

# 法 務 部 廉 政 署

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

## 成立 **4** 週年工作成果報告

The 4th Anniversary Work Achievement Report

The logo for the Agency Against Corruption (AAC) is prominently displayed in the lower right quadrant. It consists of the letters 'AAC' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, centered within a white circular area. This circle is set against a background of a stylized globe with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. The globe is rendered in shades of blue and red, with a bright, glowing sunburst effect emanating from behind it. The entire graphic is overlaid on a light blue background that features faint, abstract architectural lines and a grid pattern.



# 法務部廉政署 成立 4 週年工作成果報告



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## 法務部廉政署成立 4 週年工作成果報告

為落實 馬總統對廉政的期許，本署以降低貪瀆犯罪率、提高貪瀆定罪率及保障人權為三大目標，於 100 年 7 月 20 日正式掛牌成立運作，是我國符合《聯合國反貪腐公約》精神，兼具預防性反貪和專責性肅貪雙重功能的廉政機關。

廉政署職掌「反貪」、「防貪」及「肅貪」任務，在「反貪」面，為使全民正確認識貪腐之危害，廉政署督導政風機構，擴大社會參與反貪，並將廉政倫理的概念，推展至學校、社區，全面推動宣導工作，往下教育扎根。在「防貪」面，致力建構政府部門「透明課責」的公務環境，讓貪腐可能性降到最低，提升政府的可信任度，為政府獲得民眾更多的授權，落實苦民所苦、讓人民安心的施政目標。在「肅貪」面，積極偵辦貪瀆，遵守程序正義，落實保障人權，提升定罪率。

本署成立迄今，面對民眾對於廉政工作之關注與期待，我們兢兢業業，不斷摸索如何建立全民反貪腐意識？如何根除貪腐的陋習？如何將不肖的公務員繩之以法？一步步地為臺灣的廉政建設奠基，至今「反貪、防貪、肅貪」架構大致完成，並有相當績效，此外推動《聯合國反貪腐公約》國內法化，總統已於 104 年 5 月 20 日公布「聯合國反貪腐公約施行法」，謹將綜上執行成果，摘述如下：

### 壹、反 貪

#### 一、加強廉政宣導，型塑反貪意識

##### (一) 加強法紀宣導，改變組織文化

- 1、督同各級政風機構針對公務員，運用各項集會、會議時機，或辦理各項講習訓練，自 100 年迄 104 年 7 月總計辦理 3 萬 7 千餘場次（如表 1，表 2）。
- 2、協同行政院人事行政總處地方行政研習中心製作「請託關說登

錄查察作業要點案例說明」、「公務員法律責任及案例說明」、「陽光法案」、「公務機密維護」、「行政透明」、「我國廉政政策」及「國際廉政趨勢」等 7 門多媒體數位學習課程，提供公務人員快速、便捷之學習管道，課程已於 104 年 4 月 24 日上線，另分別請行政院人事行政總處公務人力發展中心、國家文官學院、臺北市政府公務人員訓練處及高雄市政府公務人力發展中心協助課程掛置網路線上學習。年度內將賡續規劃製作「聯合國反貪腐公約簡介」、「圖利與便民」、「公務員申領小額款項案例宣導」及「公務員廉政基本認知」等 4 門數位學習課程。

- 3、廉政署依公務員特定需求分別辦理專案法紀宣導，自 103 年 3 月起，督同各縣市政府政風機構辦理建管法紀專案講習計 19 場次；103 年 7 月督同各政風機構辦理「圖利與便民」法紀宣導計 194 場次。另 104 年督同各政風機構辦理「公務員申領小額款項」專案法紀宣導，透過法令及案例宣導，提供公務員及各級主管及人事、主計、秘書等相關權管單位之參考，俾利機先防杜相關弊案。

表 1 機關公務員宣導及專案宣導成果統計

宣導對象		辦理次數(場次)	參與人數(人次)
機關公務員		37,205	3,298,079
專 案 宣 導 <sup>1</sup>	校長	22	4,613
	海關人員	4	959
	報關業者	4	363
	建管人員	19	—
	機關公務員 (圖利與便民專案法紀宣導)	194	—

統計期間：100 年至 104 年 7 月

<sup>1</sup> 校長、海關人員、報關業者法紀教育訓練於 102 年專案規劃辦理；建管人員法紀教育於 103 年 5 月開始規劃辦理，爰未統計參與人次；圖利與便民專案法紀宣導於 103 年 7 月開始規劃辦理，未統計參與人數。

表 2 政風機構辦理反貪宣導成果統計<sup>2</sup>

宣導對象	年度		100	101	102	103	104	總計
	場(人)次							
企業、廠商	場次		858	827	1,183	1,226	670	4,764
	參與人次		134,002	52,521	106,642	44,905	43,625	381,695
民間團體、非政府組織	場次		—	—	2,454	409	192	3,055
	參與人次		—	—	1,022,931	125,416	23,597	1,171,944
學校師生	國小四年	場次	—	—	659	5,490	1,644	7,793
	級以下	參與人次			68,006	240,051	110,712	418,769
	國小五年級	場次	—	—	2,839	4,995	1,230	9,064
	以上	參與人次			232,824	449,280	211,633	893,737

統計期間：100 年至 104 年 7 月

## (二) 青少年誠信教育宣導

運用廉政故事志工、宣導影片、專題演講、舉辦誠信研習營、校際辯論競賽等多元方式，全面開展青少年誠信教育宣導（如表 3）。

表 3 青少年誠信教育宣導統計

類別	場次	人次
故事志工培訓	24	968
廉政故事宣講	8,645	289,129
高中誠信研習營	4	410
大專校院校際辯論賽	2	—

統計期間：100 年至 104 年 7 月

## (三) 舉辦論壇並擴大國際參與及交流

舉辦「1209 國際反貪日」研討會等論壇（如表 4），並積極參與亞太經濟合作組織（APEC）、國際反貪局聯合會（IAACA）等國際組織會議 27 場次，考察拜訪日本、瑞典、澳洲等廉政機構；接待國際透明組織亞太部部長等外賓 26 場次。

<sup>2</sup> 100 年及 101 年尚未針對「民間團體及非政府組織」、「國小四年級以下學校師生」、「國小五年級以上學校師生」，辦理反貪宣導，故未有相關場次及參與人次數據。

表 4 舉辦廉政議題論壇統計

舉辦日期	論壇主題	與會人員
100.11.25- 100.12.9	醫事倫理論壇	醫師、醫藥商、儀器商等計 210 餘人。
	企業誠信高峰論壇	公營事業主管人員、投信投顧業者、公(工)會、廠商等計 200 餘人。
	廉政與治理學術論壇	機關同仁、學界、商會代表等 300 餘人。
101.11.22	2012 年臺灣廉政治理研討會	比利時(歐盟代表)、新加坡、澳大利亞、英國及國際透明組織等各國資深官員及專家學者。
102.12.9	2013 廉政治理研討會	國際透明組織亞太部部長 Srirak Plipat、副部長 Rukshana Nanayakkara、高級主任廖燃、台灣透明組織理事長黃榮護、執行長葉一璋等國內外學者專家及政府機關代表。
103.10.23-24	兩岸刑法交流學術研討會	法務部及臺灣刑事法學會於 103 年 10 月 23、24 日假法務部調查局辦理第五屆「兩岸刑法交流學術研討會」，邀請兩岸刑事法界及實務界共同就「貪腐行為與刑法定制」進行研討，議題包含法務部近年著力推動的「私部門公益通報者保護法」、「機關組織內部不法資訊揭露者保護法」立法研究及「公職人員財產申報」等議題。
103.12.12	2014 廉政治理研討會	邀請國際透明組織亞太部成員及來自挪威、奧地利、新加坡、韓國、蒙古等國在廉政領域有實務經驗的學者專家就「廉政體系之架構與實踐」、「廉政專責機構的成效與挑戰」及「國際反貪新趨勢與重要議題」進行研討。
103.12.17	2014 躍進國際·企業治理競爭力論壇	邀請金管會證券期貨局張麗真副局長及國際知名金融機構摩根士丹利蔡雯青執行董事、美商鄧白氏台灣分公司孫偉真總經理、國際知名標準建立組織 BSI 蒲樹盛總經理、西門子台灣-香港區域法規周治生遵循長等多位來自官方與產業界代表，就「企業經營與公司治理」、「公司治理與國家競爭力」間的連結性，進行不同層面的探討，外商及企業參與踴躍。
104.4.17	2015 兩岸四地廉能治理研討會	邀請中國大陸及港澳專家學者共同與會，以「廉政認知與治理」、「財產申報與公款使用」、「廉政指標與測量」、「公民社會與資訊公開」、「地方政府之廉政治理議題」、「廉政之制度與空間」、「財

舉辦日期	論壇主題	與會人員
104.6.23	《聯合國反貪腐公約》專題學術研討會	務預算透明」、「政府之廉政體系建構」及「廉政治理之制度論述」為主題，辦理 27 場次論文發表。邀請交通大學科法學院副院長林志潔副教授專題演講：「以反制跨國企業海外行賄—以美國海外反貪腐法為例」為主軸闡述。並邀請到政治大學楊雲驊教授、中央警大許福生教授、台北科大李傑清教授、政治大學許恒達教授、台大法律林明鏞教授及高雄大學陳正根副教授等 6 位學者，就聯合國反貪腐公約來檢視我國現行法制規定發表論文。

## 二、培訓廉政志工，推動社會參與

推動民眾投入廉政志願服務工作，100 年 9 月訂定「法務部廉政署推展廉政志（義）工實施計畫」，從全民督工、廉政故事媽媽、訪查、反貪倡廉等方面推動參與（如表 5），截至 104 年 7 月已成立 29 隊、1,691 人。茲舉推動廉政宣導及全民督工等具體成果，分述如下：

