

# 法務部廉政署

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

**103** 年度工作報告  
2014 Annual Report

## 專業、熱忱、負責、關懷、公正

廉政署秉持五大核心價值，  
持續提升我國在國際間的廉政評價，  
積極落實「國家廉政建設行動方案」，  
杜絕不法及加強國際交流接軌，  
透過社會參與，建構貪污零容忍環境，  
使我國及早邁入高度廉潔國家。

The logo features the letters 'AAC' in a bold, purple, sans-serif font. The letters are centered within a white circle. This circle is set against a background of a world map, which is rendered in a gradient of purple and blue. The map is overlaid with a grid of white lines that form a circular pattern, resembling a stylized globe or a network diagram. The overall design is modern and professional.

**AAC**

法務部廉政署 編印

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# 透明有感 接軌國際

廉政署—「有案必辦」、「堅持做對的事」—103年5月偵辦桃園八德地區合宜住宅採購工程貪瀆弊案；同年7月偵辦前基隆市議會議長利用職務機會詐取公款案；同年9月偵辦國防部眷服處涉嫌浮報違建戶面積，獲取拆遷補償費案，相關案件在全署同仁及政風機構的努力下，成功打擊貪污惡行，透過媒體報導，引發國人關注廉政議題。環顧我國民主化的進程，選舉頻仍且充斥著政治性議題操作，目前民衆支持打擊貪腐，但卻懷疑政府營造廉潔環境的努力。政府的打貪決心攸關肅貪的成敗，需要民衆給予相對肯定，亦即民衆對肅貪的支持與肯定是我國邁向高度廉潔國家的重要動能。

貪腐問題常與結構性運作體制有關，要控制貪腐，除主政者的決心是廉政經營成敗的關鍵，尚須同時存有社會輿論、行政機關以及司法部門的監督，尤其民衆監督能量攸關社會輿論能否發揮效能，如果民衆縱容或期待特權謀利，就無法落實「反貪腐」。有鑑於此，本署依據「降低貪瀆犯罪發生率」、「提升貪瀆犯罪定罪率」及「落實保障人權」三大目標擬定廉政政策，建構及落實廉政法規，強化反貪及防貪措施，發揮預警功能，以降低貪瀆犯罪發生率；要求精緻偵查，運用派駐檢察官機制，結合廉政官「期前辦案」模式，掌握犯罪事證，以提升貪瀆犯罪定罪率；嚴謹辦案紀律，遵守程序正義及工作倫理，落實保障人權；同時藉由「國際合作」，與國際組織交流廉政經驗，掌握國際廉政趨勢；並加強教育訓練，培育全方位廉政人員，厚植預防及打擊貪腐之能力。

本署成立以來，肩負著馬總統清廉治國的使命，戮力落實馬總統成立廉政署時要求「以防貪、反貪為主，肅貪為輔」的方針，以103年為例，在防貪方面，透過重點專案稽核88件，辦理專案清查4案，增加國（公）庫收入或減少公帑浪費總計達4億2,909萬9,429元，另執行專案稽核、廉政會報、預警作為、採購監辦等各項工作，建立有效的防貪網絡，103年再防貪案件計290件，貫徹「防貪—肅貪—再防貪」機制；在反貪方面，製作請託關說、陽光法案等7門多媒體數位學習課程，培訓廉政志工2,026人，辦理研習營、大專辯論賽、微電影競賽等多項社會宣導，進而積極結合各個領域的專家及公私部門及非政府組織（NGO），發展廉政平臺，建立夥伴關係，凝聚全民對「貪污零容忍」的共識，期使國人對政府施政能產生「信任感」。回顧過往三年，廉政署邁出步伐，日後將堅定秉持用品質呈現價值，以價值贏得尊敬的任事態度，期許經由公、私部門的合作，民衆的協力，讓廉潔在臺灣就像呼吸清新空氣一樣自然。

法務部廉政署署長 **賴哲雄** 謹識

中華民國 104 年 7 月

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# 第一章 組織及職掌

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011 第一節 組織

014 第二節 職掌

# 第一章 組織及職掌

## 第一節 組織

### 壹、組織特色

馬總統在法務部部長任內時曾說：「人民的信賴是政府最大的資產，而貪污是對這種信賴最強烈的腐蝕劑」。民國（下同）97年5月20日就職演說中，總統也指出新時代的任務，首在「導正政治風氣，恢復人民對政府的信賴」，並宣示新政府將樹立廉能政治的新典範。貪污絕對阻礙國家的進步，沒有廉能的政府，對人民而言，就不可能提供優質之公共服務，對企業而言，就不可能建設良好之投資環境發展經濟，促成國家競爭力之提升。「廉政」不僅是民衆對政府的信任和期待之關鍵所在，也是一個國家競爭力與發展的指標。

2003年10月31日聯合國通過《聯合國反貪腐公約》（United Nations Convention against Corruption，簡稱UNCAC），並於2005年12月14日生效，目前已有174個締約國。公約第6條預防性反貪腐機構（Preventive anti-corruption body or bodies）及第36條專職機關（Specialized authorities），分別強調各締約國應根據本國法律制度的基本原則，確保設有一個或酌情設有多個預防性反貪腐機構和打擊貪腐之「專職執法機關」，並應使其具備「必要的獨立性」。我國雖非《聯合國反貪腐公約》之締約國，惟作為國際社會的一員，並本於憲法第141條揭示我國尊重國際條約及聯合國憲章之外交宗旨，亦應盡力落實該公約的規定。另國際透明組織於2000年提出「國家廉政體系（NIS）」架構，具獨立性之專責廉政機構為不可或缺之一環。環顧各國為齊一事權，整合反貪、防貪及肅貪，以展現遏阻貪瀆、促進廉潔之決心，成立廉政專責機關已屬世界潮流。

新加坡（1952年成立貪污調查局CPIB）、香港（1974年成立廉政公署ICAC）致力於反貪工作普遍獲得肯定，其成功元素為成立「廉政專責機關」，採取治標〔執法〕、治本〔防貪〕及根除〔教育〕三管齊下之策略，使廉政工作在肅貪倡廉中獲得佳績。為回應民衆對「端正政風、澄清吏治」之殷切期盼，達成「乾淨政府、廉能施政」之理想目標，立法院於100年4月1日第7屆第7會期第7次會議完成法務部廉政署組織法三讀，並於100年7月20日掛牌成立我國專責廉政機關「法務部廉政署」（下稱本署），其組織特色如下：

- 一、本署是我國符合《聯合國反貪腐公約》的專責廉政機關，兼具預防性反貪與專責性肅貪雙重功能，為一複合式機關，肩負國家廉政政策規劃推動、反貪、防貪及肅貪等四大任務。因此，不單只是一個行政機關，其承辦「貪瀆或相關犯罪調查職務之人員」具有司法警察職權，得以偵辦貪瀆不法案件，更首創「法務部派駐檢察官」制度，由法務部遴選檢察官派駐於本署，直接參與本署調查程序，提升蒐證品質與辦案效能。
- 二、本署定位為獨立之「專職」、「專業」、「專責」之「三專化」廉政機關，統籌反貪、防貪及肅貪及策略，專責整體廉政業務規劃與執行，以垂直整合、橫向聯繫推動廉政，發揮有限人力之最大效能，達成推動「廉能政府」目標與展現打擊貪腐決心與魄力之第一步。
- 三、本署結合政風機構，建構內外完整廉政網絡，使政風機構發揮更大的功能，於機關內部充分參與運作，推動制度興革措施，強化防貪內控機制，有效預防貪腐及浪費，維護機關廉潔形象；對於貪瀆案件亦可及時調查處理，並在檢察官指揮下由本署負責執行肅貪調查，有效打擊貪腐。

## 貳、組織架構及編制

### 一、署本部

依據法務部廉政署組織法規定，本署業務範圍包含國家廉政政策規劃及執行反貪、防貪及肅貪等業務，為辦理該四大業務範圍，設置「綜合規劃組」、「防貪組」、「政風業務組」、「肅貪組」及北、中、南等3個地區調查組，合計7個業務單位，並設秘書室、人事室、主計室等3個輔助單位，及以任務編組成立「視察室」、「政風小組」及「廉政研習中心」。編制員額為240人，截至103年12月底，預算員額221人、現有員額190人。另設廉政審查會，提供廉政政策的諮詢與評議，並針對調查後存查列參案件進行事後的審查監督，透過外部審議機制，提升本署業務推動及案件處理之透明度及公正性（如圖1-1）。

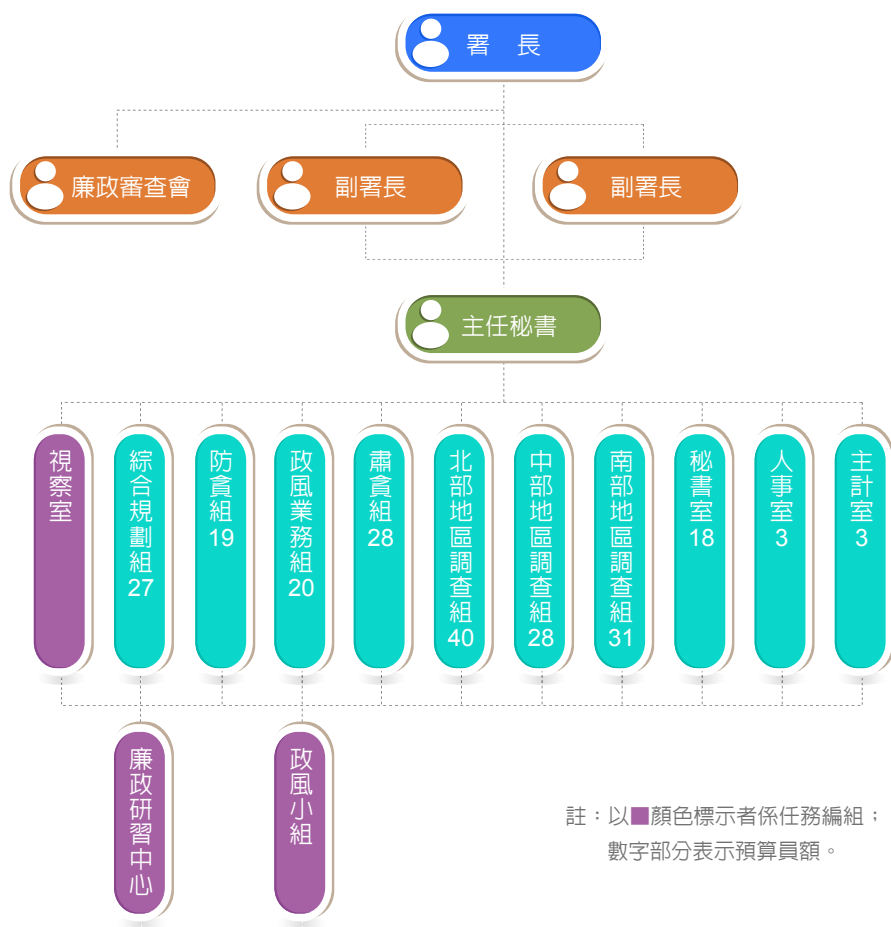


圖1-1 廉政署組織架構圖

本署兼具預防性反貪與專責性肅貪多重功能角色，為具有司法警察機關性質之複合式行政機關，自100年7月20日成立迄103年12月31日止，累計受理貪瀆情資計9,398件，其中8,427件報經本署情資審查小組過濾審查，共立案調查1,743件，除肅貪案件之調查需投注大量人力外，肅貪業務尚含括肅貪政策、法令研擬及與檢察、司法警察機關統合聯繫等肅貪行政業務之推動，有鑒於此，法務部遂於103年決議增加本署員額18名，以應推展肅貪業務之人力需求。

## 參、各級政風機構

截至103年12月底止，中央及地方機關（包含事業機構）合計有1,142個政風機構，3,034名政風人員，包括總統府、行政院、司法院、考試院、監察院及其所屬部會等多設有政風機構，臺北市、新北市、桃園市、臺中市、臺南市、高雄市等直轄市與各縣市亦設有政風機構。

各級政風機構依據政風機構人員設置管理條例設置，掌理機關政風業務，並受本署指揮監督，屬一條鞭之管理制度（如圖1-2）。

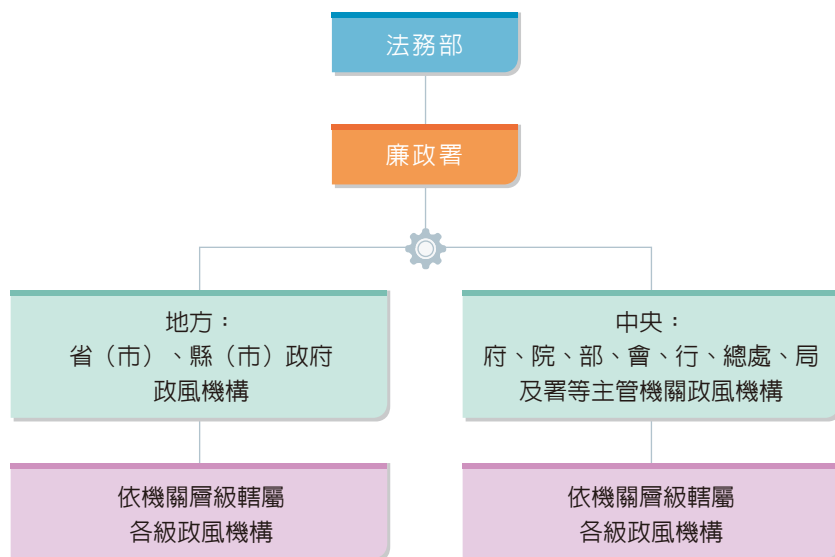


圖1-2 政風機構組織架構圖

## 第二節 職掌

### 壹、本署業務職掌

為整合反貪、防貪、肅貪事權，結合全國各機關政風機構，並賦予必要職權，依法務部廉政署組織法第2條規定，本署掌理「國家廉政政策之擬訂、協調及推動」、「廉政相關法規制（訂）定、修正之研擬及解釋」、「貪瀆預防措施之推動及執行」、「貪瀆或相關犯罪之調查及處理」、「政風機構業務之督導、考核及協

調」、「政風機構組織、人員管理之擬議及執行」、「法務部本部政風業務之辦理」及「其他廉政事項」等工作。又本署執行前述貪瀆或相關犯罪調查職務之人員，其為薦任職以上人員者，視同刑事訴訟法第229條、第230條之司法警察官；其為委任職人員者，視同刑事訴訟法第231條之司法警察。

基於本署組織人力甚為精簡，除將統籌運用人力辦理肅貪業務外，結合設置於各級機關之1,142個政風機構，推動廉政相關業務（如圖1-3）。

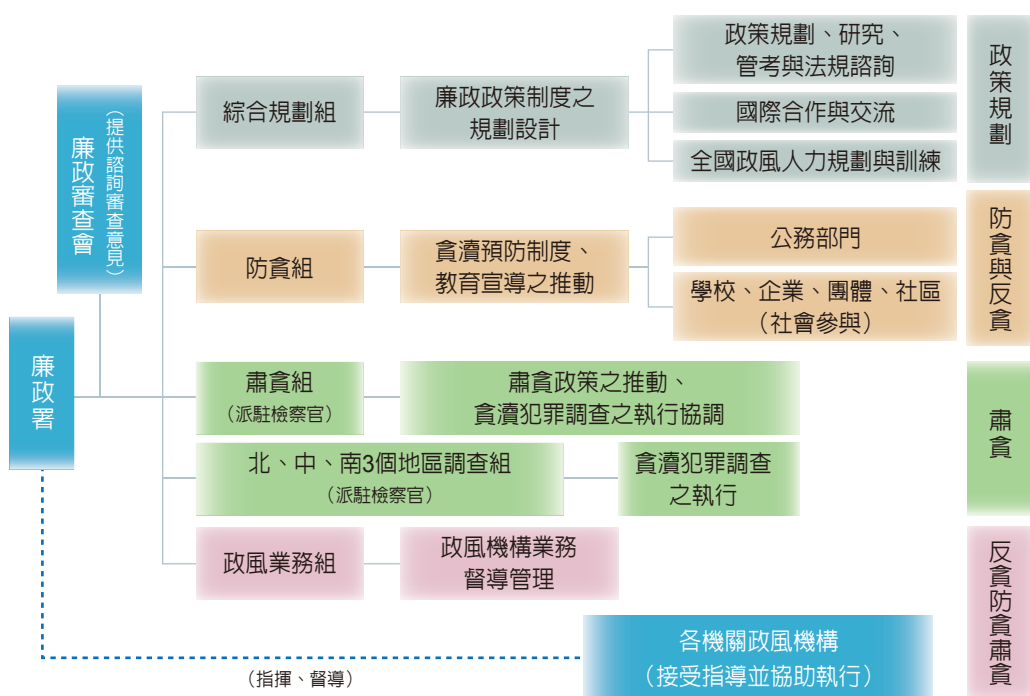


圖1-3 廉政署任務功能架構圖

## 貳、各級政風機構業務職掌

政風機構人員設置管理條例第4條規定，政風機構掌理「廉政宣導及社會參與」、「廉政預防措施之擬訂、推動及執行」、「廉政興革建議之擬訂、協調及推動」、「公職人員財產申報、利益衝突迴避及廉政倫理相關業務」、「機關有關之貪瀆與不法事項之處理」、「對於具有貪瀆風險業務之清查」、「機關公務機密維護之處理及協調」、「機關安全維護之處理及協調」、「其他有關政風事項」等業務。



## 第二章 103年廉政情勢分析

017 第一節 我國廉政狀況

023 第二節 貪瀆犯罪情勢分析

## 第二章 103年廉政情勢分析

### 第一節 我國廉政狀況

#### 壹、國際廉政評比分析

##### 一、清廉印象指數

國際透明組織（Transparency International，簡稱TI）於2014年12月3日公布「2014年清廉印象指數（Corruption Perceptions Index，簡稱CPI）」，我國分數為61分（滿分100分），在全球175個國家及地區中總排名第35名，分數與去（2013）年相同，名次進步1名，勝過八成納入評比的國家。

我國CPI今年在亞太地區僅次於紐西蘭（第2名，91分）、新加坡（第7名，84分）、澳大利亞（第11名，80分）、日本（第15名，76分）、香港（第17名，74分）及不丹（第30名，65分），居亞太地區第7名。

CPI反映主觀印象評價，採用調查資料包含「企業經理人問卷調查」及「專家評估」2種，納入評比的國家至少須引用3項以上的調查資料，我國部分引用7項調查資料（其中3項為問卷調查，4項為專家評估），CPI評價包含行政貪腐與政治貪腐，該指數反映對政府公職人員廉潔的整體主觀評價（含括文官、政務人員、民意代表、政治人物等，如表2-1）。

表2-1 2014年國際透明組織CPI有關臺灣部分引用資料

項次	機構名稱	調查名稱	性質	原始排名/納入CPI評比國家數	CPI引用後標準化分數
1	貝特斯基基金會 (Berte Ismann Foundation, BF)	轉型指標 (Berte Ismann Foundation Transformation Index)	專家評估	1/129	79
2	全球透視機構 (Global Insight, GI)	國家風險評等 (Global Insight Country Risk Ratings)	專家評估	32/173	63
3	經濟學人智庫 (Economist Intelligence Unit, EIU)	國家風險評估 (Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Assessment)	專家評估	33/136	54
4	政治風險服務組織 (Political Risk Services)	國際國家風險指南 (Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide)	專家評估	34/139	50
5	國際管理學院 (International Institute for Management Development, IMD)	世界競爭力年報 (IMD World Competitiveness Year Book)	企業經理人問卷調查	27/60	65
6	世界經濟論壇 (World Economic Forum, WEF)	經理人調查 (World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey, EOS)	企業經理人問卷調查	28/143	68
7	政治經濟風險顧問公司 (Political and Economic Risk Consultancy)	亞洲情報 (Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Asian Intelligence)	企業經理人問卷調查	7/15	48
				平均值	61

國際透明組織自1995年起每年公布CPI，受到國際各國關注，在2012年針對CPI建構方法進行變革，使2012年之後新版CPI分數可歷年相互比較。我國2012、2013及2014年在本指數的得分均為61分，在全球名次分別為第37、36及35名，逐年提升1個名次，顯示整體而言我國廉政主觀印象評價維持相同水準，評比名次雖稍有提升，但尚有努力的空間。（如表2-2）。

表2-2 清廉印象指數（CPI）臺灣歷年排名及分數

年	分 數	排 名	評 比 國 家 總 數
1995	5.08	25	42
1996	4.98	29	54
1997	5.02	31	52
1998	5.3	29	85
1999	5.6	28	99
2000	5.5	28	90
2001	5.9	27	91
2002	5.6	29	102
2003	5.7	30	133
2004	5.6	35	146
2005	5.9	32	159
2006	5.9	34	163
2007	5.7	34	180
2008	5.7	39	180
2009	5.6	37	180
2010	5.8	33	178
2011	6.1	32	183
2012*	61	37	176
2013*	61	36	177
2014*	61	35	175

資料來源：國際透明組織網站（<http://transparency.org/>）

註：\*表示國際透明組織用全新計算方法的年度比較。

## 二、經濟自由度指數

美國傳統基金會（The Heritage Foundation）於2014年1月14日發布2014年經濟自由度指數（Index of Economic Freedom，如圖2-1），其中「免於貪腐的自

由」(Freedom from Corruption)項我國得分為59.7分。報告中對於台灣「免於貪腐的自由」一項之評論為：貪腐問題仍存在，然而與過去比較，貪腐已顯著不普遍，但政治與大企業緊密連結。司法獨立且法院體系免於受政治干預。2012年7月通過施行「法官法」後，對於貪污或不適任法官已建立評鑑及退場機制。財產權一般均受保護，司法也能有效確保契約的履行。

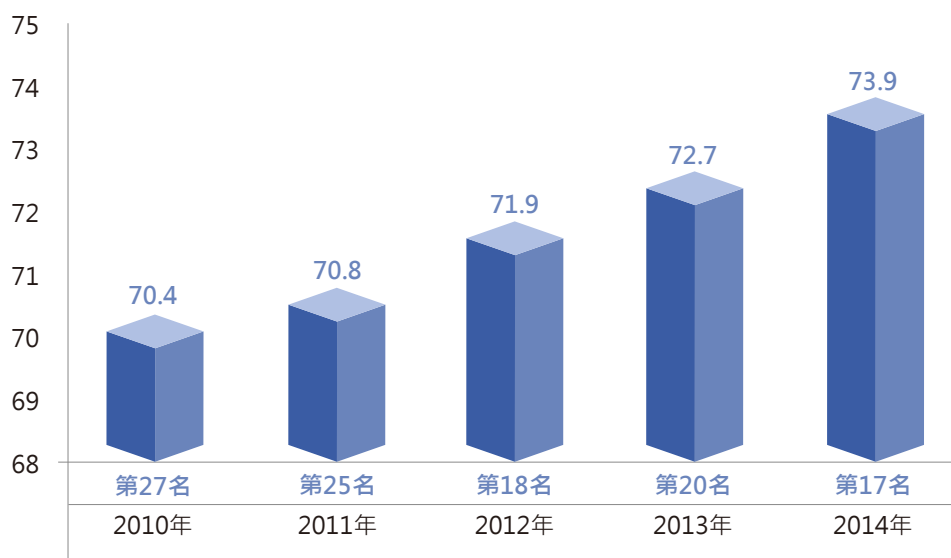


圖2-1 2010年-2014年我國經濟自由度排名與得分

## 貳、國內廉政指標民意調查

103年本署委託臺灣透明組織協會執行「103年廉政民意調查」，於103年10月間完成量化調查，以隨機撥號抽樣方法(Random Digit Dialing, RDD)，針對臺灣地區（不含福建省金門縣、連江縣）年滿20歲的成年人進行電話調查，總計完成1,108個有效樣本；以95%之信賴度估計，抽樣誤差約為正負2.94個百分點。調查結果摘述如下：

一、受訪者對公務人員清廉程度的評價方面（如表2-3）：

- (一) 103年度調查清廉程度評價最佳的前5名與102年調查大體相同（僅排名順序略有不同），依序為「公立醫院醫療人員」、「監理人員」、「一般公務人員」、「消防安檢人員」、「軍人」。
- (二) 103年度調查清廉程度評價排名第6至第10名者，除了102年調查排名為第11名的「檢察官」於該次調查上升至第8名外，其他包括「教育行政人員」、

