

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

Annual Report 2025





Ministry of Justice

Agency Against Corruption

2025 Annual Report

Compiled and Printed by Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

Publication Date : July, 2026

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice 2025 Annual Report

Preface

In 2025, Taiwan steadily strengthened its capabilities in anti-corruption governance, and continued to build resilience amidst challenges. Anti-corruption has never been a short-term undertaking. It is a long path that requires institutional support, shared values, and professional practices. We must improve integrity governance through technology with an institutional foundation and a mission to protect people's rights. Only then can we hold the line of national integrity and increase the transparency of governance in an ever-changing global landscape.

Since its establishment, the Agency has always upheld the vision of "Clean and Competent Government, Transparent Taiwan, Integration into the Global Community." The Agency serves two functions: preventive anti-corruption and a specialized authority dedicated to corruption investigation, and is responsible for coordinating three major tasks: anti-corruption, corruption prevention, and corruption investigation, responding to the expectations of international society and citizens for a clean and competent government through concrete institutional reforms and practical results. In terms of international integrity assessments, according to the latest Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) released by Transparency International, Taiwan achieved its best score ever with 68 points, ranking 24th globally and surpassing 86% of the countries assessed. This shows the high level of recognition of Taiwan's integrity governance in the international community.

The Agency prepared the Third Report under the UNCAC as part of its efforts to voluntarily implement the UNCAC, and once again was subject to scrutiny from various sectors in Taiwan and overseas. In addition, the Agency is building a whistleblower protection system and supporting measures in response to the "Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act" taking effect, formulating a comprehensive plan from an institutional approach to create an environment with integrity where public servants "dare not be corrupt, cannot be corrupt, and do not need to be corrupt." The Agency is also improving the property declaration system for public servants and the mechanism for avoiding conflicts of interest. The 3rd "Integrity Awards" is a national award that encourages agencies to voluntarily improve their integrity governance. President Lai sent a congratulatory message to commend the Ministry and award-winning agencies for their outstanding performance, and expressed his expectations for the event to become a benchmark for the implementation of good governance, thereby enhancing the nation's competitiveness. In addition, the Government Procurement Integrity Platform continues to uphold the principles of cross-domain cooperation, public-private partnerships, and information transparency to safeguard major national construction projects.

The advancement of digital technology has made corruption more covert and complex. The Agency continues to refine investigative measures, conduct pre-investigations through the resident prosecutor system, and utilize big data analysis and AI-powered corruption investigation systems to improve the accuracy of case analysis and the efficiency of investigations. For high-risk areas such as green energy development, major procurements, and subsidy use, the Agency utilizes its corruption prevention and corruption investigation capabilities to conduct case review and integrated audits to strengthen risk management. In addition to uncovering leads and referring them for investigation, the Agency also attaches great importance to concrete reform suggestions that will help establish internal controls. This has become a practice that addresses both the symptoms and the root causes. There is no time to waste when it comes to the protection of national secrets and the security of government agencies. The Agency and government employee ethics units are working together to raise awareness and establish reporting and early warning mechanisms, review matters and personnel involved in national secrets, implement document handling principles, facilitate information sharing and collaboration between agencies, jointly address internal and external security challenges, and build a solid security network.

The changing international economic landscape and emerging digital technologies bring new risks and challenges. We must continue to direct our efforts to reform and innovation, and implement them at every level of integrity construction through the efforts of the entire anti-corruption team, thereby building a more resilient and democratic Taiwan. Taiwan's integrity has begun to stand out among democratic countries worldwide. However, anti-corruption work is analogous to a boat going against the current: if you stop moving forward, you will go back. We must continue to move forward and improve, and show the world Team Taiwan's value of integrity, so that we will become an indispensable member of the international community.

Hsieh Ming-Kuan, Director-General,
Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

謝名冠

July, 2026



CONTENTS

Chapter 1 | Organization and Authorities

09 Section 1 Organization

- 09 I. Organizational Characteristics
- 11 II. Organizational Vision
- 12 III. Organizational Structure and Staffing
- 13 IV. Government Employee Ethics Units at All Levels

14 Section 2 Authorities

- 14 I. Authorities of the Agency
- 15 II. Authorities of Government Employee Ethics Units at All Levels

Chapter 2 | Analysis of the 2025 Anti-Corruption Landscape

17 Section 1 Anti-Corruption Status in Taiwan

- 17 I. Analysis of International Anti-Corruption Rankings
- 21 II. Domestic Public Opinion Survey on Anti-Corruption Indicators

23 Section 2 Analysis of Corruption and Malfeasance Crime Trends

- 23 I. Analysis of the Corruption and Malfeasance Crime Situation in Taiwan
- 28 II. Analysis of Categories of Malfeasance in Corruption and Malfeasance Crimes Investigated and Prosecuted by the Agency

Chapter 3 | Implementation of Anti-Corruption Work

33 Section 1 Core Anti-Corruption Strategy and Approaches

- 33 I. Core Strategy
- 34 II. Strategic Approaches

40 Section 2 Legal System Enhancement

- 40 I. Strengthening the National Classified Information Protection System
- 40 II. Implementing Subsequent Measures of the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act
- 41 III. Convening Amendment Consultation Meetings on the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants

42 Section 3 Anti-Corruption Work

- 42 I. Integrating Digital Learning to Implement Integrity Advocacy
- 42 II. Promoting Theme-based Exchanges and Advocating for Public-private Partnerships
- 44 III. Promoting Transparent Green Energy and Raising Integrity Awareness

- 46 IV. Rooting Integrity Education to Cultivate the Values of Honesty and Ethics
47 V. Promoting Anti-Corruption Volunteers to Expand Social Engagement
48 VI. Hosting Integrity Governance Seminars Focused on Corruption Prevention Strategies

49 Section 4 Corruption Prevention Work

- 49 I. Promoting Incentive Measures to Enhance Integrity and Transparency
51 II. Convening Integrity Report Meetings to Strengthen Supervision Mechanisms
52 III. Enforcing the Sunshine Acts to Prevent Conflicts of Interest
53 IV. Implementing Early Warning and Further Prevention to Enhance Corruption Prevention Mechanisms
54 V. Conducting Risk Assessments and Implementing Project Auditing
55 VI. Developing Integrity Guidelines to Explore Corruption Prevention Mechanisms
56 VII. Government Procurement Integrity Platform for Safeguarding National Development

59 Section 5 Corruption Investigation Work

- 59 I. Refining Investigative Measures to Effectively Protect Human Rights
60 II. Providing Smooth Reporting Channels and Implementing Timely Reward Issuance
61 III. Implementing Whistleblower Protections and Continuing Project Promotion
62 IV. Integrating Corruption Investigation Resources and Establishing Liaison Mechanisms
63 V. Conducting Case Reviews to Uncover Corruption and Malfeasance
64 VI. Strengthening Administrative Corruption Investigation and Ensuring Reporting of Violations
64 VII. Enhancing Liaison among Government Employee Ethics Units to Deepen Partnerships
64 VIII. Protecting Staff Rights and Encouraging Voluntary Confessions
66 IX. Promoting Mutual Legal Assistance and Conducting Joint Investigations
66 X. Building Corruption Investigation Capacity and Advancing Case-Handling Expertise

67 Section 6 Maintenance Work

- 67 I. Strengthening the Protection of Secrets and Safeguarding National Security
67 II. Project Maintenance Tasks to Prevent and Respond to Security Incidents
68 III. Handling Security Incidents to Build a Safe Environment
68 IV. Investigating Information Leaks and Reviewing Confidentiality Mechanisms
69 V. Promoting Password Confidentiality Awareness with Recognized Achievements
70 VI. Diverse Anti-Fraud Campaigns to Raise Fraud Prevention Awareness
71 VII. Strengthening Security Protection and Enhancing Cooperation Efficiency

72 Section 7 Integration into the Global Community

- 72 I. Adopting International Formats for the First Time and Preparing National Reports
73 II. Expanding International Cooperation and Aligning with Global Trends

75 Section 8 Training and Development

- 75 I. Training for New Personnel
76 II. Training for In-Service Personnel
86 III. Recognition of Model Integrity Officials and Consensus Meetings for Senior Management-Level Government Ethics Officers

CONTENTS

Chapter 4 | Summary of Major Achievements and Cases

89 Section 1 Case Reviews and Auditing Cases

- 89 I. Nationwide Case Reviews
- 89 II. Nationwide Project Auditing
- 90 III. Investigation of Crimes Hindering the Development of the Green Energy Industry
- 90 IV. Strengthening management measures for integrity risks in green energy

91 Section 2 Corruption and Malfeasance Case Examples

- 91 I. Major Cases Investigated during the Year
- 93 II. Special High-Profile Cases

Chapter 5 | Statistics on Various Work Categories

97 Section 1 Prevention Work

- 97 I. Statistics on Corruption Prevention Work by Government Employee Ethics Units
- 98 II. Statistics on Reviews of Late or False Property Declarations by Public Servants
- 98 III. Statistics on Reviews of Cases under the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest
- 98 IV. Statistics on Integrity Report Meetings Convened by Central Authorities and Special Municipal/County (City) Governments

99 Section 2 Corruption Investigation Work

- 99 I. Analysis of Categories of Malfeasance in Newly Accepted Cases
- 100 II. Review Status of Intelligence Related to Corruption and Malfeasance Cases
- 102 III. Status of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Referred by the Agency to District Prosecutors Offices
- 103 IV. Investigation Status of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases by District Prosecutors Offices
- 104 V. Statistics on Whistleblower Rewards Issued by the Corruption and Malfeasance Reporting Rewards Review Committee of Ministry of Justice
- 104 VI. Statistics on Cases Reviewed by the Clean Politics Advisory Committee
- 104 VII. Statistics on Investigation Work by Government Employee Ethics Units

105 Section 3 Maintenance Work

106 Section 4 International Exchange

- 106 I. Participation in International Anti-Corruption Conferences and Training Programs
- 107 II. Reception of Foreign Delegations Visiting the Agency

Chapter 6 | Outlook for the Future

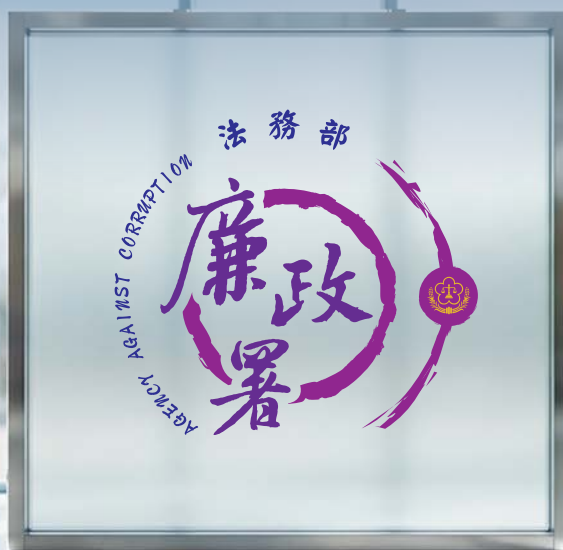
- 109 I. Conducting the Third International Review and Presenting the Results of Compliance with the Convention
- 109 II. Improving and Enhancing the Sunshine Act to Prevent Conflicts of Interest
- 110 III. Expanding the Effectiveness of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform to Safeguard Major National Development
- 111 IV. Promoting the Integrity Awards and Reinforcing the Culture of Integrity within Government Agencies
- 111 V. Promoting Private Sector Exchanges and Deepening Anti-corruption Partnerships
- 112 VI. Implementing Anti-corruption Measures for Green Energy and Combating Crimes Affecting Green Energy Industry Development
- 112 VII. Deepening International Cooperation and Showcasing Integrity Performance
- 113 VIII. Integrating Corruption Investigation Resources to Enhance Investigative Measures
- 113 IX. Strengthening Risk Management and the Security of Government Agencies

Appendix

- 115 I. Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events
- 128 II. Major Resolutions from the 29th-31st Meeting of the Central Integrity Committee
- 129 III. Excerpts from the Statistical Report on Indictment Outcomes in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases by District Prosecutors Offices
- 135 IV. Analysis of Corruption and Malfeasance Crime Trends Based on Indictments by Prosecutors

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 corruption 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 a transparent governance, and to achieve the ideal of a clean government and integrity-driven, effective governance, 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 a hybrid 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, or 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 forms joint investigation teams with prosecutorial authorities.
- 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 Government Employee Ethics Units effectively prevent 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

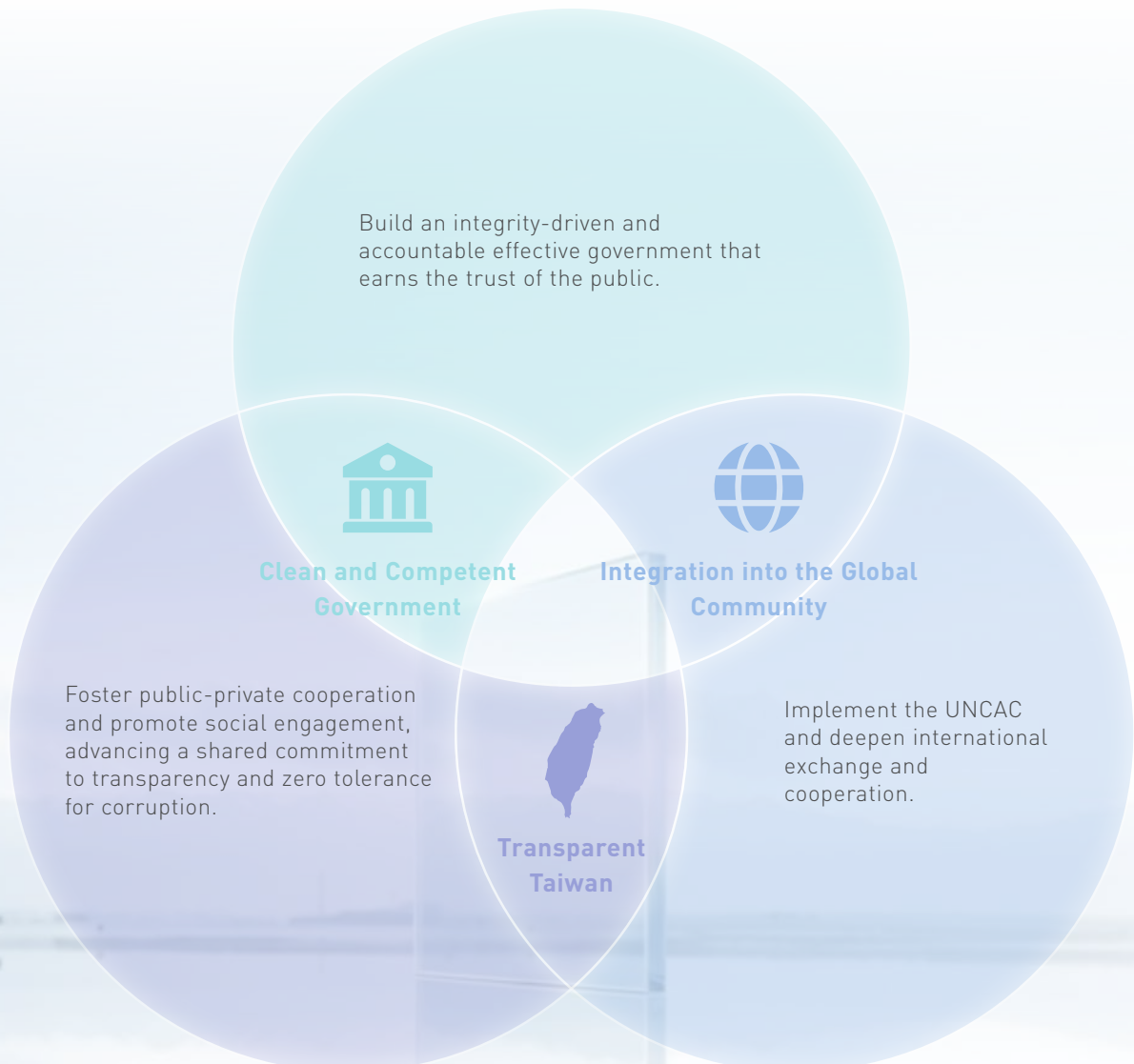
Build an integrity-driven and accountable effective government that earns the trust of the public.

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 230 budgeted positions for the year 2025. 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).

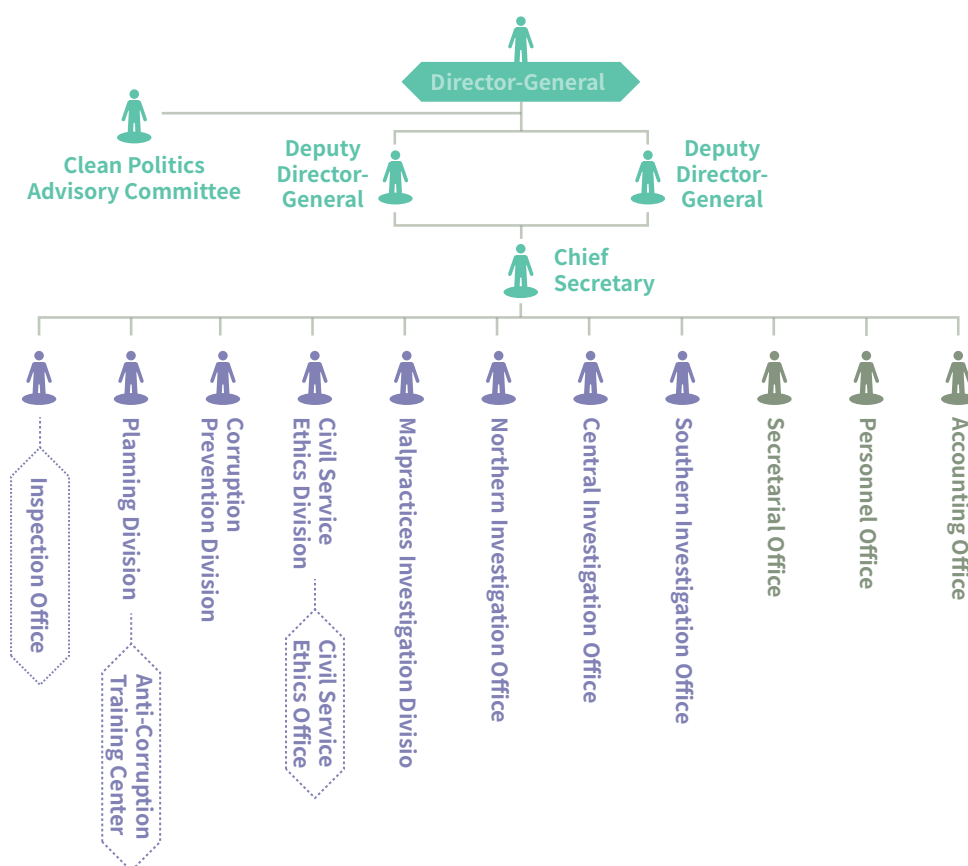


Figure 1-1-1 Organizational Structure of the Agency

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 2025, a total of 1,196 Government Employee Ethics Units have been established across central and local government agencies (including state-owned enterprises), with 3,023 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).

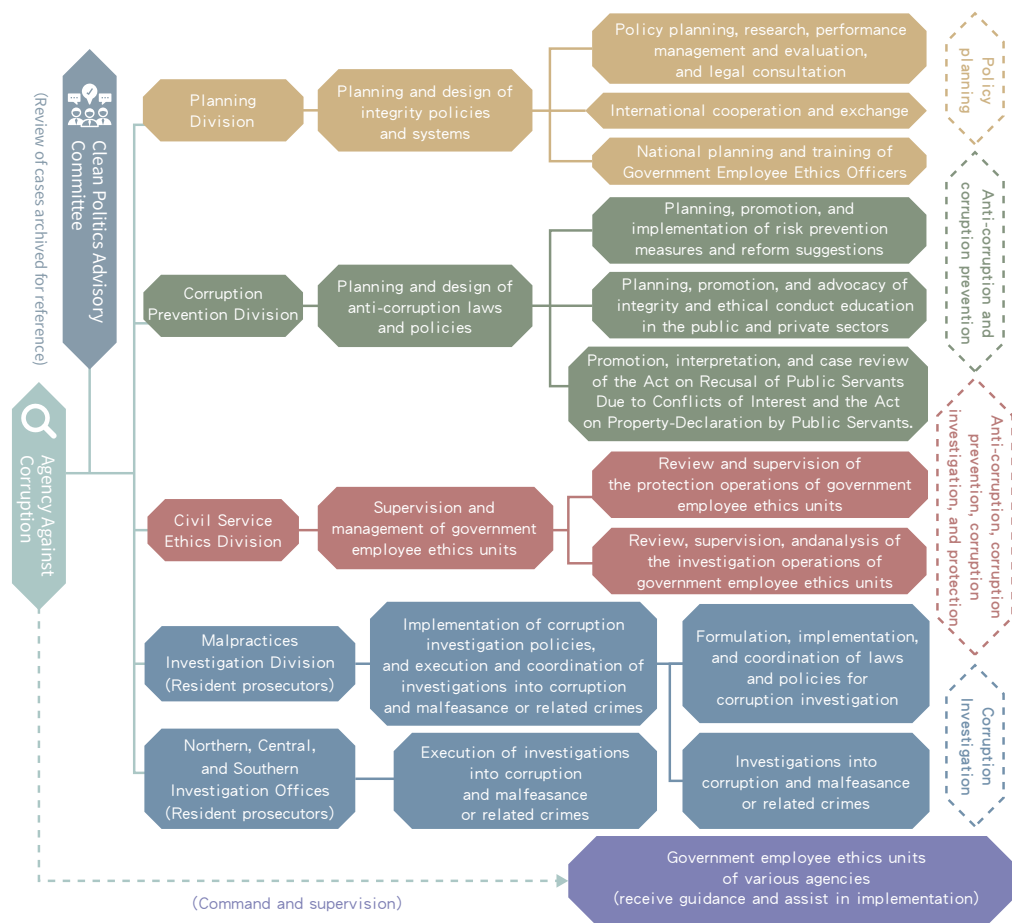


Figure 1-2-1 Missions and Functional Structure of the Agency



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 Appointed 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 the Ordinary Appointed rank, they shall be considered judicial police as provided for in 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: promotion of integrity and social participation; matters concerned with drafting, promotion, and implementation of corruption preventive measures; drafting, coordination, and implementation of suggestions for integrity reformation; property-declaration of public servants, recusal of public servants due to conflicts of interest, and businesses relevant to integrity and ethics directions; handling corruption and malfeasance related to the institutions; inspecting businesses that carry risks of corruption; handling and coordinating the protection of official confidential information of the institutions; handling and coordinating security maintenance of the institutions; and other matters concerned with government employee ethics.



Chapter 2

Analysis of the 2025 Anti-Corruption Landscape





Section 1 / Anti-Corruption Status in Taiwan

I. Analysis of International Anti-Corruption Rankings

A. Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

According to the 2025 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) released by Transparency International (TI), a total of 182 countries and territories were evaluated worldwide. Taiwan scored its best ever 68 points and highest rank of 24th, an improvement of 1 place and 1 point compared to 2024, and surpassing 86% of the countries that were evaluated. Taiwan's overall rank has shown a clear upward trend, and shows that the international community continues to recognize Taiwan's performance in integrity governance (see Figure 2-1-1).

