¹, a total of 138 corruption and malfeasance cases were investigated and prosecuted by district prosecutors (based on indictments involving corruption and malfeasance crimes). These cases involved 247³ public officials². However, due to the considerable time lag between the occurrence of the crime and the conclusion of the investigation, the corruption and malfeasance cases indicted in a given year may not have occurred in that same year. Therefore, the data does not necessarily reflect the current integrity risk status of the agencies involved. The following is an analysis of five aspects: the individuals involved, applicable legal provisions, special corruption and malfeasance cases⁴ (including procurement corruption and malfeasance cases, subsidy corruption and malfeasance cases, and corruption and malfeasance cases involving fraudulent claims of public funds), categories of involvement, and interannual comparisons.

A. Analysis of Individuals Involved

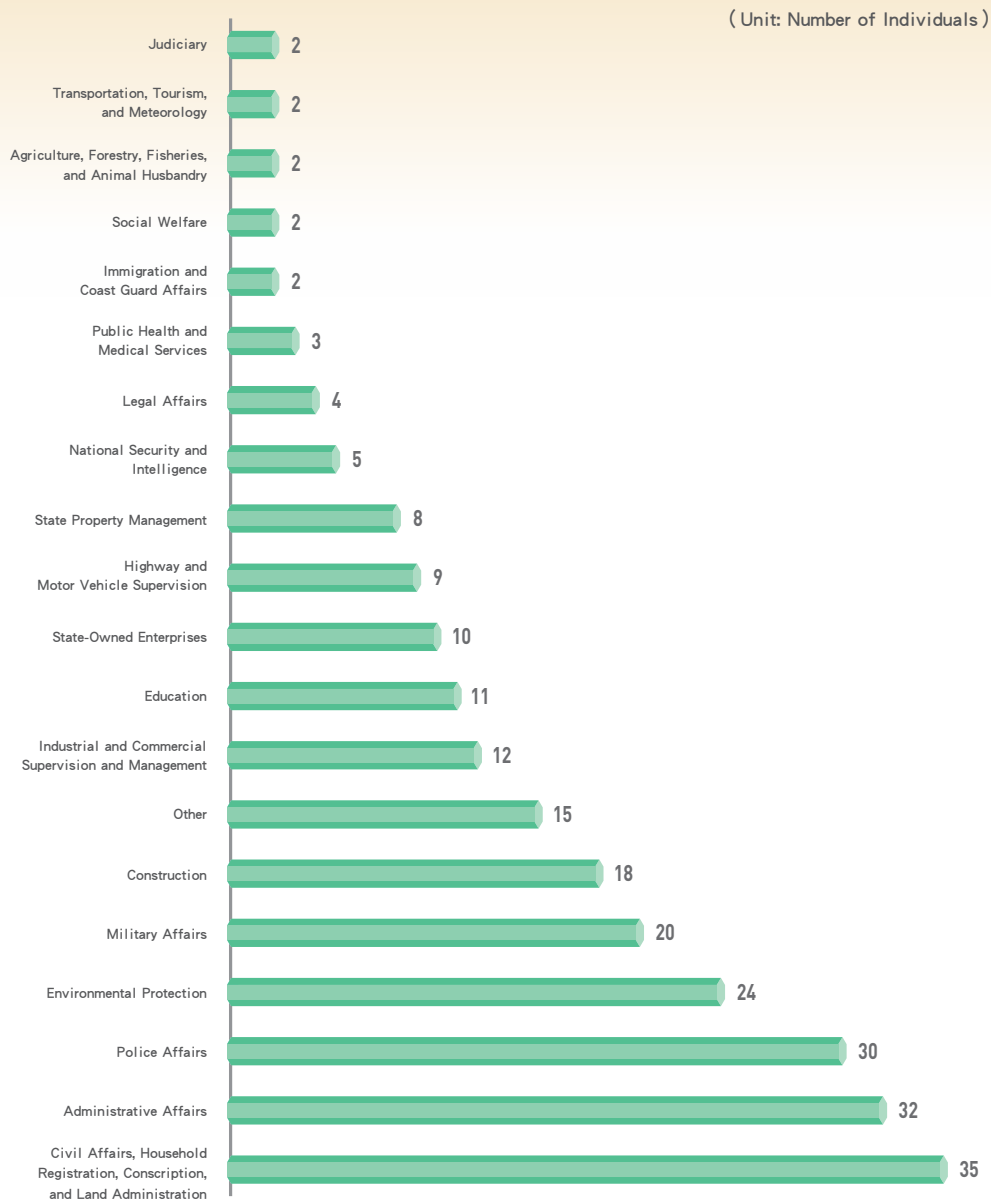
- (A) Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 29 at the Selected Appointment rank level (11.74%), 54 at the Recommended Appointment rank level (21.86%), 67 at the Ordinary Appointment rank level (27.13%), 60 contract or hired personnel (24.29%), and 37 elected representatives (Legislative Yuan, special municipal councils, county [city] councils, township representative councils) and commissioned public officials (14.98%).
- (B) Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 71 were from central administrative agencies (28.74%), 159 from local administrative agencies (64.37%), 1 from a central representative body (0.40%), and 16 from local representative bodies (6.48%).
- (C) Based on gender, 214 individuals involved were male (86.64%) and 33 were female (13.36%).
- (D) Based on the classification of categories of involvement corresponding to the offenses for which the individuals were indicted, those with 18 or more indicted individuals were: civil affairs, household registration, conscription, and land administration (35 individuals), administrative affairs (32 individuals), police affairs (30 individuals), environmental protection (24 individuals), military affairs (20 individuals), and construction (18 individuals) (see Appendix Figure 4-1).