### （一）廉政宣導

新北市政府政風處運用廉政故事媽媽至新北市各國小、幼兒園及圖書館，向學齡前及國小 1-4 年級學童宣講廉政故事，傳達故事寓含之誠信理念；屏東縣政府政風處運用廉政故事志工至屏東縣偏鄉及原住民鄉國小辦理校園巡迴宣導，以說故事及話劇演出方式與學童互動，引領學童體認廉潔誠信的重要，每場次均獲得熱烈迴響。

### （二）全民督工

雲林縣政府政風處於 103 年 10 月 28 日至 12 月 26 日間，結合廉政志工辦理加水站巡查作業，檢視雲林縣轄加水站是否依規

定張貼核准證書、水源供應許可證、加水站衛生管理人員證明文件及現場環境衛生等，透過巡查作業發掘加水站可疑情事計 24 件，經移請業管機關衛生局查證違失案件計 19 件，其中 6 件依法請業者改善，另 13 件依法辦理裁罰作業，裁罰金額計新臺幣（下同）20 萬元，有效發揮監督及協助政府施政改善之力量。

表 5 廉政志工參與情形統計

年度	項目 廉政 宣導 (次)	故事 志工 (人次)	透明 檢視 (件)	全民 督工 (件)	廉政平 臺民情 反映 (件)	問卷 訪查 (件)	其他 (件)	總計
101	2,253	-	40	920	533	138	336	4,220
102	11,639	1,421	1,093	1,083	1,436	2,237	3,724	22,633
103	5,380	7,402	872	991	1,272	1,714	3,285	20,916
104	1,411	2,091	16	291	16	35	754	4,614
<b>總計</b>	<b>20,683</b>	<b>10,914</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>4,124</b>	<b>8,099</b>	<b>52,383</b>

統計期間：100 年至 104 年 6 月

## 貳、防 貪

### 一、研訂廉政法規，建構乾淨政府

#### (一) 廉政法規推動進度 (如表 6)

表 6 廉政法規推動進度

法案名稱	進度	辦理情形
獎勵保護檢舉貪污瀆職辦法	法務部 研修中	本署辦理「獎勵保護檢舉貪污瀆職辦法」修正草案，業於 104 年 6 月 24 日經部長核定，本署刻正辦理草案修正預告法制作業。
公職人員財產申報法	法務部 研修中	本法第 4 條第 1 款及第 20 條修正案業於 103 年 1 月 29 日總統令修正公布在案。另持續研修法案內容，經法務部召開 11 次修法小組會議，已完成修正草案，刻正辦理法制作業，預定 104 年 9 月函報行政院審查後提請立法院審議。
揭弊者保護法	行政院 審議中	法務部業於 103 年 12 月 31 日將草案陳報行政院審議，行政院並於 104 年 6 月 8 日召開第一次「揭弊者保護法」草案審查會。
行政院暨所屬各機關公務人員與駐華外國機構人員接觸規定	行政院 審議中	業經法務部核可函報行政院，經行政院研提審議意見，刻正研修中。
公職人員利益衝突迴避法	行政院 審議中	本法第 15 條修正案業於 103 年 11 月 26 日總統令修正公布在案。另持續研修法案內容，經法務部召開 23 次修法小組會議，已完成修正草案，業於 104 年 7 月 3 日函報行政院審查。
行政院及所屬機關機構請託關說登錄查察作業要點	已完成	經行政院核定自 101 年 9 月 7 日施行。
政風機構人員設置管理條例	已完成	經行政院核定自 102 年 4 月 1 日施行。
政風機構人員設置管理條例施行細則	已完成	經行政院於 102 年 3 月 29 日核定，並經法務部及銓敘部於 102 年 9 月 26 日會銜修正發布。
各機關政風機構設置標準	已完成	經行政院核定，於 103 年 4 月 18 日發布施行。
聯合國反貪腐公約施行法	已完成	以「制定施行法」方式，推動《聯合國反貪腐公約》內國法化，立法院於 104 年 5 月 5 日審議通過「我國擬加入聯合國反貪腐公約案」，總統於 104 年 6 月 22 日簽署加入書，並於 104 年 5 月 20 日公布「聯合國反貪腐公約施行法」。

## (二) 審議及登錄情形 (如表 7-10)

表 7 審議公職人員財產申報逾期及申報不實案件情形統計

年度	項目	審議件數	裁罰件數	裁罰金額(萬元)
100		366	150	1,195
101		332	182	1,620
102		197	100	955
103		112	46	759
104		86	37	456
	<b>總計</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>4,985</b>

統計期間：100 年至 104 年 7 月

表 8 審議公職人員利益衝突迴避案件情形

年度	項目	審議件數	裁罰件數	裁罰金額(萬元)
100		29	15	24,537
101		28	13	7,533
102		35	16	17,267
103		27	15	6,486
104		14	10	397
	<b>總計</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>56,220</b>

統計期間：100 年至 104 年 7 月

表 9 公務員廉政倫理規範登錄情形統計

年度	項目	請託關說	受贈財物	飲宴應酬
100		20,628	47,195	13,145
101		20,107	22,918	10,038
102		10,125	48,662	14,563
103		8,442	25,720	9,112
104		2,589	9,196	5,515
	<b>總計</b>	<b>61,891</b>	<b>153,691</b>	<b>52,373</b>

統計期間：100 年 8 月至 104 年 7 月

表 10 行政院及所屬機關機構請託關說登錄情形統計

登錄件數	抽查件數	發現疑涉不法					總計
		判決有罪	偵查中	行政懲處	行政調查中	未發現不法	
446	143	2	5	2	1	1	11

統計期間：101 年 9 月至 104 年 7 月(按季公布)

## 二、落實風險評估，專案稽核清查

### (一) 落實風險評估

強化風險及例外管理，每年定期編撰「年度機關廉政風險評估報告」，建立廉政風險資料庫（如表 11）。

表 11 評估機關風險事件統計情形

單位：件

項目 年度	風險程度			總計
	高度風險	中度風險	低度風險	
101	509	1,078	1,084	2,671
102	454	1,011	969	2,434
103	509	1,078	1,224	2,811
104	491	1,067	1,275	2,833

### (二) 展現預警功能

- 1、確立「防貪為主，肅貪為輔」的工作原則，從事後揭弊，轉化為事前預警，102 年 7 月 4 日訂定「政風機構預警作為案件分案處理原則」，要求各政風機構在機關出現潛存違失風險事件或人員，主動簽報機關首長機先採取預防作為，如建議首長予以調整職務。以 103 年為例，政風機構計完成「分支管網及用戶接管工程」、「申請改善及充實教學設備補助經費」、「機場跑道暨滑行道道面設施整建工程」等專案預警作為。

表 12 預警作為案件統計

單位：件

年度	項目	廉預警字案		聲廉預警字案		總計	
		件	金額	件	金額	件	金額
102		29		64		93	
103		4		840		844	
104		1		154		155	
<b>總計</b>		<b>34</b>		<b>1,058</b>		<b>1,092</b>	

統計期間：102 年至 104 年 7 月

2、迄 104 年 7 月計辦理預警作為案件 1,092 件，政風機構達成減少浪費、節省公帑及增加國(公)庫收入等財務效益計 489 件，金額計 23 億 661 萬餘元（如表 13）。

表 13 關鍵績效指標統計

年度	項目	減少浪費及節省公帑(A)		增加國(公)庫收入(B)		財務效益合計(A+B)	
		件	金額	件	金額	件	金額
			(新臺幣：元)		(元)		(元)
102		46	1,801,991,424	4	18,236,100	50	1,820,227,524
103		263	401,207,394	128	22,133,466	391	423,340,860
104		73	442,535,821	20	44,498,924	48	487,034,745
<b>總計</b>		<b>382</b>	<b>2,645,734,639</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>84,868,490</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>2,730,603,129</b>

統計期間：102 年至 104 年 7 月

### (三) 會同監辦採購及檢核

落實政風機構會同監辦採購、採購綜合分析及會同業務檢核，即時導正作業違失，發揮參與監督功能（如表 14）。

表 14 政風機構會同參與監督統計

項目 年度	會同監辦採購 (件)	會同施工查核 (件) <sup>3</sup>	會同業務檢核 (件)	編撰採購綜合 分析報告(件)	採購案疑涉刑 責送司法機關 偵辦(件)
100	155,138	—	—	1,849	230
101	161,911	—	—	1,271	109
102	154,935	1,361	2,716	1,070	120
103	165,056	2,701	6,297	948	101
104	95,090	1,294	4,121	793	44
<b>總計</b>	<b>732,130</b>	<b>5,356</b>	<b>13,134</b>	<b>5,931</b>	<b>604</b>

統計期間：100 年至 104 年 7 月

#### (四) 專案稽核

加強廉政風險及例外管理，督導擇定高風險業務優先執行專案稽核，並提出改進建議，100 年至 103 年列管完成專案稽核 332 件，發現貪瀆不法移送偵辦案件 163 案，追究行政責任 194 人次，節省公帑 85 件，修訂法規、作業程序 68 種（如表 15）。以 103 年為例，計完成「大型車檢驗業務」、「交通設施工程採購業務」、「建照執照及使用執照核發」、「國軍採購業務專案稽核報告」等專案稽核，財務效益合計為 9,964 萬餘元。