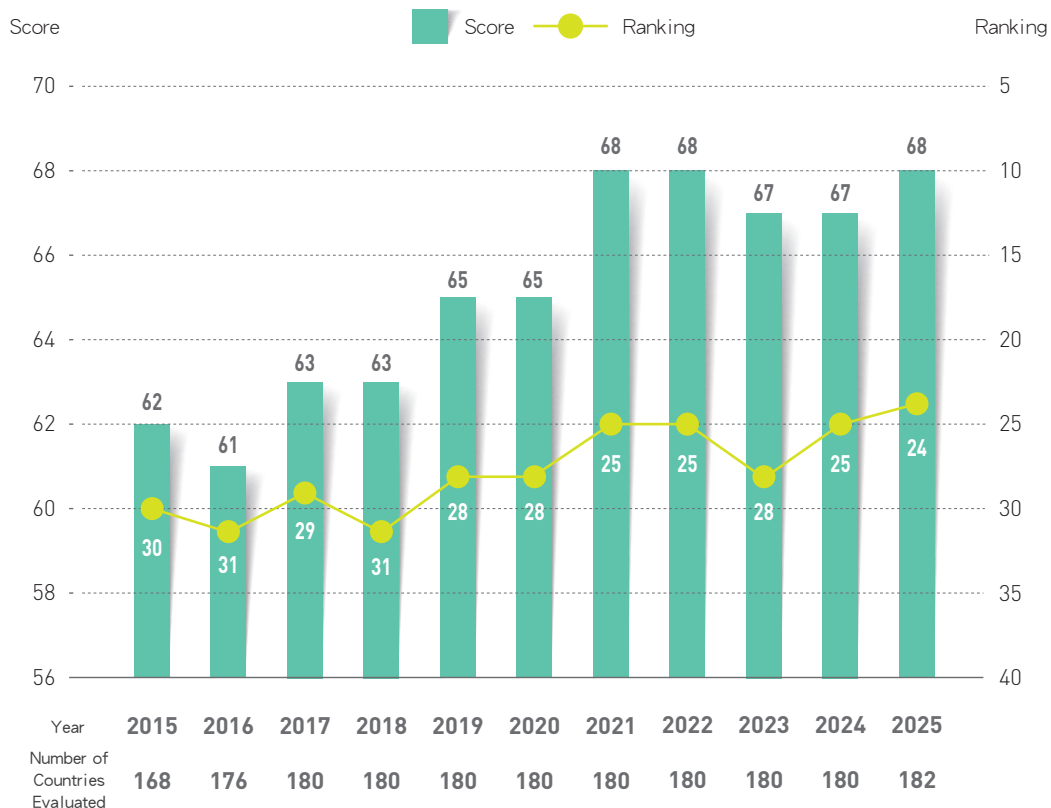


Figure 2-1-1 Taiwan's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) Scores, Rankings, and Trend Changes from 2015 to 2025

From a regional perspective, Taiwan ranks 7th in the Asia-Pacific region, behind Singapore (3rd, 84 points), New Zealand (4th, 81 points), Australia (12th, 76 points), Hong Kong (12th, 76 points), Bhutan (18th, 71 points), and Japan (18th, 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 2025

Score	Country/Territory		Global Ranking	Asia-Pacific Ranking
84		Singapore	3	1
81		New Zealand	4	2
76		Australia	12	3
76		Hong Kong	12	3
71		Bhutan	18	5
71		Japan	18	5
68		Taiwan	24	7
63		Brunei	31	8
63		South Korea	31	8
55		Fiji	49	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 2025 on March 19th, 2025. Taiwan ranked 6th with a score of 4.75 (on a scale from 0 to 10, where a higher score indicates greater perceived corruption). The top five rankings were as follows: Singapore (2.15), Australia (2.17), Japan (3.02), Hong Kong (3.10), and Macao (3.63). (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 120 individuals, all of whom are foreign businesspeople or members of foreign chambers of commerce working in Taiwan. The study gauged their perceptions of corruption issues in Taiwan through face-to-face interviews. The assessment report stated: "Taiwan has nothing comparable to Korea's chaebol business structure and scandals in which private business leaders have been able to give the impression that they are above the law by being pardoned after they were convicted of acts like bribery. When managers of private companies are caught giving bribes in Taiwan, the court system seems to prosecute and punish without favor. Still, institutions in Taiwan have been able to protect their reputations better than their counterparts in South Korea."



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

Country		2025 Ranking	2025 Score	2024 Ranking	2024 Score
Singapore		1	2.15	1	2.09
Australia		2	2.17	2	2.11
Japan		3	3.02	3	2.97
Hong Kong		4	3.10	4	3.48
Macao		5	3.63	5	3.85
Taiwan		6	4.75	6	4.65
South Korea		7	5.29	7	5.51
Thailand		8	6.55	11	6.91
Philippines		9	6.68	10	6.75
China		10	6.87	13	7.15
Malaysia		11	7.03	9	6.57
Cambodia		12	7.05	12	7.02
United States		13	7.36	8	6.55
Indonesia		14	7.65	14	7.24
India		15	7.69	15	7.47
Vietnam		16	7.81	16	7.55

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 2025, the Agency commissioned the Transparency International Chinese Taipei to conduct the 2025 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 above 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 1,101 valid samples were collected. With a 95% confidence level, the sampling margin of error is approximately ± 3.0 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 2025 survey results show that 69.0% of respondents indicated zero tolerance for corruption, while only 0.7% expressed complete acceptance. The overall average score was 1.10, indicating a very low level of tolerance for corrupt conduct among public officials.

(B) Respondents' Views on Whether They Would Report Wrongdoing

1. Respondents' willingness to report wrongdoing: 69.4% of respondents indicated that they "would" report such conduct, while 26.0% said they "would not." An additional 4.6% did not express a clear opinion on this question.
2. Respondents' reasons for not reporting wrongdoing: The main reason was "It is no concern of us, let things drift" (28.0%), followed by "Fear of reprisals" (22.6%), "Whistleblowing is useless" (19.8%), and "Don't know how to report it" (12.8%) (see Figure 2-1-2).

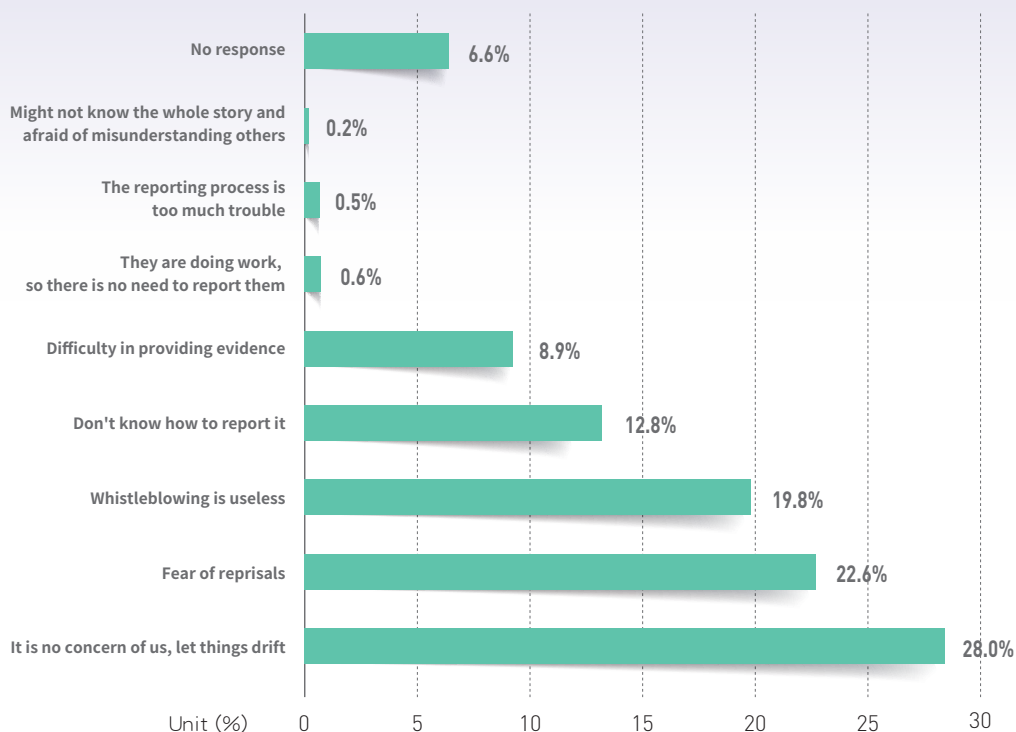


Figure 2-1-2 Proportion of Respondents' Reasons for Not Reporting Wrongdoing

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 2025 survey shows the following average severity scores (on a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 being the most severe): "Businesses provide benefits to influence government policies" (average score: 6.67), "Businesses obtain private benefits by managing staff and handling cases with abuse of power" (average score: 6.26), "influence peddling to public officials" (average score: 5.25), and "sending red envelopes (bribes) to public officials" (average score: 4.34).

(B) Respondents' Views on Money Laundering by Companies, Enterprises or General Public

A total of 60.7% of respondents considered money laundering by companies, enterprises, or the public to be "serious," while 25.9% viewed it as "not serious." The remaining 13.4% 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 2025

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 record low of 2.3 in both 2017 and 2021. In January to December 2025, the rate stood at 5.9. Future trends will continue to be monitored in conjunction with subsequent data (see Table 2-2-1 and Figure 2-2-1).

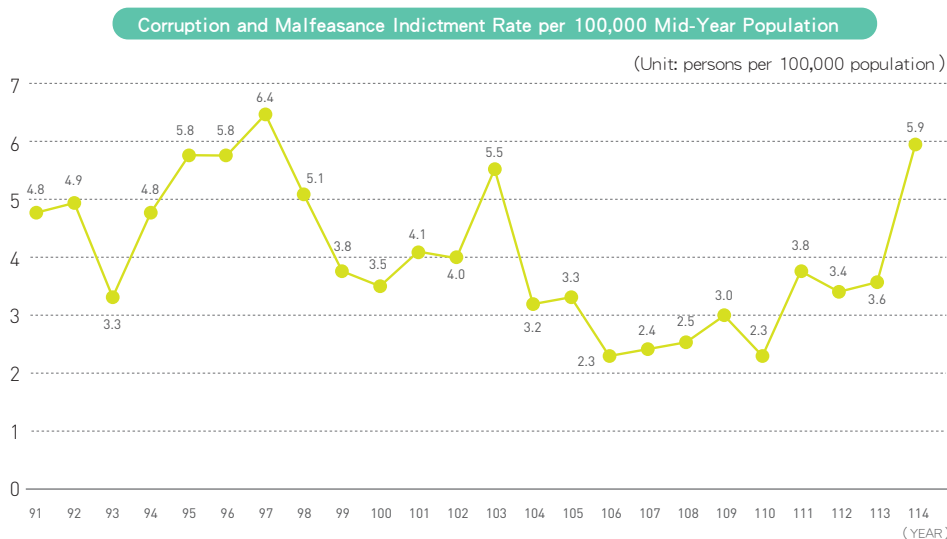


Figure 2-2-1 Corruption and Malfeasance Indictment Rate per 100,000 Mid-Year Population

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 2025

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
2025	261,812	447	410	37	305,095	1,388	5.9	1,343	45

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 2025, during the implementation of the National Integrity Building Action Plan, district prosecutors offices indicted a total of 6,098 corruption and malfeasance cases involving 18,203 individuals. During this period, a total of 27,152 charges resulted in final and binding court decisions. Of these, 12,966 charges led to convictions for corruption and malfeasance crimes, and 8,418 charges led to convictions for non-corruption and malfeasance crimes, for a total of 21,384 convictions. The conviction rate for final and binding court decisions reached 78.8%. 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).

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

From January to December 2025, a total of 169 corruption and malfeasance cases were investigated and prosecuted by district prosecutors (based on indictments involving corruption and malfeasance crimes). These cases involved 375 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 Appointed rank level (7.73%), 83 at the Recommended Appointed rank level (22.13%), 151 at the Ordinary Appointed rank level (40.26%), 63 under contract employment (16.80%), and 49 classified as others (13.06%).
2. Based on the type of agency where the individuals were serving at the time of the offense, 101 were from central administrative agencies (26.93%), 239 from local administrative agencies (63.73%), 22 from local representative bodies (5.86%), and 13 from a central representative body (3.46%).
3. Based on gender, 321 individuals involved were male (85.60%) and 54 were female (14.40%).

(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:

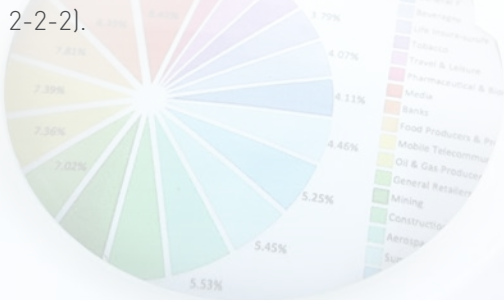
1. Seeking unlawful gains for oneself or for others in matters under his charge or supervision: 113 individuals, accounting for 30.13%.
2. Taking bribes by the act belonging to official duties: 76 individuals, accounting for 20.27%.
3. Taking bribes by the acts that violate the official duties: 65 individuals, accounting for 17.33%.
4. Fraudulently making others to deliver property under cover of legal authority: 53 individuals, accounting for 14.13%.
5. Public officials making false entries: 17 individuals, accounting for 4.53%.

(C) Analysis of Special Corruption and Malfeasance Cases

From January to December 2025, district prosecutors investigated and prosecuted a total of 169 corruption and malfeasance cases involving 375 individuals. Among these, 66 were classified as special corruption and malfeasance cases, involving 109 individuals. The top three categories were procurement-related corruption and malfeasance cases, totaling 33 cases with 57 individuals indicted; corruption and malfeasance cases involving fraudulent claims of public funds, totaling 22 cases with 37 individuals indicted; and corruption and malfeasance cases involving subsidies, totaling 9 cases with 11 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 10 cases resulted in indictment are as follows: administrative affairs (40 cases), police affairs (27 cases), environmental protection (18 cases), military affairs (13 cases), and construction (11 cases) (see Figure 2-2-2).



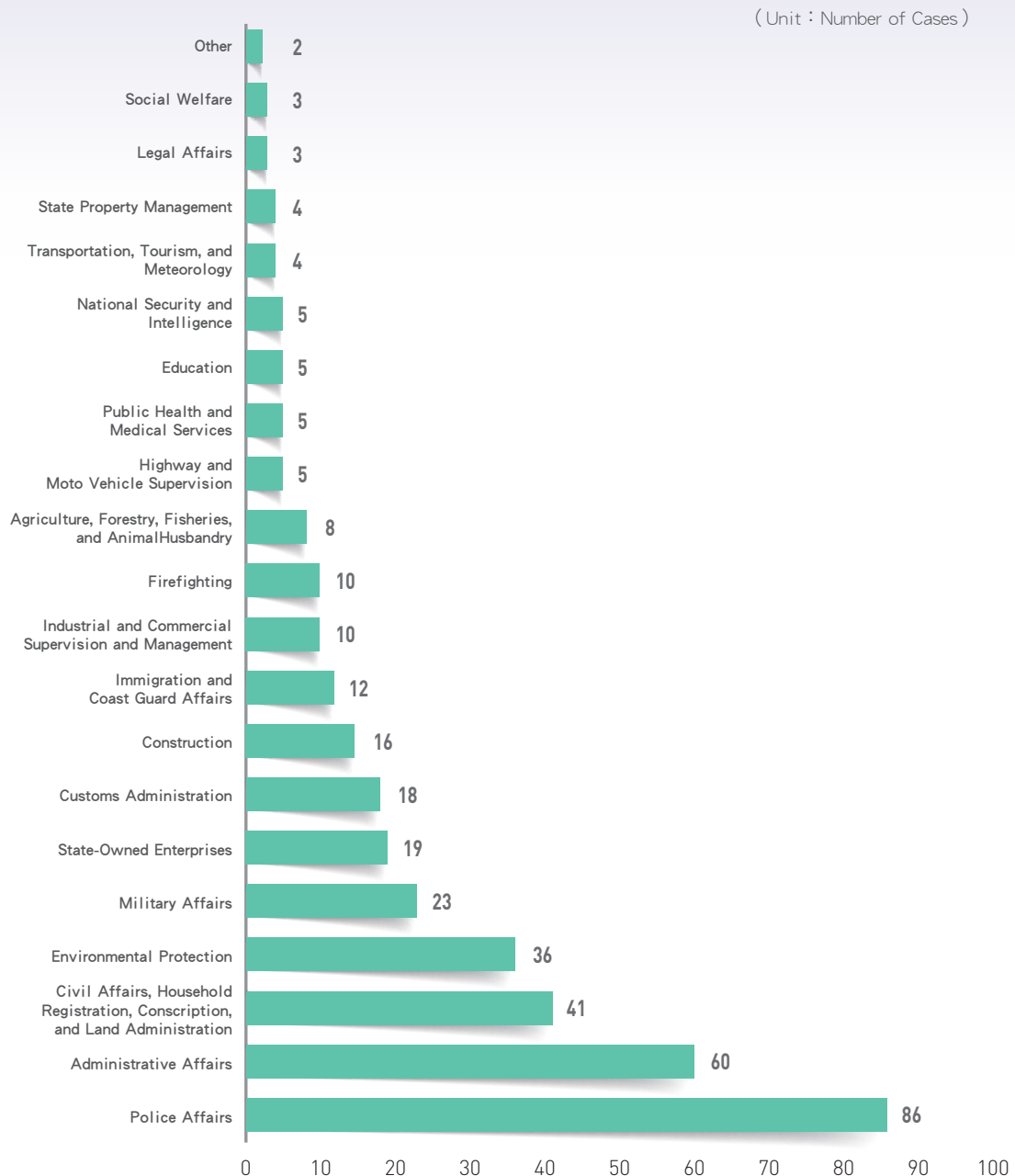


Figure 2-2-2 Analysis of Categories of Involvement

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 between January and December 2025 (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 Crimes Investigated and Prosecuted by the Agency

A. 2025 Statistics on Case Acceptance and Filing

In 2025, the Agency accepted and filed a total of 1,238 cases (classified as cases admitted) for investigation by the Malpractices Investigation Division and the Northern, Central, and Southern Investigation Offices. Additionally, 348 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: 38 cases related to civil affairs, household registration, conscription, and land administration (10.86%), 35 environmental protection cases (10.29%), 29 state-owned enterprise cases (8.29%), and 27 administrative affairs cases (7.71%) (see Table 2-2-2 and Figure 2-2-3). All admitted and investigated cases that are to be archived for reference must be submitted to the Clean Politics Advisory Committee for deliberation.

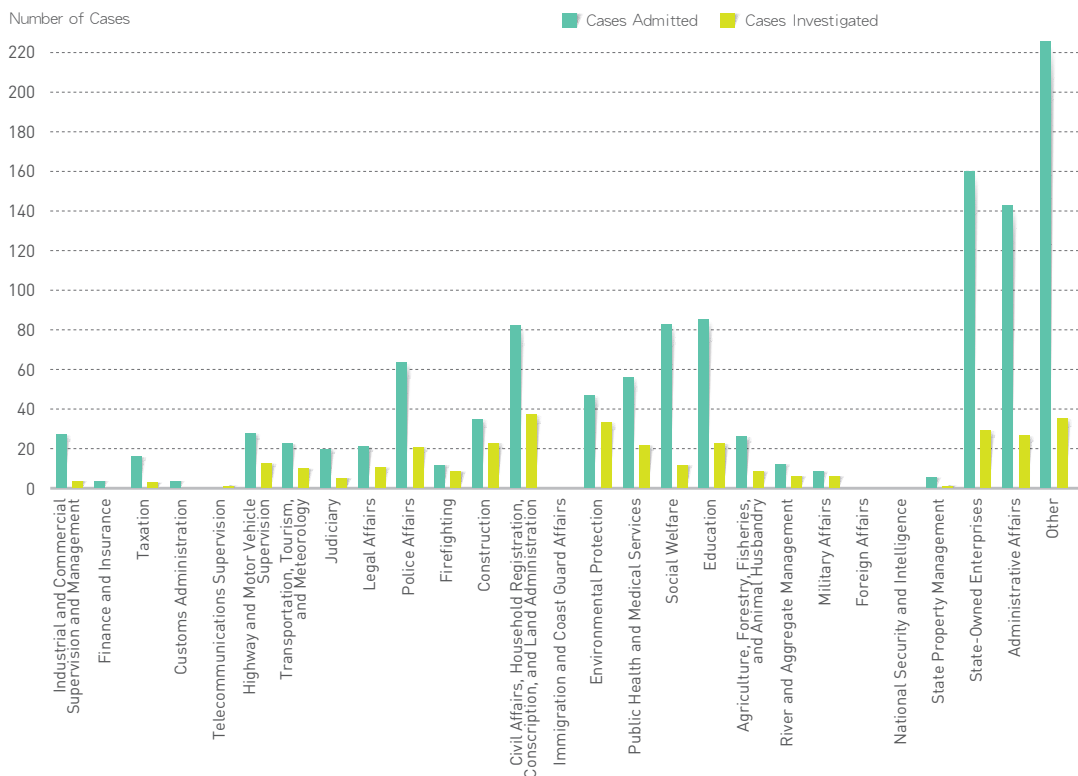


Figure 2-2-3 Categories of Cases Admitted and Investigated in 2025

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."



Table 2-2-2 2025 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	27	2.18%	4	1.15%
Finance and Insurance	4	0.32%	0	0.00%
Taxation	17	1.37%	3	0.86%
Customs Administration	3	0.24%	0	0.00%
Telecommunications Supervision	0	0.00%	1	0.29%
Highway and Motor Vehicle Supervision	28	2.26%	11	3.16%
Transportation, Tourism, and Meteorology	22	1.78%	9	2.59%
Judiciary	20	1.62%	5	1.44%
Legal Affairs	21	1.70%	10	2.87%
Police Affairs	63	5.09%	21	6.03%
Firefighting	11	0.89%	8	2.30%
Construction	35	2.83%	24	6.90%
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Conscription, and Land Administration	82	6.62%	38	10.92%
Immigration and Coast Guard Affairs	22	1.78%	10	2.87%
Environmental Protection	48	3.88%	35	10.06%
Public Health and Medical Services	57	4.60%	22	6.32%
Social Welfare	84	6.79%	11	3.16%
Education	85	6.87%	23	6.61%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Animal Husbandry	26	2.10%	8	2.30%
River and Aggregate Management	12	0.97%	6	1.72%
Military Affairs	8	0.65%	6	1.72%
Foreign Affairs	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
National Security and Intelligence	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
State Property Management	5	0.40%	1	0.29%
State-Owned Enterprises	160	12.92%	29	8.33%
Administrative Affairs	142	11.47%	27	7.76%
Other	256	20.68%	36	10.34%
Total	1,238	100.00%	348	100.00%

Note: Data collected from January 1st to December 31st, 2025.

B. Statistics and Analysis of Corruption and Malfeasance Case Types from July 2011 to 2025

Since its establishment through the end of 2025, the Agency has handled a total of 5,307 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 4,921 cases investigated were concluded. Among these, 2,677 cases were deemed to involve suspected criminal conduct and were referred to district prosecutors offices for investigation (1,481 corruption and malfeasance cases and 1,196 non-corruption and malfeasance cases). An additional 91 cases were forwarded to judicial police agencies, and 2,153 cases were reclassified as reference information. Of the cases referred by the Agency, district prosecutors offices concluded investigations on 2,677 cases, including 1,295 prosecutions, 759 deferred prosecutions, 37 ex officio non-prosecutions, and 157 non-prosecutions. Of the 1,295 cases prosecuted by district prosecutors offices, 360 have resulted in final and binding court decisions, including 339 convictions and 21 acquittals, which is a conviction rate of 94.17% (see Figure 2-2-5).