1 This data was compiled by the Agency based on statistical information provided by the Statistics Office of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, drawn from indictments in corruption and malfeasance cases investigated and prosecuted by district prosecutors and concluded in 2024 (including cases that were consolidated or additionally indicted during the same year). Cases with multiple case numbers were counted as a single case.

2 According to Article 10, Paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code: "The term 'public official' means the following persons: 1. Those who empowered with legal function and power serve an organization of the state or a local autonomous body; and engaged 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 the public affairs within the authority of the entrusting organization."

3 As for the number of individuals involved, it is based on the number of persons indicted in each indictment. If the same person is indicted in two separate indictments, they are counted as two individuals.

4 The Classification Principles for Categories of Involvement and Special Case Markings in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Handled by the Ministry of Justice define 27 categories of involvement (categories of malfeasance) based on the nature of the cases. Special classifications refer to the separate designation of certain case types within the 27 categories above that involve procurement cases, subsidies, fraudulent claims of public funds [administrative expenses, such as travel or overtime allowances, and business expenses], and cases involving alternative military service personnel.



Appendix Figure 4-1 Analysis of Categories of Involvement Based on the Offenses for Which Individuals Were Indicted

1. This data was compiled by the Agency based on statistical information provided by the Statistics Office of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, drawn from indictments in corruption and malfeasance cases investigated and prosecuted by district prosecutors and concluded between January and December 2024. It also includes indictments filed in other periods, provided that the additional indictments were concluded during the reporting period.
2. This figure is based on the categorization of the categories of involvement as determined from the indictments. All indicted public officials listed in a given indictment are classified under the corresponding category of involvement. For example, if an indictment is determined to fall under the "Customs Administration" category, all individuals indicted in that case will be included under this category, even if they are not personnel of the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance. Therefore, categories of involvement do not correspond directly to specific agencies. Categories with zero indicted cases are not displayed in the chart.



(E) Cross-Analysis (See Appendix Table 4-1)

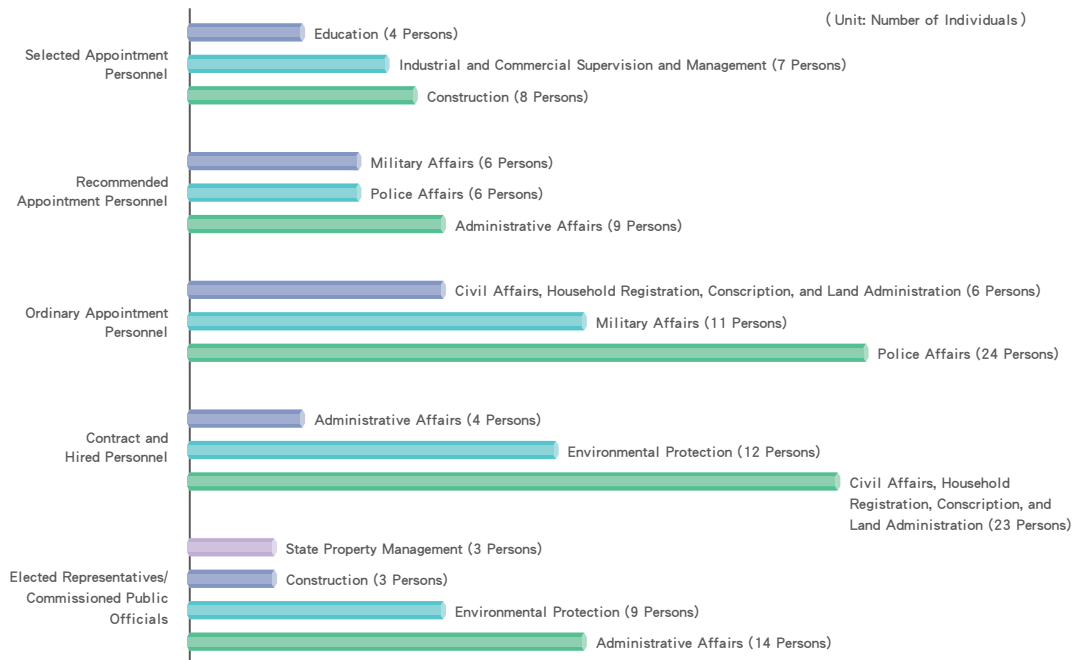
Appendix Table 4-1 Cross-Analysis – Categories of Involvement by Official Rank and Agency of Employment at the Time of the Offense of the Individuals Involved (Unit: Number of Individuals)