「稅務稽查人員」、「衛生稽查人員」與「環保稽查人員」在102年調查也是落在第6至第10名的範圍。

- (三) 103年度調查清廉程度評價排名第11至第15名者，主要變動有102年調查第16名的「海關人員」上升至第15名，102年調查第10名的「殯葬人員」下降至第12名，其他包括「警察」、「法官」與「監獄管理人員」在102年調查也是落在第11至第15名的範圍。
- (四) 103年度調查清廉程度評價排名第16至第20名者，主要變動有102年調查第14名的「河川水利業務人員」下降至第16名，102年調查第21名的「中央政府首長及主管」上升至第19名。其他包括「縣市政府首長及主管」、「建管人員」與「鄉鎮市首長及主管」在102年調查也是落在第16至第20名的範圍。
- (五) 103年度調查清廉程度評價排名第21名以後者，包括「縣市議員」、「立法委員」、「政府公共工程人員」以及「土地開發業務人員」在102年調查也都是敬陪末座，至於「政府採購人員」的排名則是由102年調查第20名下降至第22名。
- (六) 與歷年比較方面，該次調查受訪者對各類人員清廉程度評價的平均數顯著高於歷年調查平均的人員類別有「一般公務人員」、「監理人員」與「公立醫院醫療人員」；顯著低於歷年調查平均的人員類別有「中央政府首長及主管」、「縣市政府首長及主管」、「鄉鎮市公所首長及主管」、「鄉鎮市民代表」、「法官」、「建管人員」、「河川水利業務人員」、「環保稽查人員」、「衛生稽查人員」、「政府公共工程人員」、「土地開發業務人員」、「教育行政人員」。

表2-3 受訪者對公務人員清廉程度評價彙整表

人員類別	103年10月				102年6月			101年6月		
	平均數	標準差	個數	排名	平均數	標準差	排名	平均數	標準差	排名
公立醫院醫療人員*	6.47	2.22	1014	1	6.19	2.23	1	6.14	1.98	1
監理人員*	5.90	2.31	969	2	5.72	2.39	3	5.93	2.07	4
一般公務人員*	5.90	2.35	1037	3	5.62	2.36	4	5.97	2.01	3
消防安檢人員*	5.85	2.45	997	4	5.61	2.48	5	5.57	2.13	7

人員類別	103年10月				102年6月			101年6月		
	平均數	標準差	個數	排名	平均數	標準差	排名	平均數	標準差	排名
軍人*	5.65	2.44	963	5	5.88	2.38	2	5.99	2.08	2
教育行政人員	5.60	2.34	1005	6	5.58	2.39	6	-	-	-
稅務稽查人員	5.48	2.39	947	7	5.55	2.39	7	5.66	2.19	6
檢察官*	5.27	2.33	959	8	4.83	2.54	11	5.34	2.33	8
衛生稽查人員*	5.24	2.33	976	9	5.48	2.39	8	-	-	-
環保稽查人員*	5.19	2.37	997	10	5.40	2.28	9	5.68	2.16	5
警察*	5.12	2.40	1050	11	4.67	2.44	13	5.01	2.17	10
殯葬人員	4.96	2.52	885	12	5.05	2.49	10	5.07	2.35	9
法官*	4.95	2.45	973	13	4.56	2.57	15	4.99	2.40	11
監獄管理人員	4.84	2.31	827	14	4.77	2.37	12	4.83	2.20	13
海關人員*	4.84	2.42	899	15	4.48	2.41	16	4.86	2.17	12
河川水利業務人員*	4.39	2.45	907	16	4.63	2.44	14	-	-	-
縣市政府首長及主管*	4.39	2.36	983	17	4.08	2.45	18	4.77	2.17	14
建管人員	4.30	2.39	969	18	4.19	2.50	17	4.77	2.12	15
中央政府及首長*	4.26	2.57	991	19	3.91	2.56	21	4.68	2.31	16
鄉鎮市首長及主管*	4.22	2.44	984	20	3.98	2.49	19	4.63	2.18	17
鄉鎮市民代表*	4.08	2.55	1004	21	3.87	2.63	22	4.35	2.21	18
政府採購人員	4.04	2.49	931	22	3.97	2.57	20	4.34	2.31	19
縣市議員*	4.01	2.50	1012	23	3.64	2.62	25	4.14	2.25	21
立法委員*	3.95	2.49	1010	24	3.50	2.64	26	4.09	2.27	22
政府公共工程人員	3.89	2.45	964	25	3.86	2.54	23	4.25	2.28	20
土地開發業務人員	3.58	2.56	945	26	3.68	2.58	24	3.93	2.28	23

註：1. 本表係在不考慮區間估計的前提下計算排名，各類政府人員的平均數差距有可能在誤差範圍內。

2. \*表與今年調查平均數與去年呈現顯著差距。

二、受訪者認知的公務人員清廉形象管道方面，有高達72.3%的受訪者對公務員的印象最主要是來自電視，其次是親友(45.0%)與報紙(42.5%)，再其次是網路(23.2%)、個人經驗(17.7%)，透過其他管道的比例較少。整體來說，電視傳播乃是受訪者獲得有關公務員清廉印象訊息的最主要來源。

三、對政府在打擊貪污工作成效方面，有63.2%受訪者表示不滿意政府在打擊貪污的工作成效，表示有效者的比例為29.1%（如圖2-2）。

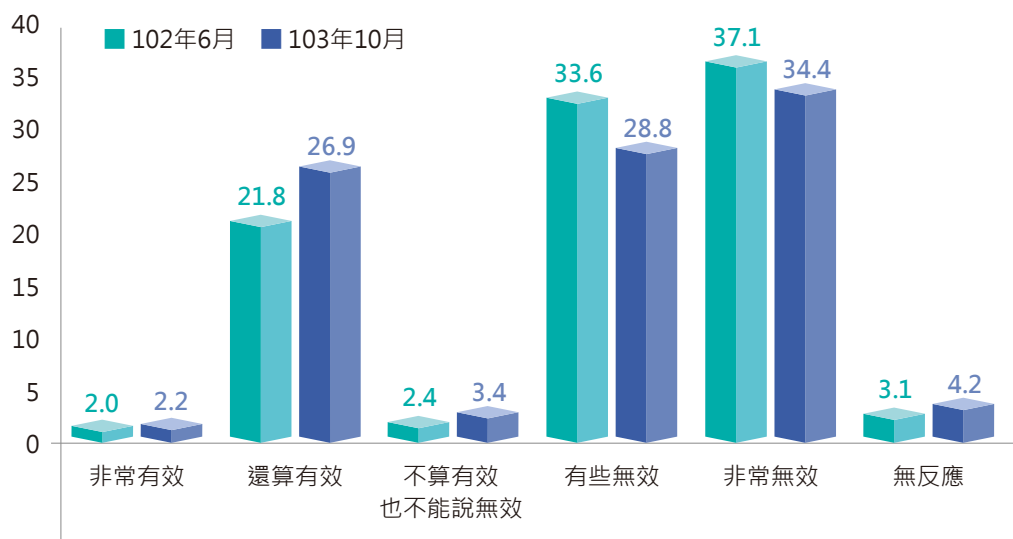


圖2-2 受訪者對政府在打擊貪污工作成效的看法

四、受訪者檢舉不法的意願方面，約有53.7%的受訪者表示「會」提出檢舉，38.0%的受訪者表示「不會」（如圖2-3）。

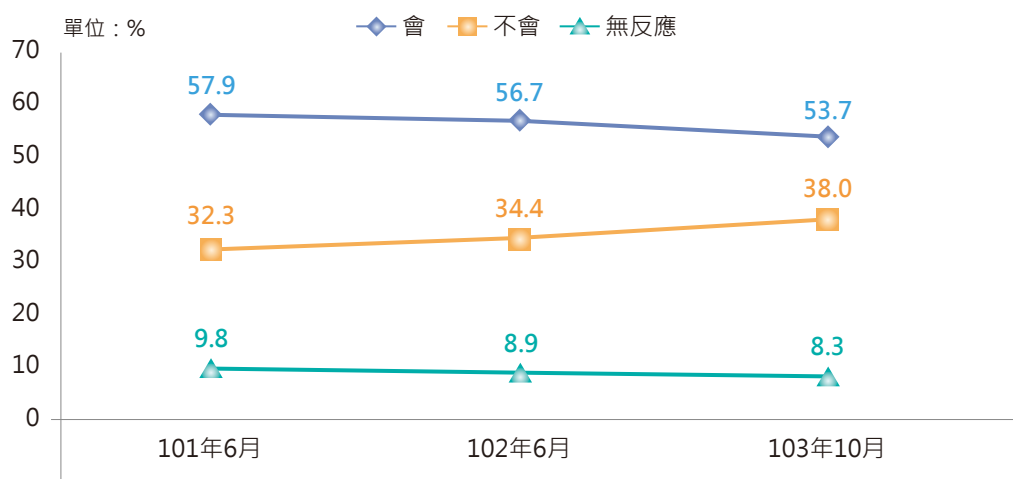


圖2-3 受訪者檢舉貪污不法行為的意願

五、就常見的違反廉政之不當行為的嚴重程度評價（0到10之間評價，分數愈高表示愈嚴重，如表2-4），受訪者認為「企業用送錢或提供好處來影響政策」的現象，平均數為7.44；次嚴重的是「臺灣選舉賄選」的現象，平均數為6.55，嚴重程度排名第三的是「民衆請人向公務人員關說」的行為，平均數為5.37，至於「民衆向政府人員送紅包」的行為，則名列第四，平均數為3.94。與過去的調查結果比較，此一排序沒有任何變化，但在送紅包及關說方面嚴重程度已較往年改善，賄選嚴重程度沒有變化，而企業用送錢或提供好處來影響政策的現象在去年出現好轉後，在今年又有趨向嚴重的跡象。

表2-4 受訪者對違反廉政之不當行為嚴重程度的評價

不當行為	103年10月		102年6月		101年6月		100年6月	
	平均數	標準差	平均數	標準差	平均數	標準差	平均數	標準差
民衆向公務人員送紅包的情形	↓ 3.94	3.23	*4.47	4.22	--	--	*4.48	3.22
民衆請人向公務人員關說嚴重程度	↓ 5.37	2.90	*5.72	2.86	--	--	*5.70	2.79
臺灣選舉賄選嚴重程度	6.55	2.99	6.63	2.91	--	--	6.41	2.93
企業提供好處影響政策嚴重程度	↑ 7.44	2.55	*7.15	2.57	7.52	2.38	--	--

## 第二節 貪瀆犯罪情勢分析

### 壹、貪瀆犯罪狀況分析

#### 一、91年至103年各地方法院檢察署偵辦貪瀆起訴案件每十萬期中人口貪瀆起訴率

從各地方法院檢察署（下稱地檢署）偵查終結貪瀆案件起訴情形，觀察貪瀆起訴人數占期中人口之變化情形，91年「每十萬期中人口貪瀆起訴率」為4.8（單位：人／十萬人。即每十萬期中人口中，有4.8人以貪瀆罪名起訴，以下略），97年最高為6.4，之後逐年下降，至102年已降為4，103年復上升為5.5。研判係軍事審判法第1條、第34條及第237條條文，立法院業於102年8月6日三讀通過。軍事檢察署所受理之貪瀆案件移送司法機關續行偵辦，而增加起訴人數所致。

#### 二、偵辦貪瀆案件之定罪率逐步提升

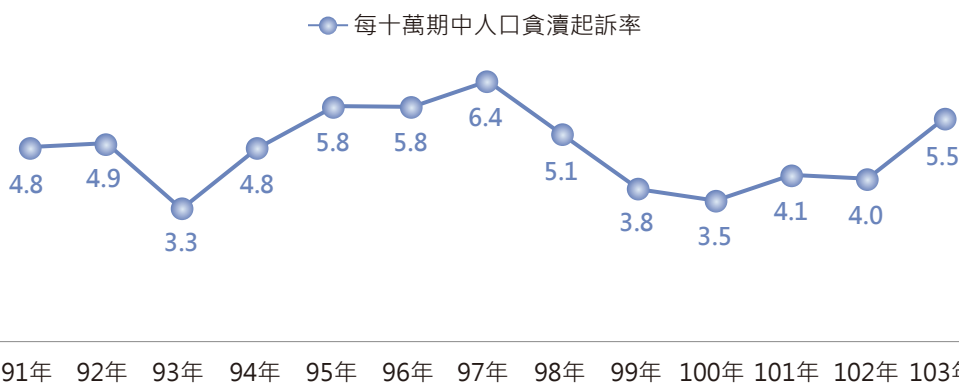
自馬總統97年5月上任以來迄103年12月止，各地檢署偵辦貪瀆案件，總計起訴9,213人次，判決確定者有罪及無罪計4,575人次，其中判決有罪確定者3,107人，定罪率達67.9%。又從98年7月「國家廉政建設行動方案」實施以來迄103年12

月之貪瀆定罪率達73.5%，顯示偵辦貪瀆案件之定罪率，因「國家廉政建設行動方案」實施成效而相對提升（如表2-5）。

表2-5 自91年迄103年各地檢署各年度貪瀆案件起訴情形統計表及趨勢圖

年/月 /別	全般刑事案 件起訴件數	貪瀆案件起訴件數			全般刑事案 件起訴人數	貪瀆案件起訴人數			
		貪污治罪 條例	瀆職罪	計		貪污治 罪條例	瀆職罪	計	每十萬期中人 口貪瀆起訴率
91年	125,289	498	26	524	153,003	1,044	41	1,085	4.8
92年	113,004	561	30	591	136,258	1,065	36	1,101	4.9
93年	118,851	339	18	357	139,454	728	28	756	3.3
94年	134,624	445	20	465	158,817	1,056	36	1,092	4.8
95年	158,889	485	27	512	189,943	1,274	56	1,330	5.8
96年	188,422	491	38	529	221,486	1,267	64	1,331	5.8
97年	199,374	468	44	512	231,813	1,393	74	1,467	6.4
98年	187,179	400	38	438	216,540	1,118	61	1,179	5.1
99年	187,424	310	44	354	218,443	830	57	887	3.8
100年	182,051	317	37	354	211,783	755	59	814	3.5
101年	176,379	380	27	407	203,760	897	46	943	4.1
102年	180,508	320	36	356	208,262	875	54	929	4.0
103年	192,915	386	40	426	219,121	1,226	66	1,292	5.5

單位：件、人、人 / 十萬人



說明：

1. 每十萬期中人口貪瀆起訴率=貪瀆起訴人數/期中人口數 \* 100,000。
2. 期中人口數=（期末人口數+上期期末人口數）/ 2。
3. 法務部統計處製表，本署製圖。
4. 資料來源：法務部統計處。

## 貳、偵辦貪瀆案件弊端項目分析

### 一、103年數據統計：

本署自103年1月1日至同年12月31日止，受理並立案（廉立案件）計有1,744件，其中以一般採購332件（19.04%）、司法235件（13.47%）、警政137件（7.86%）案件最多。復經本署情資審查小組審查後，認貪瀆情資具體而發交本署肅貪組及各地區調查組深入調查之案件（廉查案件）計有448件，以一般採購86件（19.20%）、警政30件（6.70%）、一般工程26件（5.80%）最多。上開「廉立」字案列參案件及「廉查」字案簽結案件，均須送「廉政審查會」審查通過後始定案，引進外部監督、避免吃案疑慮（如表2-6）。

表2-6 103年廉立字案及廉查字案類型統計表

弊端項目	重大工程	一般工程	巨額採購	一般採購	工商登記
廉立件數	9	86	18	332	7
廉查件數	2	26	6	86	1
弊端項目	都市計畫	金融	監理	稅務	關務
廉立件數	31	21	13	27	24
廉查件數	12	1	12	4	6
弊端項目	警政	司法	法務	建管	地政
廉立件數	137	235	19	44	29
廉查件數	30	10	8	8	7
弊端項目	環保	醫療	教育	消防	殯葬
廉立件數	42	71	71	15	6
廉查件數	22	16	20	6	4
弊端項目	河川及砂石管理	補助款	軍事	其他	總件數
廉立件數	14	42	16	435	1744
廉查件數	3	12	6	140	448

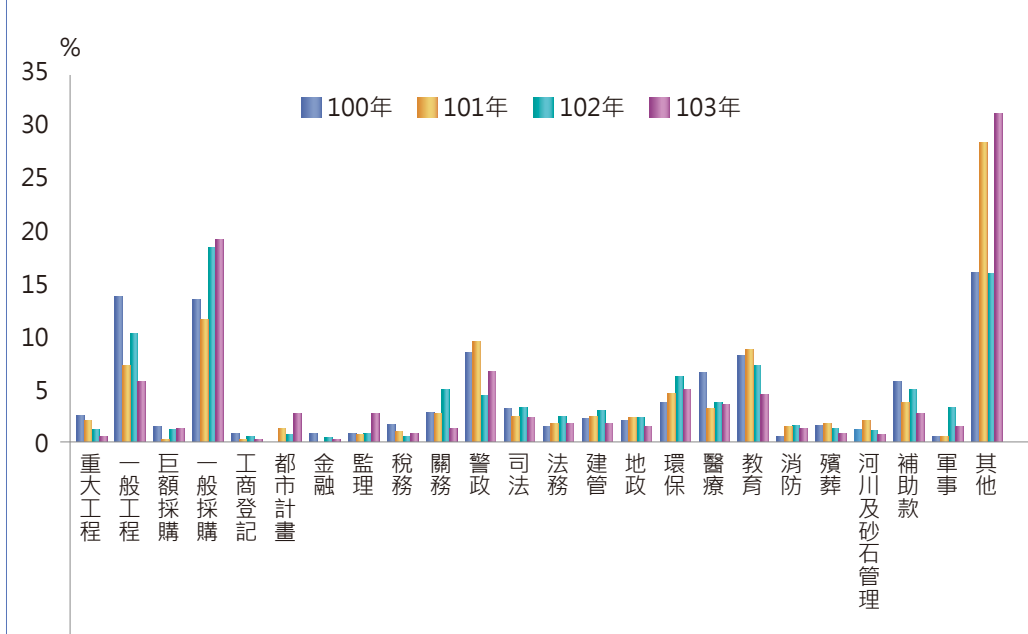
## 二、100年至103年貪瀆案件類型統計及分析：

本署自成立迄103年12月31日止，認貪瀆情資具體，由肅貪組及各地區調查組深入調查之案件（廉查案件）計有1,743件，100年7月20日至100年12月31日止共354件，101年1月1日至101年12月31日止共387件，102年1月1日至102年12月31日止共554件，103年1月1日至103年12月31日止共448件（如表2-7）。

表2-7 各年度廉查字案類型統計

100年7月至103年12月調查貪瀆案件類型統計表及長條圖： 以一般採購281件（16.12%）及一般工程160件（9.18%）最多										
類 型	100年		101年		102年		103年		總 計	
	件數	%	件數	%	件數	%	件數	%	件數	%
重大工程	9	2.54	8	2.07	7	1.26	2	0.45	26	1.49
一般工程	49	13.84	28	7.24	57	10.29	26	5.80	160	9.18
巨額採購	5	1.41	1	0.26	7	1.26	6	1.34	19	1.09
一般採購	48	13.56	45	11.63	102	18.41	86	19.20	281	16.12
工商登記	3	0.85	1	0.26	3	0.54	1	0.22	8	0.46
都市計畫	0	0	5	1.29	4	0.72	12	2.68	21	1.20
金融	3	0.85	0	0.00	2	0.36	1	0.22	6	0.34
監理	3	0.85	3	0.78	5	0.90	12	2.68	23	1.32
稅務	6	1.69	4	1.03	3	0.54	4	0.89	17	0.98
關務	10	2.82	10	2.58	28	5.05	6	1.34	54	3.10
警政	30	8.47	37	9.56	24	4.33	30	6.70	121	6.94
司法	11	3.11	9	2.33	18	3.25	10	2.23	48	2.75
法務	5	1.41	7	1.81	13	2.35	8	1.79	33	1.89
建管	8	2.26	9	2.33	17	3.07	8	1.79	42	2.41
地政	7	1.98	9	2.33	13	2.35	7	1.56	36	2.07
環保	14	3.95	18	4.65	35	6.32	22	4.91	89	5.11

類 型	100年		101年		102年		103年		總 計	
	件數	%	件數	%	件數	%	件數	%	件數	%
醫療	23	6.50	12	3.10	21	3.79	16	3.57	72	4.13
教育	29	8.19	34	8.79	40	7.22	20	4.46	123	7.06
消防	2	0.56	6	1.55	9	1.62	6	1.34	23	1.32
殯葬	6	1.69	7	1.81	7	1.26	4	0.89	24	1.38
河川及砂石管理	4	1.13	8	2.07	6	1.08	3	0.67	21	1.20
補助款	20	5.65	14	3.62	27	4.87	12	2.68	73	4.19
軍事	2	0.56	2	0.52	18	3.25	6	1.34	28	1.61
其他	57	16.10	110	28.42	88	15.88	140	31.25	395	22.66
總計	354	100	387	100	554	100	448	100	1,743	100



註：有關本署案件類型之分類，依所涉案件性質，以本表有列舉的專業類別優先適用，（如警政、環保、教育…），若無適當之適用類型，方歸類為一般案件（如一般採購、一般工程）。例如：警察人員經辦一般採購案件，則案件類型優先歸入「警政」。



## 第三章 廉政工作推動情形

- |     |     |          |     |     |        |
|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|--------|
| 029 | 第一節 | 當前廉政核心工作 | 044 | 第六節 | 維護工作   |
| 032 | 第二節 | 健全法制     | 047 | 第七節 | 接軌國際   |
| 033 | 第三節 | 反貪工作     | 051 | 第八節 | 培育訓練   |
| 037 | 第四節 | 防貪工作     | 055 | 第九節 | 關鍵績效指標 |
| 040 | 第五節 | 肅貪工作     |     |     |        |

## 第三章 廉政工作推動情形

### 第一節 當前廉政核心工作

#### 壹、廉政核心工作

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

##### 一、組織目標

###### （一）降低貪瀆犯罪發生率

強化反貪及防貪作為，完備並落實廉政法制，使得貪污變少。

###### （二）提高貪瀆犯罪定罪率

肅貪工作要求精緻偵查，遵守程序正義，掌握明確事證。

###### （三）保障人權

建立嚴謹的辦案紀律，行使職權時謹守工作倫理，毋枉毋縱。

##### 二、廉政主軸

###### （一）反貪

多元行銷、凝聚共識、整合資源、接軌國際。

###### （二）防貪

建構規範、標識風險、強化預警、積極導正。

###### （三）肅貪

發揮優勢、提升品質、強化蒐證、精準打擊。

##### 三、策略作法

###### （一）建構反貪腐法令

1. 推動《聯合國反貪腐公約》內國法化法制作業，並參考國際透明組織倡議的「國家廉政體系」概念(National Integrity System, 簡稱NIS)，落實執行98年研訂之「國家廉政建設行動方案」。

2. 研議制定廉政人員職權行使法，明文規範及賦與廉政人員執行機關內控防弊作為之職權，促進機關首長與同仁對政風機構職能與服務範圍之瞭解，提升政風機構存在價值。
3. 持續研修並落實執行公職人員財產申報法、公職人員利益衝突迴避法；研訂及宣導「公務員廉政倫理規範」及「行政院及所屬機關機構請託關說登錄查察作業要點」，落實利益衝突迴避。
4. 善用貪污治罪條例「窩裡反」、證人保護法「污點證人」條款，並研訂「揭弊者保護法」專法草案，強化整體肅貪策略。