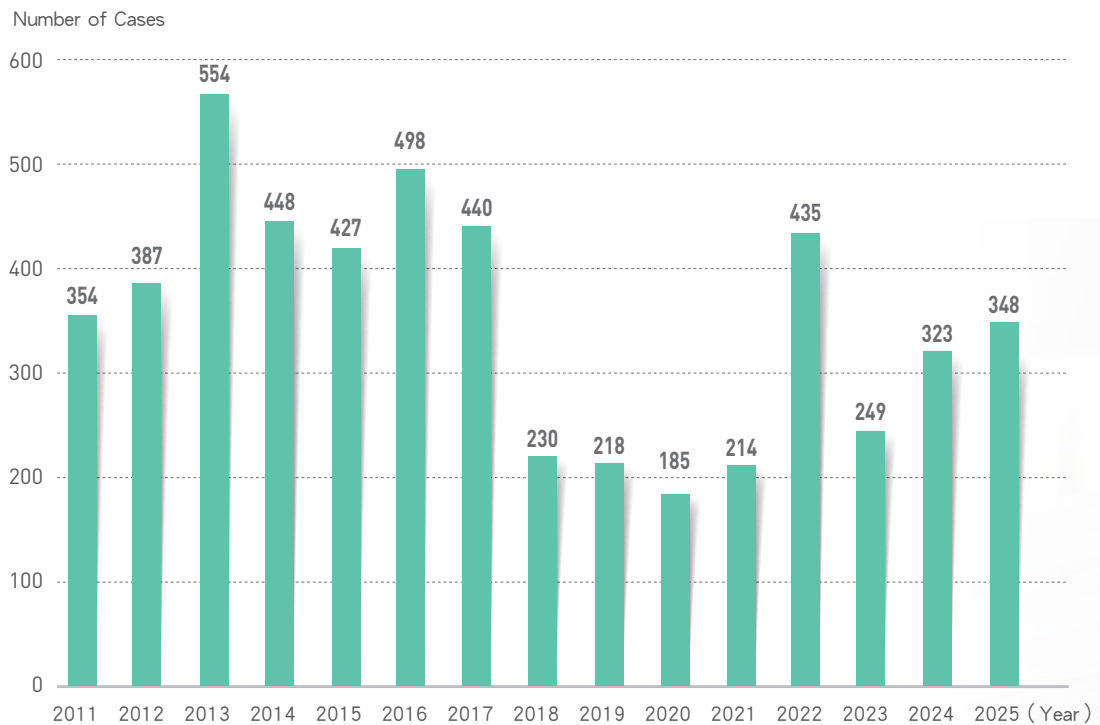


Figure 2-2-4 Statistics on the Number of Cases Investigated from July 2011 to 2025

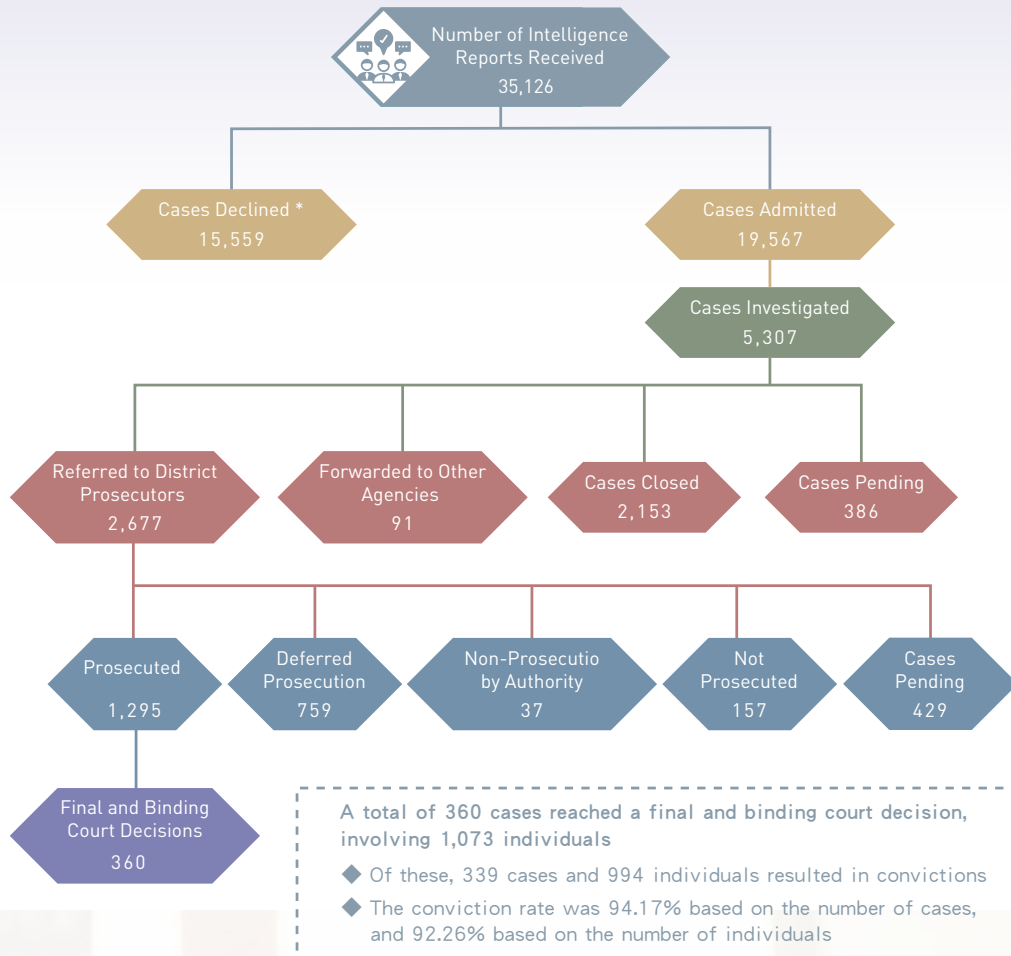


Figure 2-2-5 Statistics on the Closure and Judicial Handling of Cases Investigated from July 2011 to 2025

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, and increasing public trust in the government. 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 adopt an agency-oriented perspective, 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

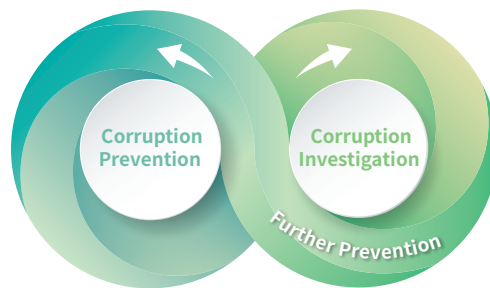


Figure 3-1-1 The Agency's Core Strategy for Anti-Corruption Work

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 Taiwan's Second Report 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) Implement supporting measures of 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) Implement maintenance measures of the Classified National Security Information Protection Act to strengthen the institutional 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 research on integrity to monitor the level and trends of corruption, and strengthen the integrity risk assessment mechanisms within agencies. Ensure that Government Employee Ethics Units carry out their authorities in handling whistleblower reports, petitions, procurement supervision, and public opinion surveys, while strengthening their capacity to collect, report, analyze, and assess risk-related information.
- (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 integrity risk information to agency heads to enable early response and fulfill the function of risk warning.

- (E) In accordance with the Government Procurement Integrity Platform Implementation Plan and in response to the needs of agency heads, assist various agencies in establishing their own Government Procurement Integrity Platforms. Establish cross-agency communication channels among relevant government bodies, and, through the four key principles of cross-sector cooperation, public-private collaboration, transparency in administration, and public oversight, strengthen government oversight mechanisms and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of vendors. This aims to foster a work environment where civil servants are empowered to take responsibility, ultimately ensuring the public receives high-quality public infrastructure.
- (F) Promote the Integrity Awards system to encourage agencies with outstanding performance in promoting anti-corruption work and transparency in administration 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. Establish a whistleblower protection hotline at "2382-6585" to provide consultation services over the phone in response to the implementation of the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act.
- (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 involvement of judicial investigations, thereby ensuring timely case handling and facilitating in-depth pursuit of corruption and malfeasance.
- (F) 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.
- (G) Carry out the Project for Establishing RFID-Enabled Smart Storage Facilities for Seized Case Items to develop a digitalized management system for seized items, introduce RFID digital management technology and an app-based management system, thereby implementing precision management of the custody, storage, and tracking of seized items.
- (H) 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.
- (I) Establish an AI-powered Corruption Investigation Analytics System in response to the massive amount and diverse types of data involved in corruption cases. The system integrates information on phone calls, cash flow, and interpersonal relationships, providing cross-data integrated analysis and corruption and malfeasance network correlation analysis functions, which will increase the accuracy of case analysis improve the effectiveness of corruption case investigation, and increase the conviction rate.

F. Strengthening Security Maintenance within Agencies

- (A) When government employee ethics units assist government agencies in handling major and special security work, the units adhere to the basic principles of "caution, thoroughness, and implementation," and play the roles of "early warning" and "coordination." Establish a security situation reporting mechanism to quickly, accurately, and continuously gather early warning data based characteristics of agencies' environment, facilities, equipment, and operations, assisting the heads of agencies with obtaining information and coordinating relevant departments to take preventive measures. This year, guidance was provided for security measures that government employee ethics units need to take when agencies face natural disasters or are organizing large-scale events, showing the value of government employee ethics units in maintaining agency security and social 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. Making Friends with Integrity, 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. 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.
- (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. Establish a Comprehensive Training System to Cultivate Professional and Innovative 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 officers with innovative thinking and a broad perspective.



- (B) Prepare 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

In response to the digitalization of government data and the need to improve operational efficiency and increase flexibility, while maintaining cybersecurity and ensuring the security of national secrets, the Executive Yuan issued Order Yuan-Tai-Fa-Zi No. 1141025838 on October 27th, 2025 to amend Article 28, Subparagraph 4 of the Enforcement Rules of the Classified National Security Information Protection Act. The amendment stipulates that information systems storing national security information must pass verification and testing by the competent authority before being connected to the Internet, so as to meet actual management needs.

II. Implementing Subsequent Measures of the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act

A. Enacting Sub-laws and Formulating Supporting Measures

The Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act took effect on July 22nd, 2025, and the Regulations Governing the Establishment of the Whistleblower Protection Committee was announced on the same day. The first Whistleblower Protection Committee meeting was convened on October 31st, 2025, and drafted enforcement rules and a draft amendment to the Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation.

B. Stepping Up Awareness Campaigns for New Laws

To ensure that personnel of agencies handling whistleblower cases fully understand the Act's framework, procedures, and provisions on maintaining the confidentiality of whistleblowers' identities, an awareness campaign was launched for the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act. Since the Act was promulgated by the President on January 22nd, 2025, 4 seed instructor training workshops have been held for government employee ethics units with a total of 172 participants, 4 regional briefing sessions on the new law have been held nationwide with a total of 963 participants, and personnel have been dispatched to various agencies, holding a total of 75 briefing sessions on the new law. In addition, government employee ethics units were instructed to expand the depth and breadth of the awareness campaign, and a total of 3,493 briefing sessions have been held with a total of 199,578 participants as of December 31st.



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

The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) has been looking to amend the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants since 2024, and has invited experts, scholars, and representatives of government agencies to discuss an amendment to the scope of declarants (including directors and supervisors of state-owned banks that are in the scope of declarants, and whether individuals holding relevant positions in administrative legal entities should be included in the scope of declarants), the declaration period, the content of virtual asset declarations, the mandatory trust system, changes to the declaration obligations, and penal provisions. The MOJ will submit the draft amendment to the Executive Yuan for review.

Virtual assets were officially included as an asset to be declared by public servants on September 1st, 2023. The requirement to declare the address of cryptocurrency wallets was added in the revised "Two. Individual Matters, 19. Declaration of Virtual Assets" in the Instructions for Completing the Property Declaration Form by Public Servants on August 15th, 2025 based on AML experience and financial supervision measures for virtual assets. The amendment took effect on November 1st, 2025 and enhances the verification of virtual assets declared by public servants.

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, transparency in administration, an overview and case analysis of engineering ethics, 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 2025, a total of 95,855 course certifications were completed, amounting to 98,502 certified learning hours.

II. Promoting Theme-based Exchanges and Advocating for Public-private Partnerships

- A. Between 2019 and 2021, the Agency organized a series of vendor exchange forums titled Debunking the Myth of Favoritism and Convenience, and began promoting the Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services as an extension of the concept to distinguish between favoritism and convenience starting in 2022, establishing a public-private partnership to become aligned with international anti-corruption efforts. The Agency aims to thereby implement the UNCAC and concluding observations and recommendations of international reviews, deepen exchanges between the public and private sectors to build consensus and raise their awareness of compliance and distinguishing ability, and guide public officials to take the initiative.
- B. The Agency continued to engage in a variety of exchanges with enterprises in 2025. For integrity issues such as administrative streamlining and public convenience or compliance, the Agency extensively discussed related issues with the private sector through a series of theme-based dialogue on platforms in conjunction with central competent authorities and local governments. For example: the LCIA 2025 Greenmorrow that was part of the "Low-Carbon Sustainability, Integrity and Honesty" activity series on Taichung City Government's Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services; the Ministry of Transportation's "Seminar on Distinguishing Between Generating Profits and Favoritism - Using the National Highway Service Area Public-Private Partnership Project as an Example"; the 2025 Financial Forum on "Fair Customer Treatment and Fostering Integrity in Finance" of Taiwan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.; and the Ministry of Environment's "Information Integrity on Climate Change Forum." In addition, the International Research-



Based Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (IRPMA) voluntarily supported the government's integrity policy for the first time by organizing the "2025 Integrity Forum," embodying the concept of public-private partnerships for integrity. The Taiwan Professional Basketball League (TPBL) promoted the spirit of "sports integrity" during its games. Misconduct is actively prevented through information exchanges, openness and transparency, and public-private partnerships, thereby achieving sound development of industries and building consensus in society.



The LCIA 2025 Greenmorrow that was part of the "Low-Carbon Sustainability, Integrity and Honesty" activity series on Taichung City Government's Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services



The Ministry of Transportation's "Seminar on Distinguishing Between Generating Profits and Favoritism - Using the National Highway Service Area Public-Private Partnership Project as an Example"



The 2025 Financial Forum on "Fair Customer Treatment and Fostering Integrity in Finance" of Taiwan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.



The IRPMA's "2025 Integrity Forum"



The Ministry of Environment's "Information Integrity on Climate Change Forum"



TPBL promotes "sports integrity"

III. Promoting Transparent Green Energy and Raising Integrity Awareness

- A. The Agency convened a meeting on green energy transparency measures to actively implement the second energy transition, develop different sources of green energy, and assist central and local government agencies with reviewing the transparency of related processes. The Agency announced the Promotion of Green Energy Transparency Measures and Publicity Program for implementation by government employee ethics units of the competent authorities, and assists government agencies involved in the green energy business in implementing green energy transparency in administration measures. The Agency has comprehensively reviewed application procedures for green energy projects, increased the accessibility of external supervision, and advocates for distinguishing between favoritism and public convenience in green energy, 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, along with advocacy for awareness of energy transition, to enhance confidence in the development of the green energy industry.
- B. The Ministry of Economic Affairs has been promoting the Green Energy Integrity Platform since May 2025, and invited the MOJ, the Ministry of Agriculture, local governments, and solar photovoltaic associations to discuss issues related to the application process, working with administrative and prosecutorial agencies and industry to improve the transparency of the application process for solar photovoltaic generation and optimize administrative efficiency.



Ministry of Transportation and Communications "2025 Symposium on Green Energy Enterprises"





Kaohsiung City Government "Sustainable Green Energy, Integrity, and Transparency" Forum on Distinguishing between Favoritism and Public Convenience



Ministry of Economic Affairs "2025 Green Energy Integrity Platform - Green Security and Transparency First Forum"



Summit held by the National Taxation Bureau of the Southern Area, Ministry of Finance on "Strengthening Sustainable Energy, Safeguarding Green Energy Development, and Enforcing Compliance with Tobacco Laws"



Taoyuan City Government Cross-domain Forum on "Net Zero, Green Energy, Transparency, Integrity"



Changhua County Government "Forum on Sound Development of the Green Energy Industry"

IV. 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 Resource Portal, 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 2025, new additions include The Ministry of Education's book "Let Virtue Soar with Birds," Chiayi City Government's animation "Pandora's Gift: Mayor Rhino's Trial," Taoyuan City Government's video "Anti-Corruption Puppet Show - Correcting Corruption and Having a Clear Conscience," the integrity picture book "Bear's Peach Blossom Spring," New Taipei City Government's book and short video "Our Class: What AI Taught Me," and the book "Deepfake, Privacy, and Fraud - Legal Knowledge You Must Know in the New Era of AI."



The Agency has established the Integrity Education Resource Portal





- B. The Agency continues to organize diverse campus outreach activities for integrity education, and has fostered creativity through exchanges on integrity education outcomes, aiming to promote integrity education to all age groups. For example: Taipei City Government's "Integrity x Sports Youth Camp" combines hands-on experience with ethical education to deepen young athletes' understanding and practice of core values such as sports integrity. Nantou County Government's 2025 Integrity Education Campus Tour integrates traditional art with innovative methods to teach the core value of "integrity" in an entertaining way and raise awareness for anti-corruption.



Taipei City Government's "Integrity x Sports Youth Camp"



Nantou County Government's 2025 Integrity Education Campus Tour

V. 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 2025, there are 26 units nationwide that utilize a total of 1,867 anti-corruption volunteers. In 2025, the Agency, in coordination with government employee ethics units, conducted a total of 4,812 hours of professional training for anti-corruption volunteers, with 2,582 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. Anti-corruption volunteers provided a total of 20,331 hours of services to 536,045 recipients in 2025. The results—documented through text, photographs, and videos—are presented on the Agency's Anti-Corruption Vol Service (website: <https://acvs.aac.moj.gov.tw>) to let the general public understand its volunteer services. The 2025 service outcomes of anti-corruption volunteer participation are summarized in Table 3-3-1.

Table 3-3-1 2025 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
114	1,740	1,257	10	11	7	2	482	3,509

VI. 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. The New Taipei City Government's 2025 New Taipei Youth Forum on Engineering Ethics and Integrity is an example of such an event.



New Taipei City Government's 2025 New Taipei Youth Forum on Engineering Ethics and Integrity



Section 4 / Corruption Prevention Work

I. Promoting Incentive Measures to Enhance Integrity and Transparency

A. 3rd 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 United Nations Convention against Corruption (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 Agency held the Third Integrity Awards in 2025, with a total of 22 participating agencies nationwide, including central, special municipal, and county and city government administrative agencies, as well as township offices. After evaluation, 6 agencies were selected as award recipients: 5 agencies were recognized as outstanding in the Overall Integrity Performance category (Ministry of Finance Customs Administration, Taipei Customs, Ministry of Health and Welfare National Health Insurance Administration, Taipei City Government Department of Rapid Transit Systems, New Taipei City Government Economic Development Department, and Changhua County Local Tax Bureau), and 1 agency received merit awards in the Innovative Integrity Measure category (Ministry of Transportation and Communications Highway Bureau Northern Region New Construction Branch Office). 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 3rd Integrity Awards Ceremony was held on November 25th, 2025. President Lai sent a congratulatory telegram to commend the outstanding performance of the Ministry and the award-winning agencies. The heads of each award-winning agency and its superior agency received the award in person, showing that the Executive Yuan, the award organizer, and award-winning agencies all attach great importance to this award and good governance.



Group Photo of Award-winning Agencies at the 3rd Integrity Awards Ceremony



Group Photo of the Panel of Judges at the 3rd Integrity Awards Ceremony

B. Assisting Agencies in Promoting Administrative Transparency

In accordance with the principles of the Executive Yuan and its subordinate agencies (institutions) for promoting transparency in administrative processes, the Agency continued to require all agencies to implement a total of 174 administrative transparency measures in 2025. 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 Ocean Conservation Administration, Ocean Affairs Council has established a Marine Environmental Management Platform Website System and added a query function for the application progress of marine pollution prevention and control plans, which will help improve the transparency and administrative efficiency of the agency's review process. The National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior is promoting the establishment of the Directions Governing Police Agencies' Consultation with Experts in Criminal Investigations, which will help establish standard operating procedures that are transparent and subject to oversight. The Land Consolidation Engineering Bureau, Ministry of the Interior added information on "Design and Construction Supervision Units" and "Contractors" to its Land Development Information Network, and discloses Engineering Quality Supervision Records, thereby enhancing information transparency. The Office of Aerotropolis Public Construction, Taoyuan City Government is implementing measures for transparency in earthwork management by live streaming earthwork arrivals and site inspections on its official website.



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, enterprise integrity, administrative efficiency, and transparency measures; and supervises and evaluates the implementation of anti-corruption work, actively advancing various integrity initiatives. The 29th to 31st committee meetings were convened in 2025, during which a total of 9 project reports, 1 discussion item, and 14 follow-up cases were reviewed and resolved.



29th Meeting of the Central Integrity Committee



30th Meeting of the Central Integrity Committee



31st Meeting of the Central Integrity Committee

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 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 2025, a total of 851 integrity report meetings were held across various agencies, with 87.07% chaired by agency heads. The meetings included 1,397 project reports and passed 1,859 proposals (including ad hoc motions).

III. Enforcing the Sunshine Acts 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 Acts, 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 2025, the Ministry of Justice's Review Committee for Property Declaration by Public Servants reviewed a total of 45 cases, resulting in 33 penalties; the Ministry of Justice's Review Committee for Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest reviewed 29 cases, resulting in 15 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 2023 to 2025, approximately 98%, 99%, 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 Persons 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 Persons 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 persons 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 2025. These efforts aimed to curb corruption and the transfer of improper benefits, ensuring that all agencies correctly understand legal requirements. In 2025, the Agency and government employee ethics units conducted 527 promotional briefings on the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants and 791 on the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest, with 738 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 181 early warning cases by Government Employee Ethics Units in 2025 (see Table 3-4-1).

Table 3-4-1 2025 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	181
Financial Benefits	Savings in Public Funds	28 (NT\$19,481,871)
	Increased Revenue	50 (NT\$34,763,520)
Regulatory/Procedural Revisions		549

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 2025, the Agency supervised the handling of a total of 57 further prevention cases by government employee ethics units (see Table 3-4-2).

Table 3-4-2 2025 Statistics on the Effectiveness of Further Prevention Measures

Item		Number of Cases
Number of Cases	Reported by Government Employee Ethics Units	57
Further Prevention Measures	Project Reports Compiled and Reviewed	57
	Reform Recommendations Proposed	403

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 2025, Government Employee Ethics Units conducted a total of 128 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, 33 cases led to savings in public funds, 37 cases generated increased revenue, and 322 cases resulted in amendments to regulations or operational procedures (see Table 3-4-3).

Table 3-4-3 2025 Statistics on the Effectiveness of Designated Project Auditing

Item		Number of Cases (Amount)
Number of Designated Cases		128
Financial Benefits	Savings in Public Funds	33 (NT\$13,150,719)
	Increased Revenue	37 (NT\$28,624,771)
Regulatory/Procedural Revisions		322

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 2025, 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 Anti-Corruption Guidelines for Procurement of Services of the Government Ethics Office, National Land Surveying and Mapping Center, Ministry of the Interior; Anti-Corruption Guidelines for Environmental Protection Audits and Fines of the Government Ethics Office, Environmental Protection Bureau, Hualien County Government; and Anti-Corruption Guidelines for the Green Energy Business of the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Kaohsiung City Government. A total of 128 such documents were compiled.

VII Government Procurement Integrity Platform for Safeguarding 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, National Land Management Agency of the Ministry of the Interior, 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. Given that open government is an important policy in Taiwan, the Agency continues to implement the Government Procurement Integrity Platform Digital Advancement Plan to improve the openness and transparency of procurements, facilitate public supervision, and implement the core values of integrity. In September 2024, the Agency applied for a unique identifier (OCID) from the Open Contracting Partnership (OCP) for the first time on behalf of Taiwan's government, integrating important fields such as tendering and awarding, and unifying the architecture and format of open data on Government Procurement Integrity Platforms according to the rigorous Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS). The data is regularly maintained and updated, and JSON files that comply with the OCDS are provided on the Government



Procurement Integrity Platform Portal, allowing users to link, download, and use the files for value-added applications as needed. This maximizes the benefits of the data, increases administrative transparency, and facilitates public oversight.

- C. From 2016 to 2025, a total of 95 Government Procurement Integrity Platforms were established (40 at the central level and 57 at the local level), covering projects with a total value exceeding NT\$2.4493 trillion. There were 14 Government Procurement Integrity Platforms established in 2025 (see Table 3-4-4 for details).