Category of Involvement \ Official Rank/ Agency of Employment at the Time of the Offense	Total	Official Rank						Agency of Employment at the Time of the Offense				Gender	
		High-Level Selected Appointment (or Equivalent) Personnel	Mid-Level Recommended Appointment (or Equivalent) Personnel	Junior-Level Ordinary Appointment (or Equivalent) Personnel	Contract or Hired Personnel	Elected Representatives/ Commissioned Public Official		Central Administrative	Local Administrative Agencies	Central Representative Bodies	Local Representative Bodies	Male	Female
1. Industrial and Commercial Supervision and Management	12	7	2	-	2	1		2	9	1	-	10	2
2. Finance and Insurance	1	-	-	-	1	-		1	-	-	-	-	1
3. Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Customs Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Telecommunications Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Highway and Motor Vehicle Supervision	9	-	1	3	3	2		9	-	-	-	9	-
7. Transportation, Tourism, and Meteorology	2	-	-	1	1	-		1	1	-	-	2	-
8. Judiciary	2	-	-	2	-	-		2	-	-	-	2	-
9. Legal Affairs	4	-	1	3	-	-		4	-	-	-	4	
10. Police Affairs	30	-	6	24	-	-		-	29	-	1	27	3
11. Firefighting	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Construction	18	8	5	-	2	3		-	17	-	1	15	3
13. Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Conscription, and Land Administration	35	2	2	6	23	2		2	33	-	-	31	4
14. Immigration and Coast Guard Affairs	2	-	2	-	-	-		2	-	-	-	2	-
15. Environmental Protection	24	-	1	2	12	9		1	23	-	-	24	-
16. Public Health and Medical Services	3	-	2	1	-	-		1	2	-	-	2	1
17. Social Welfare	2	-	1	-	1	-		-	2	-	-	1	1
18. Education	11	4	5	1	1	-		6	5	-	-	6	5
19. Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Animal Husbandry	2	-	-	-	-	2		-	2	-	-	1	1
20. River and Aggregate Management	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Military Affairs	20	1	6	11	2	-		20	-	-	-	19	1
22. Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
23. National Security and Intelligence	5	-	-	5	-	-		5	-	-	-	4	1
24. State Property Management	8	1	1	1	2	3		-	6	-	2	6	2
25. State-Owned Enterprises	10	-	5	5	-	-		10	-	-	-	10	-
26. Administrative Affairs	32	3	9	2	4	14		5	16	-	11	24	8
27. Other	15	3	5		6	1			14	-	1	15	-
Total	247	29	54	67	60	37		71	159	1	16	214	33
Percentage	100%	11.74%	21.86%	27.13%	24.29%	14.98%		28.74%	64.37%	0.40%	6.48%	86.64%	13.36%

Same as the notes in Appendix Figure 4-1.

1. Cross-analysis of categories of involvement and the official rank of the individuals involved (see Appendix Figure 4-2):

- (1) Among the individuals involved at the Selected Appointment rank, the categories of involvement with the highest number of persons were construction (8), industrial and commercial supervision and management (7), and education (4).
- (2) Among the individuals involved at the Recommended Appointment rank, the categories of involvement with the highest number of persons were administrative affairs (9), police affairs (6), and military affairs (6).
- (3) Among the individuals involved at the Ordinary Appointment rank, the categories of involvement with the highest number of persons were police affairs (24), military affairs (11), and civil affairs, household registration, conscription, and land administration (6).
- (4) Among the individuals involved who were contract or hired personnel (including technicians, maintenance workers, drivers, contract personnel, hired personnel, overseas employees, and alternative military service members), the categories of involvement with the highest number of persons were civil affairs, household registration, conscription, and land administration (23), environmental protection (12), and administrative affairs (4).
- (5) Among the individuals involved who were elected representatives (Legislative Yuan, special municipal councils, county [city] councils, township representative councils) and commissioned public officials, the categories of involvement with the highest number of persons were administrative affairs (14), environmental protection (9), construction (3), and state property management (3).