表 15 專案稽核成果統計

項目 年度	列管完 成 件數 (件)	發現 疑涉 不法 情事 (案)	追究行政責任(人次)				節省 公帑 (案)	查獲 不法 不當 利益 (案)	修訂 法規 、 作業 程序 (種)	節省公帑金額 (新臺幣) <sup>4</sup>	
			合計 (人次)	記 大 過	記 過	申誡 (停 職)					
100	89	36	26	0	9	16	1	2	11	15	—
101	80	21	55	2	8	42	3	8	10	15	—
102	75	61	76	0	9	64	3	62	27	20	28,2315,142
103	88	45	37	-	5	32	-	13	13	18	99,642,489
<b>總計</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>381,957,631</b>

<sup>3</sup>有關「會同施工查核」及「會同業務檢核」之件數係 102 年開始統計，100 年及 101 年未有相關統計資料。

<sup>4</sup>有關專案稽核「節省公帑」之金額係自 102 年開始統計，100 年及 101 年未有相關統計資料。

## (五) 專案清查

為聚焦於發掘機關組織性、結構性貪瀆不法線索，本署 100 年至 104 年 7 月規劃及督同所屬政風機構執行「中小學營養午餐採購」、「照顧弱勢就業啟航計畫」、「警政知識聯網系統使用管理」、「各鄉鎮公所村里幹事 98 年至 101 年駐里事務費」、「醫療器材採購業務健檢計畫」、「改善國民運動環境與打造運動島計畫」、「重大工程採購執行情形—正本專案」等專案清查計完成 25 案；另各主管機關政風機構自行規劃辦理專案清查計完成 138 案，總計執行成果：本署立案偵辦貪瀆案件 112 案，移送檢察機關偵辦 88 案，查獲一般不法案件 578 案，追究行政責任 546 案，辦理行政肅貪 58 案；另以追繳不法所得及避免不當採購支出等方式，節省國家公帑或增加國庫收入達 2,834 萬 5,926 元（如表 16）。

表 16 專案清查成果統計

專案清查案件		案件偵辦情形			行政檢討 辦理情形		行政效益
類別	件數	貪瀆案件		一般 不法	行政 肅貪	行政 責任	節省國家公帑 或增加國庫收 入
		廉政署 立案	移送地 檢署				
本署交查	25	75	67	495	54	336	24,838,725
政風機構 自主辦理	138	37	21	83	4	210	3,507,201
<b>總計</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>28,345,926</b>

統計期間：100 年至 104 年 7 月

## (六) 建構再防貪機制

102 年 7 月 4 日訂定「政風機構再防貪案件分案處理原則」，要求政風機構於貪污及行政違失發生後，啟動再防貪機制，協

助機關防堵易發生貪污的漏洞。迄 104 年 7 月計辦理再防貪案件 707 件。另蒐集案例彙編「公立醫院醫師誠信」、「首長（機要）人員倫理」、「道路工程」等廉政實務參考手冊，公布於網站供各界參考。

表 17 再防貪分案統計

單位：件

年度	廉再防字案	聲廉再防案	總計
102	134	250	384
103	27	263	290
104	9	24	33
<b>總計</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>707</b>

統計期間：102 年至 104 年 7 月

### 三、跨域整合治理，推動廉政平臺

#### (一) 推動廉政平臺

- 1、100 年 9 月訂定「法務部廉政署推廣村里廉政平臺實施計畫」，推動政風機構設置「廉政平臺」，以「有感關懷部落族群」、「擇定地方民眾關注議題」及「廣蒐民隱民瘼」等為推動方向，將民眾反映有關廉能施政問題移請相關單位妥處。
- 2、為維護國土永續發展，避免國土生態遭人破壞，本署業訂定「政風機構協助檢察機關查緝國土保育犯罪推動作法」，於 104 年 3 月 2 日函請臺灣高等法院檢察署政風室、行政院環境保護署政風室、經濟部政風處、內政部政風處、行政院農業委員會政風室、各縣市政府政風機構，透過全國各地檢署「地區政風業務聯繫協調中心」協調相關機關政風機構，協助檢察機關推動「檢察機關查緝河川盜（濫）採砂石執行方案」、「檢察機關

查緝森林盜伐執行方案」及「檢察機關查緝環保犯罪案件執行方案」等 3 方案。

表 18 政風機構推動廉政平臺情形統計

年度	項目	廣蒐民情需求事項	受理施政興革反映	宣導反貪倡廉資訊
101		1,215	401	596
102		3,351	1,157	1,448
103		2,917	612	1,017
104		555	159	115
	<b>總計</b>	<b>8,038</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>3,176</b>

統計期間：101 年至 104 年 7 月

## (二) 建置採購聯合稽核平臺

為建立廉能公共工程採購環境，整合政府採購及法務行政主管機關資源，發揮橫向聯繫功能，本署與行政院公共工程委員會（下稱工程會）研議共同建構「政府採購聯合稽核平臺」。該平臺於 102 年 7 月 11 日正式成立後，工程會分別於 102 年 8 月、103 年 1 月、7 月及 104 年 3 月，4 次提供潛在異常政府採購 37 案、18 案、24 案及 8 案予本署，經本署函轉權責主管機關政風機構查察結果，除某機關辦理之災修工程案件已由本署立案調查外，餘尚無發現涉有違失或具體不法情事。

## (三) 落實會報功能

推動各級機關落實召開廉政會報，由機關首長親自主持，且引進專家學者及社會公正人士擔任廉政委員提供諮詢，就機關弊案及防貪業務提出報告與討論，有效強化廉政預防機制（如表 19）。

表 19 廉政會報召開情形統計

年度	項目	召開次數	提出專題報告	討論提案
100		1,156	1,751	2,696
101		1,827	2,065	2,977
102		1,074	1,523	2,327
103		1,311	2,303	3,204
104		617	924	1,006
	<b>總計</b>	5,985	8,566	12,210

統計期間：100 年至 104 年 7 月

#### 四、推動行政透明，建置公開機制

- 1、102 年 3 月辦理「推動行政透明措施」觀摩會，推動行政透明績優機關進行經驗分享；同年 4 月及 7 月先後訂定「機關推動行政透明措施建議作法」、「政風機構協助機關推動行政透明措施實施計畫」，督導政風機構協助機關推動行政透明。
- 2、103 年擇定「建管業務」為行政透明優先推動項目，由本署全面督同各縣市政府推動，除公開建管申請案件標準作業流程及審查基準外，並將審核過程、進度及退件理由公開，提供民眾直接監督之管道，避免黑箱作業之質疑，及因資訊不對稱造成業者行賄、中間媒介詐騙之可能，經統計至 104 年 7 月計有臺北市、新北市、臺中市、高雄市、桃園市、宜蘭縣、基隆市、新竹市、新竹縣、苗栗縣、嘉義縣、屏東縣、澎湖縣、金門縣及南投縣等 15 個縣市完成建照核發透明化措施。

## 參、肅 貪

### 一、精緻偵查作為，強化行政肅貪

#### (一) 發掘貪瀆線索

為加強審核貪瀆線索品質，提高貪瀆案件之定罪率，本署督導主管機關政風機構積極蒐報查察公務員涉嫌貪瀆不法線索，自成立至 104 年 7 月止，受理民眾陳情檢舉案件數累計 1 萬 1,645 件，審核政風機構蒐報貪瀆不法線索案件，且經本署立案調查案件累計 2,386 件。

#### (二) 強力偵辦肅貪

- 1、本署自成立至 104 年 7 月止，受理案件與犯罪相關分「廉立」字案 9,182 件，經「情資審查小組」審查結果，認有犯罪嫌疑分「廉查」字案 2,001 件，「廉查」字案調查結果，已結 1,495 件（移送地檢署偵辦 509 件、查無具體犯罪事實簽結 924 件、函送司法警察機關及地檢署 62 件）；另本署移送案件，經各地檢署偵查終結已起訴 224 件（已判決確定 138 件，其中判決有罪確定共 136 件，判決無罪確定共 2 件），緩起訴 107 件，職權不起訴 11 件，不起訴 23 件（如表 20）。

表 20 本署肅貪成效（含偵辦、起訴及判決）

項目	偵辦情形				偵結情形				起訴案件判決情形			
	廉立案 (件)	廉查案 (件)	移送地檢署偵辦 (件)	(1) 地檢署偵結數 (件)	(2) 起訴 (件)	(3) 緩起訴 (件)	(4) 職權不起訴 (件)	(5) 不起訴 (件)	有罪率 (%)	(5) 判決確定 (件)	(6) 有罪判決確定 (件)	定罪率 (%)
期 間									(2)+ (3)+ (4)/ (1)	(2)+ (3)+ (4)/ (1)	(6)/ (5)	
100.7- 104.7	9,182	2,001	509	366	224	107	11	24	93%	138	136	99%

2、本署建立「派駐檢察官」制度，由法務部遴選優秀檢察官派駐，指揮本署廉政官即時偵辦貪瀆案件，並參與情資審查小組、定期檢視偵查計劃等多重程序，以期偵查階段精緻化，完整蒐集犯罪事證，提升偵辦貪瀆案件之效能與定罪率；並結合政風機構對機關狀況之掌握，輔助廉政官蒐證及案情研析，必要時徵召政風機構「查處機動小組」人力，加速偵辦效率，增強調查品質。本署迄今運用「派駐檢察官」機制，結合廉政官「期前偵辦」模式，成功偵破重大案件（案例如表 21），對於打擊貪腐行為、整飭官箴具有實質顯著的效益。