## （二）反貪

1. 推動社會參與機制，招募廉政志工，深入基層與民衆互動溝通聯繫，發掘民隱民瘼，傳播反貪倡廉資訊，加強跨部門橫向聯繫與溝通平臺。
2. 協同中央機關與地方政府之政風機構，運用短片、舉辦活動、開發層次性的廉政宣導教育教材等各類宣導管道，分從公務員、學校、企業、全民等面向，多元行銷反貪倡廉資訊。
3. 召開廉政論壇、座談會、研討會，累積廉政研究之能量，建立公私部門在反貪腐課題合作共識，並持續與民間團體及各領域專家學者，建立合作協力關係，共同策訂專業行為準則，深化貪污零容忍之意識，完備全民反貪網絡。
4. 貫徹「廉政平臺」跨域整合治理理念，讓公務員安心執行職務、廠商維護合理權益、民衆獲得優質公共建設，政府善盡監督稽核權責。
5. 結合主管機關倡導企業誠信，推廣專業倫理，藉由會議、訓練等時機，主動與企業經營者、高階管理者，建構溝通平臺，深化企業反貪意識。
6. 辦理廉政民意調查研究，建立符合國情之廉政指標工具，監測貪腐程度及變化；並持續進行廉政指標後續研究，健全指標數據資料，強化指標之應用價值。

## （三）防貪

1. 透過中央廉政委員會及各機關廉政會報運作平臺，審議廉政決策及重大措施，檢討廉政機制，並督導考核廉政工作執行情形等，以落實各項廉能作為。

2. 強化廉政風險評估機制，結合機關風險管理概念，針對高風險人、事，落實政風之受理檢舉、陳情、採購監辦、民意調查、政風訪查等業務職掌，強化蒐報及分析評估風險資料能力。
3. 強化政風人員執行興利防弊作為之核心能力，彰顯政風機構設置之價值，在合於法令及程序規定前提下，適時報告機關首長廉政風險資訊，使首長機先因應，發揮預警之功能。
4. 針對機關風險業務辦理專案稽核，或就已發生弊端之業務實施全面清查，對於弊案發生或稽核清查發現之共通性缺失，發揮跨域功能，邀請學者專家、民間業者、主管機關共同研擬防貪指引或提出興革建議，積極導正。
5. 研議推動「廉政評鑑」制度，建構適合分析、評估及監測全國行政機關廉政共通性之評鑑工具，並結合電腦資料庫，建置廉政地圖。

#### （四）肅貪

1. 設置檢舉專線0800-286-586（你爆料・我爆料），鼓勵民衆勇於檢舉貪瀆不法。
2. 嚴格遵守廉政人員紀律守則，樹立良好的辦案紀律，嚴禁誘人入罪或非法取證，並注意被調查人之名譽保護，以維基本人權。
3. 建立「派駐檢察官」制度，由法務部遴選檢察官派駐本署，指揮廉政官即時偵辦案件、參與情資審查小組，俾利偵查階段精緻化，提升偵辦貪瀆案件之效能與定罪率。
4. 運用派駐檢察官機制，結合廉政官「期前偵辦」模式，讓司法調查提前介入，掌握時效，深入追查。
5. 鎖定高層貪污犯罪、結構性貪污犯罪為重點方向，並鼓勵自首。
6. 引進外部監督機制，設置「廉政審查會」，提供廉政政策的諮詢、評議，並針對調查後存查列參案件進行事後的審查監督。

#### （五）國際合作

1. 賡續與外國廉政機構互訪交流，參與主題式之國際廉政論壇（會議），汲取他國良善之廉政治理作為，進一步創造與強化彼此合作的空間。
2. 積極參與國際肅貪相關研討會及培訓課程，提升偵查貪瀆犯罪技巧及掌握國際肅貪政策趨勢。推動國際、兩岸司法互助，建構對等窗口，強化境外打擊犯罪能力。

3. 積極培養具有廉政治理與外語能力之同仁，專責國際廉政事務，與駐台外商組織、國際廉政組織密切聯繫，建立良好溝通互動機制，奠定我國逐步加入國際廉政或反貪組織之基礎。

#### (六) 培育全方位廉政人員

1. 強化組織能量，投入充足資源辦理廉政人員訓練，以提升專業知能及激發潛能，培育具創新思維、宏觀視野的高素質全方位廉政人員。
2. 開發課程專屬教材，策訂訓練成果指標，訓練課程兼重理論與實務，輔以個案探討之多元教學，並辦理學習評量，完整教育訓練系統，提升廉政人員執行業務能力。
3. 建構階段式訓練架構，深化中高階管理核心能力，以「溝通表達能力」、「問題解決能力」及「領導統御能力」等3項管理核心能力，系統性規劃進階課程，提升中高階主管核心職能。

## 第二節 健全法制

### 一、接軌全球反貪腐趨勢，推動制定「聯合國反貪腐公約施行法」

2003年10月31日聯合國大會通過《聯合國反貪腐公約》，並於2005年12月14日生效，迄今已有174個締約國，其建立之全球反貪腐法律架構，亦獲國際社會廣泛接受。我國雖非聯合國會員國，但為展現我國反貪腐之決心，接軌全球反貪趨勢及國際法制，目前以制定施行法方式推動本公約內國法化，並於103年8月28日行政院第3413次會議決議通過，103年9月1日函請立法院審議中。

### 二、鼓勵檢舉貪瀆，完備獎勵保護機制

「獎勵檢舉貪瀆案件並保護檢舉人」向來是本署肅貪策略重要的一環。為達此政策目標，本署除擴大檢舉管道24小時受理民衆檢舉外，亦積極推動「獎勵保護檢舉貪污瀆職辦法」修法並研提「揭弊者保護法」，以給予檢舉人實質上的獎勵及保護。

我國「獎勵保護檢舉貪污瀆職辦法」主要的精神，即是鼓勵民衆在貪瀆案件尚未被發覺之前向有偵查權機關或政風機構檢舉，只要檢舉事實經法院判決有罪並符合該辦法的給獎規定，就得依規定發給獎金。另為補足我國目前對揭弊者保護制度之不足，本署亦研提「揭弊者保護法」，凡揭發影響政府廉能形象之不法行為之檢舉人，均能給予人身安全保護、工作權益保障、法律責任減免…等保障。上述二法

案分於103年10月及12月陳送法務部及行政院審議，本署持續配合後續作業，儘速完成肅貪法令之修正及立法工作。

### 三、研訂「廉政人員職權行使法」

本署為律定廉政人員行使職權之規範與權責，使廉政人員執行職務具相當獨立性，期能免於不當干預，以彰顯行政機關設置廉政機構之功能；對於接受調查之公務員或民衆能提供其應有之保障，以落實本署「保障人權」之目標。

103年9月至12月間，本署以「專家工作坊」之方式，邀集專家學者及資深政風主管人員，對於「廉政人員職權行使法」之立法可行性進行先期研究，經審視廉政工作現況，研析應以法律規範之職權項目，並釐定後續深入研究之需求及範圍。本署將以前開先期研究成果為基礎，規劃於104年辦理「廉政人員職權行使法立法研究」委託研究案，委由專家學者協助本署擬訂草案，俾利後續立法進程之推動。

### 四、修正陽光法案，建構乾淨政府

公職人員利益衝突迴避法(下稱利衝法)已施行十餘年，外界迭反應適用範圍過廣、關係人定義未盡周延、不當限制關係人工作權及財產權、裁罰不符比例原則等問題，為期規範更臻妥適，於100年間成立利衝法修法專案小組，至103年底計召開23次會議，完成修正草案研擬。另為因應司法院釋字第716號解釋，利衝法第15條因有違比例原則將於103年12月26日失效，優先推動立法院通過該修正條文，於103年11月26日修正公布。

另公職人員財產申報法(下稱財申法)於96年間曾大幅修正，惟仍有部分實務作業疑義及問題尚待釐清與解決，乃於102年成立財申法修法專案小組，至103年底計召開11次會議，完成修正草案研擬。另配合法官法101年7月6日施行，優先推動修正簡任第12職等以上法官及檢察官應向監察院申報財產之規定，修正草案經立法院三讀通過，於103年1月29日修正公布。

## 第三節 反貪工作

### 壹、加強廉政宣導

#### 一、落實公務員常態教育訓練

為建立公務員正確法律觀念，本署除督同各級政風機構辦理廉政法令教育訓練外，並協調國家文官學院將廉政課程納入「高階文官訓練」、「薦任公務人員晉升

簡任官等訓練」、「警正警察人員晉升警監官等訓練」、「委任公務人員晉升薦任官等訓練」、「警佐警察人員晉升警正官等訓練」及「交通事業人員員級晉升高員級資位訓練」及「考試錄取人員基礎訓練」等公務員相關訓練中。103年度受訓班次計274班，受訓人次12,479人。

另結合行政院人事行政總處（下稱人事總處）公務人力發展中心推廣數位課程，截至103年底止，共建置「共創透明誠信的社會—『廉政倫理』規範」、「公務員廉政倫理規範簡介」、「公務倫理」、「公職人員財產申報制度」、「公職人員利益衝突迴避制度」、「獎勵保護檢舉貪污瀆職辦法」及「國家機密保護法制簡介」等7門數位課程，103年度總認證人次19,732人，總認證時數36,687小時。

103年度結合人事總處地方行政研習中心製作「請託關說登錄查察作業要點案例說明」、「公務員法律責任及案例說明」、「陽光法案」、「公務機密維護」、「行政透明」、「我國廉政政策」及「國際廉政趨勢」等7門多媒體數位學習課程，訂於104年上線，提供公務人員快速、便捷、友善之學習管道。

## 二、實施專案法紀宣導

擇定公務員亟需瞭解之議題，督同各機關政風機構透過專案宣導，建立機關員工正確法律觀念，俾期勇於任事，提升行政效率。103年3月起結合各直轄市及縣（市）政府辦理「建管人員專案法紀宣導」計19場次，另自103年7月起結合各機關政風機構辦理「圖利與便民專案宣導」114場次。

## 貳、型塑反貪意識

### 一、法規資料庫競賽活動，落實深耕法治教育

為落實法治教育向下扎根，法務部、本署與教育部於103年8月至10月間共同辦理第七屆全國法規資料庫競賽活動，本次活動包含「法規知識王網路闖關」及「全國法規資料庫創意教學」等2項競賽；其中全國法規資料庫創意教學競賽主題包含「誠信與廉潔」及「人權法治」等2議題。



## 二、辦理全國高級中等學校誠信研習營

本署協同教育部、臺北市政府及臺中市政府等機關政風機構，分兩梯次舉辦「103年度全國高級中等學校誠信研習營活動」。活動主題為「誠信、關懷、廉潔」，參加對象係全國公私立高級中學及高級職業學校推薦曾有參與志願服務或擔任班級、社團幹部經驗具服務熱忱者的學生約200人，透過多元議題的討論及活動，培養學生廉潔品操，並由內而外深化學子誠信品格的價值觀。



## 三、辦理「第八屆廉政盃大專校院校際辯論比賽」

為落實校園扎根宣導，培育大專學生思辯精神，藉公開辯論啟發參與者對於廉政議題之關注，本署協同臺北市政府政風處103年10月舉辦廉政盃大專校院校際辯論比賽，以「我國應訂定機關內部不法資訊揭露者保護法」為議題，邀請我國、馬來西亞、澳門、香港等地大學共24隊辯論團隊參加。

## 四、微電影競賽活動，促進廉政參與度

為增進全民重視廉政及品德誠信的重要性，以「堅持廉潔，開創未來」及「廉潔與社會」為主題，辦理微電影競賽活動，徵件期間自103年10月16日迄103年12月15日，計徵得41件作品，評選出10件優勝作品。



## 參、培訓廉政志工

為激勵民衆投入廉政志願服務工作，本署於100年9月訂定「法務部廉政署推展廉政志（義）工實施計畫」，並函請各主管機關政風機構積極推動廉政志工業務，如「全民督工」、「廉政故事媽媽」、「反貪倡廉」等，迄103年底全國已成立廉政志(義)工隊30隊，志工人數計2,026人。本署於103年8月22日至9月10日，邀集志工團隊分區參加5場次座談，依座談建議研擬具體策進方向，包括律定志工專案服務內容、規劃培訓通用課程及建立志工網頁等（如表3-1）。



表3-1 103年度廉政志工參與情形

廉政宣導活動 (次)	廉政故事志工 (人次)	透明檢視 (件)	全民督工 路平專案(件)	廉政平臺 民情反映(件)	問卷訪查 (件)	其他 (件)
5,380	7,402	872	991	1,272	1,714	3,285

## 肆、發展廉政平臺

### 一、建構行政司法合作平臺

督同交通部政風處等所屬政風機構，就重大工程建構行政司法合作平臺，103年3月18日會同交通部、行政院公共工程委員會、花蓮縣政府、臺東縣政府、花蓮及臺東地方法院檢察署及調查機關等，舉辦「鐵路改建工程局花東鐵路電氣化工程廉政平臺交流座談會」；103年8月13日會同桃園國際機場股份有限公司舉辦「道面整建及助導航設施提升工程計畫」廉政平臺交流座談會，藉由行政透明、資訊公開、司法行政互助、建構防貪倡廉管道及參訪活動等作法，落實「防貪先行」理念。

### 二、「易淹水區域民衆防汛需求」廉政平臺

臺南市政府政風處賡續102年執行情形，跨域整合權責機關，解決淹水問題149件，並建立臺南市易淹水地區公共工程相關採購案件資料庫。

### 三、新北市政府「環保廉政平臺」

103年2月24日新北市政府環境保護局召開「水環境巡守隊業務暨廉政平臺座談會」，邀請相關機關及河川巡守隊成員參加，提供「環檢政與民」交流平臺，並以水污染稽查管制業者及水環境巡守隊志工為訪視對象，提供業務策進作為參考。

### 伍、倡導企業誠信

協同臺中市政府及金融監督管理委員會分別辦理「103年企業誠信論壇」及「103年上市上櫃公司誠信經營與企業社會責任座談會」8場次，透過標竿學習引導企業誠信經營與善盡社會責任。

本署派員至大潤發流通事業股份有限公司、台灣食品GMP協會及台灣農林股份有限公司等講授企業誠信與倫理，向相關業者及公司高階主管等宣導企業與公部門互動之倫理規範。



## 第四節 防貪工作

### 壹、建構行政透明，提供監督管道

103年擇定「建管業務」為行政透明優先推動項目，由本署全面督同各縣市政府推動，除公開建管申請案件標準作業流程及審查基準外，並將審核過程、進度及退件理由公開，提供民衆直接監督之管道，避免黑箱作業之質疑，及因資訊不對稱造成業者行賄、中間媒介詐騙之可能，已有12個縣市完成建照核發透明化措施。

### 貳、健全反貪法令，落實廉政會報

#### 一、中央廉政委員會

行政院為統籌廉政政策，端正政治風氣，促進廉能政治，特設中央廉政委員會，法務部負責秘書業務，透過中央廉政委員會及外聘廉政委員之機制，審議廉政決策及重大措施，檢討肅貪、防貪、公務倫理、企業誠信、反賄選、行政效能及透明化措施，並督導考核廉政工作執行情形等，積極推動落實各項廉能措施。103年度召開第12次及第13次委員會議，針對民衆及社會大眾關心議題提出專題報告及討論案，積極推動廉政工作，累計共提出9個專題報告案、10案次列管案件，統籌政

府各項廉政政策成果豐碩，已為端正政治風氣，促進廉能政治的重要平臺。（重要結論詳附錄2）

## 二、推動各級機關定期召開廉政會報

法務部推動各級機關應成立廉政會報，原則由機關首長擔任召集人，並有專家學者及社會公正人士參與，引進外部監督諮詢力量，負責該機關廉政工作之規劃、審議、督導、考核及諮詢事項，並將執行成果公布於機關網站。103年度各機關計召開廉政會報1,311次，提出專題報告2,303案、通過討論提案3,204案，透過廉政會報機制，研析廉政風險並強化風險控管。

## 參、落實陽光法案，防止利益衝突

### 一、公職人員財產申報法

103年各級政風機關（構）受理財產申報人數53,052人，經公開抽籤實質審核件數7,996人，抽籤比例達15.1%；另為瞭解受實質審查申報人之財產變動有無異常，辦理前後年度財產比對件數2,035件，比對抽籤比例達25.5%（前後年度財產比對件數÷公開抽籤實質審核件數）。103年法務部公職人員財產申報案件審議委員會審議計112件；審議結果裁罰46案，裁處罰鍰計新臺幣（下同）759萬元。

### 二、公職人員利益衝突迴避法

103年法務部公職人員利益衝突迴避案件審議委員會審議計27件；審議結果裁罰15件，裁處罰鍰6,486萬元。

### 三、透過「公職人員財產申報系統」辦理實質審核及提供申報人申報財產之資訊服務

為提升實質審核效率，99年起由監察院建置「財產申報查核平臺」（含法務部版、監察院版，下稱查核平臺），透過網路介接方式，向政府及金融機關（構）直接取得財產資料，提供受理財產申報機關（構）據以辦理實質審核作業，同時規劃利用查核平臺提供申報人申報財產之資訊，使申報財產如同網路報稅一樣簡便。

## 肆、加強預警作為，減少貪瀆不法

### 一、強化預警作為

積極展現預警功能，讓政風機構從事後揭弊轉化為機先預警，103年預警案件計分案844件，防堵可能發生的行政違失或貪瀆不法，降低公務員涉貪污不法的風險（如表3-2）。

表3-2 預警作為分案統計（103年）

單位：件

項目年度	本署發交(廉預警字案)	政風機構陳報(聲廉預警字案)	總計
103	4	840	844

## 二、貫徹防貪機制

於貪污及行政違失發生後，啟動防貪機制，協助機關防堵易發生貪污的漏洞，103年再防貪案件計分案290件，其中本署發交計27件，政風機構陳報計263件（如表3-3）。

表3-3 再防貪分案統計（103年）

單位：件

項目年度	本署發交(廉再防字案)	政風機構陳報(聲廉再防案)	總計
103	27	263	290

## 伍、落實風險評估，辦理專案稽核

- 一、本署推動廉政風險評估並建立風險資料庫，103年度評估機關具廉政風險事件2,811件，其中高度風險509件（占18.11%），中度風險1,078件（占38.35%），低度風險1224件（占43.54%），期透過落實平時考核、調整職務、建議首長輔導等作為降低風險，並透過機關廉政會報，提出具體改進方案，健全機關預警機制。
- 二、103年主管機關政風機構執行本署列管專案稽核計88件，發現疑涉不法情事計45案、追究行政責任計37人次（含記過5人次、申誡32人次）、獲致財務效益26案（含增加國（公）庫收入13案、減少浪費及節省公帑13案）及修訂法規、作業程序18種。另就稽核發現缺失，適時導正並研提興革建議，供機關參採（如表3-4）。

表3-4 103年列管專案稽核效益統計表

項目	辦理專案稽核(件)	發現疑涉不法情事(案)	追究行政責任(人次)	增加國(公)庫收入		減少浪費及節省公帑		獲致財務效益(新臺幣:元)	修訂法規、作業程序(種)
			合計	(案)	(元)	(案)	(元)	合計	
103年	88	45	37	13	71,750,454	13	27,892,035	99,642,489	18

## 第五節 肅貪工作

### 壹、精緻偵查作為，確實保障人權

#### 一、情資審查小組會議

為有效過濾眾多線索情資，妥善運用有限之查緝資源，以期達到精緻偵查作為。本署廉政官就線索情資進行初步查證審核後，提報由本署人員及派駐檢察官共同組成之「情資審查小組」進行複審，借重本署派駐檢察官之辦案經驗，以強化貪瀆情資審查品質，進而提升案件偵辦結果之正確性。本署103年間受理案件與犯罪相關分「廉立」字案計1,744案，經該小組審查結果，認有犯罪嫌疑分「廉查」字案續予調查案件計448案，調查結果：移送地檢署偵辦計160案，已起訴71案，緩起訴41案，不起訴8案。另移送地檢署偵辦經起訴案件，於103年間共判決57案，其中55案有罪，2案無罪上訴中。

合計100年7月20日至103年12月31日間分「廉查」字案共1,743案，調查結果：移送地檢署偵辦441案，已起訴179案（已判決115案，其中112案有罪，3案無罪上訴中），緩起訴85案，不起訴19案，移送案件經起訴後判決確定者共82案。

#### 二、廉政審查會外部監督機制

「廉政審查會」係本署引進外部監督，由法務部部長聘任本署署長（兼召集人）、副署長（兼副召集人）及檢察司、行政院公共工程委員會、審計部等有關機關代表5人，並遴聘法律、財經、工程、醫療、建築管理等專業領域之專家學者及社會公正人士8人，共計13名委員，提供廉政政策的諮詢、評議，並針對調查後存查列參案件進行事後的審查監督，期透過外部審議機制，提升本署業務推動及案件處理之透明度及公正性，不受外界或政治干擾，避免有包庇、吃案或處理不當之質疑。103年度計召開4次「廉政審查會」，審議本署存參案件831案，均同意備查在案。



### 三、派駐檢察官制度

本署建立「派駐檢察官」制度，由法務部遴選優秀檢察官派駐本署，指揮本署廉政官即時偵辦貪瀆案件，並參與情資審查小組複審貪瀆情資、定期檢視廉政官調查計畫等偵辦作為，以期偵查階段精緻化，完整蒐集犯罪事證，提升偵辦貪瀆案件之效能與定罪率；並結合各級政風機構對機關狀況之掌握，輔助廉政官蒐證及案情研析，必要時徵召政風機構「查處機動小組」人力，加速偵辦效率，增強調查品質。是以，本署辦理肅貪業務之人員組成包含檢察官、廉政官及政風人員，具備「三位一體」之機關特性。103年度本署運用「派駐檢察官」機制，結合廉政官「期前偵辦」模式，已成功偵破「桃園縣副縣長收受○○建設公司等建商交付之賄賂案」、「基隆市議會議長利用職權詐領議會公款案」、「臺北市政府工務局水利工程處技工涉嫌違背職務收受不正利益等案」、「高雄市政府警察局苓雅分局員警涉嫌利用職務機會詐取財物案」、「金門縣金城鎮、金湖鎮及金寧鄉6名里長涉嫌利用職務機會詐領家戶配酒作業費案」、「國防部眷服處、陸軍第八軍團眷服組等人於高雄市眷村改建涉嫌違背職務收賄及利用職務上之機會詐取財物案」、「交通部公路總局第三區養護工程處助理員涉嫌不違背職務收賄案」、「國立成功大學醫學院附設醫院工務室空調組組長涉嫌辦理採購業務索賄案」及「衛生福利部南區兒童之家員工涉嫌收受賄賂案」等案件，對於打擊貪腐行為、提昇清明政治環境具有實質顯著的效益。

### 貳、嚴謹肅貪法令，強化揭弊保護

為提升國家廉能，回應社會人民對於政府機關揭弊者保護專法之殷切期盼，順應國際間針對揭弊者制定配套保護機制之潮流，本署自101年起即進行揭弊者保護專法之立法研究委託案，並於102年至103年間假法務部定期召開「揭弊者保護法草案法制化條文審查會議」進行研議。本法草案係以鼓勵及保護揭露影響政府廉能之不法資訊者，使人民不畏恐懼勇於揭弊，以有效打擊政府機關內部不法行為，俾提升國家廉潔及行政效能為目標，揭弊者於依照本法程序要件向受理揭弊機關提出揭弊內容後，得受身分保密、工作權保障、得聲請保護書令狀請求國家提供人身安全維護、法律責任減免…等保護措施。此外，明文禁止機關（構）對揭弊者施以不當措施並將舉證責任倒置予機關。另為避免揭弊者明知事證不實或為獲取不正利益而為惡意揭露，徒耗資源造成社會不安，明訂惡意揭弊不受保護等原則，本法草案業於103年12月陳報行政院，刻正審議中。

## 參、暢通檢舉管道，擴大給獎範圍

為有效打擊貪瀆犯罪，本署提供網路信箱、現場檢舉、電話檢舉等不同方式暢通檢舉管道，亦致力於「保護並獎勵檢舉貪瀆案件檢舉人」，除研提「揭弊者保護法」外，另依「獎勵保護檢舉貪污瀆職辦法」積極辦理發放檢舉獎金業務及推動該辦法之修正，俾鼓勵全民協助發掘「未經發覺的貪瀆案件」。

經統計本署103年度共召開3次檢舉獎金審核委員會，計審核21案，經核定同意發給獎金9案，共計發給獎金1,039萬9,999元。累計本署自100年7月成立迄103年12月31日止，已依該辦法發放48案檢舉獎金，獎金總金額高達4,409萬餘元，並研議修正「獎勵保護檢舉貪污瀆職辦法」，以落實鼓勵檢舉之立法目的為方向，擴大檢舉獎金之給獎範圍，對於檢舉事實與判決書所載之事實雖有不同，然對貪瀆案件查獲有直接重要幫助之有效檢舉，增訂得酌給獎金之規定。