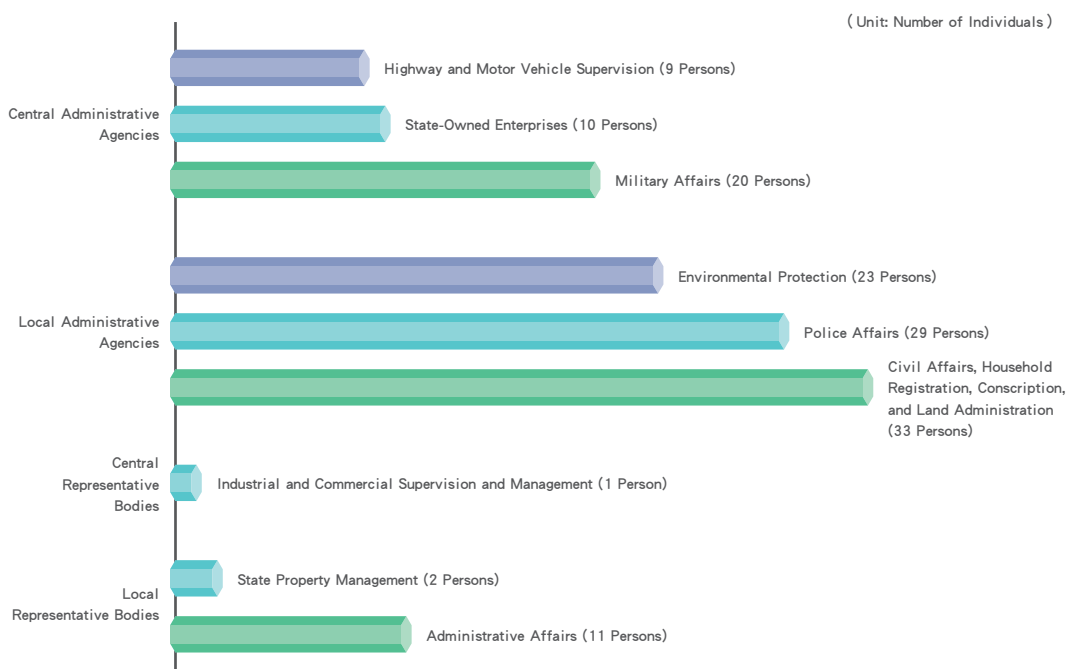
Appendix Figure 4-2 Analysis Results of Categories of Involvement by Official Rank of the Individuals Involved

Same as the notes in Appendix Figure 4-1.



2. Cross-analysis of categories of involvement and the agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved (see Appendix Figure 4-3):

- (1) Among the individuals involved whose agency of employment at the time of the offense was a central administrative agency, the categories of involvement with the highest number of persons were military affairs (20), state-owned enterprises (10), and highway and motor vehicle supervision (9).
- (2) Among the individuals involved whose agency of employment at the time of the offense was a local administrative agency, the categories of involvement with the highest number of persons were civil affairs, household registration, conscription, and land administration (33), police affairs (29), and environmental protection (23).
- (3) Among the individuals involved whose agency of employment at the time of the offense was a central representative body, the category of involvement was industrial and commercial supervision and management (1).
- (4) Among the individuals involved whose agency of employment at the time of the offense was a local representative body, the categories of involvement were administrative affairs (11) and state property management (2).



Appendix Figure 4-3 Analysis Results of Categories of Involvement by Agency of Employment at the Time of the Offense of the Individuals Involved

Same as the notes in Appendix Figure 4-1.

B. Analysis of Applicable Legal Provisions (Based on the Most Serious Offense When Multiple Laws Are Involved)(See Appendix Table 4-2)

Based on the classification of legal provisions violated by individuals involved in corruption and malfeasance cases, the top five offenses by number of persons involved are as follows:

(A) Seeking Unlawful Gains for Oneself or for Others in Matters under His Charge or Supervision

69 individuals, accounting for 27.94%. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 12 at the Selected Appointment rank level (17.39%), 20 at the Recommended Appointment rank level (28.99%), 19 at the Ordinary Appointment rank level (27.54%), 15 contract or hired personnel (21.74%), and 3 elected representatives/commissioned public officials (4.35%). Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 21 were from central administrative agencies (30.43%), 47 from local administrative agencies (64.37%), and 1 from a local representative body (1.45%).

(B) Fraudulently Making Others to Deliver Property under Cover of Legal Authority

41 individuals, accounting for 16.60%. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 3 at the Selected Appointment rank level (7.32%), 14 at the Recommended Appointment rank level (34.15%), 4 at the Ordinary Appointment rank level (9.76%), 8 contract or hired personnel (19.51%), and 12 elected representatives/commissioned public officials (29.27%). Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 7 were from central administrative agencies (17.07%), 23 from local administrative agencies (56.10%), and 11 from local representative bodies (26.83%).

(C) Taking Bribes by the Acts That Violate the Official Duties

47 individuals, accounting for 19.03%. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 7 at the Selected Appointment rank level (14.89%), 8 at the Recommended Appointment rank level (17.02%), 19 at the Ordinary Appointment rank level (40.43%), 4 contract or hired personnel (8.51%), and 9 elected representatives/commissioned public officials (19.15%). Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 19 were from central administrative agencies (40.43%), 25 from local administrative agencies (53.19%), and 3 from local representative bodies (6.38%).