Launching ceremony for the Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Independent Spent Fuel Indoor Dry Storage Installation for Chinshan and Kuosheng Nuclear Power Station of Taiwan Power Company



Launching ceremony for the Integrity Platform for the Technology Building and Medical Staff Dormitory Construction Project of Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Veterans Affairs Council



Launching ceremony for the Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Safety Improvement Project for Suhua Highway of Provincial Highway No. 9 of the Highway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications



Launching ceremony for the Government Procurement Integrity Platform for Tainan City Government's Tainan City Sports, Arts and Leisure Park BOT Project

Table 3-4-4 Government Procurement Integrity Platforms Established in 2025

No.	Name	Date Established	Amount
1	[New Taipei City Government - Sports Department] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Banqiao Second Stadium BOT Project	2025.1.14	Approximately NT\$15 billion
2	[Taichung City Government - Mass Rapid Transit Bureau] Taichung MRT Blue Line Electromechanical System and Depot & Bulk Supply Substation Turnkey Project Government Procurement Integrity Platform	2025.2.7	Approximately NT\$60.8 billion
3	[Port of Keelung, Taiwan International Ports Corporation, Ministry of Transportation and Communications] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Phase III and IV Land Reclamation Construction Project – Earthwork Exchange Control and Grading Professional Services (Contract 1) at the Taipei Commercial Port Logistics and Warehousing Zone	2025.5.5	Approximately NT\$496 million
4	[Urban Development Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Kaohsiung City Niasong District Shanshui Section Sports and Leisure Special Zone Urban Renewal Project	2025.6.27	Approximately NT\$17.2 billion
5	[Tainan City Government - Finance and Local Tax Bureau] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Tainan City Sports, Arts and Leisure Park BOT Project	2025.7.21	Approximately NT\$21.109 billion
6	[Kaohsiung City Government - Finance Bureau] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Asia New Bay Area 2.0 – Smart Technology Innovation Park Site C1, C2, C3 Urban Renewal Project	2025.8.11	Approximately NT\$20 billion
7	[Veterans Affairs Council - Taichung Veterans General Hospital] Science and Technology Building Construction Procurement Integrity Platform	2025.8.12	Approximately NT\$4 billion
8	[Veterans Affairs Council - Taichung Veterans General Hospital] Medical Staff Dormitory Building Construction Procurement Integrity Platform	2025.8.13	Approximately NT\$4.2 billion
9	[Bureau of Cultural Affairs, Kaohsiung City Government] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Navy Military Village Urban Renewal Project of Kaohsiung City Units 4 to 7 of Phase II	2025.8.28	Approximately NT\$42.008 billion
10	[Ministry of Transportation and Communications - Highway Bureau] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Safety Improvement Project for Suhua Highway of Provincial Highway No. 9	2025.8.29	Approximately NT\$105.7 billion
11	[Taoyuan City Government - Department of Rapid Transit Systems] MRT Brown Line Government Procurement Integrity Platform	2025.9.25	Approximately NT\$45.649 billion
12	[Taoyuan City Government - Department of Rapid Transit Systems] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for MRT Green Line Extension to Zhongli	2025.9.25	Approximately NT\$36.159 billion
13	[Ministry of Economic Affairs - Taiwan Power Company] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Hsieh-ho Power Plant Renovation and Reconstruction Project - Breakwater and Embankment Land Reclamation and LNG Unloading Terminal Maritime Engineering Procurement Project	2025.11.25	Approximately NT\$43.5 billion
14	[Ministry of Economic Affairs - Ninth River Management Branch, Water Resources Agency] Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Emergency Dredging of Mataian River	2025.12.1	Approximately NT\$3.2 billion



Section 5 / Corruption Investigation Work

I. Refining Investigative Measures to Effectively Protect Human Rights

A. Status of Corruption and Malfeasance Case Investigations

In 2025, the Agency accepted 1,238 cases involving intelligence related to corruption and malfeasance crimes, classified as cases admitted, and 348 cases classified as cases investigated. Of the cases referred by the Agency since its establishment through the end of 2025, investigations by district prosecutors offices resulted in 119 prosecutions, 68 deferred prosecutions, 2 ex officio non-prosecutions, and 7 non-prosecutions. Since the Agency's establishment through the end of 2025, 100 cases reached final judgments in 2025 (99 convictions and 1 acquittal).

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 2025, the committee held three meetings and reviewed 54 cases archived for reference. Except for 1 case that was reserved for further deliberation, the remaining 53 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 2025, the Ministry of Justice selected 20 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 Non-Disclosure of Investigations

In accordance with the Regulations Governing Non-Disclosure of Investigations and Directions of the Agency Against Corruption for Implementing the Non-Disclosure of Investigations in Criminal Case Handling, the Agency conducts quarterly reviews of media reports and news related to its criminal cases. In 2025, four meetings of the Non-Disclosure of Investigations Review Task Force were held (such meetings are not convened in quarters with no relevant cases). A total of 633 media reports related to ongoing investigations by the Agency were reviewed, and none were found to be in violation of the regulations governing the non-disclosure of investigations. In addition, the Agency publishes biannual summaries of the task force's implementation status on its official website in accordance with regulations for information transparency and disclosure.

II. Providing Smooth Reporting Channels and Implementing Timely Reward Issuance

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 enhanced protection under 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 26 applications in 2025. Of these, 14 were approved for reward issuance, 10 were rejected, and 2 were reserved for further deliberation. The total amount of rewards issued reached NT\$20,800,004.



III. Implementing Whistleblower Protections and Continuing Project Promotion

Before the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act took effect on July 22nd, 2025, implementation results of the Executive Yuan Whistleblower Protection Program, which was approved by the Executive Yuan on November 1st, 2023, are as follows: 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 July 21st, 2025, the number of cases in compliance with the standard template was as follows: 29 by ministries and agencies, 591 by foundations, 16 by state-owned enterprises, and 10 by administrative legal entities, totaling 646 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.

After the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act took effect, the Agency launched the "Whistleblower Protection" legal consultation hotline on July 28th to provide telephone consultation services for whistleblowers. A Whistleblower Protection Committee was established on August 27th in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Establishment of the Whistleblower Protection Committee, and the committee convened its first meeting on October 31st. The Agency continued to promote the new law to ensure its smooth implementation by various agencies. As of December 31st, 2025, the Agency has organized 75 promotional sessions on the new law, while 57 competent authorities have organized a total of 3,493 promotional sessions with a total of 199,578 participants.

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 2025, a total of 15 cases were submitted by government employee ethics units of the competent authorities for approval, with over 215 personnel deployments.
- (B) The Agency organized the Corruption Investigation Liaison and Resident Prosecutor Experience Sharing Forum in 2025 to strengthen horizontal communication between the Agency and prosecutors offices in corruption investigations, and to facilitate the vertical transfer of experience and professional exchanges among resident prosecutors. The cross-agency communication and sharing of practices builds consensus and improves the overall performance of corruption investigations.

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 Ministry of Justice Agency Against Corruption and 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 the end of 2025, a total of 942 cases were handled exclusively by either the Agency or the Investigation Bureau following liaison coordination (105 cases in 2025). In addition, 271 cases were jointly investigated by both agencies (19 cases in 2025).



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 100 case reviews to determine whether similar cases existed within other agencies. The results were as follows: The Agency filed and investigated 38 corruption and malfeasance cases, uncovered 100 general unlawful cases, and pursued administrative accountability in 114 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\$85,161,346 (see Table 3-5-1).

Table 3-5-1 Statistics on the Results of Case Reviews from 2016 to 2025

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 Unlawful 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
2025	100	38	100	114	NT\$85,161,346
Total	743	330	767	1,643	NT\$792,535,185

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 2025, a total of 84 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 2025, a total of 36 cases involving 37 individuals were handled, with illicit gains amounting to NT\$1,760,195. From the Agency's establishment through 2025, a total of 736 cases involving 1,159 individuals were handled, with cumulative illicit gains amounting to NT\$69,477,751 (see Table 3-5-2).



Table 3-5-2 Statistics on Voluntary Confessions Received from 2011 to 2025

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
2025	36	37	NT\$1,760,195
Total	736	1,159	NT\$69,477,751

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

The Agency established a digitalized management system for seized items, an app for searching for seized items, and a smart warehouse in 2024, thereby continuing to enhance its technology-based investigation capabilities, as well as implementing precise management of the custody, storage, and tracking of seized items. The AI-powered Corruption Investigation Analytics System was established in 2025 and integrates data from communications monitoring, household registration and conscription, and financial data to establish a complete smart corruption investigation database. This helps agents quickly understand the details of cases and accurately predict abnormal transactions and potential risks, thus significantly improving the efficiency of investigations through technology. The Corruption Investigation Digital Chain of Custody System was established to include digital evidence in the Blockchain-applied Judicial Alliance for Digital Era (b-JADE). This will strengthen the preservation, authentication, and verification of digital evidence, and increase public trust in the Agency's performance of its duties and in the judiciary.



Section 6 / Maintenance Work

I. Strengthening the Protection of Secrets and Safeguarding National Security

The Agency has requested all agencies to cooperate in implementing state secrets protection measures, so as to strengthen the protection and management of state secrets, and ensure national security through "three levels of protection goals" and "five improvement measures":

- A. Strengthening the three levels of protection goals: (1) Step up confidentiality awareness campaigns to raise awareness of national security; (2) Utilize protection measures and conduct timely audits and prevention; (3) Encourage the protection of whistleblowers to uncover potential illegal activities.
- B. Implementing five improvement measures: (1) Review tasks and personnel involving state secrets; (2) Establish standard operating procedures and internal control mechanisms; (3) Step up efforts to raise national security awareness and promote confidentiality concepts; (4) Reward and protect whistleblowers to increase their willingness to file reports; (5) Implement the seven principles for handling confidential documents: dedicated handler, fewer layers, restricted distribution, careful transmission, secure storage, regular checks, and thorough destruction.

II. 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. To ensure the safety of participants at the 2025 Taiwan Lantern Festival organized by the Taoyuan City Government, the Department of Governmental Ethics of Taoyuan City Government established the Central and Local Government Employee Ethics Units Lantern Festival Safety Maintenance Liaison Platform to maintain close contact with the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and jointly handle on-site safety situations. The Department of Governmental Ethics also established a cross-domain communication platform with government ethics, police, fire, and health departments to effectively monitor the overall safety situation and ensure the successful conclusion of the event.

III. 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 2025, 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, CPC Corporation, under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, was rated outstanding by the Executive Yuan for its performance in the Critical Infrastructure Drill. A ministry-level inspection and drill at Anping Port was conducted under the supervision of Taiwan International Ports Corporation under the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and also received an excellent rating, significantly enhancing the resilience of agency protection efforts.

IV. 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 2025, a total of 294 information leak cases were handled by Government Employee Ethics Units. Of these, 35 were referred for investigation, 21 resulted in prosecution by the prosecutorial agencies, 45 led to administrative accountability of agency personnel, and 193 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 2025

Case Handling Results Year	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
2025	35	21	45	193
Total	498	253	791	1,460

V. 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 2025, collaborated with the National Security Bureau and the Department of Foreign Affairs, National Defense and Justice of the Executive Yuan to conduct 21 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, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of safeguarding classified information. In

addition, the Agency cooperated with the National Security Bureau in organizing the 2025 Government Agency Password Training on May 22nd, 2025 to strengthen the professional competencies of government employee ethics officers responsible for maintaining the confidentiality of passwords. A total of 28 people participated in the training, which effectively improved the password security concepts of government employee ethics officers, familiarized them with the procedures for using password confidentiality equipment, and helped them understand password controls and maintenance methods. The Agency also conducted evaluations of password confidentiality operations at 31 government employee ethics units, including the Civil Ethics Office of the Mainland Affairs Council. Upon secondary review by the National Security Bureau, 5 government employee ethics units were rated as excellent, and the Agency itself was also recognized as an outstanding unit.

VI. 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 2025 Anti-Fraud Awareness Plan, issued the 2025 Specific Measures for the Anti-Fraud Awareness Project Work by Government Employee Ethics Units on March 27th, 2025, 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 step up awareness campaigns on youth becoming involved in fraud. 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.



Ministry of Transportation and Communications Anti-Fraud Awareness Campaign



Ministry of Agriculture Anti-Fraud Awareness Campaign



Ministry of Economic Affairs Anti-Fraud Awareness Campaign



Yunlin County Anti-Fraud Awareness Campaign

VII. 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 2025, 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. Adopting International Formats for the First Time and Preparing National Reports

To continue implementing the self-review mechanism and become aligned with international trends, the Agency adopted the format of the Self-Assessment Checklist released by the United Nations to prepare the Third Report under the UNCAC. The interim progress (Chapters 2 and 5 of the UNCAC) was released to the public on December 9th, 2024. The Ministry of Justice convened review meetings on Chapters 3 and 4 of the UNCAC on October 13th and 14th, 2025.

The Executive Yuan convened a review meeting on the Third Report (Self-Assessment Checklist) on December 18th, 2025. 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, showing Taiwan's commitment to voluntarily adhering to the UNCAC and inviting scrutiny from both domestic and international stakeholders.



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





II. Expanding International Cooperation and Aligning with Global Trends

A. Participating in International Anti-Corruption Conferences

The Agency actively participates in meetings of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Working Group to deepen cooperation between Taiwan and other economies in the field of anti-corruption, and to learn from the experience of other countries to improve Taiwan's integrity policies and strategies.

The Agency sent personnel to Gyeongju, South Korea to participate in APEC's 12th Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET) meeting and the 40th Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts Working Group (ACTWG) meeting in February 2025. During the meetings, the Agency reported on the progress and achievements of Taiwan in implementing the UNCAC, taking concrete actions to align with international anti-corruption trends. In addition, the Agency sent personnel to Incheon, South Korea to participate in the 41st ACTWG meeting and the 1st APEC High Level Dialogue on Anti-Corruption Cooperation (AHDAC) Meeting from July to August. The meetings focused on cooperation in combating cross-border corruption, strengthening integrity through cooperation with the private sector, and cooperation in anti-corruption education and training. The Agency shared Taiwan's practical experience in anti-money laundering, protection for whistleblowers of cross-border corruption, and formal and informal judicial cooperation. The member states actively exchanged their experiences and diverse perspectives, and established communication channels through sideline exchanges, which will help achieve closer cooperation.



Participation in the 40th ACTWG Meeting



Participation in the 41st ACTWG Meeting



Participation in the 12th ACT-NET Meeting



Participation in the 1st AHDAC Meeting

B. Making Friends with Integrity and Promoting a Transparent Taiwan

Public Prosecutor Mr. Michael Hennemann, the Office of the Public Prosecutor General in Bamberg - Bavarian Central Office for the Prosecution of Cybercrime and Public Prosecutor Ms. Anne Kristin Berlips, the Bamberg Public Prosecutor's Office visited the Agency on March 28th, 2025. They toured the Exhibition Center and interrogation facilities, and attended a comprehensive symposium at the end, discussing the Agency's organizational structure, functions, and mechanisms for "resident prosecutors" to direct agents in investigating corruption cases.

The Agency sent personnel to Lithuania to participate in an anti-corruption training course organized by the Transparency International School from June 30th to July 4th, 2025. This course brought together passionate young people involved in anti-corruption work from around the world to explore the global challenges facing anti-corruption, accountability, and open governance. This trip also facilitated a meeting between CEO Ingrida Kalinauskaitė of Transparency International Lithuania, and Ambassador Constance H. Wang of the Taiwanese Representative Office in Lithuania. The two sides discussed deepening cooperation between Taiwan and Lithuania in the field of anti-corruption and cultivating the next generation of anti-corruption leaders, exchanging experiences and exploring future cooperation opportunities.



Anti-Corruption Training Course of the Transparency International School



Visit by prosecutors from the Bamberg Public Prosecutor's Office, Germany



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 2025 at the Anti-Corruption Training Center for newly appointed integrity officials admitted through civil service examinations. These included individuals admitted through the 2024 Level 3 Senior and General Civil Service Examinations in the integrity category (54th Training Class of Integrity Officials), and those admitted through the 2024 Special Examination for Third- and Fourth-Grade Local Government Civil Servants in the integrity category (55th 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 127 participants attended the training, with a procurement certification examination pass rate of 98%.

Table 3-8-1 2025 Training for New Personnel Units from 2012 to 2025

Class	Period	Location	Number of Participants
54 th Training Class of Integrity Officials	2025.2.6-2025.5.16	Anti-Corruption Training Center, Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice	58
55 th Training Class of Integrity Officials	2025.7.15-2025.10.23	Anti-Corruption Training Center, Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice	69



A Meeting with the Minister seminar of the 54th Training Class of Integrity Officials



A Meeting with the Minister seminar of the 55th Training Class of Integrity Officials

II. Training for In-Service Personnel

A. Training for Management-Level Government Ethics Officers

(A) Training for Senior Integrity Officials

The 2025 Training for Senior Integrity Officials was held at the Ministry of Finance Training Institute from August 20th to 22nd, 2025 to develop the policy management capabilities of senior integrity officials. The training course included current priorities of anti-corruption work, improvement measures for maintenance, and sharing of experience from practical cases. Group discussions of questions regarding the situations of actual cases developed participants' communication, coordination, and problem-solving skills in the face of crises. A total of 35 people participated in the training.



2025 Training for Senior Integrity Officials

(B) Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointed Rank 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 24th Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointed Rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers at the Anti-Corruption Training Center from December 4th to 24th, 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 competencies. A total of 29 participants attended.



24th Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointed 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 (Southern Region Session) was held from September 15th to 19th, 2025. 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 57 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 (Central Region Session) was held from October 27th to 31st, 2025. 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 80 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 28th to 30th, 2025. 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 76 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 (Southern and Northern Region Sessions) was held from May 14th to 16th and November 26th to 28th, 2025. 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 87 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 July to September 2025. 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 505 participants attended.

(F) National 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 Liaison Meeting on Inspection Operations was held on December 3rd, 2025. Through experience-sharing discussions and a general forum, the event aimed to improve inspection practices and enhance professional competencies. A total of 86 participants attended.



National 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 3 training sessions on July 18th, July 25th, and August 22nd, 2025, held respectively in Taipei, Kaohsiung, and Taichung. A total of 659 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. An online Q&A was organized during the "General Discussion" session for participants to exchange opinions with the Agency and provide feedback, further providing clear guidance for concurrent ethics personnel in the execution of integrity work, and enhancing their integrity competencies and professional knowledge to effectively carry out anti-corruption work.



2025 Integrity Knowledge Training for Concurrent Ethics Personnel



(H) International Affairs Training

To advance international affairs and provide more in-depth understanding of international anti-corruption, corruption investigation, and law enforcement issues, the Agency held two sessions of the International Affairs Training on May 19th-20th and October 21st, 2025, with a total of 56 participants. The courses covered Taiwan's participation in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), international economic and trade trends, practices of Taiwan under the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), 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. 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) Briefing Session on the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants and Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest

The Agency organized two Briefing Sessions on the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants and Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest on September 2nd and 19th, 2025, explaining common penalties and court judgments in practice under the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants. The penalties are used as a reminder for government employee ethics units to improve their measures for conducting administrative investigations. The briefing sessions focused on analyzing the constituent elements specified in Article 14 of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest and penalties imposed in practice, aiming to proactively identify and prevent potential conflicts of interest and avoid penalties for public servants or related parties. When investigating cases that involve penalties, the Agency asks government employee ethics units to improve their administrative investigation methods, thereby clarifying the overall conflict of interest.

(J) Briefing Session on Assets to be Declared Under the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants - New Developments in Virtual Assets

The Agency organized 2 briefing sessions on Assets to be Declared Under the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants - New Developments in Virtual Assets in December 2025, and invited domestic scholars and experts in the field of virtual assets to give lectures on the nature and positioning of virtual assets, emerging issues, and illegal cases involving virtual assets, enhancing the inspection capabilities of government employee ethics officers.

(K) 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 2025 Specialized Training on Protection Operations for Government Employee Ethics Officers in the northern, central, and southern regions on June 6th, June 13th, and June 18th, 2025, respectively. A total of 500 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 the chief information security officer of ASUS, a drill evaluation committee member of the National Critical Infrastructure Protection Program from the Executive Yuan's Office of Homeland Security, and a judge from the National Security and Military Court of Taiwan Taipei District Court. 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, as well as the knowledge and skills necessary for agency security, thereby assisting agencies in implementing comprehensive protective measures.



2025 Specialized Training on Protection Operations



(L) 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 November 20th, 2025. 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 114 participants attended.

(M) Workshop for Graduates of the Training Class of Integrity Officials

For trainees who completed the Training Class of Integrity Officials more than 2 years ago, the Agency organized the Workshop for Graduates of the Training Class of Integrity Officials on September 3rd and 4th, 2025 to show concern for their situation at work, understand how they apply what they learned in practice, and provide suggestions. Trainees and counselors of the 48th and 49th Training Class of Integrity Officials were invited to participate in the workshop, which had a total of 70 participants.

(N) Corruption Investigation Operations Enhancement and Liaison Meeting

The Agency held the 2025 Corruption Investigation Operations Enhancement and Liaison Meeting on November 20th and 21st, 2025 to cultivate a high-quality, anti-corruption case investigation team in response to the new system of citizen judges, improve the professional knowledge and skills of the Agency's corruption investigators, and implement relevant standards for corruption investigation. A head prosecutor assigned at the MOJ and a judge from Taiwan Tainan District Court were invited to give a lecture on the Citizen Judges System and exchange case-handling experience. A total of 148 people attended the meeting.



Corruption Investigation Operations Enhancement and Liaison Meeting



(0) 2025 Training for New Corruption Investigators

The Agency organized the 2025 Training for New Corruption Investigators at the Anti-Corruption Training Center from December 3rd to 16th, 2025 to train new recruits in basic skills. The training covered corruption investigation techniques, the use of investigative tools, and professional legal knowledge. Participants also participated in practical exercises. A total of 32 people attended the training, which was successfully completed.



2025 Training for New Corruption Investigators

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 selected 10 individuals as model integrity officials for 2025 in accordance with the Guidelines of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice for Recognizing Model Integrity Officials. The awards were presented by Political Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang of the Ministry of Justice on August 15th, 2025. Recipients of the award included outstanding government employee ethics officers of central and local government agencies, and their family and friends were also invited on stage to share in this honor.



Group Photo of the 2025 Model Integrity Officials

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 21st, August 15th, and September 30th, 2025. A total of 32 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



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 2025 Annual Conference of Senior Management-Level Officers of Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities on January 14th, 2025. The reports by divisions of the Agency on the annual policy direction of anti-corruption work aim to guide the implementation of integrity work by government employee ethics units. Key work instructions from the meeting include actively promoting the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act, effectively identifying and responding to the risks of abnormalities within agencies, effectively safeguarding national security and agency stability, and implementing various corruption prevention work to maximize the value and capabilities for performing integrity work.

Chapter 4

Summary of Major Achievements and Cases





Section 1 / Case Reviews and Auditing Cases

I. Nationwide Case Reviews

In 2025, the Agency conducted nationwide and integrated case reviews under 7 themes: "Cases that hinder the green energy industry," "Procurements of agencies and schools without dedicated government employee ethics units or with weak integrity controls," "Review of matters handled by personnel with integrity risks," "Use of feedback funds and subsidies," "Major and livelihood-related procurements," "Custody and disposal of public property or possessions," and "Implementation of audits, inspections, and penalties." According to statistics on the results of implementation by Government Employee Ethics Units, a total of 38 corruption and malfeasance leads and 100 general unlawful cases were uncovered; administrative accountability was pursued for 114 individuals, leading to savings in public funds and increased revenue for the national treasury of NT\$85,161,346. 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

The Agency conducted the "Nationwide Project Auditing of High-Risk Government Procurement Cases" in 2025 to prevent potential integrity risks in the government procurement process, and conducted documentary and on-site audits for 3 types of high-risk government procurement cases: "Procurements where the contract was awarded to a tenderer suspected to be a fictitious or shell company," "Procurements where the contract was awarded to a tenderer involved in a corruption and malfeasance case," and "Procurements where the contract was awarded to a blacklisted tenderer." In addition to identifying deficiencies at each stage of procurement, the audit also used digital comparison tools to uncover instances of contractors using the same photos to falsely claim contract performance. The Agency assisted agencies in completing 91 preventive measures based on the deficiencies found in the audit, including amendments to laws and regulations, internal control mechanisms, and procurement contracts, thereby strengthening the internal risk management of agencies. In addition to holding the contractors accountable and referring 17 cases, the Agency deducted liquidated damages for breach of contract and recovered the contract price already paid. The financial benefit is estimated at over NT\$12.13 million.

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 2025, the Agency continued to carry out case review for "Cases that hinder the green energy industry," and a total of 6 corruption and malfeasance leads were uncovered, 6 general unlawful cases were referred, and financial benefits amounting to approximately NT\$30.99 million were achieved.

IV. Strengthening management measures for integrity risks in green energy

The Agency integrates government ethics capabilities to actively implement the "Plan to Strengthen Green Energy Integrity Risk Management," and supervises its subordinate government employee ethics units to proactively report any potential violations discovered during their participation in green energy-related business to the head of their respective agencies, assisting agencies in strengthening risk management and taking preventive measures. For corruption and malfeasance cases and administrative violations that have already occurred in the green energy sector, the Agency will supervise government employee ethics units in analyzing the causes, processes, and loopholes in internal control and supervision, propose corruption prevention suggestions or measures, and submit reports to the head of their respective agencies for approval and follow-up on the handling of such cases. In 2025, various agencies took early warning measures in 29 cases, handled 12 further prevention cases, conducted project auditing in 19 cases, and provided anti-corruption guidelines in 8 cases.