## 肆、整合肅貪資源，建立聯繫機制

為強化肅貪能量，有效發揮我國肅貪資源，本署與調查局依「法務部廉政署與法務部調查局肅貪業務聯繫作業要點」確立業務分工，建立橫向聯繫，以達成「交叉火網，分進合擊」之目標；另縱向連結政風資源，以精緻化的偵查作為，共同打擊貪瀆犯罪：

一、結合政風資源，並與各地檢署專責檢察官建立縱向指揮偵辦系統：

（一）整合政風人員情資及本署廉政官偵查能量，辦理行動蒐證以掌握機先證據，或執行強制處分案件。103年度全國政風機關（構）協助本署強制處分案件計49件，共計171人次。累計自100年7月20日迄103年12月31日止，全國政風機關（構）協助本署執行強制處分案件計80件，共計432人次。

（二）於103年12月間舉辦「廉政署與檢察機關肅貪業務座談會」，共計北、中、南3場次，會議期間與會檢察長及各級檢察官肯定本署肅貪業務成果及作為，並期許檢察機關與本署再加強案件合作，共創廉政肅貪績效。

二、與調查局建立橫向聯繫：

為有效結合本署及所屬調查組、法務部調查局及所屬外勤處站之整體肅貪能量，法務部於102年8月1日以法檢字第10204542740號函頒「法務部廉政署與法務部調查局肅貪業務聯繫作業要點」規定兩機關對於同一案件均立案之處理原則，並設置固定聯繫窗口，增進雙方互動，建立資源共享、情資分流及相互協力之橫向聯

繫機制，目前運作順暢，成效良好。本署與調查局103年共聯繫72次，另在各地檢署檢察官指揮下共同偵辦案件3案。

### 伍、強化行政肅貪，落實違失通報

本署為全國各政風機構之主管機關，兼有司法偵查權限及行政功能之獨特性質，為健全「防貪、肅貪、再防貪」的完整體系，本署針對涉及貪瀆或未涉貪瀆但涉及行政違失之案件，通報政風機關(構)簽請機關首長召開考績會追究公務員之行政責任，103年計辦理行政肅貪案件共159件。另就偵查後認尚無違反法規命令，然行政程序流程有瑕疵之案件，透過行政違失通報機制，函知政風單位與業務單位研修相關作業流程，俾使本署與政風機構角色功能相輔相成，確保公務人員均能依法行政，避免誤觸法網。

### 陸、建立夥伴關係，鼓勵自首自白

為建立與各機關之夥伴關係，本署頒訂「肅貪業務聯繫訪視計畫」，由本署肅貪組及各地區調查組廉政官適時訪視政風機構，了解機關整體政風狀況，提供必要之協助，並適時回饋本署，及時調整肅貪政策與防貪作為，必要時並可拜會機關首長（或副首長），聽取建言及行銷本署工作理念。本署103年度實施肅貪業務聯繫訪視計93次。

本署肅貪目標以鎖定高層貪污犯罪、結構性貪污犯罪為重點方向，一般貪污案件以策動自首為原則，各政風機構如發現機關同仁有涉及不法情事，即鼓勵違法人員勇於面對司法制裁，並協助或陪同機關人員至本署自首，以啟懊悔自新，確保當事人權益。本署103年受理自首案件合計75件106人，不法所得合計2,314萬9,710元；自100年7月20日至103年受理自首案件合計197案450人，不法所得合計4,675萬4,254元，各年度受理自首相關數據統計（如表3-5）。

表3-5 各年度受理自首相關數據統計

年度	件數	自首人數	不法所得
100	21	37	896萬9,709元
101	52	245	1,061萬9,163元
102	49	62	401萬5,672元
103	75	106	2,314萬9,710元
小計	197	450	4,675萬4,254元



103年1月23日訪問香港廉政公署



103年12月17日訪問馬來西亞反貪委員會

## 柒、推動司法互助、建立聯繫窗口

為因應境外調查取證、犯罪情資蒐集、犯罪所得查扣及人犯遣返等辦案需求，本署自成立以來即積極擴展國際及兩岸司法互助業務，以強化境外打擊犯罪能力，亦積極爭取與國際及兩岸專責廉政機構建立雙邊關係，103年共計與與國外廉政機構辦理工作會談2次。

除進行廉政業務交流外，亦著重於調查部門相互進行案件協查及貪瀆犯罪情資交換等事宜，陸續與大陸地區、港、澳及設有專責肅貪機構的國家建立貪瀆案件協查及情資交換管道，並就本署調查中之個案進行境外調查取證及互換犯罪情資，以強化本國刑事追訴權，務使涉犯貪污罪責者接受制裁，並查扣犯罪所得，103年共計執行情資交換5案、調查取證1案。

## 第六節 維護工作

### 壹、跨域整合資源，執行專案維護

政風機構透過跨域合作整合資源及橫向聯繫，即時掌握預防危害或破壞事件發生，並秉持相互支援合作精神，協助機關辦理重大施政活動之專案安全維護工作。

#### 一、103年全國身心障礙國民運動會專案安全維護

臺南市政府政風處為防制任何危害或破壞行為，確保各項賽會場地設施（備）及參加人員之安全，使活動順利圓滿完成，先期訂定5種安全維護要點及計畫，召開工作協調會、進行維護部署演練、說明工作人員配合事項、分配管制任務及製作聯絡總表；並針對可能發生的危安狀況召開工作協調會，透過演練，使各編組人員熟稔工作任務。另辦理「專案活動之安全維護與聯繫通報機制」講習，以強化政風人員危機處理及提升應變能力。

本次運動會參賽選手、工作人員及觀眾達8,000人，透過政風處規劃、統合安全維護措施，成立「安維緊急處理平台」、「隨隊人員小組平台」、「各競賽場地緊急通報平台」等，即時橫向傳遞訊息，隨時掌握各賽場狀況及相互支援，展現政風同仁應變與危機處理能力，使運動會圓滿落幕。



## 二、2014年臺灣燈會專案安全維護

南投縣政府政風處辦理2014年臺灣燈會專案安全維護，為達到「零危安、零事故」及「安全至上」等目標，先期訂定專案安全維護計畫，與警察局、消防局及觀光處等單位成立安全防護組，並召開工作協調會，確認各局處之任務，以建構完整綿密之安全維護網絡。另規劃委外保全警衛勤務招標，以協助燈會保全人力佈署、排定督導人員及實施勤前教育，並辦理災害緊急應變演習，俾能在有限時間內迅速處理各項狀況，提升燈會安全維護工作之能力。燈會期間由政風處同仁輪值督導保全勤務50次，並製作督導紀錄表，發現缺失立即要求改進，確實維護燈會展場、民眾生命、身體及財產之安全。

臺灣燈會期間，參觀民眾逾760萬人次，透過政風處周延規劃，審慎評估活動型態及安全狀況，協調各單位任務分工，充分展現團隊默契，所建構完整綿密之維護網，能迅速掌握各種偶發事件，即時處理，圓滿達成任務。



## 貳、查處危安事故，建構優質環境

機關發生危安事故後，政風機構秉持「詳實客觀、仔細求證」之原則，調閱文件及訪談相關人員深入查證，客觀分析危安事故發生之原因以查明責任歸屬，如涉及違法，另函送警察或檢察機關偵辦。103年各級政風機構查處機關危安事故48案，其中函送警察或檢察機關偵辦34案、追究機關人員行政責任14案，並深入剖析事故原因，研提日後防範措施，避免類似案件發生，以維護機關形象，提供機關員工安全無虞之公務環境。

## 參、查察洩密案件，檢討保密機制

洩漏或交付國防以外之公務機密，屬刑法上之瀆職行為，依刑法第132條應負刑事責任。是以機關一旦發生洩密案件，政風機構即應本於職掌詳盡調查案件事實，釐清相關人員應負責任，如案件經查證完成，認為僅涉有行政責任者，由政風機構依機關懲處程序辦理；涉及刑事責任案件，則移送檢察機關偵辦。103年各級政風機構辦理查處洩密及違反保密規定案件共計222案，其中函送偵辦34案、經檢察機關提起公訴26案、追究機關人員行政責任59案、查明澄清未涉洩密情事103案。本署並篩選具代表性之洩密案例，研編公務機密維護及機關安全維護錦囊，除上傳本署網站供外界參閱，並函請各主管機關政風機構加強宣導，以策進維護業務作為（如表3-6）。

表3-6 101年與103年各級政風機構辦理查處洩密案件統計表

年度 \ 查處結果	函送偵辦	提起公訴	行政責任	查明澄清	合計
101年度	39案	28案	32案	21案	120案
102年度	44案	19案	37案	75案	175案
103年度	34案	26案	59案	103案	222案

## 肆、辦理密碼訓練，強化專業知能

本署辦理「103年政風機構辦理密碼保密作業人員講習訓練」，計邀集經濟部政風處等13個相關政風機構、26名密碼保密業務承辦政風主管及同仁參與本次講習，由本署邀請國安局派員擔任講師，分別講授「密碼保密作業」及「保密裝備介紹」課程，以強化公務機密維護及密碼保密工作。



## 第七節 接軌國際

### 壹、參加國際會議，提升廉能形象

「掌握廉政趨勢，推動國際交流」，是本署於「黃金十年 國家願景」中應優先具體執行政策之一，本署於103年參加亞太經濟合作會議



(APEC)反貪及透明化工作小組(ACTWG)第18、19次會議、「國際反貪局聯合會研討會(IAACA)」、「建立利用金流分析技術及偵查情資，起訴貪污和洗錢案件，有效定罪並追回犯罪資產的最佳模式，以促進區域經濟整合能力建構研討會」。本署除積極爭取於上述國際會議提出報告及發言的機會，並於APEC反貪及透明化工作小組報告我國落實聯合國反貪腐公約(UNCAC)之各項成效報告，另積極與各國與會人員進行友好交流及廉政經驗分享，以提升我國國際廉能形象。



亞太經濟合作會議(APEC)反貪及透明化工作小組(ACTWG)第19次會議

此外，APEC反貪污與公部門治理圓桌論壇於103年1月13日在臺北舉行，本署會中發表「中華臺北廉政治理之實踐：廉政新構想—以民為本」簡報；103年1月15日，本署朱前署長應歐洲商會邀請，就「打擊詐欺、貪腐及官商勾結」進行特別餐會演講，與會人員包括歐洲商會在臺協會執行長 Freddie Hoeglun及西門子公司總經理王漢光先生等25名外商及律師事務所代表，如國際商通法律事務所、台灣拜耳股份有限公司等，雙方互動熱烈，有助於使外商瞭解本署推動廉政政策與成果。

公認反洗錢師協會（Association of Certified Money Laundering Specialists, ACAMS）於103年2月18日在臺灣舉行「2014年國際洗錢防制研討會」，本署亦派員參與，俾有助於辦理肅貪業務同仁進一步瞭解貪污不法所得流向、洗錢防制實務與國際趨勢。

## 貳、考察他國制度，汲取廉政優點

依據國際透明組織公布之「清廉印象指數(CPI)」，澳洲於2006年至2013年之全球排名均維持在8至11名，亞太地區排名第3名，其廉政制度有值得我國借鏡之處，本署爰規劃前往澳洲聯邦執法廉政署(ACLEI)、澳洲公共服務委員會(APSC)、澳洲聯邦監察使辦公室(Commonwealth Ombudsman)及新南威爾斯州廉政公署(ICAC)等地考察，汲取澳洲政府經驗改善廉政作為。

考察發現澳洲政府部門對廉政高度重視，各機關首長須對機關內之廉政風氣負責，機關首長對所屬人員之貪腐風險負有舉報義務，而專責之廉政機構僅居於輔助角色；另與各該受訪機關人員交流時，亦體認廉潔國家除完備之組織制度外，人民之法治素養及反貪意識更是廉政成就之關鍵因素，爰提出推動制定公私部門揭弊者之保護法令等4項建議，作為我國後續執行廉政工作之參考。



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1. 拜會澳洲公共服務委員會(APSC)
2. 拜會澳洲聯邦監察使辦公室，Commonwealth Ombudsman，圖右二為副監察使Richard Glenn
3. 與澳洲聯邦監察使辦公室(Commonwealth Ombudsman)意見交流過程，資深助理監察使Rodney Lee Walsh利用白板解說其業務職掌範圍



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## 參、外賓參訪交流，分享實務經驗

本署自100年成立以來，致力於推動國際交流，與各國建立良好互動基礎，103年度先後接待之外國團體計有：南韓西江大學法學院朴容澈教授及梨花女子大學法學院趙均錫教授代表團，就當前廉政情勢分析及實務運作交換意見；夏威夷太平洋大學夏威廉教授(Prof. William Sharp, Jr)針對廉政議題進行交流，有助其於夏威夷大

學開設「現代台灣」講座課程之參考；新加坡學者Jon S.T.Quah來訪交流，瞭解本署成立後之運作狀況與績效；國際透明組織亞太部部長Srirak Plipat就廉政運作交換意見；維也納大學東亞學院副主任顧克禮教授來訪，瞭解反腐執行相關議題；大陸地區之福建省檢察官協會、陝西省法官協會、浙江省檢察學會等均陸續來訪，藉由外賓參訪，交流廉政實務經驗，以接軌國際廉政趨勢。

1. 維也納大學東亞學院副主任顧克禮教授來訪
2. 南韓西江大學及梨花大學教授來訪
3. 夏威夷太平洋大學夏威廉教授來訪
4. 大陸地區福建省檢察官協會來訪
5. 大陸地區陝西省檢察學會來訪



#### 肆、舉辦研討會議，策進廉政政策

法務部、本署與臺灣刑事法學會於103年10月23、24日假法務部調查局合作舉辦第五屆「兩岸刑法交流學術研討會」，邀請兩岸刑事法界及實務界共同就「貪腐行為與刑法管



制」進行研討，以探尋貪腐行為之預防與控制對策，本次研討會議題，包含法務部近年著力推動的「私部門公益通報者保護法」、「機關組織內部不法資訊揭露者保護法」立法研究及「公職人員財產申報」等議題。

為汲取國際廉政最新動態，作為制定廉政政策及執行之參考，本署與臺灣透明組織於103年12月12日假財團法人張榮發基金會國際會議中心，舉辦「2014廉政治理研討會」。本次研討會邀請國際透明組織亞太部專案經理Rukshana Nanayakkara及高級專員廖燃、挪威透明組織執行長Guro Slettemark、奧地利維也納大學東亞學院漢學系主任Christian Göbel、新加坡反貪腐顧問Jon S.T. Quah、韓國京畿道教育廳監察長Geo-Sung Kim、蒙古烏蘭巴托市政府市長辦公室主任Gerelchuluun Yondon-Oidove、烏蘭巴托市政府採購副局長ENKHTAIVAN Urcheen及蒙古透明組織理事長兼廉政委員會主席Tur-Od Lkhagvajav等國在廉政領域有實務經驗的學者專家就「廉政體系之架構與實踐」、「廉政專責機構的成效與挑戰」及「國際反貪新趨勢與重要議題」進行研討，透過本次研討會汲取國內外專家學者的研究成果與建議。



## 伍、促進企業對話，傳達廉政成果

行政院「黃金十年 國家願景」之施政計畫裡，提升國際廉政評比是重要施政目標之一，是以本署加強與專家學者、外商、企業負責人或經理人溝通互動，強化渠等對政府簡政便民，提高投資效益並減少經營障礙等努力之認知，裨益各式民調與評鑑對我國廉政施政之正確評價。

有鑑於此，本署舉辦「2014躍進國際·企業治理競爭力論壇」，規劃以「健全公司治理機制、提升企業與國家競爭力」為主題，邀請到金管會證券期貨局張麗真副局長及國際知名金融機構摩根士丹利蔡雯青執行董事、美商鄧白氏台灣分公司孫偉真總經理、國際知名標準建立組織BSI蒲樹盛總經理、西門子台灣-香港

區域法規周治生遵循長等多位來自官方與產業界代表，就「企業經營與公司治理」、「公司治理與國家競爭力」間的連結性，進行不同層面的探討，透過相互對話，分享治理經驗，清楚向外商及企業界傳達政府對廉能的重視及努力的成果，也經由媒體的即時報導及登載，彰顯本署結合政府機關、企業、非政府組織及一般民衆，以跨域整合齊心建立廉能政府與誠信社會，營造優質的投資環境，以提升國家競爭力的努力。



本署編印及出版「102年度工作報告中英文版」，寄送法務部各單位及所屬機關、各機關政風機構、立法委員、大專校院、圖書館等供參考。另外，為使全民瞭解本署積極推動之「反貪」、「防貪」、「肅貪」等重點業務，以及成立迄今執行成果與未來工作的展望，分別編印「本署簡介中英文版」、「本署3週年報」等文宣或手冊，除於接待外賓及參加國際會議等場合致贈貴賓外，並寄送法務部各單位及所屬機關、各機關政風機構、圖書館及國內各大商會等供參考。

## 第八節 培育訓練

### 壹、新進人員訓練

為強化專業技能及建立廉政團隊，型塑新進廉政人員優良品德，並精研專業知識、熟練工作技能、豐富法學素養、提升調查技巧，本年辦理102年公務人員高等考試三級暨普通考試（廉政人員訓練班第32期）與102年地方特考三等、四等考試（廉政人員訓練班第33期）等廉政類科錄取人員等2期新進人員訓練（如表3-7）。

本於實務經驗與專業知能並重，新進人員訓練方式以「職前學習」及「專業學習」兩階段辦理，錄取人員先至分配占缺用人機關報到後，由資深人員帶領學習認識廉政工作，於實踐中體驗公務生活；續至本署廉政研習中心，參加13週之專業學

習訓練，訓練課程包括：一般課程及人權通識教育課程、政風總體課程、政風專業知能課程（法律專題、採購專題、肅貪實務、政風查處、防貪工作）、輔助課程及實地訓練課程。

為使新進人員未來投入廉政工作具備認可之專業知能，兩班期於肅貪業務及監辦採購課程均結合認證機制，學員達成訓練時數並通過考試及格，即可取得採購專業人員資格暨肅貪業務專長等雙重認證；另33期首次舉辦「懇親會」，邀請學員親友實際參與訓練課程，瞭解課程安排及訓練環境設施，103年9月19日舉辦之結訓典禮，並由 馬總統親自蒞臨主持，勉勵學員發揮薪火相傳精神，共同投入廉政工作。

表3-7 103年度新進人員訓練

班 期	時 間	地 點	人 數
廉政人員訓練班第32期	103.01.13-103.04.11	廉政研習中心	137
廉政人員訓練班第33期	103.06.30-103.09.27	廉政研習中心	41

## 貳、在職人員訓練

### 一、政風主管研究及培訓研習

為提升政風主管人員領導與管理知能，儲備中、高階政風主管人才，分別於103年9月1日至9月19日、11月24日至11月28日及12月8日至12月12日，辦理「薦任第九職等政風主管研究班」第13期、「薦任第九職等主管培訓班」第16期、「初任薦任官等主管人員研習班」第3期，調訓人數計256人，以開拓學員宏觀視野、充實各項專業素養、激發研究創新能力與強化協調合作精神，且培養學員臨機應變及危機管理之能力，因應未來執行廉政工作之需要，受訓學員均表獲益甚多（如表3-8）。

表3-8 103年度在職人員訓練

班 期	時 間	地 點	人 數
薦任第九職等政風主管研究班	103.09.01-103.09.19	廉政研習中心	40
薦任第九職等主管培訓班	103.11.24-103.11.28	地方行政研習中心	45
初任薦任官等主管人員研習班	103.12.08-103.12.12	廉政研習中心	45

### 二、外補人員培訓研習

為凝聚外補人員對廉政工作之向心力及提昇專業職能，以應辦理業務之需求，103年調訓外補調任政風機構薦任第八職等主管人員及各政風機構近5年內之其他考

試或遴（進）用人員，自103年6月3日至7月4日辦理「廉政實務專修班第2期」，調訓人數計40人。

### 三、專精研習

#### （一）肅貪實務研習

為提昇現職肅貪廉政官專業知能，強化執行貪瀆或相關犯罪調查業務，分別於103年6月份辦理2梯次教育訓練課程，課程內容包含「戒護知能」、「通訊監察實務作法」、「I2操作及通聯實務分析」、「行車勤務要領及安全駕駛」、「肅貪實務討論」等課程，以期同仁精緻調查作為，增益肅貪成效。

#### （二）蒐證專精研習

為精進各政風機關（構）人員動態蒐證能力，並透過蒐證課程相互交流行動蒐證實務經驗，優化各政風人員蒐證技巧，於103年10月辦理2梯次蒐證實務專精研習教育訓練課程，課程內容分別包含蒐證理論講解及實務模擬演練，有效提昇現職政風人員對於執行貪瀆或相關犯罪調查之專業知能。



#### （三）肅貪業務精進聯繫會議

為提昇現職肅貪人員專業肅貪能量，並加強橫向聯繫協調，分別於103年11月及12月辦理2場次肅貪業務精進聯繫會議，議程內容包括「通訊保障及監察法修正說明」、「肅貪業務及政風業務聯繫作業」等，讓本署肅貪人員相互交流與充分討論，以凝聚偵辦肅貪案件共識，發揮整體肅貪效益，提高貪瀆犯罪定罪率。



（四）防貪業務-103年度「廉政預防業務專精研習班」為強化政風同仁防貪及反貪實務工作專業知能，提升推動廉政工作品質，於103年5月12日至16日舉辦「廉政預防業務專精研習班」訓練，計44人參訓。重要課程包括：專案審計實務、工程抽查驗實務等。



(五) 維護業務-103年度「機關維護工作研習班」

為提升政風機構人員辦理公務機密維護及機關安全維護業務之能力，自103年9月1日至同年9月5日辦理研習，調訓人數計45人。重要課程包括：智慧型手機與平板電腦平台安全問題、公務機密法規及洩密實例介紹、網路安全實務等。

(六) 人事業務-103年度「政風人事工作專精研習班」

為提昇政風機構辦理銓審、任免遷調、考績及考訓等業務人員之工作品質與效能，自103年11月12日至12月5日間辦理4場次「政風人事工作專精研習班」，調訓人數計160人，訓練內容主要為說明政風人事作業概況與原則，以及相關法規及現行實務作法，並作為政風機構未來進行人力規劃之參考。

四、專題講習

(一) 肅貪業務敏感度專題研習

為提升政風機構主管辦理肅貪業務之敏感度，本署自103年3月4日起至5月27日止，分區辦理計9場次提升肅貪敏感度專題研習，調訓簡任職級與各級政風機構主管人員計1,332人次，課程內容包含有從常見個案推演肅貪調查、政風查處—查察目標及貪瀆線索處理、法律專題—刑法瀆職罪與貪污治罪條例案例研析、肅貪實務—貪瀆及相關犯罪之類型與構成要件、採購專題—從採購招標類型發掘貪瀆案件、肅貪案例標竿學習及肅貪業務意見交流等。

(二) 警察機關政風機構人員教育訓練

為充實警察機關政風機構政風人員及調派支援辦理政風業務之警職同仁廉政專業知能，掌握當前廉政工作重點，自103年12月9日起至12月16日間，假內政部警政署保安警察第一總隊辦理2場次「警察機關政風機構人員教育訓練」，調訓人數計88人，訓練內容除安排廉政專業知能課程外，並由內政部警政署政風室針對警察機關之特殊性，安排貪瀆違法案例研析、貪瀆案件之偵查技巧、公務機密及機關安全維護實務等課程，同時導入標竿學習模式，由臺北市警察局政風室主任進行查處工作經驗分享。

## 第九節 關鍵績效指標

為使外界能清楚瞭解本署推動廉政工作成效，本署針對預警案件、專案稽核、專案清查及肅貪案件之辦理成果，研定「節省多少公帑浪費」、「增加多少國（公）庫收入」、「推動減少公務員犯貪瀆罪之措施或作為」、「辦理多少肅貪案件」等四項指標做為廉政工作之關鍵績效指標（KPI），並設計績效評核標準，以導引廉政工作方向。