表 21 本署運用「派駐檢察官」機制偵辦重大案件

案件	進度
高雄市政府工務局建管處前後任副處長等涉嫌收賄案。	偵辦中
某企業高層涉嫌行賄醫事人員之貪污案。	偵辦中
新北市政府三重區公所前法制人員與律師涉嫌共同偽造文書、利用職務機會詐取財物案。	偵辦中
財政部關務署臺北關關員與桃園市衛生局食品藥物管理科人員偽造文書、洩密與圖利案。	偵辦中
屏東縣政府警察局及高雄市政府警察局轄下警員涉嫌收受賄賂包庇混凝土運輸業者貪污案。	偵辦中
前新北市政府許副市長於擔任都市更新審議委員期間瀆職收賄案。	偵辦中
陸軍後勤指揮部與兵整中心人員及民間公司員工涉及違反貪污治罪條例及政府採購法等罪嫌案。	起訴
福建省金門縣轄下里長涉犯利用職務上機會詐取財物案。	起訴
基隆市前議長涉建案關說案。	起訴
花蓮縣消防局人員辦理 100 年度緊急避難包採購收賄案。	起訴
行政院海岸巡防署海岸巡防總局中部地區巡防局中校詐領私菸檢舉獎金案。	判決
桃園縣前副縣長涉犯對於職務上之行為收受賄賂罪案。	判決
桃園縣政府消防局科長涉嫌消防查驗收賄案。	判決
行政院海岸巡防署臺中機動查緝隊查緝員等人涉嫌詐領檢舉獎金案。	判決

### (三) 召開廉政審查會

自成立至 104 年 7 月止，計召開 15 次會議，審議存參案件計 3,834 案，同意備查 3,823 案，續查 11 案，續查案件均依決議將調查結果於下次會議提出報告，經委員審議同意備查在案。

### (四) 行政肅貪

對於公務員涉有重大行政疏失或違反法令等弊端案件，強化「行政肅貪」功能追究其行政責任，以遏制貪污腐化行為之滋生蔓延，補充刑事追訴之不足，100 年 7 月至 104 年 7 月止本署督責政風機構辦理行政肅貪 849 件。

## 二、暢通檢舉管道，鼓勵自首自白

### (一) 核發檢舉貪瀆獎金

自成立至 104 年 7 月止，計召開 12 次「法務部審核貪瀆案件檢舉獎金委員會」會議，審查案件數 90 件，核發件數 54 件，發放總金額計 5,358 萬 3,322 元(如表 22)。

表 22 100 年 7 月至 104 年 7 月申請貪瀆案件檢舉獎金審查件數統計

年度	審查件數	核發件數	不予核發件數	核發總金額
100	11	4	7	5,149,999
101	27	18	9	13,466,662
102	23	17	6	15,083,329
103	21	9	9	10,399,999
104	8	6	2	9,483,333
總計	90	54	33	53,583,322

註:103 年有 3 案保留決議。

## **(二) 策動自首自白**

本署將策動自首列為辦理一般性貪污案件之原則，透過政風機構協助機關進行內部自我檢視，發掘人員不法行為，鼓勵違法人員自首，勇敢面對司法制裁，並協助或陪同機關人員至本署自首，確保當事人權益，強化與機關夥伴關係，自成立至 104 年 7 月，受理自首案件合計 222 案、479 人，經核算不法所得約 4,777 萬 3,857 元。

## **三、整合肅貪資源，建立聯繫機制**

為整合肅貪資源，強化肅貪能量，本署與各地檢署專責檢察官建立縱向指揮偵辦系統，強化精緻偵查，提升貪瀆定罪率；並與調查局依聯繫作業要點建立橫向聯繫，確立業務分工，建置合作機制：

### **(一) 與各地方法院檢察署專責檢察官建立縱向指揮偵辦系統，整合各地政風人員人力與資源**

- 1、為強化與檢察機關及調查機關之聯繫配合作為，本署由各地區調查組組長及廉政官參加轄區內各檢察機關辦理之肅貪執行小組會議，於會中實施業務報告，並就案件執行實務等議題提會討論，期能提升肅貪案件偵辦之合作績效。
- 2、103 年 12 月間分別於北、中、南地區舉辦「本署與檢察機關肅貪業務座談會」，邀請各級檢察機關之檢察長、專責辦理本署移(函)送案件檢察官及與本署有業務聯繫之檢察官共同與會，就「提升共同偵辦貪瀆案件效能」、「加強專責檢察官與本署聯繫機制」進行研討及經驗分享，強化縱向指揮偵辦系統。
- 3、派駐本署檢察官協助聯繫各地方法院檢察署專責檢察官，統籌本署肅貪組及各地區調查組偵辦人力，強化期前蒐證作為，以

期提升辦案效率。並建立期前調查制度，整合政風人員情資及本署廉政官偵查能量，辦理行動蒐證以掌握機先證據。

## （二）與調查局建立橫向聯繫

- 1、法務部於 102 年 8 月 1 日以法檢字第 10204542740 號函頒「法務部廉政署與法務部調查局肅貪業務聯繫作業要點」，以有效結合本署及所屬調查組、法務部調查局及所屬外勤處、站之整體肅貪能量，設置固定聯繫窗口，強化良性互動作為，建立資源共享、情資分流及相互協力之橫向聯繫機制。
- 2、依上揭聯繫作業要點規定兩機關對於同一案件均立案之處理，及共同偵辦之原則，目前運作順暢，已見成效，自聯繫作業要點頒訂至 104 年 7 月止，計有 151 件經聯繫協調由本署或調查局專責辦理，避免重複調查情形發生、另由本署與調查局共同偵辦之案件計 15 件。

## 四、推動司法互助，建立聯繫窗口

為因應境外調查取證、犯罪情資蒐集、犯罪所得查扣及人犯遣返等辦案需求，本署自成立以來即積極推動國際及兩岸司法互助業務，以強化境外打擊犯罪能力，除透過法務部國際及兩岸法律司協助外，亦積極爭取與國際及兩岸專責廉政機構建立雙邊關係，進行廉政業務交流，尤其著重於調查部門相互進行案件協查及貪瀆犯罪情資交換等事宜。陸續與大陸最高人民檢察院、香港廉政公署、澳門廉政公署、新加坡貪污調查局及馬來西亞反貪委員會等肅貪機構建立司法互助管道，運作貪瀆個案相互協查模式，自運作迄今我國與港方相互協助共 17 案，請求陸方協助 4 案，請求澳方協助 1 案，請求星方協助 2 案，另請求美方協助 3 案，美方請求協助 1 案。

## 肆、結 語

本署肩負民眾對於打擊貪腐、建設廉能政府之期待，本於反貪、防貪、肅貪之權責，擬定打擊貪腐之政策及具體方針，成立至今雖見成效，但不引以自滿，仍不斷構思改進各項廉政作為，與時俱進。貪腐，並非局部或個案的問題，而是影響所有社會和經濟的跨國現象，進而影響國家競爭力之整體評價；廉政，並非速成或一蹴可幾的事業，而是需要跨領域、跨階層，結合民眾、政府機關、學者專家、私人企業、NGO 團體，群策群力，才能克盡全功。邁向廉政之路雖有困難挫折，唯有勇往直前，共同努力，彼此監督與跨域合作，方能相輔相成，營造多贏之清廉政府形象及優質投資環境。未來我們將持續檢討和促進各項廉政措施，提倡廉正、透明、課責與國際合作，俾以更加強而有力地預防和打擊貪腐，達成政府良善廉政治理的目標。





**The 4th Anniversary Work  
Achievement Report of the  
Agency Against Corruption,  
Ministry of Justice**



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## The 4TH Anniversary Work Achievement Report of Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

In order to implement the expectations of President Ma, the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice (hereinafter referred to as the “Agency”), formally established on July 20, 2011, has set three goals: reducing the corruption crime rate, increasing the corruption conviction rate and improving human rights protection. The Agency, which operates in line with the spirit of the “United Nations Convention against Corruption,” has two basic functions: To prevent corruption, and to investigate corruption.

AAC is in charge of formulating the mission for anti-corruption, corruption prevention, and corruption investigation. In aspect of anti-corruption, to correctly introduce the damage of corruption, the agency supervise the ethics organization for expanding social participation in anti-corruption, and to promote the conception of governments' incorrupt and ethics to communities and schools; comprehensively promoting anti-corruption works, and trying to make a stable educational foundation. In aspect of corruption prevention, for the workable policy goals of understanding people suffering and making people stability, AAC aims to build a public official environment for Transparency and Accountability of government divisions, reducing the possibility of corruption to the lowest, promoting the trustable degree of government, and attaining more of authorization from populace for government. In aspect of corruption investigation, we energetically investigate corruption, observe the justice of procedures, assuredly protect the human rights, and increase the conviction rate.