Section 2 / Corruption and Malfeasance Case Examples

I. Major Cases Investigated during the Year

In 2025, 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 2025

Case No.	Case Summary	Indictment Date
1	Township mayor of Yongjing Township, Changhua County, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.1.16
2	Township mayor of Zhutian Township, Pingtung County, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.1.21
3	Head of the Engineering Section, Kaohsiung Branch, CPC Corporation, Taiwan suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.2.20
4	Head of the Songshan Airport Border Affairs Corps, Border Affairs Corps, National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.3.4
5	Township mayor of Xinyi Township, Nantou County and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.3.21
6	Township mayor of Wangan Township, Penghu County and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.4.1
7	Township mayor of Taian Township, Miaoli County and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.5.8
8	Chief of Guinan Police Station, Guiren Precinct, Tainan City Police Department suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.6.12
9	Head of Annei Livestock Farm, Livestock Business Division, Taiwan Sugar Corporation and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.7.10
10	Former Penghu County councilor and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.7.16
11	Former township mayor of Fangshan Township, Pingtung County, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.7.23
12	Squad leader and others of the Criminal Investigation Brigade, Xinzhuang Precinct, New Taipei City Police Department suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.8.11
13	Chief of the Public Works Section, Luodong Township Office, Yilan County and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.8.14

Case No.	Case Summary	Indictment Date
14	Deputy director of the Department of Nuclear Power Generation, Taiwan Power Company and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.8.15
15	Former legislator suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.8.28
16	Deputy director of the Neurological Institute, Taipei Veterans General Hospital and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.9.3
17	Director of Hualien Cultural Affairs Bureau and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.9.25
18	Section chief with the rank of Major at the Testing Management Section, Network Technology Support Center, Cyber Warfare Wing, Information, Communications and Electronic Force Command, Ministry of National Defense suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.9.30
19	Township representative of Puli Township, Nantou County and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.10.21
20	Township mayor of Chaozhou Township, Pingtung County and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.11.26
21	Director of the Land Administration Bureau, Taichung City Government suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.12.22
22	Pingtung County councilor suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act	2025.12.26

Note: Data compiled from January 1st to December 31st, 2025



II. Special High-Profile Cases

A. Former legislator Chen ○ and others suspected of accepting bribes for acts in violation of official duties as public officials

The Agency and Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated former legislator Chen ○ accepting bribes and improper benefits in the amount of NT\$4,135,922 and NT\$500,000 from Hung ○ and Hsiao ○, respectively. Former legislator Chen ○ allegedly used his position as a member of the Transportation Committee, where he was responsible for reviewing transportation policies and bills related to matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC), to make extemporaneous motions, propose amendments to the law, freeze budgets, convene coordination meetings, and interfere with the implementation schedule of administrative rules under the jurisdiction of the MOTC, providing the companies with port area land rent subsidies, helping the car rental companies avoid penalties for illegal solicitation of customers, and giving the companies a competitive advantage.

Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor brought an indictment against Chen ○ and others for accepting bribes and improper benefits for acts in violation of official duties as public officials as defined under the Anti-Corruption Act.

B. Deputy director Cheng ○ of the Neurological Institute, Taipei Veterans General Hospital and others suspected of fraudulently making others to deliver property under cover of legal authority

The Agency and Taiwan Shilin District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated Deputy Director Cheng ○ of the Neurological Institute, Taipei Veterans General Hospital and others for fraudulently obtaining NT\$33,773,681. Cheng ○ allegedly used the authority of his position to determine procurement needs, approve acceptance inspections for procurements, and process reimbursements, and instructed Chang ○, who is responsible for procurements for laboratories, to falsely claim needs for medical consumables and equipment and fill out false purchase requisitions. After Cheng ○ approved the requisitions, their accomplice Medical Company ○ issued false invoices for acceptance and reimbursement without actually delivering any goods. This caused unsuspecting cashiers to transfer the funds to Medical Company ○, which then used the defrauded funds to pay Cheng ○'s credit card bills or withdrew cash and deposited it into Chang ○'s account for personal use by Cheng ○.

Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor brought an indictment against Cheng ○ and others for fraudulently making others to deliver property under cover of legal authority in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act.

C. Township mayor of Yongjing Township, Changhua County and others suspected of accepting bribes for acts in violation of official duties as public officials

The Agency, together with Taiwan Changhua District Prosecutors Office, the Central Mobile Team and the Taichung Investigation Branch of Maritime Affairs Field Division of the Investigation Bureau, and the First and Fourth Special Police Corps of the National Police Agency of the Ministry of the Interior, jointly investigated Township Mayor Chan ○ and Chief Secretary Lin ○ of Yongjing Township, Changhua County for leaking information on the "Lease of Changhua County Yongjing Township Garbage Truck Parking Lot and Township Baseball Stadium Parking Lot for Solar Photovoltaic System Installation" and the "2021 Lease of Changhua County Yongjing Township Office's Public Land and Rooftop for Solar Photovoltaic System Installation" to developers Jiang ○ and Li ○, excluding other competing companies. This enabled Tong-○ Company and Xin-○ Company to win the tender and illegally profit NT\$118,115,022. Chan ○, Lin ○, Jiang ○, and Li ○ received a total of NT\$6,143,710 in bribes.

Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor brought an indictment against Chan ○ and others for accepting bribes for acts in violation of official duties as public officials, as defined under the Anti-Corruption Act.

D. Former Penghu County councilor Chen ○ and others suspected of fraudulently making others to deliver property under cover of legal authority

The Agency and Taiwan Penghu District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated former Penghu County Councilor Chen ○ and others for using their legal authority to falsely declare relatives Hsu ○ and others as Chen ○'s publicly funded assistants. As a result, Penghu County Council transferred monthly "assistant subsidies" and annual "year-end Lunar New Year bonuses" into the bank accounts of the aforementioned nominal assistants. The fraudulently obtained assistant subsidies were then used to pay for living expenses or credit card bills, defrauding Penghu County Council of a total of NT\$6,451,234.

Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor brought an indictment against Chen ○ and others for fraudulently making others to deliver property under cover of legal authority, as defined under the Anti-Corruption Act.



Chapter 5

Statistics on Various Work Categories





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 Cases		173
				Number of Participants		9,888
		Targeting Civil Groups and NGOs		Number of Cases		63
				Number of Participants		9,991
		Targeting School Teachers and Students	Deepening Program (Grades 1-4)	Number of Cases		95
				Number of Participants		12,204
			Rooting Program (Grade 5 and Above)	Number of Cases		141
				Number of Participants		28,276
		Targeting General Public (Incl. Community Colleges)		Number of Cases		2,924
				Number of Participants		521,791
	Promotion of Anti-Corruption Volunteers		Cumulative Number		3,234	
			Integrity Promotion and Advocacy (Events)		329	
			Assistance in Government Administration (Events)		101	
	Integrity Advocacy	Written Advocacy	Number of Cases		1,073	
			Number of Participants		353,148	
		Verbal Advocacy	Number of Cases		1,549	
			Number of Participants		101,385	
		Electronic Media Advocacy	Number of Cases		464	
			Number of Participants		113,333	
		Art-Based Advocacy	Number of Cases		180	
			Number of Participants		47,703	
		Online Advocacy	Number of Cases		1,851	
			Number of Participants		399,359	
	Recognition of Integrity and Competence			Number of Individuals Rewarded		1,901
Corruption Prevention and Early Warning				Early Warning Measures (Cases)		341
				Project Auditing (Cases)		197
				Project Visits (Cases)		324
	Procurement Supervision			On-Site Supervision (Cases)		84,713
				Document Review Supervision (Cases)		97,560
				Joint Construction Inspections (Cases)		1,586
				Joint Business Function Inspections (Cases)		7,079
				Procurement Comprehensive Analysis Reports Compiled (Cases)		344
				Procurement Violations Referred to Judicial Agencies for Investigation (Cases)		188
				Conducted Internally (Cases)		994
	Public Opinion Surveys			Outsourced (Cases)		32
	Further Prevention			Corruption Case Review Project Reports Compiled (Cases)		65
Reform Recommendations Proposed (Items)				443		
Registration of Integrity and Ethics Incidents			Intercession and Lobbying (Cases)		505	
			Receiving Gifts (Cases)		15,020	
			Banquets and Social Events (Cases)		7,264	
			Other Integrity and Ethics Incidents (Cases)		3,171	

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

Unit: Cases/NT\$10,000

2025	Total Number of Cases Reviewed	Penalized Cases				Non-Penalized Cases			Penalty Amount			
		Late Declaration	Intentional False Declaration	Intentional Concealment of Property	Total	Late Declaration with Justifiable Reason	Unintentional False Declaration	Total	Late Declaration	Intentional False Declaration	Intentional Concealment of Property	Total
Total	45	3	26	4	33	9	2	11	22.4	534.1	1,813.5	2,370

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

2025	Total Number of Cases Reviewed	Penalized Cases	
		Number of Cases	Amount
Total	29	15	326.7

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	395	17	6	1	1	344	24	2	0
Local Agencies	456	3	3	3	0	377	45	20	5
Total	851	20	9	4	1	721	69	22	5



Section 2 / Corruption Investigation Work

I. Analysis of Categories of Malfeasance in Newly Accepted Cases

Unit: Case

Source of Intelligence	Total	Voluntary Confession	Public Report	Proactive Detection	Government Employee Ethics Unit	Other Agency
Total	1,238	45	69	26	911	187
Industrial and Commercial Supervision and Management	27	2	1	-	20	4
Finance and Insurance	4	-	-	1	2	1
Taxation	17	-	-	-	16	1
Customs Administration	3	1	-	-	2	-
Telecommunications Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and Motor Vehicle Supervision	28	1	2	1	23	1
Transportation, Tourism, and Meteorology	22	1	2	1	14	4
Judiciary	20	2	1	-	16	1
Legal Affairs	21	3	-	-	16	2
Police Affairs	63	-	6	1	38	18
Firefighting	11	2	1	-	7	1
Construction	35	1	3	-	25	6
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Conscription, and Land Administration	82	1	10	2	53	16
Immigration and Coast Guard Affairs	22	2	1	1	9	9
Environmental Protection	48	8	4	2	24	10
Public Health and Medical Services	57	4	1	1	43	8
Social Welfare	84	4	3	-	76	1
Education	85	5	5	-	65	10
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry	26	1	2	-	16	7
River and Aggregate Management	12	-	1	-	10	1
Military Affairs	8	-	-	1	3	4
Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Security and Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Property Management	5	-	-	1	3	1
State-Owned Enterprises	160	2	7	8	129	14
Administrative Affairs	142	4	5	3	108	22
Other	256	1	14	3	193	45

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

A. Analysis of Intelligence Sources

Unit: Case

Total	Disposition Status of Cases Admitted									Disposition Status of Cases Investigated				
	Total	Referred to district prosecutors office	Referred to government authority	Referred to government employee ethics unit	Referred to judicial police agencies	Referred to the Regional Ethics Affairs Liaison Center	Referred to other division or office of the AAC	Filed for Reference	Reclassified as a case investigated with specific intelligence on corruption and malfeasance	Total	Corruption and malfeasance cases referred to a district prosecutors office	Non-corruption and malfeasance cases referred to a district prosecutors office	Non-corruption and malfeasance cases forwarded to judicial police agencies or district prosecutors offices	Reclassified as Reference Information
Total	1,227	763	-	-	6	-	-	100	358	295	117	92	3	83
Voluntary Confession	59	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	47	46	16	28	-	2
Public Report	72	14	-	-	1	-	-	7	50	45	15	9	2	19
Proactive Detection	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	34	18	10	-	6
Government Employee Ethics Unit	902	739	-	-	4	-	-	15	144	102	52	22	1	27
Other Agency	170	1	-	-	1	-	-	72	96	68	16	23	-	29
Ongoing Cases Admitted (Investigated)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	2



B. Analysis of Categories of Malfeasance

Unit: Case

Category of Malfeasance	Disposition Status of Cases Admitted									Disposition Status of Cases Investigated						
	Total	Referred to district prosecutors office	Referred to government authority	Referred to government employee ethics unit	Referred to judicial police agencies	Referred to the Regional Ethics Affairs Liaison Center	Referred to other division or office of the AAC	Filed for Reference	Reclassified as a case investigated with specific intelligence on corruption and malfeasance	Total	Corruption and malfeasance cases referred to a district prosecutors office	Corruption and malfeasance cases referred to a district prosecutors office	Non-corruption and malfeasance cases referred to a district prosecutors offices	Non-corruption and malfeasance cases forwarded to judicial police agencies or district prosecutors offices	Non-corruption and malfeasance cases forwarded to judicial police agencies or district prosecutors offices	Reclassified as Reference Information
Total	1,227	763	-	-	6	-	-	100	358	295	117		92		3	83
Industrial and Commercial Supervision and Management	29	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	7	3		3		-	1
Finance and Insurance	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1		1		-	1
Taxation	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2		-		-	-
Customs Administration	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		-		-	-
Telecommunications Supervision	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		-		-	-
Highway and Motor Vehicle Supervision	29	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	3		1		-	1
Transportation, Tourism, and Meteorology	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	3		2		-	2
Judiciary	25	15	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	3	-		3		-	-
Legal Affairs	28	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	9	4		4		-	1
Police Affairs	68	37	-	-	-	-	-	8	23	21	10		3		-	8
Firefighting	15	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	8	4	2		2		-	-
Construction	37	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	21	9		4		-	8
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Conscription, and Land Administration	81	28	-	-	1	-	-	13	39	35	14		5		-	16
Immigration and Coast Guard Affairs	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	10	-		5		-	5
Environmental Protection	48	11	-	-	-	-	-	4	33	26	16		4		2	4
Public Health and Medical Services	59	36	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	14	6		5		-	3
Social Welfare	79	66	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	8	4		1		-	3
Education	83	54	-	-	1	-	-	8	20	14	2		6		-	6
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry	26	11	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	10	7		-		-	3
River and Aggregate Management	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	2		3		-	-
Military Affairs	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7	3		4		-	-
Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		1		-	-
National Security and Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		1		-	-
State Property Management	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		-		-	-
State-Owned Enterprises	152	112	-	-	1	-	-	11	28	22	4		10		1	7
Administrative Affairs	122	97	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	24	11		9		-	4
Other	255	197	-	-	2	-	-	14	42	35	10		15		-	10

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						
Total	116	506	380	126	22	7	5	55	3	3	172	5	5	257	30,812,172	
Industrial and Commercial Supervision and Management	3	12	10	2	4	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	5	60,000	
Finance and Insurance	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Taxation	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Customs Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Telecommunications Supervision	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Highway and Motor Vehicle Supervision	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	199,899	
Transportation, Tourism, and Meteorology	3	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	3,101,000	
Judiciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Legal Affairs	4	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	
Police Affairs	9	77	67	10	-	-	-	4	-	-	52	-	-	21	1,400,679	
Firefighting	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Construction	9	20	15	5	1	1	-	4	1	-	2	-	-	13	2,000	
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Conscription, and Land Administration	14	64	53	11	3	2	-	13	1	1	17	1	-	31	9,355,664	
Immigration and Coast Guard Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Environmental Protection	16	29	26	3	2	2	-	3	-	-	16	-	-	8	5,636,627	
Public Health and Medical Services	6	24	14	10	1	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	16	168,800	
Social Welfare	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	3,983,180	
Education	2	5	3	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,903,018	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry	7	28	19	9	1	-	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	21	-	
River and Aggregate Management	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	83,600	
Military Affairs	3	9	6	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	
Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
National Security and Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
State Property Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
State-Owned Enterprises	4	13	12	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	
Administrative Affairs	11	71	42	29	4	-	4	5	1	-	17	2	-	45	4,917,049	
Other	10	124	91	33	3	1	1	6	-	1	45	2	-	70	-	



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	Ordinary Proceedings	Prosecuted via Requested Summary Judgment					Total	Ordinary Proceedings	Prosecuted via Requested Summary Judgment			
Total	196	119	112	7	68	7	2	805	421	413	8	334	47	3
Industrial and Commercial Supervision and Management	5	3	3	-	2	-	-	11	6	6	-	5	-	-
Finance and Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxation	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-
Customs Administration	3	2	2	-	1	-	-	15	13	13	-	1	1	-
Telecommunications Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and Motor Vehicle Supervision	4	2	2	-	2	-	-	7	2	2	-	5	-	-
Transportation, Tourism, and Meteorology	6	5	5	-	1	-	-	10	6	6	-	4	-	-
Judiciary	4	1	1	-	2	-	1	7	3	3	-	3	-	1
Legal Affairs	11	9	9	-	1	1	-	21	17	17	-	-	4	-
Police Affairs	15	12	11	1	3	-	-	103	79	78	1	21	3	-
Firefighting	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Construction	14	6	5	1	7	1	-	37	27	26	1	9	1	-
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Conscription, and Land Administration	26	18	17	1	7	1	-	120	68	65	3	45	7	-
Immigration and Coast Guard Affairs	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	5	4	3	1	-	1	-
Environmental Protection	19	16	16	-	2	1	-	42	30	30	-	8	4	-
Public Health and Medical Services	12	3	3	-	9	-	-	31	13	13	-	18	-	-
Social Welfare	6	5	5	-	1	-	-	7	6	6	-	1	-	-
Education	11	4	3	1	7	-	-	21	3	3	-	17	1	-
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	-
River and Aggregate Management	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	1	2
Military Affairs	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	8	7	7	-	-	1	-
Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Security and Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Property Management	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
State-Owned Enterprises	13	7	7	-	6	-	-	137	45	45	-	91	1	-
Administrative Affairs	19	12	11	1	7	-	-	103	54	53	1	46	3	-
Other	12	7	7	-	4	1	-	108	35	35	-	55	18	-

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

2025	Cases Reviewed	Approvals Issued	Rejections	Cases Reserved for Further Decision	Total Amount Approved (Unit: NT\$)
1 st	13	5	7	1	NT\$9,483,335
2 nd	13	9	3	1	NT\$11,316,669
Total	26	14	10	2	NT\$20,800,004

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

	Meeting Date	Cases Reviewed	
		Review Period	Number of Cases
1 st Meeting	2025.4.18	2024.11.1-2025.2.28	17
2 nd Meeting	2025.8.29	2025.3.1-2025.6.30	21
3 rd Meeting	2025.12.29	2025.7.1-2025.10.31	16

VII. Statistics on Investigation Work by Government Employee Ethics Units

Month	General Unlawful Cases	Administrative Corruption Investigation	General Accountability	Administrative Actions	Closed After Clarification
January	45	2	34	590	310
February	62	12	68	622	371
March	98	2	50	433	313
April	85	8	48	468	362
May	78	8	50	622	378
June	71	9	50	688	391
July	65	7	42	739	429
August	85	5	50	915	473
September	109	10	59	853	424
October	64	8	53	903	516
November	103	9	93	540	443
December	8	4	14	483	248
Total	873	84	611	7,856	4,658



Section 3 / Maintenance Work

Work Category	Subcategory	Number of Cases
Protection of Official Classified Information	New (or Revised) Regulations	40
	Advocacy on Official Classified Information	18,164
	Inspections for the Protection of Official Classified Information	6,061
	Project Classified Information Protection	229
	Project Reports on Official Classified Information Protection	60
	Investigations into Information Leaks	285
Agency Security Maintenance	New (or Revised) Regulations	72
	General Security Threats or Petitions/ Appeals	1,287
	Major Security Threats or Petitions/ Appeals	26
	Security Maintenance Advocacy	13,954
	Safety Maintenance Inspections	6,669
	Project Security Maintenance Measures	638
	Security Maintenance Meeting Reports	273
	Security Maintenance for Agency Heads	937
	Project Reports on Security Maintenance	72

Section 4 / International Exchange

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

Date	Meeting Title	Location	Topics or Outcomes
2025.2.25	APEC Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET) Network Workshop on "Publicly Accessible Websites and Databases"	Gyeongju, South Korea	The economies discussed the challenges and opportunities of using publicly accessible websites and databases in criminal investigations.
2025.2.26	12 th APEC Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET) Meeting	Gyeongju, South Korea	The economies focused on international cooperation in bribery cases, and shared relevant case studies on avoiding becoming a safe haven for corrupt individuals and informal international cooperation.
2025.2.27-2025.2.28	40 th APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts Working Group (ACTWG) Meeting	Gyeongju, South Korea	The economies discussed cooperation in combating corruption and misconduct and enhancing private sector integrity, and learned about the anti-corruption activities organized by international organizations in the Asia-Pacific region. The Agency reported on Taiwan's ongoing implementation progress and achievements related to the UNCAC.
2025.6.30-2025.7.4	Training course of the Transparency International School (TI School) in 2025	Vilnius, Lithuania	Participants learned about the evolution and innovations in current anti-corruption methods, localized implementation plans, and the connection between major corruption and money laundering through a variety of courses. Furthermore, the exchanges and interactions with trainees from various countries promoted the anti-corruption work results of Taiwan, and increased Taiwan's international visibility.



Date	Meeting Title	Location	Topics or Outcomes
2025.7.30	41 st APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts Working Group (ACTWG) Meeting	Incheon, South Korea	Each economy reported on its implementation of the UNCAC, and engaged in exchanges on anti-corruption training, capability building, and outcome-based technical assistance.
2025.7.31-2025.8.1	The 1 st APEC High Level Dialogue on Anti-Corruption Cooperation	Incheon, South Korea	The economies discussed cooperation in combating cross-border corruption, strengthening integrity through cooperation with the private sector, and cooperation in anti-corruption education and training. Deputy Minister of Justice Hsu Shi-Shiang also shared Taiwan's practical experience in money laundering prevention and formal and informal judicial cooperation.

II. Reception of Foreign Delegations Visiting the Agency

Date	Visiting Country and Units
2025.3.28	Public Prosecutor Mr. Michael Hennemann, the Office of the Public Prosecutor General in Bamberg - Bavarian Central Office for the Prosecution of Cybercrime and Public Prosecutor Ms. Anne Kristin Berlips, the Bamberg Public Prosecutor's Office visited the Agency.



Chapter 6

Outlook for the Future





The Agency is committed to deeply aligning Taiwan's integrity system with international standards. As the global governance environment becomes increasingly complex, the Agency will comprehensively implement anti-corruption, corruption prevention, and corruption investigation through policy integration and institutional innovation in the face of increasingly diverse corruption risks and technological challenges. The Agency will steadily improve integrity governance and deepen public-private partnerships from a macro perspective based on a sound legal system. This will transform integrity awareness into a shared value in society, building an internationally competitive public governance environment with transparency and integrity, showcasing Taiwan's outstanding capabilities in integrity. The key points are as follows:

I. Conducting the Third International Review and Presenting the Results of Compliance with the Convention

The "ROC's Third Report under the United Nations Convention against Corruption" will be published in 2026, and international anti-corruption experts will be invited to Taiwan for review. At the same time, relevant domestic non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will be solicited to submit parallel reports, so that the international reviewers will be able to understand the current status of Taiwan's implementation of the UNCAC from different perspectives. In addition, a government delegation will be established before the international review meeting, and representatives of central government agencies will engage in two-way exchanges with international reviewers on important anti-corruption issues during the review meeting. Furthermore, cross-departmental discussions will be held on the concluding observations and recommendations of the international reviewers, which will serve as an important basis for formulating anti-corruption policies, laws, and related measures, showing Taiwan's efforts and determination in anti-corruption work.

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

To complete provisions of the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants, the Agency will continue to invite experts, scholars, and representatives of government agencies to discuss an amendment to the scope of declarants (including directors and supervisors representing government-held shares that are in the scope of declarants, and whether individuals holding relevant positions in administrative legal entities should be included in the scope of declarants), the declaration period, the content of virtual asset declarations, the mandatory trust system, changes to the declaration obligations, and penal provisions. The Agency continues to organize seminars and briefings on

transactions and subsidies under Article 14 of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest, so that related parties of public servants as defined in the Act will comply with the Act when applying for transactions or subsidies. The Agency also asked various agencies to reach out to related parties who frequently engage in transactions or have a subsidy relationship with the agencies. In addition, the Agency also continues to collect and summarize interpretations and penalties of the Ministry, compiling a summary of interpretations under the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest for all agencies to gain a systematic understanding of relevant regulations.