(D) Taking Bribes by the Act Belonging to Official Duties

47 individuals, accounting for 19.03%. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 4 at the Selected Appointment rank level (8.51%), 7 at the Recommended Appointment rank level (14.89%), 5 at the Ordinary Appointment rank level (10.64%), 27 contract or hired personnel (57.45%), and 4 elected representatives/commissioned public officials (8.51%). Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 11 were from central administrative agencies (23.40%), 35 from local administrative agencies (74.47%), and 1 from a central representative body (2.13%).



(D) Stealing or Misappropriating Public Equipment or Properties

20 individuals, accounting for 8.10%. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 2 at the Selected Appointment rank level (10%), 3 at the Recommended Appointment rank level (15%), 7 at the Ordinary Appointment rank level (35%), 2 contract or hired personnel (10%), and 6 elected representatives/commissioned public officials (30%). Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 9 were from central administrative agencies (45%), 10 from local administrative agencies (50%), and 1 from a local representative body (5%).

Appendix Table 4-2 Cross-Analysis – Applicable Legal Provisions by Official Rank and Agency of Employment at the Time of the Offense of the Individuals Involved (Unit: Number of Individuals)

Applicable Legal Provision	Percentage	Total	Official Rank						Agency of Employment at the Time of the Offense			
			High-Level Selected Appointment (or Equivalent) Personnel	Mid-Level Recommended Appointment (or Equivalent) Personnel	Junior-Level Ordinary Appointment (or Equivalent) Personnel	Contract or Hired Personnel	Public Officials	Representatives/Commissioned Public Officials	Central Administrative Agencies	Local Administrative Agencies	Central Representative Bodies	Local Representative Bodies
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Stealing or Misappropriating Public Equipment or Properties)	8.10%	20	2	3	7	2	6	9	10			1
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Acquiring Valuables or Property through the Use of Undue Influence, Blackmail, Forced Acquisition, Forced Seizure, or Forced Collection)	0.81%	2	1		1					2		
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Inflating Prices or Taking Kickbacks)	0.81%	2			2			1		1		
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 5 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Taking Bribes by the Acts That Violate the Official Duties)	19.03%	47	7	8	19	4	9	19	25			3
Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Fraudulently Making Others to Deliver Property under Cover of Legal Authority)	16.60%	41	3	14	4	8	12	7	23			11
Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Taking Bribes by the Act Belonging to Official Duties)	19.03%	47	4	7	5	27	4	11	35	1		
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Stealing or Misappropriating Private Property That Is in His or Her Possession Due to Official Position but Not for Official Use)	3.64%	9		1	6		2	2	7			
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 4 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Seeking Unlawful Gains for Oneself or for Others in Matters under His Charge or Supervision)	27.94%	69	12	20	19	15	3	21	47			1
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 5 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Seeking Unlawful Gains for Oneself or for Others in Matters Not under His Charge or Supervision)	2.02%	5			2	3			5			
Article 132 of the Criminal Code (Disclosing a Secret Relating to Matters Other Than National Defense)	0.40%	1		1				1				
Article 213 of the Criminal Code (Making False Entries in Official Documents)	0.81%	2			2				2			
Other	0.81%	2				1	1		2			
Total	100%	247	29	54	67	60	37	71	159	1		16

1. Same as the notes in Appendix Figure 4-1.

2. This table is based on the classification of applicable legal provisions as determined from the indictments. If an individual is charged with multiple offenses, the most serious offense is used as the basis for classification.

C. Analysis of Special Corruption and Malfeasance Case Markings:

In 2024, district prosecutors investigated and prosecuted a total of 138 corruption and malfeasance cases, involving 247 public officials. The following is an analysis of procurement corruption and malfeasance cases, subsidy corruption and malfeasance cases, and corruption and malfeasance cases involving fraudulent claims of public funds.

(A) Analysis of Procurement Corruption and Malfeasance Cases

In 2024, there were 30 procurement corruption and malfeasance cases, involving a total of 57 individuals. The relevant analysis is as follows:

1. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 7 at the Selected Appointment rank level (12.28%), 19 at the Recommended Appointment rank level (33.33%), 13 at the Ordinary Appointment rank level (22.81%), 13 contract or hired personnel (22.81%), and 5 elected representatives/commissioned public officials (8.77%).
2. Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 25 were from central administrative agencies (43.86%) and 32 from local administrative agencies (50%).
3. The main categories of involvement were administrative affairs (12 individuals, 21%), construction (8 individuals, 14%), education (7 individuals, 12.2%), and state-owned enterprises (7 individuals, 12.2%).

(B) Analysis of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Involving Fraudulent Claims of Public Funds

In 2024, there were 18 fraudulent claims of public funds corruption and malfeasance cases, involving a total of 24 individuals. The relevant analysis is as follows:

1. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 2 at the Selected Appointment rank level (8.33%), 7 at the Recommended Appointment rank level (29.17%), 1 at the Ordinary Appointment rank level (4.17%), 3 contract or hired personnel (12.50%), and 11 elected representatives/commissioned public officials (45.83%).
2. Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 7 were from central administrative agencies (29.17%), 8 from local administrative agencies (33.33%), and 9 from local representative bodies (37.50%).
3. The main categories of involvement were administrative affairs (10 individuals, 41.6%), military affairs (5 individuals, 20.8%), and civil affairs, household registration, conscription, and land administration (3 individuals, 12.5%).