The Agency has faced public concerns and expectations since establishment. It has worked diligently and continued to explore approaches to increase people's awareness of anti-corruption efforts. These efforts eradicate the bad habits of corruption and discipline unworthy civil servants, slowly building a foundation of integrity in Taiwan. As of now, the “anti-corruption, corruption prevention, corruption investigation” framework has been

substantially completed with significant results. Furthermore, to promote the domestic legislation of the “United Nations Convention against Corruption”, the President has promulgated the “United Nations Convention against Corruption Implementation” on May 20, 2015, and the outcomes of the above implementation are summarized below:

## I. Anti-corruption

### A. Promote integrity advocacy and build an anti-corruption consensus

#### (A) Strengthen law advocacy and change organizational culture

1. Together with ethics institutions at each level, from 2011 through July 2015, over 37,000 kinds of assemblies, meetings, lectures and training sessions have been held for civil servants. (as shown in Table 1 and 2).
2. Together with the Local Administration Study Center of the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, the following seven multimedia digital learning curriculums have been prepared to provide a fast and convenient learning channel for civil servants: “Outline of Search System for Cases of Civil Servants Using Their Position to Gain Favors for Others”, “Civil Servant Legal Responsibility and Case Studies”, “The Sunshine Act”, “Protection of Official Confidential Information”, “Administration Transparency”, “Ethical Governance Policies of Taiwan” and “Global Ethical Governance Trends”; the curriculums became available online on April 24, 2015. Moreover, the Public Manpower Development Center of the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, National School of Government, Taipei City Government Civil Servant Training Division and the Kaohsiung City Government Public Manpower Development Center were asked to respectively assist in uploading curriculums to their networks for online studies. Within this year, four digital learning curriculums, “Introduction to the United Nations Convention against Corruption”, “Profit Seeking and Convenience for the Public”, “Case Advocacy on Civil Servant’s Application for Small Money” and “Civil Servant Integrity Fundamental Cognition” have been planned to be prepared.
3. The AAC implements project law and discipline advocacy according to the specific requirements of the respective civil servants. Since March 2014, along with the ethics institutions of each municipality and county/city, the Agency has offered a total of 19 lectures on the construction control laws and discipline project; In July 2014, a total of 194 “Profit Seeking and Convenience for the Public” law and discipline advocacies were held along

with each ethics institution. As of 2015, the “cases of civil servants embezzling small amounts of subsidies.” project law and discipline advocacy has been carried out together with each ethics institution through laws, decrees, and case advocacy, providing a reference to civil servants and supervisors at each level, as well as personnel, accountants, secretaries, etc. from relevant administration units, with the purpose of preventing scandal within the respective agency.

Table 1 Statistics for the achievements of civil service organs and project advocacy.

Advocacy Object		Organized Frequency (sessions)	Numbers of Participants (person)
<b>Civil Servant</b>		37,205	3,298,079
<b>Advocacy Projects<sup>1</sup></b>	School Presidents	22	4,613
	Customs Officers	4	959
	Customs Brokers	4	363
	Construction and management personnel	19	—
	Civil service organs ("personal gain vs. public welfare" project law and discipline advocacy)	194	—

Statistic period: from 2011 to July, 2015

Table 2 Statistics for achievements in anti-corruption advocacy handled by government ethical institutions<sup>2</sup>

Advocacy object	Year / session (person)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>3</sup>	Total
<b>Enterprise / manufacturer</b>	Numbers of session	858	827	1,183	1,226	670	4,764
	Participants	134,002	52,521	106,642	44,905	43,625	381,695
<b>Civil society / NGO</b>	Numbers of session	—	—	2,454	409	192	3,055
	Participants	—	—	1,022,931	125,416	23,597	1,171,944
<b>School teachers and students</b>	Fourth graders	—	—	659	5,490	1,644	7,793
	and below			68,006	240,051	110,712	418,769
	Fifth graders	—	—	2,839	4,995	1,230	9,064
	and above			232,824	449,280	211,633	893,737

Statistic period: from 2011 to July, 2015

<sup>1</sup> In 2013, educational training projects in law and discipline for school principals, customs officers and customs brokers were planned; and in May of 2014 education projects in law and discipline for construction and management personnel were planned; and “Personal gain vs. public welfare” project law and discipline advocacy was planned to be carried out from July 2014, but statistics on the number of participants have yet to be analyzed.

<sup>2</sup> The sessions and participants of anti-corruption advocacy organized in 2011 to 2012 for “Civil society / NGO”, “School teachers and students below fourth graders” and “School teachers and students above fifth grade” have not yet been calculated.

<sup>3</sup> The 2015 effectiveness data was calculated to July of this year, the same below.

## (B) The education advocacy of youth integrity

We utilize multiple modes of integrity story-telling volunteers, propaganda films, keynote lectures, integrity camp and inter-school debate competition to carry out a comprehensive education advocacy of youth integrity (see Table 3).

Table3 The education advocacy of youth integrity

Category	Sessions	Participants
Story-telling volunteers Training	24	968
Integrity story preach	8,645	289,129
High school integrity camp	4	410
Inter-college debate competition	2	—

Statistic period: from 2011 to July, 2015

## (C) Organizing forums and expanding international participation and exchange.

AAC holds Forums such as the “1209 International Anti-Corruption Day” seminar (see Table 4) with 27 sessions of international organization meetings held by Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) and other international organizations. In addition, eight foreign integrity institutions visits are made, including Japan and Sweden. Moreover, 26 foreign guests, including the Ministers of the Asia-Pacific Department of Transparency International, are present.

Table 4 The statistics for organized forums on the issue of integrity

Hosting date	Forum topics	Participants
2011.11.25- 2011.12.9	Medical Ethics Forum	Nearly 210 participants, including physicians, health care providers and equipment manufacturers
	Business Ethics Summit Forum	Nearly 200 participants, including public utility executives, investment trust industry, societies and unions, and manufacturers.
	Academic Forum of Integrity and Governance	300 representatives of authorities, academics, trade associations
2012.11.22	2012 Independent Governance Seminar in Taiwan	Senior officials, experts and scholars of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union), Singapore, Australia, UK and Transparency International
2013.12.9	2013 Independent Governance Seminar in Taiwan	Domestic and foreign scholars, experts and government agencies, including Asia-Pacific Department Director of Transparency International Mr.Srirak Plipat, Deputy Director Mr.Rukshana Nanayakkara, Senior Director

		Mr. Liao Than, and Chairman of Taiwan's Transparency International Mr. Hung Thon-hao, Chief Executive Mr. Ye Yi-chung.
2014.10.23-24	Cross-Strait Criminal Law Academic Exchange Seminar	The Ministry of Justice and the Taiwan Criminal Law Society jointly held the fifth “Cross-Strait Criminal Law Academic Exchange Seminar” in the Bureau of Investigation, Ministry of Justice on October 23 and 24, 2014, inviting the cross-strait criminal law and practice fields to jointly discuss and study “Corruption Behavior and Criminal Law Control”, with topics including the legislation and study of “Private Department Public Interests Informer Protection Act”, “Institution Internal Illegal Information Whistleblower Protection Act”, and “Public Servant Property Declarations”; this event has been actively promoted by the Ministry of Justice in recent years.
2014.12.12	2014 Independent Governance Seminar in Taiwan	Members of the Asia-Pacific Department of Transparency International and scholars and experts with practical experience in the field of integrity from Norway, Austria, Singapore, South Korea, Mongolia, etc. were invited to discuss and study the “Framework and Practice of Integrity Systems”, “Effects and Challenges of Integrity Dedicated Institutions” and “International Anti-Corruption New Trends and Important Topics”.
2014.12.17	2014 Global Advance • Corporate Governance Competitiveness Forum	Several officials and industrial representatives, including Zhang Lizhen, Deputy Director General from the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission; Cai Wenqing, Executive Director from the internationally renowned financial institution Morgan Stanley; Sun Weizhen, General Manager of D&B Corporation Taiwan Branch; Pu Shusheng, General Manager of the internationally renowned standard establishment organization BSI; and Zhou Zhisheng, Siemens Taiwan – Hong Kong Legal Compliance Officer, were invited to discuss and study the relationship between “Enterprise Operation and Company Governance” and “Company Governance and National Competitiveness” at different levels.
2015.4.17	2015 Cross-Strait Government Integrity Seminar	Scholars and experts from mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau were all invited to participate, with “Integrity Cognition and Governance”, “Property Declaration and Public Funds Use”, “Integrity Index and Measurement”, “Civil Society and Open Information”, “Topics on Local Government’s Integrity Governance”, “Integrity System and Space”, “Financial Budget Transparency”, “Government Integrity System Construction”, and “Discussion on Integrity Governance Systems” as the topics; 27 paper publication sessions

<p>2015.06.23</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> “United Nations Convention against Corruption” AAC seminar</p>	<p>have been held.</p> <p>Professor Lin Zhijie, Deputy Dean of the School of Law at National Chiao Tung University, was invited to <del>give the</del> make a keynote speech, “Against Multinational Enterprise Overseas Bribery – Taking the U.S.’s Overseas Anti-Corruption Act as an Example”. Furthermore, six scholars, namely Professor Yang, YunHua from National Chengchi University, Professor Hsu Fu-Seng from Central Police University, Professor Lee Jye-Ching from National Taipei University of Technology, Professor Hsu Heng-Da from National Chengchi University, Law Professor Lin Ming-Chiang from National Taiwan University, and Associate Professor Chen Cheng-Ken from Kaohsiung University were invited to present articles reviewing the current situation of how our laws responds to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.</p>
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## B. Recruiting anti-corruption volunteers and promoting social participation

In September 2011, the “Implementation Plan for Promoting Anti-Corruption Volunteers at the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice” was established to encourage people to participate in anti-corruption volunteer work, including aspects of national supervision, story-telling mother, visits, anti-corruption advocacy. At present 29 teams have been established, and 1691 participants are recruited (see Table 5).

### (A) Integrity advocacy

New Taipei City Government Ethics Office staff act as the story-telling mothers to promote integrity books and to spread the concepts of integrity to children in preschool, kindergarten, and grades 1-4 of elementary school. Pingtung County Government Ethics Office staff act as volunteers promoting integrity in elementary schools of both remote and native villages, interacting with school children by telling stories and putting on plays which convey the importance of integrity and honesty; every session has received enthusiastic responses.

## (B) Civil Monitoring

From October 28 to December 26 of 2014, the Yunlin County Government Ethics Office and the volunteer patrol went on to inspect their water stations for approved certificates and supported documents on operations. A result of 24 issues was found throughout the inspection, including 19 illegal cases transferred to the Public Health Bureau for further procedures, 6 cases with practitioners being asked to make adjustments on operational habits, and 13 cases with practitioners being charged NT\$200,000. Such an investigation show the importance of civil monitoring.