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

National development has led to major public construction projects becoming larger in scale, and this has resulted in increasingly complex governance risks. In response, the Agency continues to improve the institutional functions and practical operations of Government Procurement Integrity Platform, increasing the transparency of procurements and effectiveness of external oversight. The platforms bring together professional authorities responsible for prosecution, integrity, and public construction to form public-private partnerships with citizens, experts, scholars, and civil groups, helping agencies identify integrity risks as soon as possible and eliminate undue interference from external forces.

Meanwhile, to align with the international trend of open government digital governance, the Agency has adopted the Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS) to implement data structuring and standardization, integrate important information from fields on government procurement integrity platforms, continue to improve the open data architecture and digital application mechanisms, expand the substantive influence of public participation in oversight, and improve the convenience and accessibility of external oversight. Going forward, the Agency Against Corruption will uphold the 4 core principles of "cross-domain cooperation, public-private partnership, administrative transparency, and public oversight," combining the professional capabilities of both public and private sectors to safeguard major national construction projects, create an environment where civil servants can work with peace of mind, and achieve steady progress in integrity governance.



IV. Promoting the Integrity Awards and Reinforcing the Culture of Integrity within Government Agencies

The Agency will continue to organize the 4th "Integrity Awards" in 2026 to encourage more administrative departments to voluntarily review and assess their integrity risks through the award mechanism, and to improve their integrity policies and operational systems based on valuable suggestions from experts and scholars. The purpose of the award is to set a benchmark and promote cross-agency learning and experience sharing, expand the benefits of integrity and competence, highlight the importance that the public sector attaches to integrity and transparency, internalize "integrity governance" into the values of employees and the organizational culture of agencies, and continue to showcase the positive energy of integrity practices.

V. Promoting Private Sector Exchanges and Deepening Anti-corruption Partnerships

The Agency continues to promote public-private partnerships to implement the spirit of the UNCAC, and works together with central government agencies and local governments to address integrity issues, such as streamlining administration and compliance. The Agency combines key industries, issues of public concern, and core operations of agencies to conduct analysis and dialogue on practices, establishing channels for communication and exchanges between the public and private sectors, and encouraging participation from the private sector and the general public to build consensus on anti-corruption efforts and create a sustainable industry environment with integrity and transparency.

VI. Implementing Anti-corruption Measures for Green Energy and Combating Crimes Affecting Green Energy Industry Development

The Agency is taking preventive measures against integrity risks in green energy to actively create an administration environment with integrity in the green energy industry. The Agency is strengthening controls on potential integrity risks in the site establishment and application process for green energy projects, implementing administrative transparency measures for green energy, and advocating for distinguishing between favoritism and public convenience in green energy. At the same time, the Agency is stepping up preventive measures for crimes that hinder the development of the green energy industry, strengthening the review and analysis of whether there are any abnormalities in application procedures for projects, and whether there have been any reports. The Agency is conducting a case review for "Cases that hinder the development of the green energy industry," and is assisting agencies in establishing anti-corruption procedures in internal controls to ensure the transparency and credibility of policy implementation.

VII. Deepening International Cooperation and Showcasing Integrity Performance

The Agency is committed to international exchange and global participation that will allow the world to see Taiwan from the perspective of integrity, leveraging capabilities for maintaining integrity to create momentum for exchanges. The Agency is deepening exchanges and shared experience with international organizations, experts, scholars, and anti-corruption and law enforcement agencies from various countries through its continued participation in the APEC ACTWG, the International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) hosted by Transparency International (TI), and the Global Anti-Corruption and Integrity Forum (GACIF) hosted by the OECD. This will not only keep Taiwan's integrity governance in sync with international trends, but also showcase Taiwan's improvements in integrity to the world.



VIII. Integrating Corruption Investigation Resources to Enhance Investigative Measures

The Agency is actively introducing AI technology to improve its corruption investigation efficiency and capabilities, and will establish an "AI corruption investigation data mining and analysis system" to shorten the time for producing investigative transcripts, standardize the format, and improve data search and analysis performance. Furthermore, to ensure the integrity and credibility of digital evidence while ensuring due process, the Agency plans to join b-JADE next year to strengthen the immutability and traceability of evidence.

IX. Strengthening Risk Management and the Security of Government Agencies

To enhance the overall security and risk response capabilities of government agencies, the Agency continues to supervise government employee ethics units in strengthening the reporting and handling mechanisms for major security incidents, disasters, and cybersecurity incidents. This ensures that agencies have a clear understanding of the causes, scope of impact, damage, and recovery progress of incidents, proactively clarify any negligence or liability, assist agencies in promptly initiating response and recovery operations, and carefully conduct risk impact assessments, fully leveraging early warning functions to strengthen the security resilience of agencies. At the same time, the Agency will continue to supervise the systematic implementation of improvement measures by government employee ethics units based on the core framework of "3 levels of protection goals" and "5 improvement measures," assisting agencies in the protection of state secrets by strengthening their confidentiality operations and security mechanisms to ensure national security.

Observing the development trends in integrity governance, the rapid development of digital technology, AI applications, the circulation of digital assets, and increasingly frequent cross-border fund movements have made corruption more covert and complex. Facing the challenges brought by emerging risks and increasingly stringent international supervision standards, the Agency will continue to implement the UNCAC through public-private partnerships in institutional innovation, technology adoption, and public participation. The Agency will also actively participate in international integrity networks and cooperation mechanisms to gradually build a more resilient and forward-looking clean and competent government system, laying a solid foundation for a transparent Taiwan to achieve sustainable and steady progress.

Appendix

Appendix 1 / Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events

Appendix 2 / Major Resolutions from the 29th-31st 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	Day	Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events
1	7	Premier Cho Jung-Tai presided over the 29 th 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.
1	8	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang presided over the 2025 Nationwide Project Auditing Operations Briefing.
1	8	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang presided over the "Green Energy Transparency Measures Meeting," which brought together government employee ethics units from central and local governments involved in green energy affairs to discuss awareness campaigns planned for green energy transparency measures and to share their achievements.
1	10	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the Completion Ceremony Forum for the 23 rd Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointed Rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
1	13	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang delivered a lecture on Communication Drills with New Personnel for the Cadre Training Workshop of the 54 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
1	13	Deputy Director-General Shen Feng-Liang presided over the Exchange Forum for Counselors of the 54 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
1	14	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the 2024 Annual Conference of Senior Management-Level Officers of Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities.
1	15	The Agency convened the meeting of the Non-Disclosure of Investigation Review Task Force for the fourth quarter of 2024.
1	20	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○, Mayor of Jhutian Township 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.
1	22	The Agency investigated a case involving Cheng ○, Head of the Engineering Section of the Kaohsiung Branch of CPC Corporation, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
1	21	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien presided over the Joint Oath-Taking Ceremony of the Newly Appointed Senior Management-Level Government Ethics Officers of the Ministry of Justice.
2	7	The Agency investigated a case involving Cheng ○, Director of the Transportation Department of Chiayi City Government, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Chiayi District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
2	10	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the 75 th meeting of the Ministry of Justice's Government Employee Ethics Officers Training Committee.

Month	Day	Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events
2	17	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien presided over the Opening Ceremony of the 54 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
2	17	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the Opening Ceremony Encouragement from the Class Director for the 54 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
2	17	The Agency investigated a case involving Chen ○, a police officer at Linyuan Police Station of Linyuan Precinct of Kaohsiung City Police Department, and others suspected of Offenses of Malfeasance in Office under the Criminal Code. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Yunlin District Prosecutors Office separately referred the cases and rendered the decision not to prosecute.
2	25	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the Low Carbon Industry Alliance (LCIA) 2025 Greenmorrow that was part of the "Low-Carbon Sustainability, Integrity and Honesty" activity series on Taichung City Government's Integrity Platform for Enterprise Services, and gave a speech as a distinguished guest.
2	25	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chiang led a delegation to Gyeongju, South Korea from February 25 th to 28 th to participate in the 12 th APEC ACT-NET Meeting, the 40 th ACTWG Meeting, and the ACT-NET Network Workshop on "Publicly Accessible Websites and Databases."
3	3	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the "Seminar on Distinguishing Between Generating Profits and Favoritism - Using the National Highway Service Area Public-Private Partnership Project as an Example" held by the Freeway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, delivered a speech on "distinguishing between favoritism and public convenience," and hosted the general discussion.
3	3	The Agency investigated a case involving Technical Specialist Chen ○ and Technical Worker Su ○ of the Section of Animal Protection and Conservation, the Department of Agriculture, Pingtung County Government 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.
3	4	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the "Consultation Meeting on the Draft Enforcement Rules of the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act and Supporting Measures."
3	6	The Agency investigated a case involving Tian ○, Specialist and concurrent Branch Head of the Songshan Airport Border Affairs Corps, Border Affairs Corps, National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
3	7	Director-General Feng Cheng received Director-General Lai Chien-Hsin of the Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs, to discuss the establishment of a "Small Hydropower Integrity Platform" and to establish an integrity mechanism.
3	11	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung presided over the southern session of the Agency's 2025 Integrity Awards Participation Briefing.
3	11	The Agency investigated a case involving Tseng ○, Mayor of Sandimen Township, Pingtung County, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
3	14	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung presided over the central session of the Agency's 2025 Integrity Awards Participation Briefing.



Month	Day	Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events
3	17	The Executive Yuan convened a meeting to discuss legal affairs related to data governance in response to the development of artificial intelligence. Vice Premier Cheng Li-Chiun presided over the meeting. Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang led a delegation to attend the meeting.
3	18	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung presided over the northern session of the Agency's 2025 Integrity Awards Participation Briefing.
3	26	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 11 th meeting of the Supervisory Task Force of the National Security Protection Work Council.
3	27	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien presided over the A Meeting with the Minister seminar for the 54 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
3	27	Chief Secretary Sun Chih-Yuan received Tsai Pi-Yu, honorary mentor at the College of Law at National Chengchi University, and her students on a visit to the Agency.
3	27	The Agency investigated a case involving Mayor Hsu ○ of Wangan Township, Pingtung County, Clerk Hsu ○, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Penghu District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
3	28	Director-General Feng Cheng, Chief Prosecutor Chang Tou-Hui, and Deputy Minister Lai Chien-Hsin of the Ministry of Economic Affairs jointly discussed integrity and transparency measures for green energy, and planned the establishment of a green energy integrity platform.
3	28	Chief Secretary Sun Chih-Yuan received Public Prosecutor Mr. Michael Hennemann, the Office of the Public Prosecutor General in Bamberg - Bavarian Central Office for the Prosecution of Cybercrime and Public Prosecutor Ms. Anne Kristin Berlips, the Bamberg Public Prosecutor's Office, who were accompanied by Chief Prosecutor Lin Yen-Chun and Prosecutor Huang Tse-Ju of the Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office on a visit to the Agency.
3	31	The Agency investigated a case involving Representative Council Chair Lin ○ of Yilan County suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
4	9	The Agency investigated a case involving Officer Tu ○ of the Yilan Immigration Detention Center, Northern Taiwan Administration Corps, National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan High Court rendered a guilty verdict.
4	9	The Agency convened the meeting of the Non-Disclosure of Investigation Review Task Force for the first quarter of 2025.
4	10	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the evaluation meeting for the 3rd Integrity Awards.
4	17	The Agency investigated a case involving Liu ○, Mayor of Taian Township in Miaoli County, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Miaoli District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
4	18	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the 1st Clean Politics Advisory Committee Meeting of 2025, deliberating on a total of 17 cases listed for reference by the Agency between November 2024 and February 2025.

Month	Day	Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events
4	22	Deputy Minister Huang Shih-Chieh delivered a lecture on Justice Policies for the 54 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
4	24	The Agency investigated a case involving Cheng ○, Section Chief at the Hsinchu City Public Health Bureau, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Hsinchu District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
4	25	The Corruption and Malfeasance Reporting Rewards Review Committee of Ministry of Justice convened its first meeting of 2025, reviewing a total of 13 cases.
4	29	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chiang delivered a lecture on Current Strategies and Key Focus Areas in Anti-Corruption Work for the 54 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
4	29	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang delivered a lecture on The Future and Outlook of Anti-Corruption Work for the 54 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
5	7	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung delivered a lecture on Essential Competencies for Integrity Officials for the 54 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
5	8	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the 2025 Annual Conference of Senior Management-Level Officers of Government Employee Ethics Units of the Competent Authorities for Protection Operations.
5	8	Chief Secretary Yu Li-Chen of the Ministry of Justice gave a lecture on "Practices of Cooperation between Prosecutors and Integrity Officials" for the 54 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
5	8	The Agency investigated a case involving Liao ○, a case officer of the Construction Section, Xinyi Township Office, Nantou County, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Taichung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
5	8	The Agency investigated a case involving Lu ○, Director of Xinying Signal Substation, Changhua Electrical Engineering Branch, Taiwan Railway Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
5	9	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○, Deputy Chief Engineer, Deputy Director, and Southern Region Branch Office Director of the Construction and Planning Agency of Ministry of the Interior, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Ciaotou District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
5	9	Deputy Minister Huang Shih-Chieh presided over the Closing Ceremony of the 54 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
5	9	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the A Meeting with the Director-General event of the 54 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
5	12	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 5 th New Taipei Youth Forum on Engineering Ethics and Integrity organized by the New Taipei City Government in 2025 and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
5	12	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.
5	13	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 11 th Meeting of the Regional Security Protection Work Implementation Council (New Taipei Region).



Month	Day	Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events
5	14	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the Interministerial Consultation Meeting on the 2024 Implementation Results of the National Integrity Building Action Plan and the Setting of 2025 Performance Targets.
5	15	The Agency organized a series of workshops for seed instructors on the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act on May 15 th , May 21 st , May 28 th , and June 4 th with a total of 172 participants.
5	16	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the groundbreaking ceremony for the "Hsinchu Desalination Plant Government Procurement Integrity Platform" of the Northern Region Water Resources Branch, Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs.
5	19	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung and Chief Secretary Sun Chih-Yuan attended the Agency's International Affairs Training of 2025 (1 st).
5	20	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 11 th Meeting of the Regional Security Protection Work Implementation Council (Kinmen Region).
5	22	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 11 th Meeting of the Regional Security Protection Work Implementation Council (Taoyuan Region).
5	27	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien and Director-General Feng Cheng attended the Ministry of Economic Affairs "2025 Green Energy Integrity Platform - Green Security and Transparency First Forum." Minister Cheng Ming-Chien also delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
5	28	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○, the head of the Hydrology Division, Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs, suspected of disclosing or giving away a document, plan, information, or another thing of a secret nature relating to matters other than national defense as a public official in violation of the Criminal Code. The Taiwan Taichung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
6	6	The Agency investigated a case involving Ko ○, head of the Taitung Aviation Facilities Sector, Air Navigation and Weather Services, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Ciaotou District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
6	6	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien attended the 2025 Specialized Training on Protection Operations for Government Employee Ethics Officers (Northern Region) and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
6	12	Gave notice of the Draft Regulations Governing the Establishment of the Whistleblower Protection Committee with a public comment period from June 12 th to June 25 th . No comments were received by the end of the comment period.
6	13	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 2025 Specialized Training on Protection Operations for Government Employee Ethics Officers (Southern Region) and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
6	16	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chiang presided over the "2025 Regional Inspectors Meeting."
6	18	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 2025 Specialized Training on Protection Operations for Government Employee Ethics Officers (Central Region) and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
6	18	The Agency investigated a case involving Lai ○, Social Worker and Manager of the Veterans Affairs Council, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.

Month	Day	Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events
6	18	The Agency investigated a case involving Chu ○, Sergeant at the Brigade Headquarters Company, 203 rd Brigade, 8 th Field Army, 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.
6	26	The Agency organized regional briefings on the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act on June 26 th , June 30 th , July 2 nd , and July 4 th with a total of 963 participants.
6	26	The Agency investigated a case involving Yang ○, Head Nurse of the Public Health Center of Mudan Township, Pingtung County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
6	26	Director-General Feng Cheng attended the signing ceremony of the "Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the Small Hydropower Integrity Platform" held by the Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and signed the "MOU on the Small Hydropower Integrity Platform" with Director-General Lin Yuan-Peng of the Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs.
6	30	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○, Public Pharmacist at the Public Health Center of Liugui District, Kaohsiung City, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Ciatou District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
7	4	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung delivered a lecture on Communication Drills with New Personnel for the Cadre Training Workshop of the 55 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
7	4	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung presided over the Exchange Forum for Counselors of the 55 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
7	4	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien and Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended Taoyuan City Government's "2025 Net Zero, Green Energy, Transparency, Integrity Cross-domain Forum." Minister Cheng Ming-Chien delivered a speech as a guest of honor and Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung participated as a discussant.
7	7	The Agency investigated a case involving Director Li ○ and Chief Lin ○ at the Agriculture Business Division, Taiwan Sugar Corporation 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.
7	7	Director-General Feng Cheng and Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chiang attended the "2025 11 th Legislative Yuan Member Recall Investigation Seminar - Taiwan High Prosecutors Office."
7	8	Director-General Feng Cheng attended the "2025 11 th Legislative Yuan Member Recall Investigation Seminar - Taichung Branch, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office."
7	8	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the "2025 Joint Supervisory Visit on Facility Security Work - Port of Kaohsiung, Taiwan International Ports Corporation."
7	8	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○, Director of the Public Health Center of Qionglin Township, Hsinchu County, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
7	9	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chiang attended the on-site evaluation of the Local Tax Bureau, Keelung City for the 3 rd Integrity Awards.
7	10	Gave notice of the Draft Enforcement Rules of the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act with a public comment period from July 10 th to July 23 rd .



Month	Day	Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events
7	11	The Agency convened the meeting of the Non-Disclosure of Investigation Review Task Force for the second quarter of 2025.
7	14	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chiang attended the on-site evaluation of the Local Tax Bureau, Changhua County for the 3 rd Integrity Awards.
7	14	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the "2025 11 th Legislative Yuan Member Recall Investigation Seminar - Taiwan Yunlin District Prosecutors Office."
7	16	The Agency investigated a case involving Hung ○, Mayor of Fangshan Township 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.
7	17	Premier Cho Jung-Tai presided over the 30 th meeting of the Central Integrity Committee. Minister Cheng Ming-Chien, Director-General Feng Cheng, Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung, and heads of relevant ministries and agencies attended the meeting.
7	18	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 2025 Integrity Knowledge Training for Concurrent Ethics Personnel (Northern Region).
7	21	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang attended the on-site evaluation of the Water Resources Bureau, Tainan City Government for the 3 rd Integrity Awards.
7	22	The Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act and Regulations Governing the Establishment of the Whistleblower Protection Committee took effect and contents were added to the "Whistleblower Protection Webpage" of the Agency's official website.
7	23	The Agency investigated a case involving Penghu County Councilor Chen ○ and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Penghu District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
7	25	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 2025 Integrity Knowledge Training for Concurrent Ethics Personnel (Southern Region).
7	25	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien presided over the Opening Ceremony of the 55 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
7	28	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chiang attended the on-site evaluation of the Southern Region Water Resources Branch, Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs for the 3 rd Integrity Awards.
7	28	Launched a legal consultation hotline for "whistleblower protection" with lawyers appointed by the Taipei Bar Association to provide online telephone consultation services at the Agency.
7	29	Director-General Feng Cheng attended the on-site evaluation of Taipei Customs, Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance for the 3 rd Integrity Awards.
7	30	Administrative Deputy Minister Huang Mou-Hsin and Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chiang attended the Kaohsiung City Government "Sustainable Green Energy, Integrity, and Transparency" Forum on Distinguishing between Favoritism and Public Convenience. Administrative Deputy Minister Huang also delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
7	30	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang led a delegation to Incheon, South Korea to attend the 41 st APEC ACTWG meeting.
7	31	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang led a delegation to Incheon, South Korea to attend the 1 st APEC AHDAC meeting.

Month	Day	Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events
7	31	The Agency investigated a case involving Li ○, former Mayor of Linluo Township, Pingtung County, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
7	31	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the on-site evaluation of Taichung Veterans General Hospital for the 3 rd Integrity Awards.
8	4	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the Opening Ceremony Encouragement from the Class Director for the 55 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
8	4	Chief Secretary Sun Chih-Yuan attended the Ministry of Transportation and Communications "2025 Symposium on Green Energy Enterprise Integrity" and delivered a speech as a distinguished guest.
8	5	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the "2025 Joint Supervisory Visit on Facility Security Work - Ministry of National Defense Armaments Bureau."
8	6	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the on-site evaluation of the Department of Rapid Transit Systems, Taipei City Government for the 3 rd Integrity Awards.
8	7	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang attended the on-site evaluation of Nanzhuang Township Office, Miaoli County for the 3 rd Integrity Awards.
8	8	The Agency investigated a case involving Lu ○, Director of Xinying Signal Substation, Changhua Electrical Engineering Branch, Taiwan Railway Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office rendered a guilty verdict.
8	8	Director-General Feng Cheng attended the on-site evaluation of the National Health Insurance Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare for the 3 rd Integrity Awards.
8	12	The Agency investigated a case involving Yilan County Representative Council Chair Lin ○ and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Yilan District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
8	12	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chiang delivered a lecture on Current Strategies and Key Focus Areas in Anti-Corruption Work for the 55 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
8	12	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang delivered a lecture on The Future and Outlook of Anti-Corruption Work for the 55 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
8	13	Director-General Feng Cheng attended the "Seminar for Strengthening the Knowledge and Skills for Investigations and Trials Involving Submarine Cables and National Security."
8	15	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 2025 Joint Supervisory Visit on Facility Security Work - Northern Region Water Resources Branch, Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs.
8	15	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the Ministry of Justice 2025 Recognition Ceremony for Model Integrity Officials and Joint Oath-Taking Ceremony of the Newly Appointed Senior Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
8	15	Revised the "Instructions for Completing the Property Declaration Form by Public Servants, Two. Individual Matters, 19. Declaration of Virtual Assets," which took effect on November 1 st , 2025.



Month	Day	Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events
8	19	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang attended the on-site evaluation of the Maritime and Port Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications for the 3 rd Integrity Awards.
8	20	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung gave a lecture on "Current Priorities of Anti-Corruption Work" at the 2025 Training for Senior Integrity Officials.
8	20	Director-General Feng Cheng attended the 6 th meeting of the National Security Protection Work Council.
8	22	Director-General Feng Cheng and Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chiang attended the "2025 Training for Senior Officials on National Security Criminal Cases."
8	22	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 2025 Integrity Knowledge Training for Concurrent Ethics Personnel (Central Region).
8	22	The Agency investigated a case involving Huang ○, a sergeant at the Taoyuan City Police Department, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
8	25	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the 76 th meeting of the Ministry of Justice's Government Employee Ethics Officers Training Committee.
8	25	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang and Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended Taiwan Power Company's Energy Transition Integrity and Transparency Forum "Safeguarding the Decommissioning of Chinshan and Kuosheng Nuclear Power Station to Spread the Wings of Green Energy" and the launching ceremony for the government procurement integrity platform for the "Independent Spent Fuel Indoor Dry Storage Installation for Chinshan and Kuosheng Nuclear Power Station." Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang delivered a speech as a guest of honor and Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung participated as a discussant.
8	26	Deputy Minister Huang Shih-Chieh delivered a lecture on Justice Policies for the 55 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
8	26	Chief Secretary Yu Li-Chen of the Ministry of Justice and Director-General Feng Cheng attended the 2025 Financial Forum on "Fair Customer Treatment and Fostering Integrity in Finance" of Taiwan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. Chief Secretary Yu Li-Chen delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
8	27	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 2025 Supervisory Visit on Ethics Affairs (Hsinchu County Government).
8	27	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chiang attended the on-site evaluation of Kaohsiung City Fire Department for the 3 rd Integrity Awards.
8	28	The Agency investigated a case involving Former Legislator Chen ○ suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
8	29	The Agency convened the 2 nd Clean Politics Advisory Committee Meeting of 2025, deliberating on a total of 21 cases listed for reference between March and June 2025. All cases were passed after deliberation.
9	1	The Agency investigated a case involving Lu ○, Technical Specialist at the North Taiwan Maritime Affairs Center, Maritime and Port Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Fuchien Lienchiang District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.