(C) Analysis of Subsidy Corruption and Malfeasance Cases

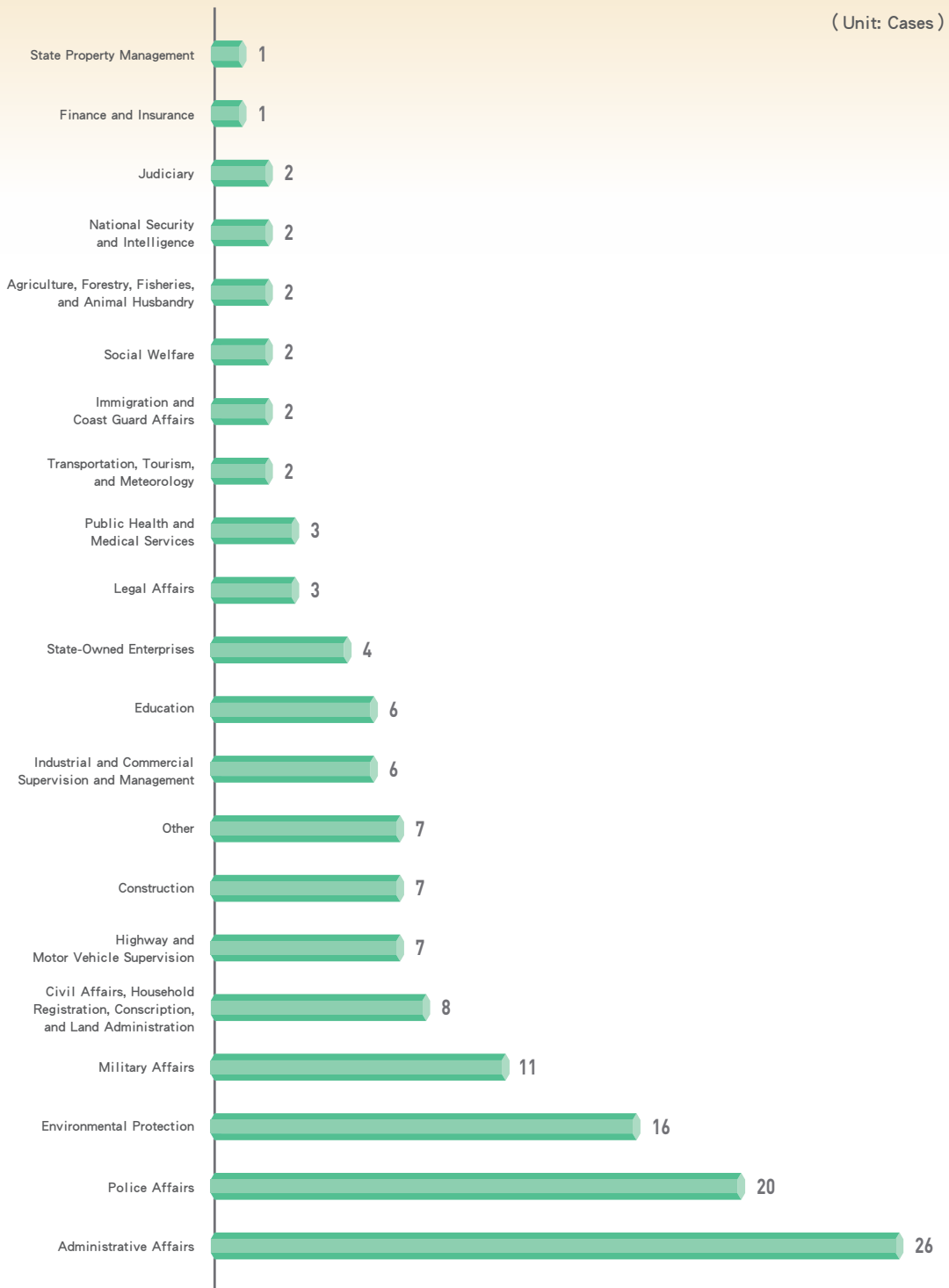
In 2024, there were 5 subsidy corruption and malfeasance cases, involving a total of 5 individuals. The relevant analysis is as follows:

1. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 3 at the Recommended Appointment rank level (60%) and 2 elected representatives/commissioned public officials (40%).
2. Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 4 were from local administrative agencies (80%) and 1 from a local representative body (20%).
3. The main categories of involvement were administrative affairs (3 individuals, 60%), social welfare (1 individual, 20%), and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and animal husbandry (1 individual, 20%).