103年政風機構對於疑有貪瀆不法或違失之虞情事而採預警作為計841案、辦理專案清查4案、專案稽核88案，其中節省公帑276案，計4億2,909萬9,429元；增加國庫收入142案，計9,901萬9,583元；推動減少公務員犯貪瀆罪之措施或作為（修訂法規、作業程序、防止違反政府採購法及導正採購作業缺失）計405案。

本署103年受理各類貪瀆情資分「廉立案」進行審查案件計1,744案，經情資審查小組審核認屬貪瀆情資且有管轄權之案件改分「廉查」案件計448案，移送地檢署160案，其中涉案公務員層級達簡任10職等以上主管之集團性或結構性犯罪5件、偵辦涉案公務員收受回扣、賄賂或不正利益達2,000萬元以上1件。本署成立迄103年12月31日，移送地檢署偵辦441件，已起訴179件（已判決定讞82件均有罪）。

表3-9 103年關鍵績效指標統計表

項目	減少浪費及節省公帑 (A)		增加國（公）庫收入 (B)		財務效益合計 (A+B)		推動減少公務員犯貪瀆罪之措施或作為
	件	金額 (新台幣：元)	件	金額 (元)	件	金額 (元)	
103年	276	429,099,429	142	99,019,583	418	528,119,012	405



## 第四章 成果案件摘要

057 第一節 專案稽核與清查案件

060 第二節 刑事案件案例

## 第四章 成果案件摘要

### 第一節 專案稽核與清查案件

#### 壹、正本專案－清查「巨額重大工程案」

本署與臺灣臺北地方法院檢察署於103年5月共同偵辦桃園八德地區合宜住宅採購工程貪瀆弊案，查獲桃園縣葉姓前副縣長涉嫌違背職務收受賄款案，引發國人嚴重關切政府重大工程採購程序之廉潔度。為確保政府重大工程採購之品質，強化預警機制並遏止貪瀆舞弊，法務部羅部長即責成本署積極研擬專案清查計畫，並奉行政院江前院長裁示定名為「正本專案」。

「正本專案」係針對近5年金額達2億元以上，涵括工程採購、促參(BOT)案、眷村改建及捷運聯合開發等各類重大工程案件計1,198案，經政風機構評估其中潛存高風險因子計301案實施清查。為求能於3個月內完成全案清查作業，本署統整全國各地政風機構，充分展現團體戰力，前後召開多次專案協調會議，俾能掌握瞭解現階段重大工程之辦理模式，適時調整清查方向。此外，本署為嚴謹專案清查結果，特採事中審查機制，由本署遴選具備採購及工程案件專業知能及查處經驗之政風人員，組成審查小組，對於各單位提報之第一階段清查報告詳加檢視修正，嚴謹審查不法違失案件，充分展現政風體系平日累積之行政調查能量。

本專案清查結果，疑涉不法情事者計9案，業由本署立案調查或移請檢察機關偵處。行政違失部分計81案，違失態樣45種。本署並就前開違失事項研提28項興革建議，俾供後續策進之參考，有效發揮政風體系之預警功能。

#### 貳、「打造運動島」專案清查

教育部體育署為鼓勵民衆參與體育活動，促進國民健康體能，以「樂在運動，活得健康」之理念，提出「改善國民運動環境與打造運動島計畫」，補助各縣市辦理體育活動，為有效杜絕請領補助款違失案件，建構優質完善之運動環境，本署爰督導教育部體育署、直轄市政府及各縣市政府之政風機構辦理專案清查。

本專案清查過程中發現直轄市、縣（市）政府承辦單位對未符標準或規定之請領個案，逕予審核通過，有核銷浮濫等行政疏失，計彙整違失態樣10種並提出興革建議12項，於103年6月30日提交清查報告，結果總計溢領補助款513萬5,663元，至同年12月，已完成追繳67萬508元，待追繳446萬5,155元，本署持續督責相關政風機構請權責機關積極追繳。

### 參、大型車檢驗業務專案稽核

大型車輛發生重大交通事故之肇事率與死亡率高於小客車，監理機關人力不足，大型車輛檢驗多委託民營代檢廠辦理檢驗，103年發生部分代檢驗業者因作業違常、不實檢驗車輛遭司法單位搜索，間接形成交通用路潛在風險。交通部公路總局政風室為遏止不法貪瀆行為，乃簽奉機關首長核可，由政風室會同業務單位針對轄屬10處所、站及各自轄管126家大型代檢廠辦理專案稽核，調閱各監理所3,000筆以上大型車檢驗資料進行勾稽比對，並實地抽查22,233輛次車輛檢驗影像進行稽核。

經稽核126家大型代檢廠結果，發現有異常個案者計67家（不合格率為53.17%），從22,233輛次影像稽核發現異常個案計399輛次（異常比為1.795%）。針對前述異常情形，公路總局除責由104位檢驗員驗車外，並於稽核後召開「103年大型車檢驗業務專案稽核異常個案及改善因應作為檢討會議」，懲處不當行為的代檢廠，並修正年度考核、評鑑執行要點，加重防弊措施評分、對評鑑結果列丁等者加強監督及加重被處分項目扣分等5項規定。

針對代檢廠上開不當行為，公路總局於103年11月18日召開103年汽車代檢廠「企業誠信講習會」，提醒業者執行代檢業務時，具委託公務員身分，應依法執行委託事項。

### 肆、臺北機廠遷建設計畫專案稽核

交通部臺灣鐵路管理局（下稱鐵路局）辦理「臺北機廠遷建設計畫-富岡基地（CL321-2 標機務段第一期工程）及臺鐵捷運後續計畫」工程，契約金額高達23億

4000餘萬元，屬鐵路局重大工程項目之一。「臺北機廠遷建工程」履約過程中遭反映有部分規劃設計未符使用需求，影響作業安全等情，為防杜因規劃設計不當，而滋生履約弊端及浪費公帑，鐵路局政風室簽報機關首長同意後，針對本工程的規劃設計、成果審核及變更設計等程序辦理專案稽核，期能機先發現違失即時導正，使工程順利推動。

本專案稽核由政風人員會同專案工程處、機務處及聘請內、外部專業稽核委員2位檢視文卷及實地現場勘查，稽核結果發現有單價過高及不當變更設計等情事，經政風室彙編稽核報告簽陳機關首長建議減列變更設計預算獲得採納，例如「百葉窗改為防颱型變更設計案」，變更數量由390樁減至91樁，減省1,914萬餘元；「機務段辦公大樓3至4樓外牆變更設計案」及「室內隔間牆變更設計案」，則不辦理變更，分別減省171萬餘元及617萬餘元；「電聯車檢修區柱式檢查坑及廠房延伸變更設計案」，僅延長軌道長度，不變更廠房建物設計，減省2,000萬元以上。

本次稽核在不妨礙計畫原使用需求下，政風室所提建議總計節省支出經費達4,703萬元，於撙節財物著有效益。

### 伍、地方政府分支管網及用戶接管工程採購專案稽核

花蓮縣政府於辦理吉安鄉東昌村分支管網及用戶接管工程採購結算、付款程序時，接獲反映指稱該工程施作多有違常情事卻仍予驗收，政風處簽報縣長核准後，調閱相關結算資料，比對本案工程數量統計資料，發現直徑10公分用戶糞管等工項竣工圖說確有異常，立即會同業管單位進行實地檢測，證實部分工段確有將低價匯流管浮報為糞管、溢計糞管數量、部分排水溝未具排水功能及以無功能排水溝增加結算金額等異常情事，且針對多功能再生混凝土辦理現場鑽心抽驗，也發現厚度皆未超過契約所規定30公分，品質顯有瑕疵。

花蓮縣政府政風處與業管單位即綜整分析前述缺失資料簽報首長，獲縣長同意就前述異常及錯誤函請監造單位處理改善並重新辦理估驗計價，經重新核算扣除溢計金額約988萬餘元，節省公帑著有實益，並依約追究監造單位及相關人員責任。

## 第二節 刑事案件案例

### 壹、103年度本署偵辦重要案件

本署103年度偵辦貪瀆不法，經媒體披露之重要案件（如表4-1）。

編號	案 由	偵 查 情 形
1	交通部公路總局第三區養護工程處員工涉嫌收賄案	103.01.22起訴
2	國軍退除役官兵輔導委員會桃園榮譽國民之家輔導員兼堂長等人涉嫌侵占職務上持有之非公用私有財物案	103.01.28起訴
3	桃園縣政府消防局火災預防科科长收受廠商賄賂案	103.01.28起訴
4	新竹縣家畜疾病防治所所長、課長、技士、獸醫師等涉嫌偽造文書、利用職務機會詐取財物案	103.02.19起訴
5	花蓮縣政府技士、承包商興○公司、監造商京○公司共同利用辦理汙水下水工程道路鋪設工程時偷工減料，涉犯利用職務上之機會詐取財物案	103.02.26偵辦
6	澎湖縣政府民政處所屬侵占公有財物及偽造文書案	103.03.14起訴
7	花蓮縣深耕公益發展協會承攬雲林縣環保局勞務採購案涉嫌背信、偽造文書及詐欺取財案	103.03.31起訴
8	衛生福利部南區兒童之家員工涉嫌收受廠商賄賂案	103.06.09偵辦
9	高雄市政府警察局苓雅分局成功路派出所員警涉嫌偽造文書、利用職務機會詐取財物案	103.06.24起訴
10	國防部空軍第一後勤指揮部上士及廠商等人涉嫌詐取財物案	103.07.03起訴
11	屏東縣政府水利處水利行政科科长等人涉嫌貪瀆案	103.07.10起訴
12	桃園縣副縣長葉○○收受○○建設公司等建商交付之賄賂案	103.07.24起訴
13	公共工程委員會工程管理處科員涉嫌詐取財物及行使公務員登載不實文書等罪案	103.07.31起訴
14	國軍退除役官兵輔導委員會澎湖榮民服務處總幹事等人涉嫌浮報價額及侵占公有財物案	103.08.13起訴
15	臺南市政府水利局助理工程員等涉嫌偽造文書及詐欺等案	103.08.31起訴
16	新北市政府水利局新海抽水站前站長涉嫌侵占公有財物案	103.08.11起訴
17	苗栗縣議員與苗栗縣警察局員警等涉嫌藉勢藉端勒索財物罪、圖利罪、利用職務上機會詐取財物罪及違反商會法案	103.08.27起訴
18	新竹縣竹東地政事務所測量課測量員涉嫌不違背職務收受賄賂案	103.08.29起訴

編號	案 由	偵 查 情 形
19	行政院原子能委員會技正等人詐取財物案	103.09.10起訴
20	金門縣金城鎮、金湖鎮及金寧鄉，合計6名里長涉嫌於三節家戶配售酒詐領作業費案	103.10.22偵辦
21	海巡署中部巡防局嘉義機動查緝隊隊員涉犯妨害秘密案	103.10.15起訴
22	嘉義縣梅山鄉公所村幹事涉嫌利用職務上機會詐取財物案	103.10.15起訴
23	臺南市政府環境保護局清潔隊隊員侵占職務上持有非公有財物案	103.10.08起訴
24	高雄種畜繁殖場出納侵占公有財物案	103.11.17起訴
25	嘉義縣政府農業處臨時約僱人員涉嫌侵占公有財物案	103.11.20起訴
26	高雄市眷村拆遷補助里長涉嫌收賄案	103.11.24起訴
27	臺東縣政府地政事務所聘用人員涉嫌利用職務上機會侵占公有財物案	103.11.25起訴
28	桃園縣政府警察局員警涉嫌縱放人犯、湮滅證據、偽證、誣告、偽造行使公文書和違法搜索等案	103.11.28起訴
29	高雄市杉林區公所職務代理人員涉嫌違背職務行為收受賄賂案	103.11.28起訴
30	國立成功大學醫學院附設醫院工務室空調組組長涉嫌收賄案	103.12.24起訴
31	基隆市議會議長黃○○利用職權詐領議會公款案	103.12.24起訴
32	金門縣金沙鎮里長涉嫌於三節家戶配售酒時詐領作業費案	103.12.29起訴

## 貳、特殊重大社會矚目案件

### 一、桃園縣副縣長收受○○建設公司等建商交付之賄賂案

本署接獲情資指前營建署署長葉○○（102年7月15日轉任桃園縣副縣長）涉嫌於經辦案件時，透過臺北科技大學蔡○○教授向符合投標資格之大型建設公司索取賄款，許以協助其得標等情，經研判情資內容具體可信，旋即於101年初召集專案成員啟動調查蒐證工作，並報請臺北地檢署檢察官指揮偵辦。

本案經專案同仁縝密的蒐證及佈署下，經過長達2年的蒐證期間，至103年初逐步掌握葉○○密集協助○○建設公司取得營建署經辦之新竹眷改土地案及桃園縣政府主辦之八德合宜住宅等兩個標案，並隱匿大量不明來源財產。至同年5月，調查發現葉○○透過蔡○○教授向○○建設公司索取賄款證資之重大突破，全案終於出現曙光，待掌握交付時機收網。

103年5月某日時蔡○○教授與○○建設公司高階主管聯繫確認雙方於該月底會面，本署遂自當月下旬起對蔡○○教授執行密集監控，嗣於103年5月29日下午發現蔡○○教授進入○○建設公司，惟嗣後卻空手離開○○建設公司，專案同仁並未氣餒，尾隨蔡○○教授進入○○百貨公司，發現其購買行李箱1只，隨後又拖行該行李箱回到○○建設公司，約於20分鐘後拖行該行李箱離開○○建設公司，同時即與葉○○電話邀約在臺北市東區○○餐廳會面，餐敘中並將該行李箱交予葉○○，葉○○於同日晚間離開餐廳後，旋即攜該行李箱回到住處。經本署專案同仁研判蔡○○教授交付予葉○○之行李箱內應即為○○建設公司所交付之賄款，旋於103年5月30日凌晨向臺灣臺北地方法院聲請核發搜索票獲准，隨後由承辦檢察官率本署廉政官於同日上午至葉○○住所執行搜索，並扣得該只行李箱內1,600萬元現鈔暨其他不明現金100多萬元，爰同步執行搜索○○建設公司等相關人員處所，嗣並於葉○○辦公室扣得現金120餘萬元，總計扣得1,840萬餘元，並於○○建設公司扣得上開1,600萬元賄款出帳紀錄等資料。

本案經向法院聲請羈押葉○○等人獲准後，隨即擴大調查範圍，並循線查獲葉○○另於100年間收受○○建設公司交付林口A7合宜住宅案賄款400萬元；在桃園縣副縣長任內，於103年5月底前陸續向○○建設公司要求交付其協助處理新竹眷改土地案賄款2,200萬元（未得款）；另葉○○在營建署署長任內因經辦淡海新市鎮案，於101年間，向另一建設公司負責人要求以其女性友人陳○○名義低價購買該公司於新北市新莊區「一品莊」豪宅一戶，並索取相關裝潢，計取得約750萬元之財物；另利用陳女銀行帳戶隱匿不明來源財產3,300餘萬元。

本案經調查終結移送臺灣臺北地方法院檢察署，經檢察官於103年7月24日以違反貪污治罪條例起訴葉○○、○○建設公司負責人趙○○及陳女等5人。

## 二、基隆市議會議長利用職務機會詐領公款案

本署於102年9月接獲情資，指稱基隆市議會議長黃○○憑藉議長職務及權勢，於議會採購案向廠商曹○○收取回扣，涉嫌貪瀆不法，本署爰立案調查，並報請臺灣基隆地方法院檢察署檢察官指揮偵辦。

經調查後發現，黃○○議長為圖私利，藉其議長職務及權勢，濫用其所掌握之議會經費運用權限，指示由議會總務組張○○要求廠商林○○、呂○○、曹○○等人配合開立不實單據，虛報或浮報價額及數量，再由總務組人員製作不實核銷文件供議長黃○○核章向議會請款。在此同時，法務部調查局北部地區機動工作站於另案調查中亦發現黃○○議長有金流異常情形，經承辦檢察官認為係相牽連案件，有共同偵辦之必要，遂依據「法務部廉政署與法務部調查局肅貪業務聯繫作業要點」，在檢察官指揮協調下，結合本署與調查局整體肅貪能量，建立雙方共享資源、情資及相互協力之橫向聯繫機制，並俟時機成熟，指揮本署廉政官與調查局調查官共同搜索基隆市議會、廠商住所及公司處所，查扣相關帳冊及雜記等具體事證，嗣於偵詢中成功突破張○○、廠商林○○、呂○○、曹○○等人心防，自白犯行，共查得黃○○議長自100年2月起，以此手法將議會公款納為私用，詐領之金額總計950萬餘元，用以支付黃○○個人及其家人之信用卡帳單、學費、水電費等費用，訊後向臺灣基隆地方法院聲請羈押黃○○等5人獲准並擴大偵辦，案經承辦檢察官於103年12月24日偵查終結，將黃○○等5人分別依違反貪污治罪條例、偽造文書罪及商業會計法等罪嫌提起公訴。

本案在檢察官指揮協調下，結合本署與調查局個別資源及情資，採分進合擊、火網交叉，形成肅貪鐵三角，除順利偵破此案，有效遏阻貪腐外，更強化人民對政府肅貪能量的信心。



## 第五章 業務統計

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- 065 第一節 肅貪業務
- 070 第二節 預防業務
- 074 第三節 政風業務
- 076 第四節 其他

## 第五章 業務統計

### 第一節 肅貪業務

#### 壹、本署新收案件弊端項目分析

單位：件

情資來源	總計	重大工程	一般工程	巨額採購	一般採購	工商登記	都市計畫	金融	監理	稅務	關務	警政	司法	法務	建管	地政	環保	醫療	教育	消防	殯葬	河川及砂石管理	補助款	軍方	其他
總計	1,744	9	86	18	332	7	31	21	13	27	24	137	235	19	44	29	42	71	71	15	6	14	42	16	435
自首	80	-	-	-	10	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	-	5	-	45
民眾檢舉	852	7	29	5	36	6	19	15	1	18	6	115	227	12	31	16	11	38	22	2	4	11	4	10	207
主動發掘	42	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	1	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	-	1	2	-	10
政風機構	692	2	52	12	268	-	8	5	10	7	13	14	6	5	9	8	26	24	39	10	1	2	30	5	136
其他機關	78	-	3	1	11	-	4	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	3	3	1	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	37

#### 貳、本署辦理貪瀆案件情資審查情形

##### 一、依情資來源

單位：件

情資 來源	廉 立 案 件 終 結 情 形									廉 查 案 件 終 結 情 形					
	總 計	函轉 地檢 署	函轉 政府 機關	函轉 政風 機構	函轉 司法 警察 機構	函轉地 區政風 業務聯 繫中心	移請廉 政署其 他組室 參處	參考 存查	有具體 貪瀆情 資改分 廉查案 件	總 計	貪瀆 案件 移送 地檢 署	非貪 瀆案 件移 送地 檢署	非貪瀆 案件函 送司法 警察機 關及地 檢署	無管轄 權移送 軍事檢 察署	改列 資料 參考
總計	1,760	337	13	498	20	3	48	389	452	541	97	63	33	-	348
自首	76	12	-	-	-	-	7	1	56	48	21	22	3	-	2
民眾檢舉	859	43	12	340	14	3	21	343	83	112	15	4	7	-	86
主動發掘	41	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	37	35	10	3	-	-	22
政風機構	703	275	1	141	6	-	14	38	228	294	42	30	15	-	207
其他機關	81	7	-	13	-	-	6	7	48	52	9	4	8	-	31
廉立(查)續案件	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 二、依弊端項目

單位：件

情資來源	廉立案件終結情形									廉查案件終結情形					
	總計	函轉地檢署	函轉政府機關	函轉政風機構	函轉司法警察機構	函轉地政風業務聯繫中心	移請廉政署其他組室參處	參考存查	有具體貪瀆情資改分廉查案件	總計	貪瀆案件移送地檢署	非貪瀆案件移送地檢署	非貪瀆案件移送司法警察機關及地檢署	無管轄權移送軍事檢察署	改列資料參考
總計	1,760	337	13	498	20	3	48	389	452	541	97	63	33	-	348
重大工程	11	-	-	6	-	-	1	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	6
一般工程	86	15	-	35	2	-	2	5	27	44	5	4	-	-	35
巨額採購	19	4	-	7	-	-	-	3	5	7	-	-	-	-	7
一般採購	343	152	1	86	1	-	3	14	86	95	20	13	6	-	56
工商登記	7	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
都市計畫	33	3	-	12	-	-	3	3	12	7	2	-	-	-	5
金融	19	7	2	3	-	-	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
監理	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	7	-	2	-	-	5
稅務	28	5	-	13	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	5
關務	22	4	-	7	-	-	4	1	6	17	1	-	1	-	15
警政	145	8	-	63	6	-	2	35	31	31	2	1	5	-	23
司法	242	18	2	30	-	-	3	179	10	15	2	1	1	-	11
法務	18	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	7	13	1	3	-	-	9
建管	46	2	-	24	1	-	2	9	8	16	4	-	1	-	11
地政	28	2	-	8	-	-	3	8	7	12	4	2	1	-	5
環保	44	3	-	12	-	-	-	5	24	28	8	4	1	-	15
醫療	67	6	6	22	1	-	1	17	14	17	3	4	2	-	8
教育	72	17	-	27	-	-	3	4	21	36	4	4	3	-	25
消防	15	3	-	4	-	-	-	2	6	6	3	1	1	-	1
殯葬	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	6	1	-	1	-	4
河川及砂石管理	16	-	-	6	1	1	-	5	3	6	-	-	-	-	6
補助款	44	23	-	7	-	-	-	1	13	22	5	7	2	-	8
軍方	18	1	-	4	-	-	-	6	7	15	3	-	-	-	12
其他	417	63	2	116	8	2	18	68	140	127	29	17	8	-	73

### 參、本署終結有犯罪嫌疑函送管轄地檢署情形

單位：件、人、新臺幣元

弊端 項目	件數	人 數								涉貪金額
		總 計			公 務 人 員			民意 代表	普通 民衆	
		計	男	女	高層	中層	基層			
總計	97	293	234	59	6	40	89	1	160	135,363,748
重大工程	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
一般工程	6	42	36	6	1	4	11	1	25	3,469,918
巨額採購	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
一般採購	20	50	38	12	3	13	6	-	31	27,891,077
工商登記	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
都市計畫	2	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	2	15,640,599
金融	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
監理	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
稅務	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
關務	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
警政	2	10	10	-	-	2	1	-	7	240,000
司法	2	5	3	2	-	-	5	-	-	59,113
法務	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
建管	4	25	21	4	-	-	8	-	17	588,779
地政	4	12	8	4	-	-	5	-	7	87,090
環保	8	11	8	3	-	-	8	-	3	19,996,040
醫療	3	13	12	1	-	1	2	-	10	3,615,770
教育	4	8	3	5	-	2	2	-	4	388,659
消防	3	15	13	2	-	4	2	-	9	742,800
殯葬	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2,600,300
河川及砂石管理	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
補助款	5	6	6	-	-	1	4	-	1	134,691
軍方	3	15	9	6	-	3	2	-	10	7,534,724
其他	28	74	60	14	1	8	31	-	34	52,374,188

## 肆、本署函送有犯罪嫌疑貪瀆案件地檢署偵結情形

單位：件、人

弊端 項目	地 檢 署 終 結 件 數							地 檢 署 終 結 人 數						
	總 計	起 訴			緩起 訴處 分	不起 訴處 分	其他	總 計	起 訴			緩起 訴處 分	不起 訴處 分	其他
	計	通常 程序	聲請 簡易					計	通常 程序	聲請 簡易				
總計	116	70	70	-	38	8	-	262	202	202	-	49	11	-
重大工程	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
一般工程	8	7	7	-	1	-	-	20	18	18	-	2	-	-
巨額採購	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
一般採購	23	12	12	-	8	3	-	62	48	48	-	10	4	-
工商登記	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
都市計畫	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
金融	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
監理	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
稅務	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
關務	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-
警政	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	-	-	-	-
司法	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
法務	3	1	1	-	2	-	-	14	12	12	-	2	-	-
建管	5	4	4	-	-	1	-	11	8	8	-	-	3	-
地政	5	3	3	-	2	-	-	15	10	10	-	5	-	-
環保	10	6	6	-	4	-	-	16	10	10	-	6	-	-
醫療	6	3	3	-	3	-	-	9	5	5	-	4	-	-
教育	4	3	3	-	1	-	-	8	7	7	-	1	-	-
消防	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	10	9	9	-	1	-	-
殯葬	4	3	3	-	1	-	-	4	3	3	-	1	-	-
河川及砂石管理	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
補助款	9	4	4	-	5	-	-	9	4	4	-	5	-	-
軍方	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	2	-	1	-	-
其他	28	16	16	-	9	3	-	59	45	45	-	11	3	-