Month	Day	Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events
9	3	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 2025 Supervisory Visit on Ethics Affairs (Yunlin County Government).
9	7	The Agency investigated a case involving Tseng ○, Technical Specialist at the Public Works Section, Banqiao District Office, New Taipei City, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other offenses. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
9	8	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien presided over the A Meeting with the Minister seminar for the 55th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
9	9	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung presided over the "International Review Meeting on the ROC's Third Report under the United Nations Convention against Corruption."
9	10	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 2025 Supervisory Visit on Ethics Affairs (Veterans Affairs Council).
9	11	Director-General Feng Cheng attended the launching ceremony for the "Integrity Platform for the Technology Building and Medical Staff Dormitory Construction Project" of Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Veterans Affairs Council, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
9	12	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang attended the Ministry of Environment's "Information Integrity on Climate Change Forum" and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
9	12	The Agency investigated a case involving Chang ○, a sergeant at the Zhunan Precinct of Miaoli County Police Bureau, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Miaoli District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
9	15	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the final selection meeting for the 3 rd Integrity Awards.
9	16	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien presided over the Agency's 2025 Resident Prosecutor Experience Sharing Meeting.
9	17	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 2025 Supervisory Visit on Ethics Affairs (Ministry of Transportation and Communications).
9	22	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○, Director of Hualien Cultural Affairs Bureau, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Hualien District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
9	23	Director-General Feng Cheng attended the IRPMA's "2025 Integrity Forum" and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
9	23	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 12 th meeting of the Supervisory Task Force of the National Security Protection Work Council.
9	26	The Agency investigated a case involving Wang ○ and others at the Information, Communications and Electronic Force Command, Ministry of National Defense suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act and other offenses. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Keelung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
9	29	The Agency investigated a case involving Fu ○, Mayor of Jhutian Township 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.



Month	Day	Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events
9	30	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the Oath-Taking Ceremony of the Newly Appointed Senior Management-Level Government Ethics Officers of the Ministry of Justice.
10	1	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung delivered a lecture on Essential Competencies for Integrity Officials for the 55 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
10	1	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 2025 Supervisory Visit on Ethics Affairs (Ministry of the Interior).
10	13	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the Review Meeting on the Preliminary Draft of Chapters 3 and 4 of the ROC's Third Report (Self-Assessment Checklist) under the UNCAC (Session 1).
10	14	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the Review Meeting on the Preliminary Draft of Chapters 3 and 4 of the ROC's Third Report (Self-Assessment Checklist) under the UNCAC (Session 2).
10	14	Chief Secretary Sun Chih-Yuan attended Taoyuan City Government's "People-Centric Road Safety, Integrity-Driven Public Safety" Summit and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
10	15	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang presided over the Completion Ceremony of the 55th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
10	15	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the A Meeting with the Director-General event of the 55 th Training Class of Integrity Officials.
10	15	The Agency convened the meeting of the Non-Disclosure of Investigation Review Task Force for the 3 rd quarter of 2025.
10	20	Chief Secretary Sun Chih-Yuan attended the Agency's International Affairs Training of 2025 (2 nd).
10	22	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the launching ceremony of the "Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Safety Improvement Project for Suhua Highway of Provincial Highway No. 9" of the Highway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.
10	25	Director-General Feng Cheng attended the Taiwan Professional Basketball League match between New Taipei CTBC DEA and Taipei Taishin Mars. The Director-General tossed the ball for the tip-off and delivered a speech as the guest of honor.
10	28	The Agency investigated a case involving Wu ○, Mayor of Jhutian Township, Pingtung County, and others suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court rendered a guilty verdict.
10	31	The Whistleblower Protection Committee held its 1 st meeting of 2025.
11	3	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 12 th Meeting of the Regional Security Protection Work Implementation Council (Taichung Region).
11	5	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 12 th Meeting of the Regional Security Protection Work Implementation Council (Hsinchu Region).
11	5	Chief Secretary Sun Chih-Yuan attended the launching ceremony of the government procurement integrity platform for Tainan City Government's "Tainan City Sports, Arts and Leisure Park BOT Project," and delivered a speech as a guest of honor.

Month	Day	Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events
11	7	Chief Secretary Yu Li-Chen of the Ministry of Justice presided over the Corruption and Malfeasance Reporting Rewards Review Committee of Ministry of Justice, which convened its 2nd meeting of 2025, reviewing a total of 13 cases.
11	11	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung attended the 12 th Meeting of the Regional Security Protection Work Implementation Council (Miaoli Region).
11	13	No comments were received by the end of the comment period for the Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation.
11	21	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien presided over the panel discussion session of the 2025 Corruption Investigation Operations Enhancement and Liaison Meeting.
11	25	Minister Cheng Ming-Chien attended and delivered a speech at the 3 rd Integrity Awards Ceremony, and also presented the awards to the winners of the 3 rd Integrity Awards. The heads of the 6 award-winning agencies, along with representatives from their superior agencies, attended the ceremony to accept the award.
11	25	The Agency investigated a case involving Chou ○, Mayor of Chaozhou Township 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.
11	27	Submitted the draft (revised version) of the Enforcement Rules of the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act to the Executive Yuan.
11	28	Submitted the draft of the Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation to the Executive Yuan, which sent letters inquiring the opinions of relevant agencies on December 4 th .
11	28	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung presided over the 2025 Food Safety Integrity Platform and Investigation Operation Planning Conference.
12	1	Director-General Feng Cheng accepted an interview with Global Views Monthly on the topic "Integrity Awards deepening integrity governance and the blueprint for connecting government and society for mutual prosperity."
12	3	The Agency investigated a case involving 10 people including Chang ○, a firefighter of the Fire Department, New Taipei City Government, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
12	5	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the Encouragement from the Director-General for the 24 th Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointed Rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
12	9	The Agency investigated a case involving 12 people including Hsu ○, a police officer of Taichung City Police Department, suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Taichung District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.
12	9	Director-General Feng Cheng served as the opening guest at the "2025 AI and Youth Empowerment International Forum" hosted by NOWNEWS and accepted an exclusive interview.
12	11	The Agency investigated a case involving Liu ○, a member of the Taichung Reconnaissance Brigade, Ocean Affairs Council, and other suspected of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. Upon concluding the investigation, the prosecutor of the Taiwan Changhua District Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution.



Month	Day	Chronicle of Integrity-Related Events
12	11	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chiang delivered a lecture on Current Strategies and Key Focus Areas in Anti-Corruption Work for the 24 th Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointed Rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
12	12	Director-General Feng Cheng led the Agency's personnel to engage in exchanges with companies in Hsinchu Science Park and visit the Taiwan Space Agency.
12	15	Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chiang delivered a lecture on Current Strategies and Key Focus Areas in Anti-Corruption Work for the 2025 Training Class of New Corruption Investigation Personnel.
12	17	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung delivered a lecture on Essential Competencies for Management-Level Government Ethics Officers for the 24 th Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointed Rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
12	17	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang delivered a lecture on The Future and Outlook of Anti-Corruption Work for the 24 th Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointed Rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
12	18	Minister without Portfolio Lin Ming-Hsin of the Executive Yuan presided over the meeting to review the ROC's Third Report (Self-Assessment Checklist) under the UNCAC.
12	19	The Agency investigated a case involving Pingtung County Councilor Hsu ○ 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.
12	19	The Agency completed the "Corruption Investigation Digital Chain of Custody System."
12	23	Premier Cho Jung-Tai presided over the 31 st meeting of the Central Integrity Committee. Minister Cheng Ming-Chien, Director-General Feng Cheng, Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung, and heads of relevant ministries and agencies attended the meeting.
12	23	Deputy Minister Hsu Shi-Shiang and Deputy Director-General Lin Han-Chiang attended the Executive Yuan's review meeting on the draft of the Enforcement Rules of the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act.
12	24	Deputy Director-General Lin Chao-Hung presided over the Completion Ceremony Forum for the 24 th Ministry of Justice Training Program for Ninth-Grade Recommended Appointed Rank Management-Level Government Ethics Officers.
12	26	Chief Secretary Sun Chih-Yuan attended the Ministry of Justice's Sovereign AI Project - Taiwan High Prosecutors Office observation activity.
12	29	Director-General Feng Cheng presided over the 3 rd Clean Politics Advisory Committee Meeting of 2025, deliberating on a total of 16 cases listed for reference by the Agency between July and October 2025.
12	31	The Agency organized the 2025 Training on b-JADE and Cryptocurrency Investigation, with a total of 138 participants. Among them, 115 people took the test online, and the overall pass rate was 100%.

Appendix 2 / Major Resolutions from the 29th-31st Meeting of the Central Integrity Committee

Meeting Session	Case No.	Main (Coordinating) Agency	Key Conclusion
29 th Committee Meeting	11401-1	MOJ	As the subsidiary legislation and supporting framework for the 'Whistleblower Protection Act' require further refinement, the MOJ is requested to continue its efforts to improve the legal system and related measures under the framework of the parent law. If there are loopholes in the parent law or difficulties in enforcement, amendments should be proposed when appropriate.
30 th Committee Meeting	11407-1	Ministry of Digital Affairs	The management of AI technology risks is of utmost importance. The Ministry of Digital Affairs is requested to assist in integrating and collecting international regulations and assessing their applicability to the domestic market, so as to provide reference for future deliberation by relevant agencies.
30 th Committee Meeting	11407-2	MOJ	Regarding Committee Member Mr. Li's suggestion to "use AI for cross-database analysis and establish an integrity risk identification system," the MOJ is requested to combine AI and big data analysis technologies with databases across agencies, carefully assess the feasibility of establishing an integrity risk identification system, expand and optimize existing operating mechanisms of government procurement integrity platforms, and improve overall accuracy and efficiency.
30 th Committee Meeting	11407-3	MOJ	Regarding the 3 suggestions by Committee Member Minister without Portfolio Ma Yung-Cheng—all personnel in the offices of the heads of agencies should be classified as having access to classified information; the AAC should continue to strengthen regulations and measures for personnel handling classified information; and information of significant public interest should be included in the scope of state secret protection—the MOJ and AAC are requested to properly handle subsequent matters.
31 st Committee Meeting	11412-1	Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan	The Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan is requested to conduct an evaluation of whether the current Government e-Procurement System and data can adopt the Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS) or other methods to improve the structure of procurement data for integration and open application.

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

In 2025, district prosecutors offices initiated investigations into 898 newly received corruption and malfeasance cases, prosecuting 468 cases involving a total of 1,767 individuals. The total corruption and malfeasance amount uncovered in these cases reached NT\$658,418,781. Since the implementation of the National Integrity Building Action Plan (from July 2009 to December 2025, totaling 198 months), district prosecutors offices have cumulatively prosecuted 6,098 corruption and malfeasance cases, involving 18,203 individuals. The total corruption and malfeasance amount in prosecuted cases has reached NT\$11,071,471,474 (all monetary amounts 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

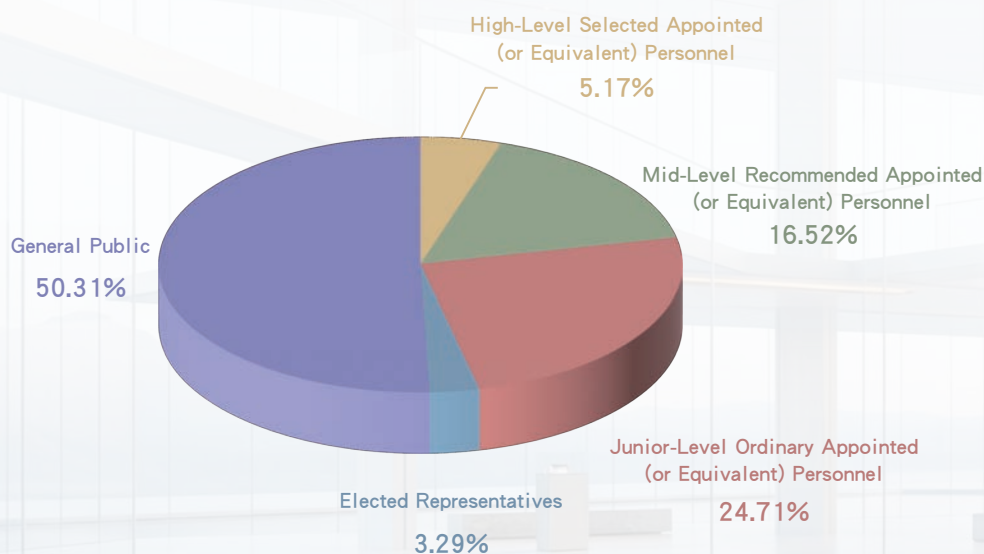
District prosecutors offices have prosecuted a total of 18,203 individuals in corruption and malfeasance cases, and the total amount has reached NT\$11,071,471,474. Among them, 941 were high-level public officials at or above the Selected Appointed rank, accounting for 5.17% of the total; 3,008 were mid-level public officials at the Recommended Appointed rank, accounting for 16.52%; 4,498 were junior-level public officials at or below the Ordinary Appointed rank, accounting for 24.71%; 598 were elected representatives, accounting for 3.29%; and 9,158 were members of the general public, accounting for 50.31%. On average, 31 cases and 93 individuals were prosecuted each month. The combined proportion of prosecuted mid- and high-level public officials (Recommended Appointed rank and above) and elected representatives accounts for 24.98% 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 2025		
Item	Figure	
Number of Cases Prosecuted	6,098 cases	
Identity Categories of Prosecuted Individuals/ Count	High-Level Selected Appointed (or Equivalent) Personnel	941 persons
	Mid-Level Recommended Appointed (or Equivalent) Personnel	3,008 persons
	Junior-Level Ordinary Appointed (or Equivalent) Personnel	4,498 persons
	Elected Representatives	598 persons
	General Public	9,158 persons
Corruption and Malfeasance Amount Involved in Prosecuted Cases	NT\$11,071,471,474	

Total 18,203 persons

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 2025



B. Annual Statistical Analysis of Prosecuted Cases

District prosecutors offices have prosecuted a total of 6,098 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 occurred in 2025, totaling 1,767 persons. The highest number of high-level public officials at or above the Selected Appointed rank prosecuted was 90 in 2013; the highest number of mid-level public officials at the Recommended Appointed rank prosecuted was 290 in 2013; and the highest number of junior-level public officials at or below the Ordinary Appointed rank prosecuted was 467 in 2025. (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\$11,071,471,474. 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 Appointed (or Equivalent) Personnel	Mid-Level Recommended Appointed (or Equivalent) Personnel	Junior-Level Ordinary Appointed (or Equivalent) or Lower	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
2025	468	1,767	63	208	467	55	974	658,418,781
July 2009 to December 2025	6,098	18,203	941	3,008	4,498	598	9,158	11,071,471,474
200907–201604	2,812	8,465	511	1,591	2,092	254	4,017	4,849,982,256
201605–202512	3,286	9,738	430	1,417	2,406	344	5,141	6,221,489,218

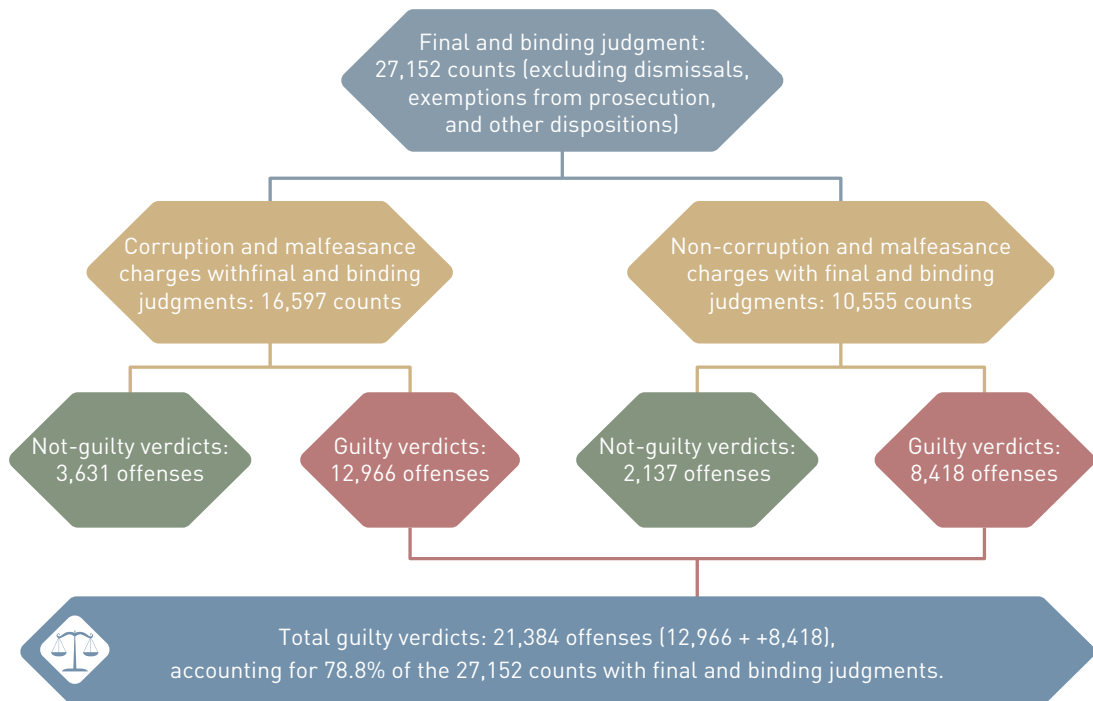
Note:

1. This data covers cases handled and lawfully prosecuted by district prosecutors offices from July 2009 to December 2025.
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

Since July 2009, a total of 27,152 counts resulted in final and binding judgments. Of these, 12,966 counts led to convictions for corruption and malfeasance crimes, and 8,418 counts resulted in convictions for non-corruption and malfeasance crimes. With a total of 21,384 counts resulting in guilty verdicts, the overall conviction rate stands at 78.8% of the aforementioned 27,152 total counts.



Appendix Figure 3-2 Summary of Conviction Rates in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases from July 2009 to December 2025

Appendix Table 3-3

Conviction Rate Statistics for Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated by District Prosecutors Offices			
Category	Final and Binding Judgments Following Investigation as Corruption and Malfeasance Cases		Conviction Rate [%]
	Counts with Final and Binding Judgments	Offenses Resulting in Guilty Verdicts	
National Integrity Building Action Plan (July 2009–December 2025)	27,152	21,384	78.8%

Note:

1. This table presents statistics on the final and binding judgments 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 judgment 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. Excluding dismissal judgments and other dispositions; only the number of charges that resulted in a guilty or non-guilty verdict are displayed.
3. Conviction rate = number of offenses resulting in guilty verdicts / number of counts with final and binding judgments × 100%.
4. The above data is based on cases that were concluded and prosecuted between July 2009 and December 2025. 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.
5. Source: Statistics Office, Supreme Prosecutors Office.



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

In January to December 2025¹, a total of 169 corruption and malfeasance cases were investigated and prosecuted by district prosecutors (based on indictments involving corruption and malfeasance crimes). These cases involved 375² public officials³. 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 5 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

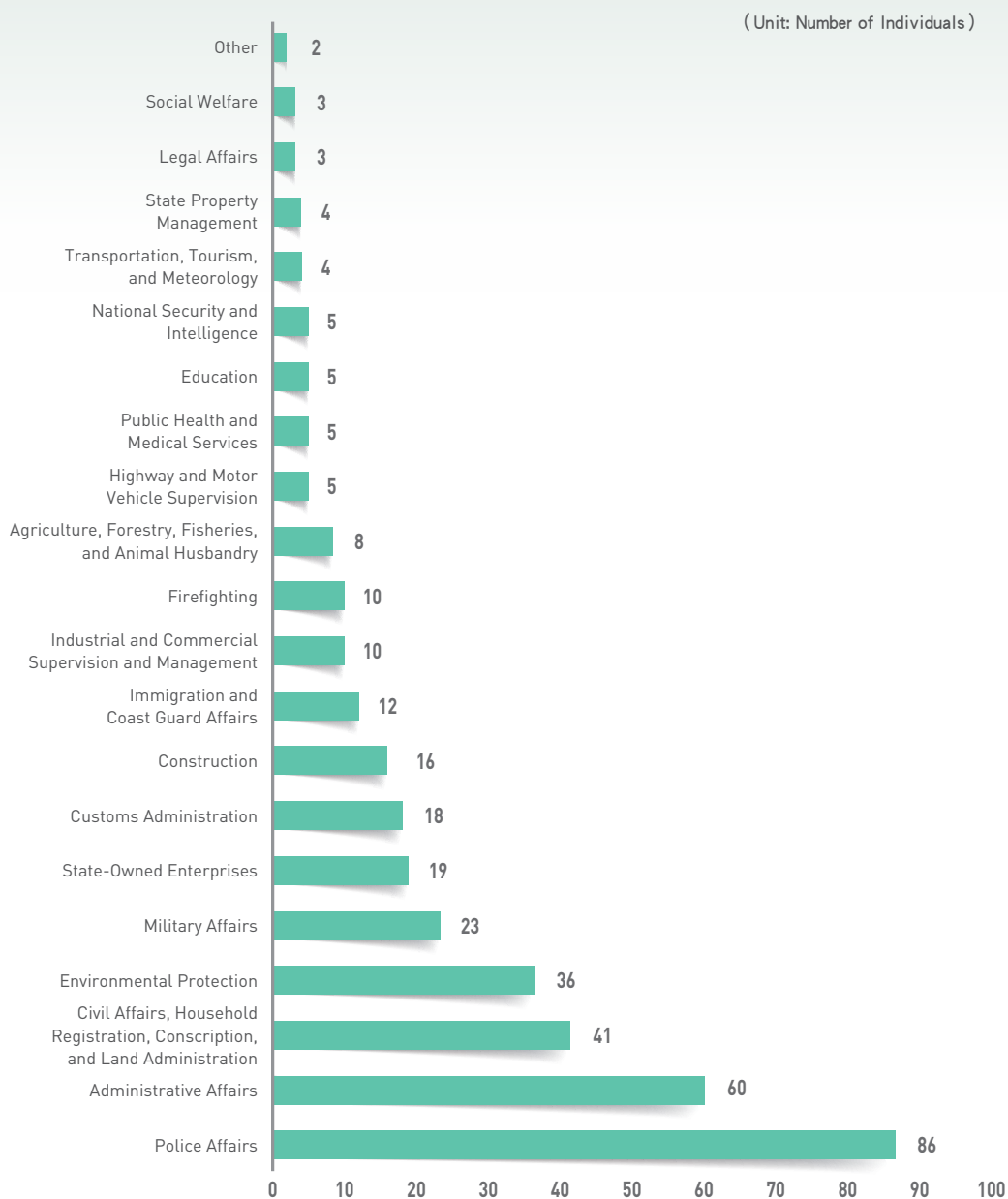
- (A) Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 29 at the Selected Appointed rank level (7.73%), 83 at the Recommended Appointed rank level (22.13%), 151 at the Ordinary Appointed rank level (40.26%), 63 under contract employment (16.80%), and 49 classified as others (13.06%).
- (B) Based on the type of agency where the individuals were serving at the time of the offense, 101 were from central administrative agencies (26.93%), 239 from local administrative agencies (63.73%), 22 from local representative bodies (5.86%), and 13 from a central representative body (3.46%).
- (C) Based on gender, 321 individuals involved were male (85.60%) and 54 were female (14.40%).
- (D) Based on the classification of categories of involvement corresponding to the offenses for which the individuals were indicted, those with 20 or more indicted individuals were: police affairs (86 individuals), administrative affairs (60 individuals), civil affairs, household registration, conscription, and land administration (41 individuals), environmental protection (36 individuals), and military affairs (23 individuals).

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 January to December 2025 (including cases that were consolidated or additionally indicted during this period). Cases with multiple case numbers were counted as a single case.

² 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 2 separate indictments, they are counted as 2 individuals.

³ 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."