D. Analysis of Categories of Involvement (See Appendix Figure 4-4)

Based on the classification of categories of involvement, the types with more than 10 indictments were: administrative affairs (26 cases), police affairs (20 cases), environmental protection (16 cases), and military affairs (11 cases).





Appendix Figure 4-4 Analysis of Categories of Involvement in Indicted Cases

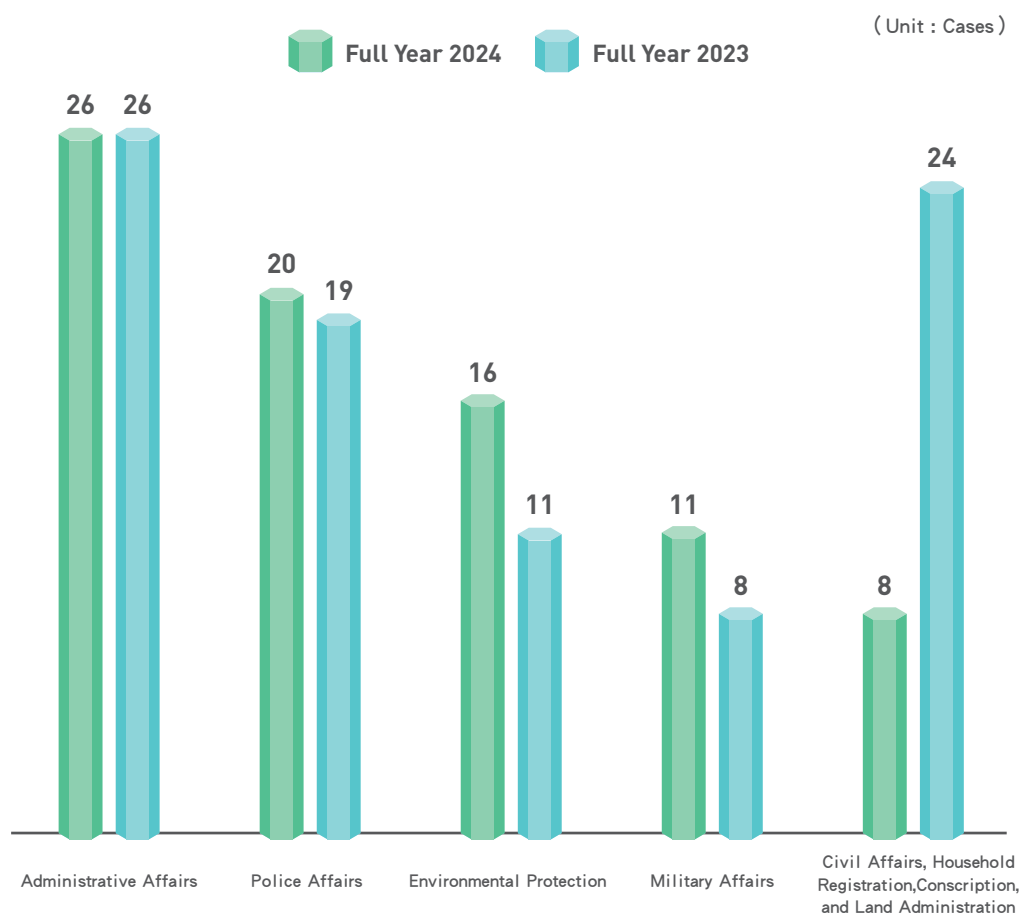
Same as the notes in Appendix Figure 4-1.



E. Interannual Comparisons (See Appendix Figure 4-5)

(A) Analysis of the Top Five Categories of Involvement by Number of Indicted Cases

1. In 2024, there were 26 indicted cases in the administrative affairs category, the same number as in 2023, showing no increase or decrease in case count.
2. In 2024, there were 20 indicted cases in the police affairs category, an increase of 1 case compared to 19 cases in 2023.
3. In 2024, there were 16 indicted cases in the environmental protection category, an increase of 5 cases compared to 11 cases in 2023.
4. In 2024, there were 11 indicted cases in the military affairs category, an increase of 3 cases compared to 8 cases in 2023.
5. In 2024, there were 8 indicted cases in the civil affairs, household registration, conscription, and land administration category, a decrease of 16 cases compared to 24 cases in 2023.