## 伍、核發檢舉獎金相關統計

103年歷次委員會核發檢舉獎金數據暨圖表

103年	審查件數	核發件數	不予核發件數	保留決議案件	核發總金額
第1次	8	2	4	2	519萬9,999元
第2次	8	3	4	1	219萬9,999元
第3次	5	4	1	0	300萬0,001元
總計	21	9	9	3	1,039萬9,999元



## 陸、廉政審查會審查案件統計

	會議日期	存查列參案件	
		起迄時間	審查件數
103年第1次會議	103年02月19日	102年09月01日至102年12月31日	214
103年第2次會議	103年07月14日	103年01月01日至103年04月30日	225
103年第3次會議	103年11月06日	103年05月01日至103年07月31日	217
103年第4次會議	103年12月24日	103年08月01日至103年10月31日	175

## 第二節 預防業務

### 壹、政風機構防貪工作業務統計

統計項目				統計結果	
反貪 倡廉	社會 參與	以企業、廠商為對象	件數	1,226	
		以民間團體、非政府組織為對象	件數	409	
		以學校師生為對象	深耕計畫 (國小四年級以下)	件數	5,490
			扎根計畫 (國小五年級以上)	件數	4,995
		以一般民眾 (含社區大學) 為對象	件數	7,389	
		推動廉政志工	辦理廉政行銷宣導 (件)		4,602
			協助政府施政 (件)		4,602
		推廣廉政平臺	廣蒐民情需求事項 (件)		2,917
			受理施政興革反映 (件)		612
			宣導反貪倡廉資訊 (件)		1,017
	廉 政 宣 導	文字宣導	件數	8,989	
		口頭宣導	件數	11,680	
		電化宣導	件數	9,732	
		藝術宣導	件數	2,993	
		網路宣導	件數	14,994	
	獎勵 廉能	獎勵人數		1,607	
	防貪 預警	預警作為 (件)			841
		廉政專報 (件)			74
		專案稽核 (件)			979
		專案訪查 (件)			3,908
採購監辦		實地監辦 (件)		90,106	
		書面審核監辦 (件)		74,950	
會同施工查核 (件)			2,701		
會同業務檢核 (件)			6,297		
編撰採購綜合分析報告 (件)			948		
採購違失案件移送司法機關偵辦 (件)			101		
民意調查		自行辦理 (件)		461	
		委外辦理 (件)		94	

統計項目		統計結果
再防貪	研編弊案檢討專報 (件)	124
	研提興革建議 (件)	1,050
廉政倫理事件登錄	請託關說	8,442
	受贈財物	25,720
	飲宴應酬	9,112
	其他廉政倫理事件	2,877

## 貳、103年度政風機構受理財產申報及實質審查抽籤情形統計

受理申報人數 (A)	經公開抽籤實質審核件數 (B)	抽籤比例 (B÷A)	前後年度比對件數 (C)	抽籤比例 (C÷B)
53,052	7,996	15.1%	2,035	25.5%

## 參、公職人員財產申報逾期及不實案件審議情形統計

單位：件、新臺幣萬元

月別	審議總件數	裁罰案件			不罰案件			裁罰金額		
		逾期申報	故意申報不實	合計	逾期申報有正當理由不罰	非故意申報不實不罰	合計	逾期申報	故意申報不實	合計
1月	30	2	12	14	1	15	16	93	204	297
2月	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3月	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4月	15	0	4	4	0	10	10	0	46	46
5月	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6月	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7月	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8月	22	2	9	11	0	11	11	126	80	206
9月	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10月	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11月	24	0	12	12	0	11	11	0	151	151
12月	21	0	5	5	0	15	15	0	59	59
合計	112	4	42	46	1	62	63	219	540	759

說明：統計資料係依據法務部公職人員財產申報案件審議委員會審議結果，該委員會原則上每月召開乙次。另該委員會之審議結果除決議裁罰或不予裁罰外，部分案件因尚有疑義，經指示續行調查後再行提會審議。此類決議續行調查之案件計3件，亦併同計入審議總件數中。

## 肆、公職人員利益衝突迴避案件審議情形統計

單位：件、新臺幣萬元

次別 (時間)	審議 總件數	裁罰案件		不罰案件	須再審議 案件	原處分案 件撤銷
		件數	金額			
第一次 (103.01.17)	5	4	392	1	0	0
第二次 (103.04.08)	5	2	1,707	1	2	0
第三次 (103.05.23)	5	3	114	2	0	0
第四次 (103.09.10)	6	3	201	1	2	0
第五次 (103.09.26)	6	3	4,072	3	0	0
合計	27	15	6,486	8	4	0

## 伍、中央機關及直轄市、縣（市）政府召開廉政會報統計

主管機關	開會次數	會議主持人									
		主管機關					所屬機關				
		首長	副首長	幕僚長	其他	備註	首長	副首長	幕僚長	其他	備註
總統府	11	7	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
內政部	34	-	-	-	-	-	31	3	-	-	-
經濟部	109	1	-	-	-	-	102	5	1	-	-
交通部	112	1	-	-	-	-	90	18	1	2	-
財政部	42	-	-	-	-	-	41	1	-	-	-
外交部	229	1	-	-	-	-	222	4	-	2	-
蒙藏會	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
原能會	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
農委會	54	2	-	-	-	-	49	3	-	-	-
環保署	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
海巡署	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
司法院	24	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	-	-	-
考試院	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
監察院	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
審計部	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

主管機關	開會次數	會議主持人									
		主管機關					所屬機關				
		首長	副首長	幕僚長	其他	備註	首長	副首長	幕僚長	其他	備註
國安局	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
國防部	40	9	-	-	-	-	30	1	-	-	-
教育部	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
法務部	46	-	-	-	-	-	41	4	-	1	-
勞動部	6	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
衛福部	21	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	1	1	-
文化部	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
科技部	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
金管會	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
僑委會	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
退輔會	25	4	1	-	-	-	18	2	-	-	-
客委會	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
主計總處	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
人事總處	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
中央銀行	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
中選會	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
公平會	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
國傳會	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
福建省	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
金門縣	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
福建省連江縣	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
臺北市	71	2	1	-	-	-	54	13	1	-	-
新北市	27	1	-	-	-	-	21	4	1	-	-
臺中市	27	2	1	-	-	-	18	3	3	-	-
臺南市	41	1	-	-	-	-	28	9	2	1	-
高雄市	126	-	2	-	-	-	62	39	21	2	-
宜蘭縣	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
新竹縣	19	-	-	-	1	-	10	4	4	-	-
苗栗縣	19	2	-	-	-	-	14	-	3	-	-

主管機關	開會次數	會議主持人									
		主管機關					所屬機關				
		首長	副首長	幕僚長	其他	備註	首長	副首長	幕僚長	其他	備註
彰化縣	28	2	1	-	-	-	19	4	2	-	-
南投縣	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	-
雲林縣	21	-	-	-	1	-	10	2	7	1	-
嘉義縣	7	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
屏東縣	38	3	1	1	-	-	21	5	7	-	-
臺東縣	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
花蓮縣	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
澎湖縣	10	-	-	2	-	-	7	1	-	-	-
基隆市	24	4	-	-	-	-	19	1	-	-	-
新竹市	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
嘉義市	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
桃園縣	32	-	-	-	-	-	27	1	3	1	-
總計	1,311	77	10	7	2	-	1,002	139	62	12	-

## 第三節 政風業務

### 壹、政風機構查處業務統計資料

月別	函送一般不法	函送他機關不法	行政肅貪	一般責任	檢舉行政處理	檢舉澄清結案
1月	10	7	18	90	78	217
2月	49	-	7	93	763	580
3月	41	1	11	45	374	229
4月	42	2	16	55	452	260
5月	32	1	9	43	388	263
6月	63	-	12	41	416	281
7月	33	3	25	67	450	281
8月	54	1	20	46	548	330
9月	40	7	13	47	479	872
10月	54	2	12	48	403	230
11月	91	4	8	71	685	374
12月	-	-	8	-	-	-
合計	509	28	159	646	5,036	3,917

## 貳、機關維護業務成果統計

工作類別	細 項	件 數
公務機密維護	新（修）訂規章	111
	公務機密宣導	13,919
	公務機密維護檢查	6,506
	專案機密維護	553
	公務機密維護專報	95
	查處違反保密規定案件	51
	查處洩密案件	162
機關安全維護	新（修）訂規章	235
	一般危安或陳情請願資料	3,404
	重大危安或陳情請願資料	158
	安全維護宣導	12,045
	安全維護檢查	10,657
	專案安全維護	912
	安全維護會報	512
	首長安全維護	762
	安全維護專報	132
	危安查處案件	70

## 第四節 其他

### 壹、國際廉政事務交流統計

#### 一、派員出國參加會議

會議名稱	日期	地點	議題或成果
APEC第18次反貪腐及透明化工作小組會議	103年2月19日至22日	中國大陸 寧波	我國代表報告推動UNCAC (聯合國反貪腐公約) 之進度及反貪工作重點，同時吸取APEC各經濟體踐行UNCAC之經驗，並藉由議程討論瞭解APEC年度反貪工作著重於貪污犯罪所得追討之國際合作問題。
國際反貪局聯合會 IAACA第6屆研討會	103年7月14日至17日	中國大陸 北京	本次研討主題為反貪機構之獨立性、無選擇性執法、關鍵預防貪腐策略以及打擊私營機構的貪腐等議題，議題報告後開放與會者發言，可更進一步瞭解各國實務作法，從而研議我國因應國際反貪趨勢之施政方向。
APEC第19次反貪腐及透明化工作小組會議	103年8月13日至16日	中國大陸 北京	我國代表報告推動UNCAC (聯合國反貪腐公約) 之進度及反貪工作重點，同時吸取APEC各經濟體踐行UNCAC之經驗。本次會議重點為強化反貪合作、打擊跨國商業賄賂及舉行ACT-NET第一次會議，ACT-NET雖為非正式之司法互助國際聯繫網絡，但參與之經濟體包含我國較少接觸之國家，有助於我國取得海外犯罪之情資，便於掌握並追緝海外之貪污犯行及人員，如能善加利用此一合作平台，應能開創國際合作之新契機。
APEC反貪腐及透明化工作小組「建立利用金流分析技術及偵查情資，起訴貪污和洗錢案件，有效定罪並追回犯罪資產的最全模式，以促進區域經濟合能力建構研討會」	103年9月22日至24日	泰國 芭達雅	本次會議主題在於強化APEC各經濟體打擊洗錢及貪污犯罪時正式與非正式司法合作，我國出席代表除與會積極學習及吸取他國經驗外，並於會中發問，且與他國代表討論蒐集研究相關案件的查緝作為及法案資訊。未來我國有關貪污和洗錢案件之金流分析技術及偵查情資，可參考報告國之內容，酌予修正或擬訂相關制度。

#### 二、派員出國考察

會議名稱	日期	地點	議題或成果
出國考察澳洲政府廉政業務	103年11月11日至18日	澳洲	考察澳洲聯邦執法廉政署、澳洲公共服務委員會、聯邦監察使辦公室及新南威爾斯州廉政公署等廉政機構，考察發現澳洲政府部門對廉政高度重視，各機關首長須對機關內之廉政風氣負責，亦體認除完備之組織制度外，人民之法治素養及反貪意識更是廉政成就之關鍵因素，爰提出推動制定公私部門揭弊者之保護法令等4項建議，作為我國後續執行廉政工作之參考。

## 三、接待外賓參訪本署

日 期	來訪國家及單位	人 數
103年2月11日	南韓西江大學及梨花女子大學教授	2
103年3月3日	大陸地區福建省檢察官協會	15
103年4月16日	夏威夷大學教授	1
103年5月9日	大陸地區陝西省法官協會	8
103年6月3日	大陸地區浙江省檢察學會	10
103年6月26日	前新加坡大學教授JON S.T. QUAH	2
103年6月30日	大陸地區廣東省檢察官協會	10
103年8月25日	國際透明組織亞太部部長	1
103年9月26日	維也納大學教授 Christian Göbel	1

## 貳、本署委託研究案統計

研究計畫	研究單位	辦理情形
103年廉政民意調查	國際透明組織台灣總會—臺灣透明組織	<p>本案於103年10月2日至5日間，執行以隨機撥號抽樣方法抽取臺灣地區（不含福建省金門縣、連江縣）年滿20歲的成年人為對象的電話民意調查，總計完成1,108個有效樣本；以95%之信賴度估計，最大抽樣誤差不超過<math>\pm 2.94\%</math>。</p> <p>詢問受訪人對公務人員清廉程度的評價、受訪者認知的公務人員清廉形象管道、對政府在打擊貪污工作成效及受訪者檢舉不法的意願等面向，研提3大對策。</p>
103年推動廉政評鑑方案	國際透明組織台灣總會—臺灣透明組織	<p>以「法務部廉政署102年廉政民意調查及機關廉政評鑑工具研究案」研究結果所建構出之廉政評鑑架構與項目為基礎，發展全國（含中央及地方）行政機關廉政共通性之標準化測量基準，建構適合分析、評估及監測全國行政機關廉政共通性之評鑑工具。</p>



## 第六章 未來展望

### 附錄

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065 附錄1 廉政紀事

096 附錄2 中央廉政委員會重要結論

097 附錄3 貪瀆案件起訴成效統計報告節錄

## 第六章 未來展望

本署自100年7月20日成立以來，積極戮力於「反貪、防貪及肅貪」工作，迄103年重大工作成果，獲得民衆普遍認同，日後仍將構思改進，與時俱進，茲將未來努力之重點方向分述如下：

### 一、擘劃國家廉政藍圖，健全廉政法制作業

#### （一）推動「聯合國反貪腐公約」內國法化

2003年10月31日聯合國大會通過《聯合國反貪腐公約》，並於2005年12月14日生效，迄今已有174個締約國，其建立之全球反貪腐法律架構，已獲國際社會廣泛接受。我國雖非聯合國會員國，但為展現我國反貪腐之決心，接軌全球反貪趨勢及國際法制，研擬本公約施行法草案，明定本公約之規定具有國內法律之效力；同時檢討國內相關反貪腐法規是否符合公約規定之精神，俾積極實現本公約所揭示之反貪腐法制和政策，行政院於103年9月1日函請立法院審議中。104年本署也將舉辦以「聯合國反貪腐公約」為專題之系列研討會，喚起學界、民衆對國際反貪腐法制之關注及瞭解。

#### （二）賡續推動「揭弊者保護法」立法

「揭弊者保護法」草案條文於103年12月31日陳報行政院審議，將持續配合行政院指示事項，續辦揭弊者保護法制立法事宜，期藉由本法之施行，澈底落實我國的揭弊保護政策，型塑我國廉潔文化。此外，為周延揭弊者保護作為，有關「私部門公益通報者保護法」業已完成立法研究，將持續評估該研究成果之可行性及立法規劃。

#### （三）修正「獎勵保護檢舉貪污瀆職辦法」

為擴大民衆檢舉貪污不法之利基，本署修正「獎勵保護檢舉貪污瀆職辦法」於103年10月21日函報法務部審查，修正方向以擴大獎勵有效檢舉為主軸，俟法務部審查後報送行政院發布。

#### （四）推動廉政人員職權行使法制化

為確保廉政人員執行職務、行使職權之獨立性，並保障人權，本署爰研議制定「廉政人員職權行使法」，明訂廉政人員行使職權之目的、內容、範圍、程序，使相關法規條文內容，確能符合當前各項廉政工作之實際需要。

#### （五）修正「公職人員利益衝突迴避法」、「公職人員財產申報法」

加速推動公職人員利益衝突迴避法及公職人員財產申報法等二法修法進

度，儘速完成法制作業後，陳報行政院函轉立法院審議。公職人員利益衝突迴避法修正後將更符合憲法規定及比例原則，避免過度限制公職人員及其關係人財產權、工作權等基本權利；公職人員財產申報法修正後，可解決現行規定窒礙難行之處，並釐清實務運作所生疑義，提升申報效率及正確性，便利申報人申報財產。

## 二、結合檢調廉政體系，提升肅貪整體能量

### （一）強化肅貪業務聯繫機制，有效發揮肅貪整體能量

持續舉辦「廉政署與檢察機關肅貪座談會」，深化本署與各地檢署專責檢察官之縱向指揮偵辦平臺，並落實執行法務部函頒之「法務部廉政署與法務部調查局肅貪業務聯繫作業要點」，加強本署及調查局之聯繫、資源共享、情資分享及相互協力之橫向聯繫機制，有效發揮肅貪整體能量。

### （二）落實肅貪案件管考，運用科技提升辦案效率

為落實「法務部廉政署辦理貪瀆或相關犯罪案件管考要點」規定，確保肅貪案件執行品質，本署訂定肅貪案件管考實施計畫，達成「有效控管肅貪案件」、「增進辦案效能」之目的。另持續辦理「廉政官辦案輔助偵查系統」、「高科技偵蒐設備」及「現場蒐證能量提升計畫」等教育訓練，達成有效運用科技技術協助案件偵查之目標。

### （三）廣續推動國際及兩岸司法互助

持續與設有反貪專責機構的國家建置貪瀆犯罪情資交換與案件協查機制，強化跨境調查取證與犯罪所得查扣工作。

## 三、落實內稽內控機制，建構有效防貪網絡

### （一）持續辦理稽核清查

為有效聚焦於機關弊失風險業務，以計畫性之專案稽核或專案清查，發掘長期性、組織性或結構性之貪瀆不法線索，並透過預警作為，發揮興利除弊功能，以滿足民衆對廉潔政府之期待。

### （二）強化控管機關廉政風險

廣續督導各主管機關政風機構加強廉政風險評估，定期編撰「年度機關廉政風險評估報告」，彙整更新機關風險事件及人員評估資料，建立廉政風險資料庫，以機先掌握潛存風險事件及人員，及時採行因應作為。

### （三）推動行政透明，建置公開機制

督同政風機構結合機關內部控制制度、稽核或其他行政檢核作為，瞭解機關現行作業流程透明度，主動協調業管單位結合電子化政府的推動及

科技運用，建置具體行政透明化措施，強化外部監督力量。

#### （四）強化發掘貪瀆線索之職能

持續督導主管機關政風機構就發掘本機關及所屬機關員工貪瀆不法案件，篩選具價值之個案函報本署，並依本署審核指復事項採取後續蒐證作為，或由肅貪人員進行司法調查，確實發揮政風職能。

### 四、加強反貪倡廉教育，內化廉政倫理意識

#### （一）專案法紀教育

廣續辦理「圖利與便民」及「公務員申領小額補貼款項」等專案法紀宣導，並以前述主題製作數位教材；配合近來肅貪查處案件，規劃研編適當教材，提升公務員的法令認知。

#### （二）深耕校園誠信倫理

將審議式民主理念融入「青少年誠信研習營」，結合臺灣透明組織等民間團體，擇定廉政議題，進行不同面向探討，提升學生對廉政及誠信的認識。

#### （三）擴大反貪作為

以動畫方式製作「廉政宣導－鼓勵檢舉篇」，內容包含「檢舉管道」、「檢舉獎勵措施」、「檢舉保護措施」、「受理檢舉事項」及「鼓勵自首」等主題，增進民衆對檢舉揭弊之認識。

### 五、建立關懷訪視機制，精進政風人員職能

#### （一）政風人員關懷訪視

為強化業務聯繫機制，提升廉政工作品質，藉由關懷訪視各級政風機構，實地瞭解廉政業務之執行情形，期能溝通實務作法，提升廉政工作能量。

#### （二）提升兼辦政風人員專業能力

持續辦理兼辦政風業務人員教育訓練，促使瞭解廉政業務相關規定及本署重點工作，增進其工作觀念及知能，以擴大廉政能量。

#### （三）辦理主題式訓練，強化政風人員行政調查知能

針對業務面需求，擇定各種主題，如行動蒐證實務、強化採購、營繕工程弊端發掘作為、精進線索品質等，辦理短期專精訓練，精進政風人員調查專業知能。

廉政，並非速成或一蹴可幾的事業，而是需要跨領域、跨階層，結合民衆、政府機關、學者專家、私人企業、非政府組織等，群策群力，方能克盡全功。未來本署仍將秉持「降低貪瀆犯罪發生率」、「提高貪瀆犯罪定罪率」及「落實人權保障」三大目標，落實反貪、防貪、肅貪作為，並與國際接軌，以達成良善廉政治理的願景。

## 附錄 1 廉政紀事

月	日	廉 政 紀 事
1	2	本署肅貪組辦理交通部中央氣象局儀器檢校中心邱○○涉嫌詐欺取財罪案，業經臺灣臺北地方法院判決有罪。
1	3	本署北部地區調查組辦理桃園縣楊梅市○○里里長吳○○涉嫌利用職務之機會，詐取財物等案，業經臺灣桃園地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
1	6	本署肅貪組偵辦基隆市政府財政處人員涉犯貪污治罪條例侵占公有財物等罪嫌，業經臺灣基隆地方法院判決處有期徒刑2年，緩刑5年，褫奪公權2年。
1	7	本署南部地區調查組偵辦巨○營造有限公司負責人黃○○等人涉嫌觸犯政府採購法詐欺投標罪等案，業經臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署檢察官聲請簡易判決處刑。
1	8	本署南部地區調查組與臺灣屏東地方法院檢察署偵辦廠商協議圍標交通部公路總局第三區養護工程處採購案，業經臺灣屏東地方法院判決有罪，廠商行賄部分緩起訴處分確定。
1	9	朱署長赴行政院第3380次會議報告「當前廉政情勢分析及策進作為」，簡介國際廉政狀況評比、我國廉政狀況分析，進而從肅貪、防貪、再防貪及提升國際廉政評比等工作面向提出策進作為。
1	10	本署中部地區調查組偵辦交通部觀光局科員涉嫌利用職務上持有公務車油卡之機會，駕駛私有汽車至加油站加油並持油卡簽帳支付油料費案，業經臺灣臺中地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
1	10	本署中部地區調查組偵辦臺中市政府警察局和平分局前巡佐劉○○查獲非法外勞未依法辦理收容及移送主管機關裁罰雇主涉嫌圖利案，業經臺灣臺中地方法院判決有罪。
1	10	本署南部地區調查組偵辦高雄市○○區○○里里長歐○○涉嫌侵占公有財物案，業經臺灣高雄地方法院判決有罪。
1	13	本署由林主任秘書錦村率團參加在臺灣舉辦之APEC反貪污與公部門治理圓桌論壇，並於會中發表「廉政治理之實踐：廉政新構想—以民為本」報告。
1	13	法務部召開「公職人員利益衝突迴避法修法專案小組」第13次會議，由陳政務次長明堂主持，針對司法院釋字第716號解釋宣告本法部分條文違憲進行研修。
1	13	本署北部地區調查組偵辦臺北市殯葬管理處第二殯儀館技工陳○○等15人共犯不違背職務收賄案，業經臺灣臺北地方法院判決有罪。
1	13	朱署長至廉政研習中心，主持廉政人員訓練班第32期「開訓講話」，並傳授工作經驗及心得，與對廉政訓練之期許、勉勵。
1	14	本署舉辦金門地區「103年度協辦政風業務人員研習會」及「專任政風人員座談會」，由朱署長講授「廉政新構想-以民為本」，並拜訪金門縣政府副縣長及院檢首長。
1	14	本署中部地區調查組與臺灣彰化地方法院檢察署共同偵辦彰化縣田○鄉長莊○○涉嫌工程採購標案收取回扣案，業經臺灣彰化地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
1	15	朱署長應歐洲在台商務協會 (ECCT) 邀請，以「當前廉政情勢分析策進作為暨企業反貪問題探討」為題進行特別餐會演講，有效行銷本署廉政新構想及企業誠信理念。
1	16	本署召開「全國主管機關政風機構高階主管策進會議」，由朱署長親自主持，共同研討如何透過廉政關鍵績效指標，以有效呈現廉政績效，以達人民有感之目標。
1	16	本署南部地區調查組偵辦管○○涉嫌行賄案，業經臺灣屏東地方法院檢察署檢察官予以緩起訴處分。
1	16	本署南部地區調查組偵辦高雄市公共汽車管理處技正翁○○涉嫌收受回扣、賄賂及利用職務機會詐取財物案，業經臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
1	20	本署肅貪組偵辦營造公司負責人陳○○行賄交通部公路總局蘇花公路改善工程處處長乙案，業經臺灣宜蘭地方法院判決有罪。
1	20	法務部召開第2次「揭弊者保護法草案法制化條文審查會議」，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持，邀請相關機關、學者及非政府組織參加，本署由朱署長及肅貪組謝組長名冠與會。