Table 5 Statistics for participation and circumstances of integrity volunteers

Item Year	Integrity advocacy (frequency)	Story-telling volunteers (people)	Transparen cy review (cases)	Civil Moitoring (cases)	Public opinion aggregation of the integrity platform (cases)	Personal Survey (cases)	Other (cases)	Total
2012	2,253	-	40	920	533	138	336	4,220
2013	11,639	1,421	1,093	1,083	1,436	2,237	3,724	22,633
2014	5,380	7,402	872	991	1,272	1,714	3,285	20,916
2015	1,411	2,091	16	291	16	35	754	4,614
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,683</b>	<b>10,914</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>4,124</b>	<b>8,099</b>	<b>52,383</b>

Statistic period: from 2012 to July, 2015

## II. Corruption Prevention

### A. Developing and implementing the integrity regulations

#### (A) The progress of implementation of integrity regulations (see Table 6)

Table 6 The progress of implementation of integrity regulations

Name of Bill	Progress	Handling situations
The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation	Deliberating by the Ministry of Justice	The Agency prepared the revised draft for “The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation”, which was approved by the Minister on June 24, 2015. The Agency has since been preparing draft revisions for the advanced legislation.
Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants	Deliberating by the Ministry of Justice	The provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 4 and Article 20 of the amendments to this Act were promulgated according to Presidential Decree in January 29, 2014. Furthermore, to continue to study and revise the laws, the Ministry of Justice has convened 11 law revision group meetings to complete draft revisions; current legislation has been prepared and is expected to be proposed to Executive Yuan for review before proposed to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation.
Whistleblower Protection Act	Review by the Executive Yuan	The Ministry of Justice proposed a draft to the Executive Yuan for deliberation on December 31, 2014, and the Executive Yuan convened the first “Whistleblower Protection Act” draft review meeting on June 8, 2015.
Regulations Governing the contacts between civil servants of the Executive Yuan and its subordinate organs and foreign offices and their personnel in the Republic of China	Review by the Executive Yuan	It is now being deliberated by the Executive Yuan after being approved and submitted by the Ministry of Justice.

Name of Bill	Progress	Handling situations
Public Officer Conflict of Interest Avoidance Act	Review by the Executive Yuan	The amendment of Article 15 of this Act has been revised and was published by Presidential Decree on November 26, 2014. Furthermore, in order to continue to study and revise the contents of the laws, the Ministry of Justice has convened 23 law revision group meetings and has completed the draft revisions, which were proposed to the Executive Yuan for review on July 3, 2015.
Directions for Inspection of Requesting and Lobbying Login of the Executive Yuan and its Subordinate Organizations	Completed	Approved and enforced by the Executive Yuan on September 7, 2012.
Act for the Establishment of the Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers	Completed	Approved and enforced by the Executive Yuan on April 1, 2013.
Enforcement Rules of the Act for the Establishment of the Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers	Completed	Approved by the Executive Yuan in March 29, 2013, and amended as well as promulgated by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Civil Service on September 26, 2013.
Standard criteria for the establishment of government employee ethics units	Completed	Approved by the Executive Yuan and promulgated on April 18, 2014.
Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption	Completed	To promote the “United Nations Convention against Corruption” domestic law through the approach of the “Establishment of Enforcement Rules”, the Legislative Yuan deliberated on and passed “The Plan to Join the United Nations Convention against Corruption” on May 5, 2015. The President signed the Instrument of Accession on June 22, 2015 and promulgated the “Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption” on May 20, 2015.

## (B) The circumstances of review and register (see Table 7-10)

Table 7 Statistics for cases reviewed for overdue or inaccurate property declarations made by public servants

Year	Item	Review cases	Punished cases	Penalty Amounts (NT\$000)
2011		366	150	1,195
2012		332	182	1,620
2013		197	100	955
2014		112	46	759
2015		86	37	456
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,093</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>4,985</b>

Statistic period: from 2011 to July, 2015

Table 8 The circumstances of cases reviewed for recusal of public servants due to conflicts of interest

Year	Item	Review cases	Punished cases	Penalty Amounts (NT\$000)
2011		29	15	24,537
2012		28	13	7,533
2013		35	16	17,267
2014		27	15	6,486
2015		14	10	397
<b>Total</b>		<b>133</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>56,220</b>

Statistic period: from 2011 to July, 2015

Table 9 Statistics for log in conditions for integrity and ethics directions for civil servants 5

Year	Item	Requesting and lobbying	Donated property	Banquets entertainment
2011		20,628	47,195	13,145
2012		20,107	22,918	10,038
2013		10,125	48,662	14,563
2014		8,442	25,720	9,112
2015		2,589	9,196	5,515
<b>Total</b>		<b>61,891</b>	<b>153,691</b>	<b>52,373</b>

Statistic period: from 2011 to July, 2015

Table 10 Statistics for logins of cases involving requesting or persuading in the Executive Yuan and its subordinate agencies

Numbers of login cases	Random investigation cases	Suspected illegal cases				Total
		Cases investigated and filed under the Agency	Bureau of Investigation	Instigated surrenders	Investigations of administrative responsibility	
446	143	2	5	2	1	1

Statistic period: from Sep, 2012 to July, 2015

## B. Implementing risk assessment and focusing on project auditing and investigation

### (A) Implementing risk assessment

AAC focuses on strengthening the management of risk prevention, compiling “Integrity agencies risk assessment annual report,” and establishing an integrity risk database (as shown in Table 11).

Table 11 Classification of agencies’ risk events

Year	Item	Degree of risk			Unit: case
		High risk	Moderate risk	Low risk	Total
2012		509	1,078	1,084	<b>2,671</b>
2013		454	1,011	969	<b>2,434</b>
2014		509	1,078	1,224	<b>2,811</b>
2015		491	1,067	1,275	<b>2,833</b>

### (B) Strengthening the warning function

1. AAC establishes the working principle of “relying on corruption prevention with the supplement of corruption investigation”. The “Management Principles of Serving Ethics Institution’s Warning as Case Division” requires each ethics agency in a situation to take precautionary acts and initiatively report to the head of the institution prior to potential risks. In 2014, for example, ethics institutions have completed early warning actions for such projects as the “Branch Network and User Takeover Project”, “Application for Subsidy for Improving and Enriching Teaching Equipment”, and “Airport Runway and Taxiway Pavement Facility Renovation Project”.

Table 12 Statistics for warnings to serve as case division

Year	Item	Unit: case		
		Cases issued and transferred by the Ministry (lian-yu-gin-zi case)	Cases reported by ethics units (shen-lian-yu-gin-zi case)	Total
2013		29	64	93
2014		4	840	844
2015		1	154	155
<b>Total</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,092</b>

Statistic period: from 2013 to July, 2015

2. As of July 2015, 1,092 cases of early warning actions have been handled; in 489 cases, ethics institutions have reduced waste, saved public funds, and increased State (Public) income and other financial benefits; the amounts thereof exceed NT\$2,366,100,000 (as shown in Table 13).

Table 13 Statistics for key performance indicators

Year	Item	Reducing waste and saving public money(A)		Increasing State (Public) revenue(B)		Total financial benefits (A + B)	
		Case	Amount (NTD)	Case	Amount (NTD)	Case	Amount (NTD)
		2013	46	1,801,991,424	4	18,236,100	50
2014	263	401,207,394	128	22,133,466	391	423,340,860	
2015	73	442,535,821	20	44,498,924	48	487,034,745	
<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>2,645,734,639</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>84,868,490</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>2,730,603,129</b>	

Statistic period: from 2013 to July, 2015

### (C) Jointly governing the procurement and examination.

AAC is implementing the ethics institution's joint governance, the comprehensive analysis and the joint examination of procurement business in order to correct and guide illegal operations as well as to display the joint monitoring function (as shown in Table 14).

Table 14 Statistics for investigations jointly conducted with ethics institutions

Year \ Item	Jointly governed procurements (cases)	Jointly examined construction (cases) <sup>4</sup>	Joint business check (pieces)	Compiling a comprehensive analysis report (pieces)	Suspected procurement case transferring for judicial criminal investigation (cases)
2011	155,138	—	—	1,849	230
2012	161,911	—	—	1,271	109
2013	154,935	1,361	2,716	1,070	120
2014	165,056	2,701	6,297	948	101
2015	95,090	1,294	4,121	793	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>732,130</b>	<b>5,356</b>	<b>13,134</b>	<b>5,931</b>	<b>604</b>

Statistic period: from 2011 to July, 2015

#### (D) Auditing project

1. To strengthening the integrity risk and exception managements, to conduct project auditing on high-risk business in selected priority, and to make recommendations for improvement have led to the completion of 332 project audits (years 2011 to 2014), of which 163 illegal cases were discovered and transferred for investigation, 194 persons were investigated for their administrative responsibilities, 85 kinds of public money was saved, while 68 kinds of regulations and operating procedures were revised. (see Table 15). Looking back at 2014, auditing was completed for such projects as “Large Vehicle Inspection Business”, “Traffic Facility Engineering Procurement Business”, “Issue of Construction License and Use License” and “National Army Procurement Business Project Audit Report”; the total financial benefits thereof exceed NT\$99.64 million.

<sup>4</sup> The Statistics of jointly examined construction and jointly business check had been collecting since 2013, thus no statistic of these two items in 2011 and 2012 under this column.