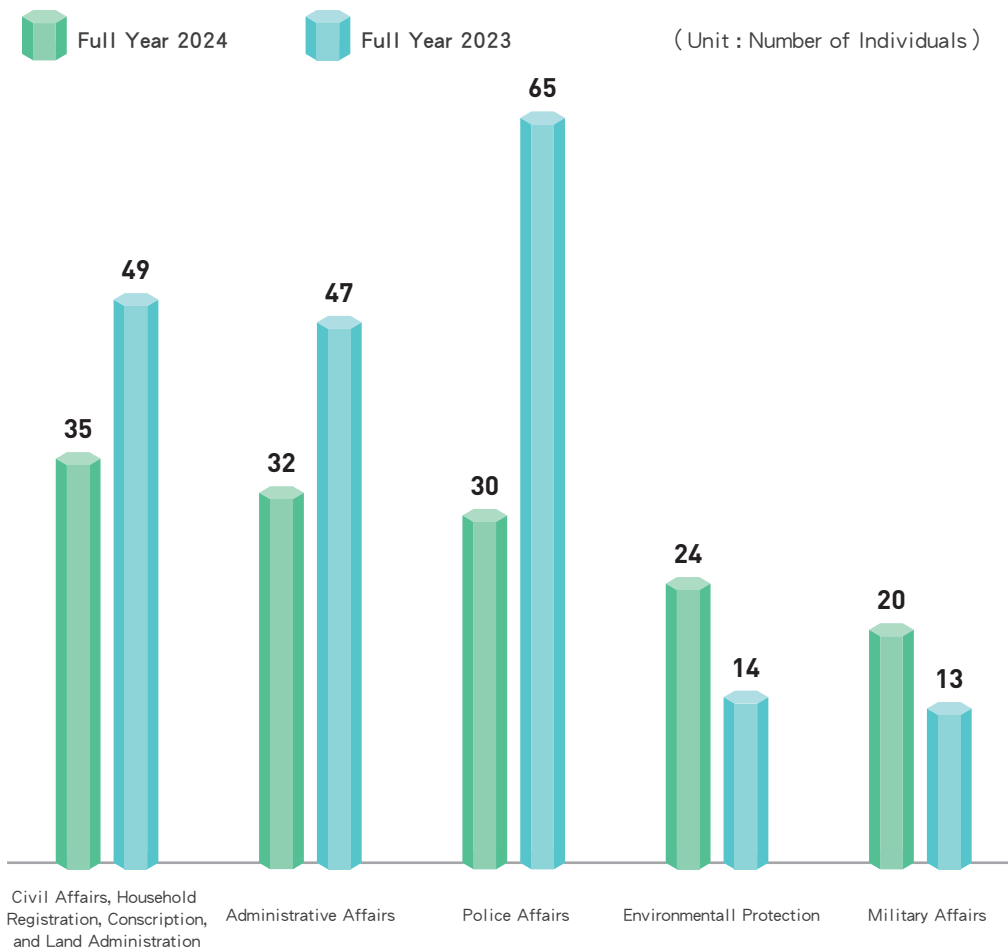


Appendix Figure 4-5 Interannual Comparison of the Top Five Categories of Involvement in Corruption and Malfeasance Indicted Cases in 2024

Same as the notes in Appendix Figure 4-1.

(B) Analysis of the Top Five Categories of Involvement by Number of Individuals Indicted (See Appendix Figure 4-6)

1. In 2024, there were 35 individuals indicted in the civil affairs, household registration, conscription, and land administration category, a decrease of 14 compared to 49 in 2023.
2. In 2024, there were 32 individuals indicted in the administrative affairs category, a decrease of 15 compared to 47 in 2023.
3. In 2024, there were 30 individuals indicted in the police affairs category, a decrease of 35 compared to 65 in 2023.
4. In 2024, there were 24 individuals indicted in the environmental protection category, an increase of 10 compared to 14 in 2023.
5. In 2024, there were 20 individuals indicted in the military affairs category, an increase of 7 compared to 13 in 2023.



Appendix Figure 4-6 Interannual Comparison of the Top Five Categories of Involvement by Number of Individuals Indicted in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases in 2024

Same as the notes in Appendix Figure 4-1.

2024

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice Annual Report

Publication name	:	Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice 2024 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	:	Feng, Chen
Editor-in-chief	:	Lin, Han-Chyang and Lin, Chao-Hung
Deputy Editor-in-chief	:	Sun, Chih-Yuan, Peng, Yan-Cheng and Sun, Li-Chieh
Committee	:	Lu, Fang-Yi, Hung, Chih-Hsin, Chiu, Chih-Hung, Teng, Yuan, Liu, Chun-Chieh, , Huang, Hung-Chih, Chen, Mei-Hsiang, Chen, Kuei-Ling, Hung, Chun-Yueh, Chiang, Chia-Wei and Li, Kun-Lin
Editors	:	Li, Yi-Zhen, Chou, Mei-Ling, Lu, Pei-Yu, Fang, Shu-Wei and Liang, Yu-Hsin
Art design	:	WISH CREATIVE DESIGN CO., LTD.
Printing house	:	WISH CREATIVE DESIGN CO., LTD.
Published in	:	October 2025
Initial issue	:	October 2025
Frequency	:	1 issue per year
Price	:	TWD \$330
GPN	:	1011401045
ISBN	:	978-626-7220-78-8



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24-Hour Report Corruption Hotline 0800-286-586



ISBN 978-626-7220-53-5



ISBN 978-626-7220-53-5
GPN 1011301342