月	日	廉 政 紀 事
1	21	朱署長蒞臨「103年度全國高級中等學校誠信研習營—寒假梯次」，擔任開訓典禮貴賓並致詞，期勉參加研習營的學生，能經由課程的學習及分組討論，瞭解品德之重要，成為校園誠信及廉潔大使。
1	22	本署受託於「行政院中高階國際經貿談判與訴訟人才培用班」，講授「本署業務簡介」、「我國落實聯合國反貪腐公約（UNCAC）執行情形」、「國際廉政指數介紹」、「國際廉政業務交流案例解析」等課程。
1	22	朱署長陪同法務部蔡常務次長碧玉率團至香港廉政公署進行工作會談，雙方就司法合作事宜交換意見，並參觀該署詢問設備及至西九龍辦事處觀摩社區宣導等。
1	22	法務部陳政務次長明堂至廉政研習中心，為廉政班32期B班講授「法制改革」課程。
1	23	本署北部地區調查組偵辦以姚○○為首之走私集團，自韓國、越南等地私運大陸管制物品乾香菇等物品進口，並行賄關務人員案，業經臺灣新北地方法院檢察署檢察官偵結提起公訴。
1	24	本署南部地區調查組偵辦臺灣臺南地方法院檢察署檢察官顏○○等涉嫌殺人、詐欺取財案，經臺灣屏東地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
1	24	本署北部地區調查組偵辦國軍退役官兵輔導委員會板橋榮譽國民之家前主任鄭○○等6人涉犯侵占公有財物等罪案，業經臺灣新北地方法院判決有罪。
1	28	北部地區調查組調查國軍退役官兵輔導委員會桃園榮譽國民之家輔導員兼堂長徐○○、技工陳○○、吳○○及張○○等人涉嫌侵占職務上持有之非公用私有財物，業經臺灣桃園地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
1	29	總統華總一義字第10300011831號令修正公布公職人員財產申報法第4條及第20條；並自公布日施行。
2	5	本署肅貪組偵辦營造公司負責人陳○○行賄交通部公路總局蘇花公路改善工程處處長乙案，業經臺灣宜蘭地方法院判決有罪。
2	6	本署南部地區調查組偵辦高雄市立明華國中校長黃○○辦理該校第一期校舍新建工程涉嫌偽造文書案，業經臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
2	7	南部地區調查組偵辦臺南市政府勞工局約用人員陳○○涉嫌利用職務上機會詐取財物等案，業經臺灣臺南地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
2	11	南韓西江大學及梨花女子大學教授2人拜訪本署，由鄭副署長銘謙親自接待。本署介紹組織架構、功能職掌、廉政新構想、業務成效、偵訊室導覽；南韓教授就本署業務提問並相互交流廉政經驗。
2	11	本署中部地區調查組偵辦交通部觀光局科員李○○利用職務機會詐取財物案，業經臺灣臺中地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
2	13	法務部召開「公職人員財產申報法修法專案小組」第4次會議，修正本法第6條公開制度及本法第7條強制信託等議題。
2	13	法務部陳政務次長明堂至廉政研習中心，為廉政班32期-A班講授「法制改革」課程。
2	17	法務部召開「公職人員利益衝突迴避法修法專案小組」第14次會議，由陳政務次長明堂主持，廣續針對規範對象等修法議題進行研修。
2	17	本署中部地區調查組偵辦民眾鄭○○行賄彰化縣政府建管科技士黃○○乙案，業經臺灣彰化地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
2	18	「國家廉政建設行動方案部分規定修正草案」函報行政院。
2	18	本署派員參加公認反洗錢師協會（ACAMS）於臺灣舉辦之「2014年國際洗錢防制研討會」，以瞭解貪污不法所得流向、洗錢防制實務與國際趨勢等重要議題。
2	19	本署肅貪組偵辦桃園縣政府消防局火災預防科前科長許○○收受廠商賄賂乙案，業經臺灣桃園地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
2	19	召開本署103年度第1次廉政審查會，審議本署存參案件214件，均同意備查；另分別提出「『廉政新構想—以民為本』重要執行成果」及「『擴大設置LED路燈專案計畫』採購業務專案清查」2項報告案。

月	日	廉 政 紀 事
2	20	本署南部地區調查組偵辦川○公司涉犯中油公司大林煉油廠「換熱器管束清理工作採購案」圖標、詐領吊車費用案，業經臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署檢察官分別提起公訴、緩起訴、職權不起訴處分。
2	20	本署林主任秘書錦村、林主任檢察官宗志參加103年2月20至21日於大陸地區寧波舉辦之「APEC第18次反貪腐及透明化工作小組會議及相關研討會」，並於會中報告我國有關聯合國反貪腐公約執行進度。
2	24	本署南部地區調查組偵辦「玖○實業有限公司經理石○涉嫌詐欺得利未遂」案，業經臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署檢察官予以職權不起訴處分。
2	24	本署辦理「廉政新構想-以民為本」第2階段宣導會假臺北市立美術館視聽室召開，由朱署長親自擔任講師，參加人員共35個政風機構約275人。
2	25	法務部召開「公職人員財產申報法修法專案小組」第5次會議，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持研修就到職及固定基準日及申報期間增列得透過電腦網路取得財產資料，並將財產資料提供申報人申報財產，及評估將「保險」明定應申報項目。
2	25	朱署長出席「基隆市政府精彩故事志工團成立誓師記者會」，並於致詞時，期勉故事志工團，未來能為推動校園誠信，深化學子品格教育而努力。
2	25	為使各界知悉推動校園扎根宣導成效，本署於臺北市立長春國民小學舉行「廉政故事志工」記者會，邀請屏東縣廉政故事志工團隊及長春國小48位同學共同參與。
2	25	本署肅貪組偵辦新竹縣竹北戶政事務所秘書范○○洩漏戶籍個資予以新竹縣某鄉長范○○乙案，業經臺灣新竹地方法院檢察署檢察官分別予以秘書范○○緩起訴處分，鄉長范○○不起訴處分。
2	25	本署中部地區調查組偵辦交通部觀光局科員李○○利用職務機會詐取財物案，業經臺灣臺中地方法院檢察署提起公訴。
2	26	為推動建管業務行政透明化措施，本署舉辦「全國建築管理資訊系統行政透明說明會」，由楊副署長石金主持，邀集全國各縣市建管機關暨政風機構參加，凝聚推動之共識。
2	26	辦理102年度本署及各縣市鄉（鎮、市）代表會申報人財產申報資料實質審核公開抽籤，由本署林主任秘書錦村主持，公開抽出應受審查者53人，及應辦理前後年度財產資料比對者2人。
2	26	法務部召開第3次「揭弊者保護法草案法制化條文審查會議」，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持，邀請相關機關、學者及非政府組織與會參與逐條審查討論，本署由肅貪組謝組長名冠代表與會。
2	26	本署南部地區調查組就高雄市政府員工消費合作社辦理營養午餐蛋品採購疑涉不法案，對疑涉圖標廠商執行搜索。
3	3	法務部召開「公職人員利益衝突迴避法修法專案小組」第15次會議，由陳政務次長明堂主持，已完成修正草案，俟函請各機關表示意見，並完成法制作業後，即報行政院審查。
3	3	大陸地區福建省檢察院副檢察長鄺勇雷及福建省檢察官協會成員等15人參訪本署，由朱署長親自接待訪賓及主持座談，會中雙方就本署當前重大廉政議題進行意見交換及經驗交流，有助本署廉政理念之行銷及我國廉政形象之提升。
3	4	為提升政風機構主管辦理肅貪業務之敏感度，本署假臺中市政府，辦理103年提升肅貪敏感度專題研習，俾提升學員肅貪相關實務經驗，調訓人數50人。
3	5	朱署長接受衛生福利部邀請，以「廉政新構想」為題進行專題演講，向該部同仁分享及交流現行推動之廉政政策進作為。
3	5	本署肅貪組偵辦交通部民用航空局科員兼任公共關係室國會組組長郭○○涉嫌不實核銷民航局短程計程車資案，業經臺灣高等法院判決有罪。
3	7	本署楊副署長石金受邀擔任大潤發流通事業股份有限公司工作道德規範講座，向該公司高階主管傳達本署企業誠信理念。
3	7	本署北部地區調查組偵辦○○生技醫藥股份有限公司新竹廠總廠長林○○涉嫌行賄案，經臺灣新竹地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
3	7	本署中部地區調查組辦理彰化縣○○鎮公所業務員黃○○涉嫌利用職務之機會，詐取財物等罪案，經臺灣彰化地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
3	10	本署肅貪組偵辦財政部關務署臺北關稅局新竹科學園區支局關員古○○利用職務上機會詐領差旅費案，經臺灣新竹地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。

月	日	廉 政 紀 事
3	10	本署舉辦臺中地區「103年度兼辦政風業務人員研習會」，由朱署長講授「廉政新構想-以民為本」，使未設政風機構之機關、學校及公營事業機構兼辦政風業務人員，瞭解政風業務相關規定及工作重點。
3	11	法務部召開「公職人員財產申報法修法專案小組」第6次會議，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持，決議將「保險」納入本法施行細則處理，及維持本法第5條第2項規定。
3	12	行政院召開中央廉政委員會第12次委員會議，法務部（本署）共提出「當前廉政情勢及分析」、「交通部國營事業及公股事業督導管理現況」及「從廉政平臺出發的國土保安策略芻議」等報告案。
3	12	法務部蔡常務次長碧玉蒞臨廉政研習中心，主持廉政人員訓練班第32期「部長有約」座談會。
3	13	本署肅貪組偵辦交通部臺中港務局技正袁○○涉犯利用職務上機會詐取財物罪，業經臺灣臺中地方法院判決有罪。
3	18	為落實「防貪先行」理念，本署結合交通部、臺灣花蓮地方法院檢察署、臺灣臺東地方法院檢察署、花蓮縣政府、臺東縣政府等機關，建構「花東鐵路電氣化廉政平臺」。
3	18	為推動「法務部財產申報查核平臺」擴大至服務申報人事宜，法務部陳政務次長明堂率相關人員拜會金融監督管理委員會曾主任委員銘宗，爭取該會支持，俾利業務推動。
3	19	楊副署長石金接受嘉義縣政府邀請，擔任「嘉義縣民雄陸橋改建-工程品質暨週邊交通安全公民論壇」致詞貴賓及專題演講人，向參加人員分享及交流現行推動之廉政政策作為。
3	19	本署北部地區調查組偵辦臺灣中油股份有限公司油品行銷事業部臺北營業處管理員涉嫌利用職務上機會詐取財物案，經臺灣新北地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
3	20	宜蘭縣政府政風處為落實校園深耕宣導，結合國內唯一具公立屬性的歌仔戲劇團－蘭陽戲劇團，將廉政議題融入本土歌仔戲，首場於宜蘭縣五結國小演出，本署楊副署長石金親自蒞臨參加並擔任致詞人。
3	20	林主任秘書錦村接受嘉義縣政府邀請，以「廉政建構於貪污零容忍-公務員可以養成拒絕貪污的習慣」為題進行專題演講，向該府人員分享法紀案例及適用法條。
3	20	本署南部地區調查組偵辦澎湖縣白沙鄉公所課員陳○○涉嫌侵占公有財物案，經臺灣澎湖地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
3	21	本署辦理「廉政新構想—以民為本」第2階段宣導會，南部場次假高雄蓮潭會館召開，由朱署長親自擔任講師，參加人員共15個政風機構約225人。
3	24	朱署長接受中央選舉委員會邀請，以「廉政建構在貪污零容忍-公務員可以養成拒絕貪污的習慣」為題進行專題演講，向該會人員分享法紀案例及適用法條。
3	24	朱署長接受中央選舉委員會邀請，以「廉政建構在貪污零容忍-公務員可以養成拒絕貪污的習慣」為題進行專題演講，向該會人員分享法紀案例及適用法條。
3	24	本署肅貪組偵辦彰化縣北斗地政事務所測量課測量員詹○○涉嫌行使偽造私文書案，經臺灣彰化地方法院檢察署檢察官偵查終結，予以緩起訴處分。
3	25	法務部召開「公職人員財產申報法修法專案小組」第7次會議，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持，決議限縮應辦理強制信託之公職人員範圍，並明確規範應辦理強制信託，或應辦理變動申報之公職人員。
3	26	法務部召開第4次「揭弊者保護法草案法制化條文審查會議」，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持，邀請相關機關、學者及非政府組織參加，本署由朱署長及肅貪組謝組長名冠與會。
3	26	本署北部地區調查組偵辦新竹縣家畜疾病防治所所長、課長、技士、獸醫師等涉嫌偽造文書、利用職務機會詐取財物案，經臺灣新竹地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
3	27	本署辦理「法務部所屬機關與媒體茶敘」，具體展示「轉型中的政風」及「關鍵績效指標」之執行成效，增益本署新聞亮點與報導之深度與廣度。
3	28	新北市政府政風處辦理該府建管人員法紀教育，由朱署長蒞臨擔任講座，透過法紀宣導形塑建管人員正確的價值觀，並重建民眾對建管人員之信任及機關清廉形象。
3	31	為推動「法務部財產申報查核平臺」擴大至服務申報人事宜，法務部蔡常務次長碧玉率相關人員拜會臺灣集中保管結算所股份有限公司董事長丁克華，爭取該公司配合辦理，俾利業務推動。
4	1	國際非政府組織「BLUEPRINT FOR FREE SPEECH」研究部主任Simon D. Wolfe至署參訪，並由臺灣透明組織葉執行長一璋及葛副執行長傅宇陪同，朱署長親自接待訪賓並就「揭弊者保護立法」議題交換意見。

月	日	廉 政 紀 事
4	1	楊副署長石金出席內政部入出國移民署「102年公務人員特種考試移民行政人員考試錄取人員」廉政座談會，期勉學員培育廉政素養、充實法律知識，將本署反貪、防貪及維護清廉政府之宗旨發揚光大。
4	2	法務部羅部長瑩蒞臨廉政研習中心主持「廉政人員訓練班第32期結訓典禮」，法務部各級長官、朱署長及各主管機關政風機構主管等人蒞臨觀禮。
4	2	為提升政風機構主管辦理肅貪業務之敏感度，本署辦理103年提升肅貪敏感度專題研習第2場次，俾提升學員肅貪相關實務經驗，調訓人數167人。
4	9	鄭副署長銘謙出席新竹市政府與臺灣新竹地方法院檢察署舉辦「新竹市政府2014第四屆校園誠信有品100分說故事比賽」活動並致詞，鼓勵學童樂於閱讀與表達，讓品德教育向下深耕。
4	9	法務部召開「政風人員訓練委員會第53次會議」，審議通過「102年特種考試地方政府公務人員三等考試暨四等考試廉政類科錄取人員訓練計畫草案」，函送公務人員保障暨培訓委員會核定實施。
4	10	法務部召開「公職人員利益衝突迴避法修法專案小組」第16次會議，由陳政務次長明堂主持，針對各界就已完成之修正草案回應意見進行初步討論。
4	10	為提升政風機構主管辦理肅貪業務之敏感度，本署辦理103年提升肅貪敏感度專題研習第3場次，俾提升學員肅貪相關實務經驗，調訓人數185人。
4	11	本署北部地區調查組偵辦內政部入出國及移民署新北市專勤隊科員邱○○等人涉嫌違背職務收受賄賂等案，業經臺灣新北地方法院判決有罪。
4	11	為踐行「防貪先行，肅貪在後」之廉政主軸，本署辦理南投縣政府建管人員法紀宣導，由朱署長講授「不能容忍建管弊案再發生—你一定可以拒絕貪污」，使從事建管業務相關人員能型塑正確的價值觀。
4	12	楊副署長石金蒞臨基隆市「基隆書法之都—書法日藝起來」墨馨書法展開幕式，暨103年基隆市學生書法比賽，擔任活動致詞、開筆儀式及頒獎嘉賓。
4	14	本署南部地區調查組與臺灣澎湖地方法院檢察署共同偵辦澎湖縣政府民政處僱用專業臨時人員陳○○侵占公有財物案，業經臺灣澎湖地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
4	14	本署南部地區調查組調查法務部矯正署○○監獄替代役男涉嫌違背職務收受賄賂案，業經臺灣澎湖地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
4	14	本署南部地區調查組與臺灣屏東地方法院檢察署共同偵辦交通部公路總局第三區養護工程處潮州工務段助理工務員袁○○收賄案，業經臺灣屏東地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
4	14	為踐行「防貪先行，肅貪在後」之廉政主軸，本署辦理新竹縣政府建管人員法紀宣導，由朱署長講授「不能容忍建管弊案再發生—你一定可以拒絕貪污」，使從事建管業務相關人員能型塑正確的價值觀，並於會後辦理「視察政風業務會議」，以瞭解政風單位推動「廉政新構想—以民為本」、「行動政風」及「廉政關鍵績效指標」等相關作為。
4	14	楊副署長石金接受國家教育研究院邀請，擔任「國民小學校長儲訓班」講師，以「校長廉能與法治素養」為題，解析廉政倫理規範相關案例並交流現行推動之廉政政策進作為。
4	15	法務部召開「公職人員財產申報法修法專案小組」第8次會議，由蔡常務次長長碧玉主持，就財產申報資料公告期限、保存年限、財產申報查核及處罰規定、財產異常增減說明義務進行研議。
4	15	本署中部地區調查組辦理國立雲林科技大學副教授邱○○涉嫌偽造文書、詐欺取財等案，業經臺灣雲林地方法院檢察署檢察官偵查終結，予以緩起訴處分。
4	16	本署北部地區調查組調查內政部入出國及移民署新北市專勤隊科員邱○○等人涉嫌違背職務收受賄賂等案，業經臺灣新北地方法院判決有罪。
4	16	美國夏威夷太平洋大學夏威夷教授 ( Prof. William Sharp, Jr. ) 來訪，由朱署長親自接待，就本署之工作重點、重要政策、施政成果及預算等議題進行討論，互動熱烈，有助於夏威夷大學開設「現代台灣」之課程，亦行銷本署廉政理念及我國廉能形象。
4	16	楊副署長石金主持103年第1次查處業務策進會議（第1場次），會中由南投縣政府政風處等9個主管機關政風機構分別就該機關精進查處業務提出專案報告，提升機關風險預警功能。
4	17	本署中部地區調查組偵辦雲林縣水林鄉海埔村村長許○○、村幹事黃○○涉嫌行使公務員登載不實公文書案，業經臺灣雲林地方法院檢察署檢察官偵查終結，予以緩起訴處分。

月	日	廉 政 紀 事
4	17	本署於經濟部標準檢驗局辦理經濟部政風處、國防部政風室、審計部政風室及臺灣省政府政風室等單位「視察政風業務會議」，由楊副署長石金主持。
4	18	行政院業以103年3月21日院臺法字第1030128131號函核定「各機關政風機構設置標準」條文，經簽奉法務部同意後，於103年4月18日發布施行。
4	21	法務部召開「公職人員利益衝突迴避法修法專案小組」第17次會議，由陳政務次長明堂主持，確認修正草案部分條文內容，將廣續邀集相關機關與會表示意見。
4	21	召開103年度第1次法務部審核貪瀆案件檢舉獎金委員會，決議發給獎金2案，共計519萬9,999元。
4	21	為提升政風機構主管辦理肅貪業務之敏感度，本署辦理103年提升肅貪敏感度專題研習第4場次，俾提升學員肅貪相關實務經驗，調訓人數254人。
4	22	朱署長蒞臨宜蘭縣政府103年度「戲說廉政」校園深耕宣導巡迴活動，邀請宜蘭縣政府文化局成立之「蘭陽戲劇團」演出，將廉政議題融入臺灣本土特色歌仔戲，深化學子品格教育。
4	23	法務部召開第5次「揭弊者保護法草案法制化條文審查會議」，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持，邀請相關機關、學者及非政府組織，本署由鄭副署長銘謙、肅貪組謝組長名冠與會參加。
4	23	為踐行「防貪先行，肅貪在後」之廉政主軸，本署辦理高雄市政府建管人員法紀宣導，由朱署長講授「不能容忍建管弊案再發生—你一定可以拒絕貪污」，使從事建管業務相關人員能型塑正確的價值觀。
4	23	為提升政風機構主管辦理肅貪業務之敏感度，本署辦理103年提升肅貪敏感度專題研習第5場次俾提升學員肅貪相關實務經驗，調訓人數122人。
4	24	本署南部地區調查組偵辦嘉義縣太保市衛生所主任李○○、護理師陳○○、廠商呂○○涉嫌偽造文書案，業經臺灣嘉義地方法院檢察署檢察官偵查終結，均予以緩起訴處分。
4	24	楊副署長石金接受人事行政總處地方研習中心邀請，擔任「廉政倫理研習班（第8期）」講師，以「廉政倫理與公務倫理紀律規範」為題解析廉政倫理規範相關案例並交流現行推動之廉政政策進作為。
4	26	楊副署長石金蒞臨基隆市「2014基隆童話藝術節廉政及法治宣導表演」活動，本活動邀請「如果兒童劇團」演出「動物園故事」品德教育劇，透過生動表演，宣導廉政及生活品德觀念。
4	28	楊副署長石金主持103年第1次查處業務策進會議（第2場次），會中由交通部政風處等9個主管機關政風機構分別就該機關精進查處業務提出專案報告提升機關風險預警功能。
4	28	朱署長接受國軍退役官兵輔導委員會邀請，以「廉政建構於貪污零容忍--公務員拒絕貪污可以成為習慣」為題進行專題演講，向該會所屬機構簡任首長（或副首長）、會本部科長以上（含簡任人員）及各級政風主管（含協辦政風）等人，分享及交流現行推動之廉政政策與策進作為。
4	29	法務部召開「公職人員財產申報法修法專案小組」第9次會議，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持，就司法院大法官是否為政務人員而有本法相關規定之適用、公職候選人受理裁罰機關之疑義進行研議。
4	29	本署北部地區調查組偵辦○○（股）公司專案經理陳○○涉嫌行賄桃園縣政府環境保護局承辦公務員1案，經臺灣桃園地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
4	30	為推動「法務部財產申報查核平臺」擴大至服務申報人事宜，法務部邀集銀行局及各銀行召開「法務部財產申報查核平臺說明會」，由陳政務次長明堂主持，經充分說明與溝通後，各銀行均同意配合辦理。
4	30	本署北部地區調查組偵辦新北市市政府環境保護局廢棄物處理規劃科技士陳○○涉嫌藉勢藉端勒索財物案，業經臺灣新北地方法院判決有罪。
4	30	本署南部地區調查組偵辦經濟部水利署第四、六及第七河川局治水工程弊案，業經臺灣高雄地方法院判決有罪。
5	1	為提升政風機構主管辦理肅貪業務之敏感度，本署辦理103年提升肅貪敏感度專題研習第6場次俾提升學員肅貪相關實務經驗，調訓人數150人。
5	2	舉辦屏東地區「103年度兼辦政風業務人員研習會」，由朱署長講授「廉政新構想-以民為本」，使未設政風機構之機關、學校及公營事業機構兼辦政風業務人員，瞭解當前政風業務相關規定及廉政工作重點。
5	2	辦理屏東縣政府建管人員法紀宣導，由朱署長講授「不能容忍建管弊案再發生—你一定可以拒絕貪污」，使從事建管業務相關人員能型塑正確的價值觀。會後由朱署長主持「視察政風業務會議」。