Table 15 Statistics for project audit results

Year	Cases listed under control (cases)	Cases found to engage in illegalities (cases)	The investigation of administrative responsibility (people)					Save of public money (cases)	Seized illegally improper benefits (cases)	Revised regulations and operating procedures (kinda)	Amount of public money saved (NT\$) <sup>5</sup>
			Sub-total (people)	Grave demerits	Demerits	Disciplinary warnings	Demotion (dismissal)				
2011	89	36	26	0	9	16	1	2	11	15	—
2012	80	21	55	2	8	42	3	8	10	15	—
2013	75	61	76	0	9	64	3	62	27	20	28,2315,142
2014	88	45	37	-	5	32	-	13	13	18	99,642,489
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>381,957,631</b>

### (E) Investigation projects

From 2011 - July 2015, to focus on recognizing signs of illegal organized and structured corruption in institutions, AAC has planned, along with subordinate ethics institutions, to carry out investigations on a total of 25 cases regarding such projects as “Nutritional Lunch Procurement for Primary and Secondary Schools”, “Subsidy of Sustainable Employment Programs for Taking Care of the Disadvantaged”, “Use and Management of Police Administration Knowledge Management Interconnected System”, “Borough-Stationed Service Costs of Village Administrators in Each Township from 2009 to 2012”, “Medical Equipment Procurement Business”, “Improving Public Sports Environment and Building a Sport Island” and “Major Engineering Procurements Implementing Condition – Corrective Project”. Each ethics institution of a competent authority voluntarily planned to carry out project investigation on 138 cases, with the total execution achievements being as follows: the Agency has opened 112 cases for corruption investigation, 88 cases have been transferred to the prosecutorial institution for investigation, 578 general illegal cases have been hunted down and seized, and 58 cases are under administrative corruption investigation. As a result, illegal proceeds have been recovered and improper procurement expenditures have been prevented, saving national public funds or state income up to NT\$28,345,926(see Table 16).

<sup>5</sup>The statistics of project audit result “Amount of public money saved” had been collecting since 2014, thus no statistics of this item in year 2011 and 2012 under this column.

Table 16 Statistics for investigation project results

Investigation project cases	Circumstances of case investigation			Circumstances of administrative review handling			Administrative efficiency
	Category	Number of cases	Corruption cases		General illegal	Administrative corruption	
Cases filed by the Agency			Cases Transferred to Prosecutors Office	Saving public money or increasing State revenues			
Investigation transferred by the Agency	25	75	67	495	54	336	24,838,725
Ethics agency Independent handling	138	37	21	83	4	210	3,507,201
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>28,345,926</b>

Statistic period: from 2011 to July, 2015

### (F) Constructing further anti-corruption mechanisms.

1. The “Operating principles for ethics agencies in the division of further anti-corruption cases” formulated by AAC on July 4, 2013, requests the ethics institutions, to start establish further anti-corruption mechanisms in order to assist authorities to prevent loopholes where corruption is prone to occur. As of July 2015, 707 additional corruption prevention cases have been handled. In addition, the AAC has collected cases to compile into a reference manual of integrity practices, such as “The Integrity of Public Hospital Physicians”, “The Ethics of Head (Secretary)” and “Road Construction” and publicized them on the website for public reference; the Agency now also focuses on administration of justice, corrections, and customs to plan and establish an integrity enhancement action plan. (See detailed in Appendix 4).

Table 17 Statistics for case division of further corruption prevention

Year	Item	Unit: case		
		Cases issued and transferred by the Ministry (lian-yu-gin-zi case)	Cases reported by ethics units (shen-lian-yu-gin-zi case)	Total
2013		134	250	384
2014		27	263	290
2015		9	24	33
<b>Total</b>		<b>170</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>707</b>

Statistic period: from 2013 to July, 2015

## C. Integrating cross-border governance and promoting the integrity platform.

### (A) Promoting the integrity platform

1. The “Implementation Plan for the Promotion of Village and Borough Integrity Platform of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice” was established in September of 2011, and is based on promotion directions of “Feeling of concern for tribal groups”, “Determining issues of local public concern” and “Widely collecting unspoken public distress”, has referred issues of integrity policies which are of concern to the local public to relevant units for proper management. (As shown in Table 18)
2. In order to maintain Taiwan’s sustainable development and prevent its ecology from being destroyed by humans, the AAC formulated the “Practice of Promoting Ethics Institutions to Assist Prosecution Institutions in Investigating Homeland Conservation Crimes”; on March 2, 2014, letters were sent to the Department of Civil Service Ethics of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office, the Department of Civil Service Ethics of the Environmental Protection Administration, Ethics Office of the Ministry of the Interior, the Department of Civil Service Ethics of the Council of Agriculture and ethics institutions of each county and city government, to discuss cooperation with ethics institutions of relevant authorities and assist prosecution institutions in promoting the “Execution Plan for Prosecution Institution’s Investigation of Illegal Mining of River Sandstone (Coyoting)”, “Execution Plan for Prosecution Institution’s Investigation of Illegal Forest Felling” and “Execution Plan for Prosecution Institution’s Investigation of Environmental Protection Criminal Cases” through the “District Ethics Business Contact Coordination Center” of each local prosecutor’s office nationwide.

Table 18 Statistics for integrity platform conditions promoted by ethics agencies

Year	Item Widely collecting matters of public demands	Accepting reflection policy initiation	Advocating anti-corruption information
2012	1,215	401	596
2013	3,351	1,157	1,448
2014	2,917	612	1,017
2015	555	159	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,038</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>3,176</b>

### (B) Building a joint audit procurement platform

In order to build a public works procurement environment with integrity, to integrate resources of government procurement and legal administrative authority and to bring into full play horizontal linkage function, the Ministry, along with the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan (hereinafter referred to as the “PCC”). The “Joint Auditing Platform of Government Procurement” was constructed. July 11, 2012, After the establishment of the platform on the PCC provided potential anomalies three times in government procurements of 37, 18,24 and 8 cases respectively in August 2013, July, January of 2014, and March of 2015. They were then transferred by letter to competent authorities for further inspection. Regarding the investigation results of the ethics institutions for responsible competent authorities (as transferred by the Agency in letter), apart from the repair project case investigated by the AAC, no illegal or specific unlawful circumstances were found in the remaining cases.

### (C) The implementation of reporting function

The AAC is ensuring that authorities at all levels implement the integrity report, which is to be chaired by the head of each agency and experts, scholars and social justice advocate to serve as integrity members to provide consultation as well as to discuss and propose reports with respect to the agency’s scandal and corruption prevention services, so as to effectively strengthen integrity prevention mechanisms (as shown in Table 19).

Table 19 Statistics for convention conditions of integrity report

Year	Item	Frequency of convention	Special report presented	Proposals discussed
	2011		1,156	1,751
2012		1,827	2,065	2,977
2013		1,074	1,523	2,327
2014		1,311	2,303	3,204
2015		617	924	1,006
Total		5,985	8,566	12,210

Statistic period: from 2011 to July, 2015

## D. Promoting administrative transparency, and building public mechanism

- (A) Activities organized by the Ministry are as follows: hosting the “Carrying out Measures for Administrative Transparency” in March, 2013, and setting “Proposed Practices for Agencies to Promote Administrative Transparency”, “Plan of Ethics Institutions to Assist Agencies in the Implementation of Administrative Transparency Promotion” on April and July of the same year, respectively, in order to supervise ethics institutions in assisting agencies to promote administrative transparency.
- (B) In 2014, the “Construction Control Business” was selected as the priority promotion item for administrative transparency, promoted by the Agency along with each county and city government. In addition to disclosing standard operation procedures and reviewing standards of construction control application cases, the review process as well as and progress and refusal reasons were also disclosed. This provides the public with a direct supervision channel to prevent suspicion of black box operations, and the possibility of bribery and intermediary fraud caused by information asymmetry. According to the statistics, as of July 2015, 15 counties and cities, which are Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taichung City, Kaohsiung City, Taoyuan City, Yilan County, Keelung City, Hsinchu City, Hsinchu County, Miaoli County, Jiayi County, Pingtung County, Penghu County, Jinmen County, and Nantou County, have completed transparency measures for issuing construction licenses.

### III. Corruption Investigation

#### A. Improving Investigation Methods, and strengthening the administrative corruption-investigation

##### (A) Explore the corruption trail

To enhance the quality of audits of the corruption trail and to improve the conviction rate of corruption cases, the Ministry supervises ethics units of competent authorities to actively collect and investigate trials of public servants engaging in illegal acts. From its establishment to July 2015, the Agency has accepted 11,645 cases petitioned by the public and 2,386 cases of illegal information reported by ethics units which were filed for investigation by the Agency.

##### (B) Intensive anti-corruption investigation

- From its establishment to July 2015, the Agency has received 9,182 “lan-lizi” cases which are related to crimes. 2,001 cases were classified as “lan-cha zi” cases after being reviewed by the “Intelligence Review Team” and 1,495 cases were closed (509 cases were transferred to Prosecutors Office for investigation, 924 cases were closed after being confirmed to be without specific evidence, 62 cases were transferred by letter to judicial police and prosecutors offices). With respect to cases transferred by the Agency, 224 cases were indicated by each Prosecutors Office (138 have been sentenced, with 136 cases given guilty sentences), 107 cases were deferred prosecution, 11 cases were ex officio without prosecution, and 23 no prosecution cases. (See Table 20)

Table 20 The effectiveness of corruption investigation of the Ministry (including investigation, prosecution and judgment)

Items	Investigating circumstances				Investigation closed				Judgment of prosecution cases				
	Lan-li cases (case)	Lan-cha cases (case)	Cases transferred to Prosecutors Office (case)	(1) Cases closed after Prosecutors Office Investigations	(2) Indicated cases (case)	(3) Deferred prosecution cases (case)	(4) Ex officio without prosecution cases (case)	(5) No prosecution cases (case)	Guilty rate (%) (2)+(3)+(4)/(1)	(5) Judgment cases (case)	(6) Guilty judgment cases (case)	Conviction rate (%) (6)/(5)	
Periods	2011.7-2015.7	9,182	2,001	509	366	224	107	11	24	93%	138	136	99%

2. The Agency establishes a “dispatching prosecutors” system in which the Ministry of Justice selects and dispatches an outstanding prosecutor to direct the ethics official of the Ministry. The individual conducts immediate investigation of corruption cases and participates in the multiple procedures of the intelligence review team to regularly review the investigative plan. This helps to refine the detection stage, collect criminal evidence thoroughly, and enhance the effectiveness and conviction rates of corruption investigation cases. Furthermore, the AAC assists ethics officers to collect evidence and analyze cases, and recruit manpower from the “Investigation Mobile Team” to accelerate efficiency and quality of the investigation. So far, the application of “dispatching prosecutors” mechanism, combined with the ethics officer mode of “prior period investigation”, has successfully detected major cases (as shown in Table 21) with significantly tangible benefits in fighting against corruption behavior.