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 2025. 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 0 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 Involve

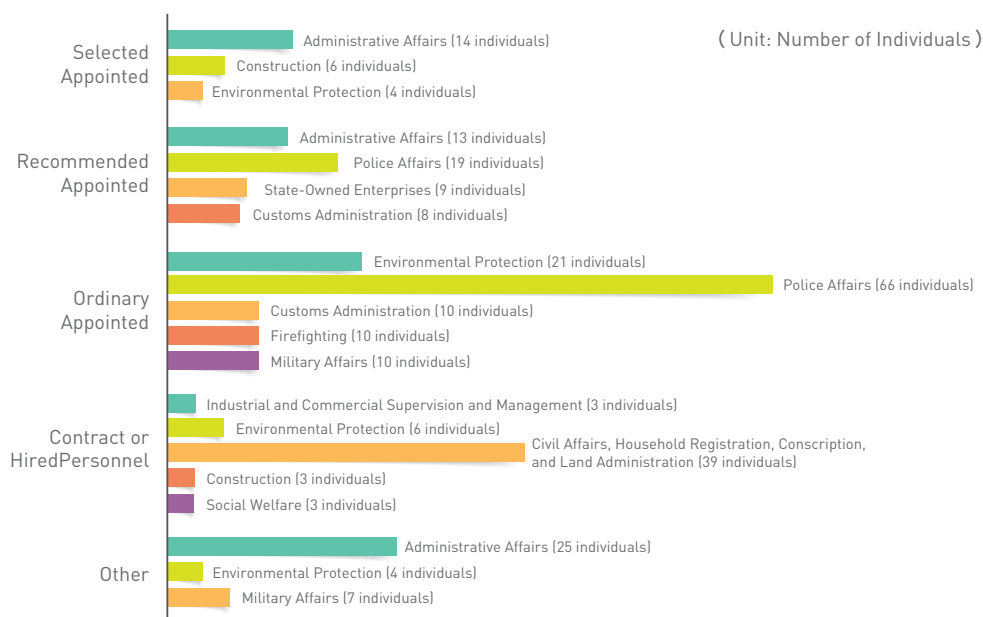
Unit: Number of Individuals

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 Appointed (or Equivalent) Personnel	Mid-Level Recommended Appointed (or Equivalent) Personnel	Junior-Level Ordinary Appointed (or Equivalent) or Lower	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		10	-	3	1	3	3	-	7	-	3	6	4
2.Finance and Insurance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.Taxation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.Customs Administration		18	-	8	10	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-
5.Telecommunications Supervision		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.Highway and Motor Vehicle Supervision		5	-	-	4	-	1	4	1	-	-	5	-
7.Transportation, Tourism, and Meteorology		4	-	2	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	-
8.Judiciary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.Legal Affairs		3	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
10.Police Affairs		86	1	19	66	-	-	5	81	-	-	83	3
11.Firefighting		10	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	9	1
12.Construction		16	6	4	-	3	3	-	12	1	3	13	3
13.Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Conscription, and Land Administration		41	1	-	-	39	1	-	40	-	1	36	5
14.Immigration and Coast Guard Affairs		12	-	6	6	-	-	8	4	-	-	12	-
15.Environmental Protection		36	4	1	21	6	4	-	36	-	-	34	2
16.Public Health and Medical Services		5	-	4	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	2	3
17.Social Welfare		3	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
18.Education		5	-	2	-	2	1	1	3	-	1	3	2
19.Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Animal Husbandry		8	-	4	1	1	2	1	6	-	1	6	2
20.River and Aggregate Management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.Military Affairs		23	-	5	10	1	7	23	-	-	-	23	-
22.Foreign Affairs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.National Security and Intelligence		5	-	1	3	-	1	5	-	-	-	3	2
24.State Property Management		4	1	2	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	1
25.State-Owned Enterprises		19	2	9	7	-	1	19	-	-	-	19	-
26.Administrative Affairs		60	14	13	6	2	25	8	27	12	13	38	22
27.Other		2	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Total		375	29	83	151	63	49	101	239	13	22	321	54
Percentage of Total		100%	7.73%	22.13%	40.26%	16.80%	13.06%	26.93%	63.73%	3.46%	5.86%	85.60%	14.40%

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 Appointed rank, the categories of involvement with the highest number of persons were administrative affairs (14), construction (6), and environmental protection (4).
- (2) Among the individuals involved at the Recommended Appointed rank, the categories of involvement with the highest number of persons were police affairs (19), administrative affairs (13), state-owned enterprises (9), and customs administration (8).
- (3) Among the individuals involved at the Ordinary Appointed rank, the categories of involvement with the highest number of persons were police affairs (66), environmental protection (21), customs administration (10), firefighting (10), and military affairs (10).
- (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 (39), environmental protection (6), industrial and commercial supervision and management (3), construction (3), and social welfare (3).
- (5) Among the individuals involved categorized as other (elected representatives or commissioned public officials), the categories of involvement with the highest number of persons were administrative affairs (25), military affairs (7), and environmental protection (4).

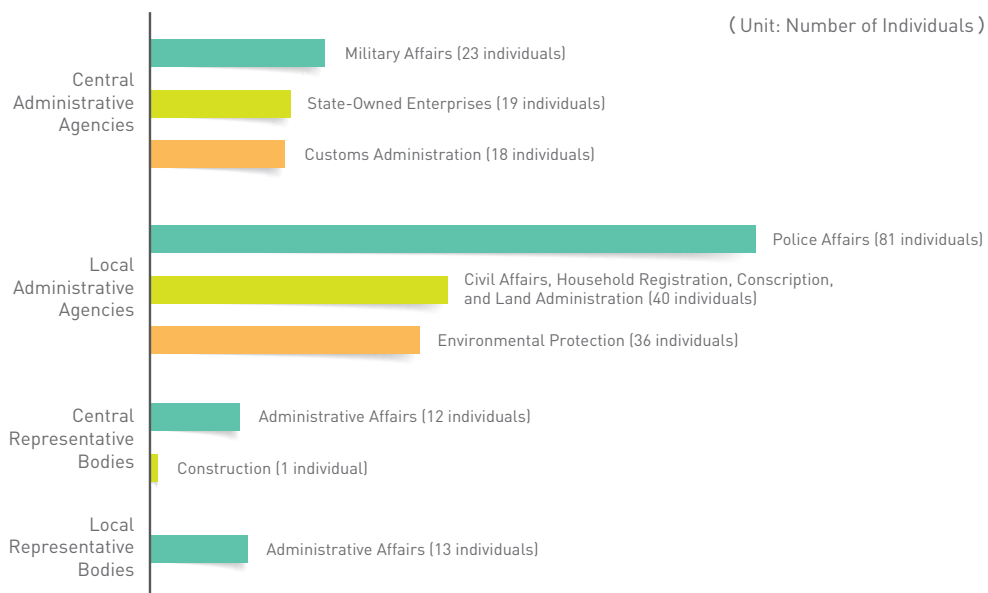


Appendix Figure 4-2 Analysis Results of Categories of Involvement by Official Rank of the Individuals Involved



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 (23), state-owned enterprises (19), and customs administration (18).
- (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 police affairs (81), civil affairs, household registration, conscription, and land administration (40), and environmental protection (36).
- (3) Among the individuals involved whose agency of employment at the time of the offense was a central representative body, the categories of involvement were administrative affairs (12) and construction (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 (13).



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

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 5 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

113 individuals, accounting for 30.13%. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 5 at the Selected Appointed rank level (4.42%), 27 at the Recommended Appointed rank level (23.89%), 65 at the Ordinary Appointed rank level (57.52%), 5 contract or hired personnel (4.42%), and 11 others (9.73%). Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 23 were from central administrative agencies (20.53%), 87 from local administrative agencies (76.99%), and 3 from local representative bodies (2.65%).

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

76 individuals, accounting for 20.27%. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 9 at the Selected Appointed rank level (11.84%), 14 at the Recommended Appointed rank level (18.42%), 5 at the Ordinary Appointed rank level (6.57%), 41 contract or hired personnel (53.94%), and 7 others (9.21%). Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 17 were from central administrative agencies (22.36%), 53 from local administrative agencies (53.94%), 3 from a central representative body (3.94%), and 3 from local representative bodies (3.94%).

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

65 individuals, accounting for 17.33%. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 5 at the Selected Appointed rank level (7.69%), 10 at the Recommended Appointed rank level (15.38%), 44 at the Ordinary Appointed rank level (67.69%), 3 contract or hired personnel (4.62%), and 3 others (4.62%). Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 18 were from central administrative agencies (27.69%), 45 from local administrative agencies (69.23%), and 2 from local representative bodies (3.07%).



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

53 individuals, accounting for 14.13%. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 3 at the Selected Appointed rank level (5.66%), 14 at the Recommended Appointed rank level (26.41%), 9 at the Ordinary Appointed rank level (16.98%), 7 contract or hired personnel (13.21%), and 20 others (37.74%). Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 12 were from central administrative agencies (22.64%), 21 from local administrative agencies (39.62%), 10 from a central representative body (18.86%), and 10 from local representative bodies (18.86%).

(E) Public officials making false entries

17 individuals, accounting for 4.53%. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 7 at the Recommended Appointed rank level (41.18%) and 10 at the Ordinary Appointed rank level (58.52%). Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 16 were from central administrative agencies (94.11%) and 1 from local administrative agencies (5.89%).

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	Official Rank / Agency of Employment at the Time of the Offense	Percentage	Total	Official Rank					Agency of Employment at the Time of the Offense			
				High-Level Selected Appointed (or Equivalent) Personnel	Mid-Level Recommended Appointed (or Equivalent) Personnel	Junior-Level Ordinary Appointed (or Equivalent) or Lower	Contract or Hired Personnel	Other	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)		2.40%	9	1		5	2	1	4	5		
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Acquiring Valuables or Property through the Use of Undue Influence or Blackmail)		0.53%	2	1				1		1		1
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Procurement personnel taking kickbacks after inflating the prices and quantities)		3.47%	13	4	3	3	2	1	2	10		1
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 4 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Using government vehicles to transport contraband or carry goods for tax evasion)		0.27%	1				1		1			
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 5 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Taking bribes by the acts that violate the official duties)		17.33%	65	5	10	44	3	3	18	45		2
Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Fraudulently making others to deliver property under cover of legal authority)		14.13%	53	3	14	9	7	20	12	21	10	10
Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Taking bribes by the act belonging to official duties)		20.27%	76	9	14	5	41	7	17	53	3	3
Article 5, Paragraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Fraudulently making others to deliver property under cover of legal authority - Attempted)		0.27%	1					1	1			
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Stealing or misappropriating private property or equipment)		2.67%	10		3	5		2	4	6		
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 4 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Seeking unlawful gains for oneself or for others in matters under his charge)		30.13%	113	5	27	65	5	11	23	87		3
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)		0.53%	2		1			1	1			1
Article 11, Paragraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Taking bribes by the act belonging to official duties)		0.80%	3	1		1		1		2		1
Article 132 of the Criminal Code (Leak)		2.13%	8		3	3	2		1	7		
Article 213 of the Criminal Code (Public officials making false entries)		4.53%	17		7	10			16	1		
Other		0.53%	2	1		1			1	1		
Total		100%	375	29	83	151	63	49	101	239	13	22

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 January to December 2025, district prosecutors investigated and prosecuted a total of 169 corruption and malfeasance cases, involving 375 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

There were 33 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 9 at the Selected Appointed rank level (15.79%), 22 at the Recommended Appointed rank level (38.60%), 15 at the Ordinary Appointed rank level (26.31%), 7 contract or hired personnel (18.91%), and 4 others (10.81%).
2. Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 31 were from central administrative agencies (54.39%), 25 from local administrative agencies (43.86%), and 1 from local representative bodies (1.75%).
3. The main categories of involvement were state-owned enterprises (18 individuals, 31.57%), administrative affairs (11 individuals, 19.30%), construction (10 individuals, 17.54%), and military affairs (6 individuals, 10.52%).

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

There were 22 fraudulent claims of public funds corruption and malfeasance cases, involving a total of 37 individuals. The relevant analysis is as follows:

1. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 2 at the Selected Appointed rank level (5.40%), 7 at the Recommended Appointed rank level (18.92%), 9 at the Ordinary Appointed rank level (24.33%), 1 contract or hired personnel (2.70%), and 18 others (48.65%).
2. Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 6 were from central administrative agencies (16.21%), 14 from local administrative agencies (37.84%), 8 from a central representative body (21.62%), and 9 from local representative bodies (24.33%).
3. The main categories of involvement were administrative affairs (18 individuals, 48.65%), immigration and coast guard affairs (7 individuals, 18.91%), police affairs (3 individuals, 8.1%), and industrial and commercial supervision and management (3 individuals, 8.1%).

(C) Analysis of Subsidy Corruption and Malfeasance Cases

There were 9 subsidy corruption and malfeasance cases, involving a total of 11 individuals. The relevant analysis is as follows:

1. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there were 5 at the Recommended Appointed rank level (45.45%), 1 at the Ordinary Appointed rank level (9.10%), 2 contract or hired personnel (18.18%), and 3 others (27.27%).
2. Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 2 were from central administrative agencies (18.18%), 6 from local administrative agencies (54.54%), 1 from a central representative body (9.1%), and 2 from local representative bodies (18.18%).
3. The main categories of involvement were administrative matters (3 individuals, 27.27%) and public health and medical services (3 individuals, 27.27%).

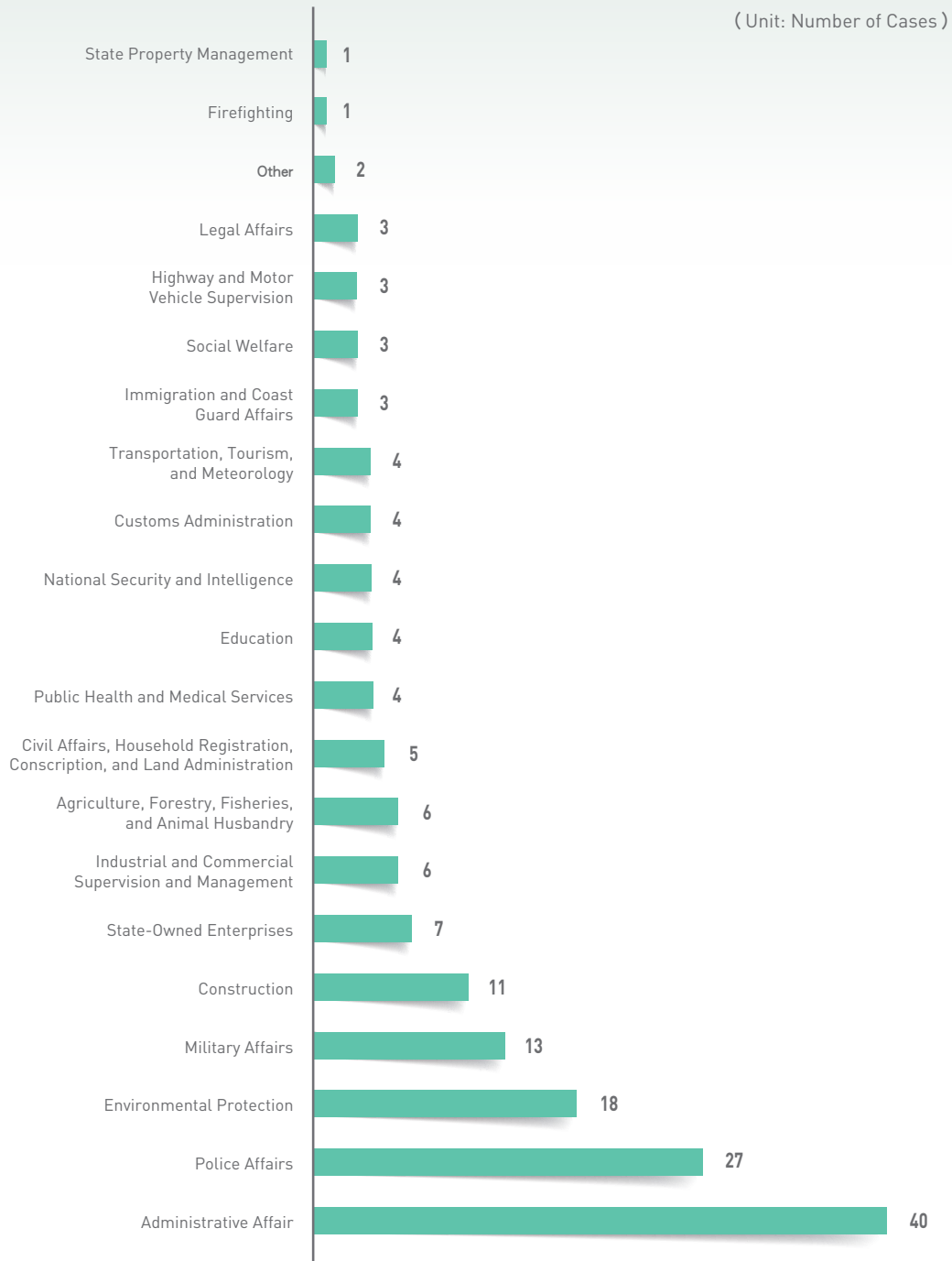
(D) Analysis of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Involving Both Procurement and Subsidy

There were 2 corruption and malfeasance cases involving both procurement and subsidy, involving a total of 4 individuals. The relevant analysis is as follows:

1. Based on the official rank of the individuals involved, there was 1 at the Selected Appointed rank level (25%), 1 at the Recommended Appointed rank level (25%), 1 contract or hired personnel (25%), and 1 other (25%).
2. Based on the type of agency of employment at the time of the offense of the individuals involved, 3 were from local administrative agencies (75%) and 1 from a local representative body (25%).
3. The main categories of involvement were education (2 individuals, 50%) and administrative affairs (2 individuals, 50%).

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 are as follows: administrative affairs (40 cases), police affairs (27 cases), environmental protection (18 cases), military affairs (13 cases), and construction (11 cases).



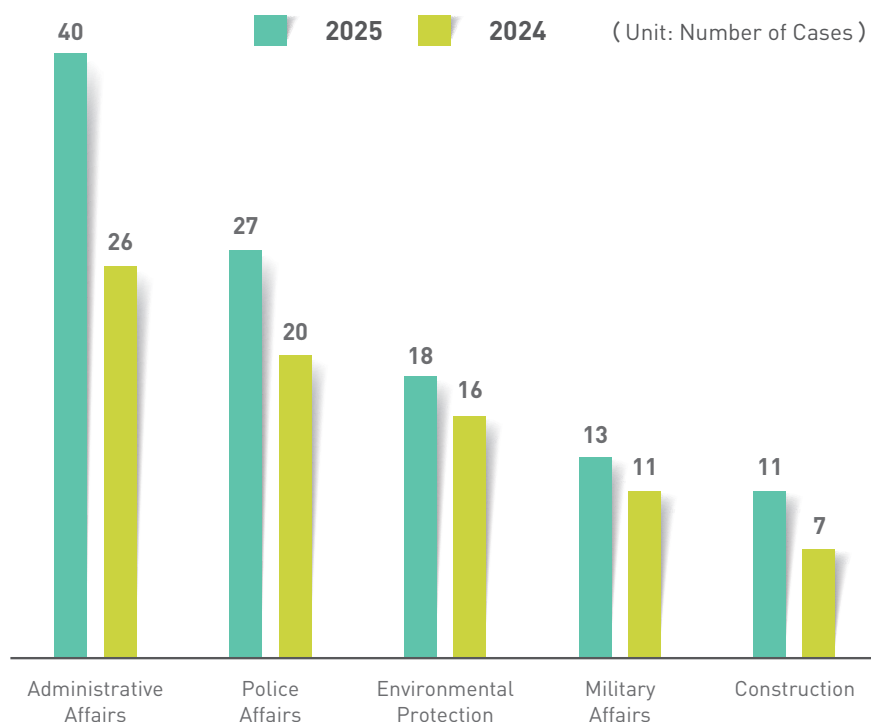
Same as the notes in Appendix Figure 4-1.

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

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

(A) Analysis of the Top 5 Categories of Involvement by Number of Indicted Cases

1. In January to December 2025, there were 40 indicted cases in the administrative affairs category, an increase of 14 cases compared to the 26 cases in the same period in 2024.
2. In January to December 2025, there were 27 indicted cases in the police affairs category, an increase of 7 cases compared to the 20 cases in the same period in 2024.
3. In January to December 2025, there were 18 indicted cases in the environmental protection category, an increase of 2 cases compared to the 16 cases in the same period in 2024.
4. In January to December 2025, there were 13 indicted cases in the military affairs category, an increase of 2 cases compared to the 11 cases in the same period in 2024.
5. In January to December 2025, there were 11 indicted cases in the construction category, an increase of 4 cases compared to the 7 cases in the same period in 2024.



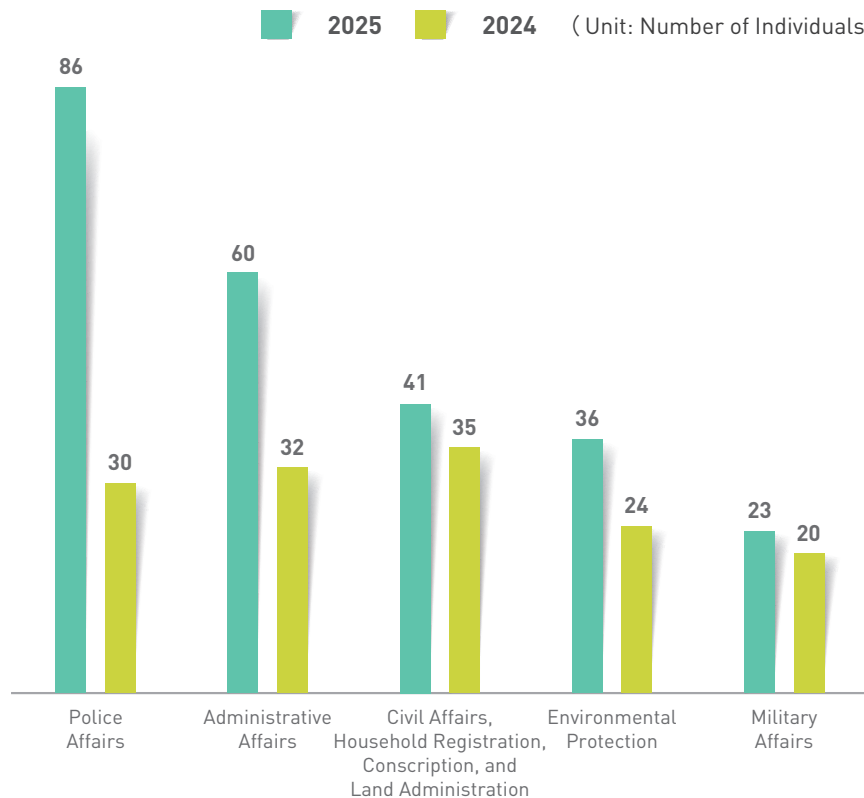
Same as the notes in Appendix Figure 4-1.

Appendix Figure 4-5 Interannual Comparison of the Top 5 Categories of Involvement in Corruption and Malfeasance Indicted Cases in January to December 2025



(B) Analysis of the Top 5 Categories of Involvement by Number of Individuals Indicted (See Appendix Figure 4-6)

1. In January to December 2025, there were 86 individuals indicted in the police affairs category, an increase of 56 compared to the 30 in the same period in 2024.
2. In January to December 2025, there were 60 individuals indicted in the administrative affairs category, an increase of 28 compared to the 32 in the same period in 2024.
3. In January to December 2025, there were 41 individuals indicted in the civil affairs, household registration, conscription, and land administration category, an increase of 6 compared to the 35 in the same period in 2024.
4. In January to December 2025, there were 36 individuals indicted in the environmental protection category, an increase of 12 compared to the 24 in the same period in 2024.
5. In January to December 2025, there were 23 individuals indicted in the military affairs category, an increase of 3 compared to the 20 in the same period in 2024.



Same as the notes in Appendix Figure 4-1.

Appendix Figure 4-6 Interannual Comparison of the Top 5 Categories of Involvement by Number of Individuals Indicted in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases in January to December 2025

2025

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice Annual Report

- Publication name : Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice 2025 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 : Hsieh, Ming-Kuan
- Editor-in-chief : Lin, Han-Chiang and Lin, Chao-Hung
- Deputy Editor-in-chief : Sun, Chih-Yuan, Peng, Yan-Cheng, and Sun, Li-Chieh
- Committee : Lin, Sin-Jie, Hung, Chih-Hsin, Chiu, Chih-Hung, Teng, Yuan, Liu, Chun-Chieh, Hsu, Chia-Lung, Lo, Chih-Long, Lin, Shu-Yuan, 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 : July 2026
- Initial issue : July 2026
- Frequency : 1 issue per year
- Price : TWD \$330
- GPN : 1011500768
- ISBN : 978-626-7904-11-4



 ntegrity
Transparency
Anti-corruption



Agency Against Corruption,
Ministry of Justice

24-Hour Report Corruption Hotline 0800-286-586



ISBN 978-626-7220-75-7
GPN 1011400998