Table 21 The major cases investigated by the Agency through the application of “dispatching prosecutors” mechanism

Case	Progress
The former and successor deputy directors of the Construction Control Office, Kaohsiung City Government Public Works Department, are suspects in a bribery case.	Investigation
The corruption case in which a senior enterprise leader is suspected for bribing medical staffs.	Investigation
The case in which former legal personnel and lawyers of Sanchong District Office, New Taipei City Government are suspected of jointly forging documents and taking advantage of duty opportunities to defraud property.	Investigation
The case in which customs officers from Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and personnel from The Food and Drug Administration Section under Taoyuan City’s Public Health Bureau, have forged documents and disclosed secrets for profit.	Investigation
The corruption case in which police officers under the administration of Pingtung County Government Police Station and Kaohsiung City Government Police Station, are suspected of taking bribes to cover up for concrete transporting practitioners.	Investigation
The case in which former deputy Mayor Xu of New Taipei City Government, is suspected of malpractice and accepting bribes when holding the post of an urban renewal review committee member.	Investigation
The case in which employees from army logistics command, ORDC and private companies are suspected of violating Anti-Corruption Act regulations, the government’s Procurement Act, etc.	Prosecution
The case in which the chief of a village in Jinmen County, Fujian Province is	Prosecution

Case	Progress
suspected of obtaining by deception by taking advantage of duty opportunities.	
The case in which a former legislative speaker of Keelung City is suspected of construction project lobbying.	Prosecution
The bribery case in which staff from the Fire Department of Hualian County accepted bribes in the 2011 emergency kit procurement.	Prosecution
The case in which a lieutenant colonel from the central region Patrol Bureau, Coastal Patrol Directorate General, Coast Guard Administration received a whistle-blower award by cheating.	Verdict
The case in which former deputy county chief of Taoyuan County is suspected of taking bribes in duty behavior.	Verdict
The case in which a section chief of the Fire Department of Taoyuan County Government is suspected of taking bribes in fire protection acceptance inspections.	Verdict
The case in which investigators from Taichung flexible investigation brigade of the Coast Guard Administration are suspected of receiving whistle-blower awards by cheating.	Verdict

### (C) Convocation of ethics review meeting

Since its establishment in July 2015, the Ministry has held 15 meetings and reviewed 3,834 cases for “further reference”, 3,823 cases for “consent reference”, and 11 cases for continued investigation in which the investigation report would be presented in the next meeting according to resolutions and filed as cases for consent reference after being reviewed by the committee.

### (D) Administrative corruption investigation

The AAC is strengthening “administrative corruption investigation” function to civil servants involved in major administrative negligence or breach of the law, in order to curb the spread and flourishing of corrupt behavior and to supplement the insufficiency of criminal prosecutions. From July, 2011 to July 2015, the AAC has supervised ethics agencies to conduct 849 cases of administrative corruption investigation.

## B. Encouraging corruption whistle-blowers, and encouraging voluntary surrender and confessions

### (A) Issuing awards for the prosecution of corruption

From its establishment to July, 2015, the Agency held 12 “Committee Reviewing Awards for Prosecution of Corruption” which reviewed 90 cases and approved 54 cases, resulting in a total award amount of NTD53,583,322. (See Table 22)

Table 22 Statistics for cases applying for rewards of reporting corruption cases from July of 2011 to 2015

Year	Item	Numbers of reviewed cases	Numbers of approved cases	Numbers of disapproved cases	Total amount awarded
2011		11	4	7	5,149,999
2012		27	18	9	13,466,662
2013		23	17	6	15,083,329
2014		21	9	9	10,399,999
2015		8	6	2	9,483,333
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>53,583,322</b>

Note: There were 3 cases to retain for resolution in 2014.

### (B) Encouraging voluntary surrender and confessions

The Agency will apply the instigation of voluntary surrender as the principle in dealing with general corruption cases and, through assisting the ethics agencies to conduct internal self-view, explore personnel wrongdoing, encourage illegal persons to surrender and face judicial sanctions. The AAC also ensures the interests of such persons under the assistance or accompany by the agency personnel to strengthen partnerships with the authorities. As of July 2015, there were 222 admissible cases of 479 voluntary surrenders of NTD47,773,857 in illegal income after being calculated.

## **C. Integrating corruption-investigation resources, and establishing communication mechanism**

To integrate anti-corruption resources and strengthen anti-corruption energy, the Agency, along with dedicated prosecutors from each Prosecutors Office, has established a vertical system to command investigation, strengthening delicate investigation and enhancing the corruption conviction rate. In addition, horizontal links with the Bureau of Investigation have also been established in accordance with contact operation directions in order to divide up services and build cooperation mechanisms:

### **(A) Establishing a vertical system to command investigation with dedicated prosecutors of each District Court Prosecutors Office to integrate manpower and resources of each ethics unit:**

1. In order to strengthen the contact and coordination between prosecution institutions and investigation institutions, the Agency has assigned the leader of each local investigation group and ethics officials to participate in the corruption investigation execution group meeting held by each prosecution institution under the administration. In such meetings, business reports are implemented, and topics of case execution practices are proposed in the meeting for discussion. This helps to improve the cooperative performance in investigating corruption investigation cases.
2. In December 2014, the “Forum of Corruption Investigation Between the Agency and Prosecution Agencies” was held in northern, central, and southern regions, inviting chief prosecutors of the prosecution institution at each level. Prosecutors were dedicated to handling cases transferred (by letter) by the Agency, and prosecutors of the Agency with business contacts to participate jointly to carry out studies and discussions and share their experiences regarding “Improving the Efficiency of Joint Investigating Corruption Cases” and “Strengthening Contact Mechanisms between Dedicated Prosecutors and the Agency”, so as to enhance the vertical command investigation system.

3. Dispatch prosecutors of the Agency assist in contacting dedicated prosecutors of each local court prosecutor's office, arrange the overall investigation manpower of the corruption investigation group of the Agency and investigation groups of each district. They strengthen priority evidence collection actions to improve case handling efficiency, and establish a priority investigation system, integrate ethics officer information and investigation energy of ethics officials of the Agency, and take action to collect original evidence.

**(B) Establishing horizontal linkages with Investigation Bureau:**

1. On August 1, 2013, the Ministry of Justice issued "Operation Direction for Corruption Investigation Service Contact between Agency Against Corruption, and Investigation Bureau" in order to effectively combine the AAC's corruption investigation energy with its affiliated investigation team, the Investigation Bureau and its affiliated field stations. In addition, a fixed contact window has been established to strengthen a horizontal linkage mechanism for positive interaction, resource sharing, intelligence distribution and mutual cooperation.
2. In accordance with the preceding operation directions, both institutions' operation of case filing and co-investigation have been smooth and effective. From the issuance of such direction through July 2015, 151 cases were dedicated to the Agency or the Investigation Bureau after being contacted and coordinated which avoids the circumstance of repeated investigation. In addition, 15 cases were jointly investigated by both of the said institutions.

## **D.Promoting International and Cross-strait Judiciary assistances, and constructing an equally interacted window**

In response to investigation demands of overseas evidences investigation, criminal intelligence collection, illegal assets seizure and prisons repatriation, the Agency has actively expanded international mutual legal assistance business ever since establishment. This strengthens the ability to fight overseas crimes. In addition to the assistance provided by international and cross-strait legal departments of the Ministry of Justice, the AAC actively seeks the opportunity to establish mutual relationships between international and cross-strait dedicated ethics institutions to conduct ethics business exchanges as well as to emphasize mutual case investigations carried out by both investigation department and crime intelligence exchanges. The Agency has continued to establish legal assistance channels with corruption investigation agencies of The Supreme People's Procuratorate, The Independent Commission Against Corruption of Hong Kong, The Commission Against Corruption of Macao and The Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau of Singapore to apply a mutual assistance mode on corruption cases among those areas. Since the date of the operation, 17 cases involved mutual cooperation with Hong Kong, 4 cases requested assistance from China, 2 cases from Singapore, 3 cases from U.S., and the U.S. asked the Agency to assist in 1 case.

## IV. Conclusion

The AAC has to shoulder people's expectation towards fighting corruption and building an honest and government, based on the responsibilities, corruption prevention and corruption investigation. While benefits have been significant ever since its establishment, the AAC strives to further improve on each ethics implementation. Corruption has been a transnational phenomenon that affects all of society and the economy, impacting the overall evaluation of national competitiveness. Integrity cannot be achieved easily and quickly, but rather requires the public, government agencies, academics and experts, the private sector and NGO groups to work together. The mutual supervision and cross-border cooperation can complement each other as well as create a multiple-win clean image for the government and a quality investment environment. In the future, the Agency will continue to review and promote each ethics measure to promote integrity, transparency, accountability and international cooperation, creating a more effective corruption prevention platform so as to reach the goal of good government ethics.



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