月	日	廉 政 紀 事
5	5	法務部召開「公職人員利益衝突迴避法修法專案小組」第18次會議，由陳政務次長明堂主持，確認修正草案部分條文內容，將廣徵邀集相關機關與會表示意見。
5	7	本署肅貪組偵辦臺北市大同區公所里幹事李○○涉嫌利用職務上之機會詐取財物案，業經臺灣臺北地方法院判決有罪。
5	8	本署中部地區調查組與臺灣雲林地方檢察署共同偵辦雲林縣聯絡處暨雲林縣學生校外生活輔導會上校軍訓督導暨執行秘書吳○○利用職務上之機會詐取財物案，業經臺灣雲林地方法院檢察署官提起公訴。
5	8	為提升政風機構主管辦理肅貪業務之敏感度，本署辦理103年提升肅貪敏感度專題研習增辦場次，俾提升學員肅貪相關實務經驗，調訓人數313人。
5	9	本署北部地區調查組偵辦新竹縣五峰鄉長葉○○等人集體貪瀆案，業經臺灣新竹地方法院判決有罪。
5	9	本署中部地區調查組偵辦行政院農業委員會東勢林管處麗陽工作站黃○○利用職務上機會詐取財物案，經臺灣臺中地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
5	9	大陸地區陝西省法官協會副會長梁繼業等8人參訪本署，由朱署長親自接待主持，會中就本署當前重大政策等廉政議題進行意見交換及經驗交流，有助本署廉政理念之行銷及我國廉政形象之提升。
5	12	本署北部地區調查組偵辦新北市板橋區里長申請里基層工作經費補助辦理「溝渠疏通」、「社區清潔」等工作涉嫌偽造文書案，經臺灣新北地方法院判決有罪。
5	12	本署舉辦新北市府暨所屬各機關「103年度兼辦政風業務人員研習會」（第1場次），由朱署長講授「廉政新構想-以民為本」，使各機關兼辦政風業務人員，瞭解當前政風業務相關規定及工作重點。
5	12	為落實「防貪先行，肅貪在後」廉政工作，本署辦理為期1週之廉政預防業務專精研習。
5	13	行政院召開「審查法務部函報『聯合國反貪腐公約』及『聯合國反貪腐公約施行法』草案會議，審查「聯合國反貪腐公約」及「聯合國反貪腐公約施行法」草案。
5	13	為提升政風機構主管辦理肅貪業務之敏感度，本署辦理103年提升肅貪敏感度專題研習第7場次，俾提升學員肅貪相關實務經驗，調訓人數44人。
5	13	英國考文垂大學（Coventry University）國際志工至本署參訪，由楊副署長石金及鄭副署長銘謙接見，並就「廉政志工」議題進行交流。
5	13	法務部召開「公職人員財產申報法修法專案小組」第10次會議，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持，就公職候選人受理裁罰機關、申報資料保存年限及監察院財產申報業務移撥之可行性進行研議。
5	13	本署南部地區調查組偵辦交通部民用航空局望安航空站主任林○○等6人涉犯貪污治罪條例案，業經臺灣澎湖地方法院判決有罪。
5	14	本署辦理嘉義市政府建管人員法紀宣導，由朱署長講授「不能容忍建管弊案再發生—你一定可以拒絕貪污」，使從事建管業務相關人員能型塑正確的價值觀，並於會後召開「視察政風業務會議」。
5	14	楊副署長石金受邀參加臺灣食品良好作業規範發展協會（GMP協會）舉辦「103年食品添加物源頭管理業者宣導說明會」（南區場次），以「倫理道德規範」為題，由企業誠信連結廉政倫理及案例說明。
5	16	本署中部地區調查組偵辦芬園鄉調解委員會主席及穩○公司負責人等人涉嫌行賄芬園鄉鄉長案，業經臺灣彰化地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
5	16	楊副署長石金受邀參加臺灣食品良好作業規範發展協會（GMP協會）舉辦「103年食品添加物源頭管理業者宣導說明會」（中區場次），以「倫理道德規範」為題，由企業誠信連結廉政倫理及案例說明。
5	19	本署中部地區調查組偵辦內政部役政署司機劉○○等人涉嫌行使登載不實事項之業務上文書及詐欺取財罪等案，業經臺灣南投地方法院判決有罪。
5	19	法務部召開「公職人員利益衝突迴避法修法專案小組」第19次會議，由陳政務次長明堂主持，確認修正草案部分條文內容，將廣徵邀集相關機關與會表示意見。
5	19	為推動「廉潔無國界-嘉義縣政府廉政志工與國際志工合作推動校園品德教育」活動，本署鄭副署長銘謙蒞臨致詞，會中由嘉義縣政府與英國考文垂大學（Coventry University）共同簽署「雙方合作備忘錄」。
5	20	楊副署長石金主持「縣市政府警察局政風機構人事及業務運作研商會議」，研商各縣市政府警察局政風單位之指揮監督權責及與內政部警政署間應如何建立有效的聯繫管道。

月	日	廉 政 紀 事
5	20	為踐行「防貪先行，肅貪在後」之廉政主軸，本署辦理彰化縣政府建管人員法紀宣導，由朱署長講授「不能容忍建管弊案再發生—你一定可以拒絕貪污」，使從事建管業務相關人員能型塑正確的價值觀。
5	21	法務部召開第6次「揭弊者保護法草案法制化條文審查會議」，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持，邀請相關機關、學者專家及非政府組織代表與會，本署由朱署長、鄭副署長銘謙及肅貪組謝組長名冠參加。
5	22	為推動「法務部財產申報查核平臺」擴大至服務申報人，法務部邀集保險局、人壽保險商業同業公會及各保險公司召開「法務部財產申報查核平臺說明會」，由陳政務次長明堂主持，經充分說明與溝通後，各保險公司均同意配合辦理。
5	22	楊副署長石金受邀參加臺灣食品良好作業規範發展協會（GMP協會）舉辦「103年食品添加物源頭管理業者宣導說明會」（北區場次），以「倫理道德規範」為題，由企業誠信連結廉政倫理及案例說明。
5	24	臺中市政府政風處辦理「廉潔臺中，以民為本」活動，朱署長蒞臨致詞，會中由廉政志工演出「台客法律劇場-歹路無通行」，並結合有獎徵答活動，培養民眾貪污零容忍意識。
5	26	為提升政風機構主管辦理肅貪業務之敏感度，本署辦理103年提升肅貪敏感度專題研習第8場次，俾提升學員肅貪相關實務經驗，調訓人數90人。
5	26	本署中部地區調查組偵辦花蓮縣深耕公益發展協會承攬雲林縣環保局勞務採購案計畫主持人涉嫌背信、偽造文書及詐欺取財案，業經臺灣雲林地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
5	26	本署中部地區調查組偵辦民眾鄭○○涉嫌行賄彰化縣政府建管科承辦公務員乙案，業經臺灣彰化地方法院判決有罪。
5	27	法務部舉行卸、新任高階主管暨所屬機關首長聯合交接及宣誓典禮，本署賴署長哲雄業於103年5月27日到職接篆視事。
5	28	退輔會辦理103年度「企業誠信與政府廉能」第一梯次廉政座談會，楊副署長石金受邀擔任「政府推動企業誠信現況說明」講座。
5	28	本署中部地區調查組偵辦退輔會清境農場場長劉○○、監造人員林○○涉犯貪污治罪條例及詐欺取財等案，業經臺灣南投地方法院判決有罪。
5	29	本署南部地區調查組偵辦臺南市新營區戶政事務所戶籍員吳○○涉嫌洩密案，業經臺灣臺南地方法院檢察署檢察官予以緩起訴處分。
5	29	本署肅貪組偵辦臺北自來水事業處視察陳○○辦理「103年度雙溪、陽明場沉澱淤泥清運採購案」第二次開標作業時涉嫌過失洩漏底價案，經臺灣臺北地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
5	30	本署偵辦桃園縣副縣長葉○○收受○○建設公司等建商交付之賄賂案，於今日執行搜索葉○○及○○建設公司等處所。
5	30	楊副署長石金受邀擔任英國標準協會臺灣分公司(BSI)舉辦之「CSR（企業社會責任）策略棋—從落實反賄賂機制談公司治理之國際趨勢研討會」，以「企業誠信與倫理分享」為題，建立對貪污零容忍的意識。
5	30	退輔會辦理103年度「企業誠信與政府廉能」第二梯次廉政座談會，楊副署長石金受邀擔任「政府推動企業誠信現況說明」講座。
6	3	大陸地區浙江省檢察學會副會長顧雪飛等10人參訪本署，由賴署長及楊副署長石金親自接待主持，會中就「如何建立廉政平台預防貪腐」、「定罪率提昇及人權保障兼顧」、「廉政署駐署檢察官制度」等廉政議題討論熱烈，有助本署廉政理念之行銷及我國廉政形象之提升。
6	4	法務部羅部長瑩雪4日下午蒞臨本署，就臺灣臺北地方法院檢察署與本署合作偵辦查辦桃園縣八德合宜住宅弊案，致贈水果表達支持慰問。
6	6	本署中部地區調查組偵辦南投縣水里鄉公所陳○○課長、戴○○技士等人共犯貪污治罪條例之不違背職務要求賄賂案，經臺灣南投地方法院判決有罪。
6	9	法務部召開「公職人員利益衝突迴避法修法專案小組」第20次會議，由陳政務次長明堂主持，確認修正草案部分條文內容，將廣徵邀集相關機關與會表示意見。
6	12	本署南部地區調查組偵辦臺灣菸酒股份有限公司高雄營業處枋寮營業所柯○○、蔡○○、陳○○3人違反商業會計法罪嫌1案，業經臺灣屏東地方法院檢察署檢察官將3人予以緩起訴處分。

月	日	廉 政 紀 事
6	12	本署南部地區調查組偵辦法務部矯正署高雄第二監獄管理員涉嫌違反貪污治罪條例案，業經臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
6	12	本署南部地區調查組偵辦屏東縣政府警察局員警歐○○及戴○○涉嫌偽造文書案，業經臺灣屏東地方法院判決有罪。
6	12	賴署長率相關業務主管參加「法務部調查局及與法務部廉政署業務聯繫會報第29次會議」。
6	18	本署肅貪組偵辦新竹縣尖石鄉公所100年度原住民集居部落主要聯外道路改善計畫—尖石鄉新樂村1-10鄰道路改善工程採購案，得標廠商詐欺工程款案，業經臺灣新竹地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
6	20	本署辦理政風機構密碼保密業務人員講習訓練，由國家安全局講授「密碼保密作業」及「保密裝備介紹」內容，以強化公務機密維護及密碼保密工作。
6	21	本署中部地區調查組偵辦花蓮縣深耕公益發展協會陳○○承攬雲林縣環保局勞務採購案，涉嫌背信、行使登載不實業務上文書及詐欺取財等案，業經臺灣雲林地方法院檢察署提起公訴。
6	23	本署南部地區調查組偵辦國軍退役官兵輔導委員會岡山榮譽國民之家之委外廠商邱○○涉嫌行賄案，業經臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署檢察官予以緩起訴處分。
6	25	法務部召開第7次「揭弊者保護法草案法制化條文審查會議」，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持，邀請相關機關、學者專家及非政府組織代表與會，本署由賴署長及肅貪組謝組長名冠與會。
6	25	本署南部地區調查組偵辦高雄市政府消防局第五救災救護大隊組長蔡○○涉嫌偽造文書案，經臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署檢察官偵查終結，予以緩起訴處分。
6	25	本署北部地區調查組偵辦中研院員工涉嫌詐領財物案，經臺灣士林地方法院判決有罪。
6	25	楊副署長石金主持「政風機構辦理正本專案協調會議」，研商清查作業之執行方向及具體原則，以提升清查作業之成果。
6	26	國際透明組織「TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL」新加坡訪賓JON S.T. QUAH、STELLA R. QUAH由世新大學余副校長致力及臺灣透明組織葛副執行長傅宇陪同至本署參訪，署長親自接待並就反貪等議題交換意見。
6	27	本署南部地區調查組偵辦連○公司曾○○等涉嫌政府採購法詐術投標罪案，業經臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署檢察官予以緩起訴處分。
6	30	大陸地區廣東省檢察協會副會長王雁林等10人拜訪本署，會中就「賄賂罪查處及公務員範圍認定問題」、「廉政審查會法源依據及運作機制」、「防貪工作深根策略」等廉政議題熱烈討論，有助兩岸廉政交流及本署機關形象之提升。
6	30	法務部召開「公職人員利益衝突迴避法修法專案小組」第21次會議，由陳政務次長明堂主持，確認修正草案部分條文內容，將廣徵邀集相關機關與會表示意見。
6	30	本署南部地區調查組偵辦屏東縣竹田鄉村幹事張○○等2人涉嫌詐欺取財案，業經臺灣屏東地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
7	2	本署南部地區調查組偵辦財政部國有財產署南區分署主計員翁○○涉嫌偽造文書案，業經臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署檢察官偵查終結，予以緩起訴處分。
7	9	本署協同教育部、臺北市府及臺中市政府等機關辦理「103年度全國高級中等學校誠信研習營活動」，賴署長蒞臨第一梯次致詞，期勉學子透過研習營課程，體悟誠信的重要性。
7	11	賴署長主持「縣市政府主管機關政風機構業務聯繫會議」，會中共同研討「政風職缺全面公開上網人事政策調整案」及「期前辦案機制之運作模式」，以凝聚廉政共識。
7	14	法務部召開「公職人員利益衝突迴避法修法專案小組」第22次會議，確認修正草案部分條文內容。
7	14	賴署長主持103年第2次廉政審查會，會中分別提出「陽光法律新草案、新措施」及「香港廉政公署成功的機遇與挑戰」專題報告，並就本期225件存參案件與委員進行預審，審查結果均同意存參。
7	16	賴署長主持「各機關公務人員廉政訓練計畫」研商會議，邀集中央廉政委員會彭委員錦鵬、蔡委員秀涓、世新大學余副校長致力、世新大學行政管理學系陳副教授俊明等人共同研議。
7	22	法務部召開「公職人員利益衝突迴避法修法專案小組」第23次會議，由陳政務次長明堂主持，確認修正草案部分條文內容，將廣徵邀集相關機關與會表示意見。
7	24	本署南部地區調查組偵辦新北市政府工務局股長李○○涉嫌瀆職案，業經臺灣臺北地方法院判決有罪。

月	日	廉 政 紀 事
7	28	為推動法務部財產申報查核平臺擴大至服務申報人事宜，本署假法務部5樓大禮堂辦理2場教育訓練，計有337人參訓（含參與測試之政風主管及財產申報業務承辦人）。
7	28	為凝聚企業誠信共識，落實誠信經營理念及社會責任，本署與臺中市政府政風處共同舉辦「103年企業誠信論壇」，由楊副署長石金蒞臨致詞，並擔任「我國推動企業誠信與倫理現況」討論議題與談人。
7	29	本署北部地區調查組偵辦國立臺灣圖書館約僱人員張○○等人違反政府採購法等情乙案，業經臺灣新北地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
7	30	法務部召開第8次「揭弊者保護法草案法制化條文審查會議」，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持，邀請相關機關、學者及非政府組織與會參與逐條審查討論，本署由肅貪組謝組長名冠代表與會。
7	31	本署南部地區調查組偵辦交通部公路總局第三區養護工程處潮州工務段助理工務員袁○○涉嫌收賄案，業經臺灣屏東地方法院判決有罪。
7	31	法務部蔡常務次長碧玉蒞臨廉政研習中心，主持103年度廉政人員訓練班第33期「始業式典禮」。
8	1	賴署長主持103年第2次「全國主管機關政風機構高階主管策進會議」，並邀請新北市府侯副市長友宜專題演講，另由本署綜合規劃組及財政部政風處專題報告與各業務組提報工作報告，使與會政風主管瞭解本署當前廉政工作政策方向及並充份意見交流。
8	5	本署南部地區調查組偵辦國防部空軍第一後勤指揮部上士班長詹○○及廠商蔡○○等人涉嫌詐取財物案，業經臺灣屏東地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
8	6	本署南部地區調查組偵辦臺南市政府文化局約僱人員陳○○涉嫌過失洩密案，業經臺灣臺南地方法院檢察署檢察官偵查終結，予以緩起訴處分。
8	6	楊副署長石金主持「公務員廉政倫理規範」第一次研修會議，邀請政風機構同仁共同研商。
8	7	楊副署長石金主持召開「正本專案」審查小組運作機制討論會議，會議中分就各小組審查案件分工事宜、清查報告審查方式及審查結果彙整報告格式等議題進行討論。
8	7	本署南部地區調查組偵辦高雄市長體育處技工兼澄清湖棒球場主管涉嫌業務侵占案，業經臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署檢察官偵查終結，予以緩起訴處分。
8	9	為培養學生誠信廉潔品操，提供多元學習機會，本署協同教育部、臺北市府及臺中市政府等機關辦理「103年度全國高級中等學校誠信研習營活動」，楊副署長石金蒞臨第二梯次致詞。
8	12	本署北部地區調查組偵辦高雄市政府警察局苓雅分局成功路派出所員警與民眾涉嫌偽造公文書、利用職務機會詐取財物案，經臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
8	13	本署派員參加「APEC第19次反貪腐及透明化工作小組會議及相關研討會」，與各經濟體交流廉政經驗，並於會中報告我國有關聯合國反貪腐公約執行進度。
8	13	本署中部地區調查組偵辦行政院國軍退除役官兵輔導委員會澎湖榮民服務處總幹事涉嫌購辦公用器材浮報價額及侵占公有財物案，經臺灣澎湖地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
8	13	楊副署長石金參加交通部桃園國際機場股份有限公司「道面整建及助導航設施提升工程計畫」廉政平臺交流座談會，期透過廉政平臺機制，發揮防弊功能。
8	18	賴署長接受國防部邀請，以「當前廉政政策說明」為題實施專題講演，期使高階國軍幹部發揮身先士卒、風行草偃的綜效，致力建構廉政制度，維護國軍廉能風氣。
8	18	金融監督管理委員會辦理第1場「103年上市上櫃公司誠信經營與企業社會責任座談會」，邀請本部吳政務次長陳鏗致詞，並由本署楊副署長石金擔任與談人，引導企業團體履行誠信經營與社會責任。
8	20	本署舉辦南投地區「103年度兼辦政風業務人員研習會」，由鄭副署長銘謙致詞，防貪組講授「請託關說制度化、透明化」課程，使南投地區兼辦政風業務人員，瞭解兼辦政風業務相關規定及工作重點。
8	21	金融監督管理委員會辦理第2場「103年上市上櫃公司誠信經營與企業社會責任座談會」，楊副署長石金蒞臨致詞並擔任與談人。
8	22	為精進廉政志工業務並提供志工相互觀摩及交流經驗之機會，本署協同臺北市府政風處辦理第1場次廉政志工臺北區座談會，楊副署長石金蒞臨致詞，並感謝志工對廉政工作的奉獻。
8	25	本署肅貪組偵辦新北市政府水利局新海抽水站前站長林○○涉嫌侵占公有財物案，經臺灣新北地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。

月	日	廉 政 紀 事
8	25	國際透明組織亞太部部長Srirak Plipat由世新大學方凱弘博士陪同拜會本署，楊副署長石金代表接待，就「亞太青年領袖營活動」及「提名我國成為亞洲開發銀行與經濟合作暨發展組織之反貪腐計畫研討會觀察員」等議題交換意見。
8	25	金融監督管理委員會辦理第3場「103年上市上櫃公司誠信經營與企業社會責任座談會」，本部蔡常務次長碧玉蒞臨致詞，並由本署楊副署長石金擔任與談人。
8	26	為精進廉政志工業務並提供志工相互觀摩及交流經驗之機會，本署協同臺中市政府政風處辦理第2場次廉政志工中區座談會，楊副署長石金蒞臨致詞，並感謝志工對廉政工作的奉獻。
8	27	本署舉辦宜蘭地區「103年度兼辦政風業務人員研習會」，由鄭副署長銘謙致詞，防貪組講授「請託關說制度化、透明化」課程，使宜蘭地區兼辦政風業務人員，瞭解兼辦政風業務相關規定及工作重點。
8	27	法務部召開第9次「揭弊者保護法草案法制化條文審查會議」，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持，邀請相關機關、學者及非政府組織與會參與逐條審查討論，本署由賴署長、肅貪組謝組長冠代表本署參加。
8	27	本署中部地區調查組偵辦苗栗縣議員李○○、苗栗縣警察局員警王○○等人涉嫌違反貪污治罪條例案，業經臺灣苗栗地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
8	28	本署肅貪組偵辦台電員工陳○○等12人收受賄賂及詐欺等案，業經臺灣新北地方法院判決有罪。
8	28	本署南部地區調查組偵辦法務部矯正署高雄第二監獄管理員賴○○涉犯貪污治罪條例案，業經臺灣高雄地方法院判決有罪。
8	28	金融監督管理委員會辦理第4場「103年上市上櫃公司誠信經營與企業社會責任座談會」，楊副署長石金蒞臨致詞並擔任與談人。
8	28	法務部召開「公職人員財產申報法修法專案小組」第11次會議，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持，完成修正草案。
8	28	行政院第3413次會議決議通過「聯合國反貪腐公約」及「聯合國反貪腐公約施行法」草案，並於9月1日函請立法院審議。
8	29	楊副署長石金主持「『正本專案』複審會議」，由各審查小組提報審查結果，並與原報單位就審查疑義部分溝通討論確認。
8	29	為精進廉政志工業務並提供志工相互觀摩及交流經驗之機會，本署協同高雄市政府政風處辦理第3場次廉政志工南區座談會，鄭副署長銘謙蒞臨致詞，並感謝志工對廉政工作的奉獻。
9	2	為精進廉政志工業務並提供志工相互觀摩及交流經驗之機會，本署協同高雄市政府政風處辦理第4場次廉政志工北區座談會，楊副署長石金蒞臨致詞，並感謝志工對廉政工作的奉獻。
9	2	本署北部地區調查組偵辦新竹縣○○地政事務所測量員陳○○在外私下接案，涉嫌違反貪污治罪條例案，經臺灣新竹地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
9	3	本署北部地區調查組偵辦行政院原能會張○○技正等5人浮報差旅費，涉嫌違反貪污治罪條例案，經臺灣新北地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
9	3	司法及法制委員會李立法委員貴敏至廉政研習中心，為法務部薦任第九職等政風主管研究班第13期講授「國家重要政策與議題」課程。
9	4	本署南部地區調查組偵辦屏東縣政府水利處張○○等人及涉案砂石業者於辦理採購案時，涉嫌違反貪污治罪條例案，業經臺灣屏東地方法院檢察署檢察官將張○○等8人提起公訴。
9	9	金融監督管理委員會辦理第5場「103年上市上櫃公司誠信經營與企業社會責任座談會」，法務部陳政務次長明堂蒞臨致詞，本署楊副署長石金擔任與談人。
9	9	本署北部地區調查組偵辦舊衣資源回收業者鄭○○涉嫌違背職務行求賄賂案，業經臺灣桃園地方法院檢察署檢察官偵查終結，予以緩起訴處分。
9	9	考試院副院長高永光先生至廉政研習中心，為法務部薦任第九職等政風主管研究班第13期講授「廉能政府與國家競爭力」課程。
9	10	為精進廉政志工業務並提供志工相互觀摩及交流經驗之機會，本署協同高雄市政府政風處辦理第5場次廉政志工東區座談會，鄭副署長銘謙蒞臨致詞，並感謝志工對廉政工作的奉獻。

月	日	廉 政 紀 事
9	10	法務部召開第10次「揭弊者保護法草案法制化條文審查會議」，由蔡常務次長碧玉主持，邀請相關機關、學者專家及非政府組織代表與會，本署由賴署長哲雄、肅貪組謝組長名冠代表本署參加。
9	11	本署舉辦臺南地區「103年度兼辦政風業務人員研習會」，由鄭副署長銘謙致詞，防貪組講授「請託關說制度化、透明化」課程，使臺南地區兼辦政風業務人員，瞭解兼辦政風業務相關規定及工作重點。
9	11	金融監督管理委員會辦理第6場「103年上市上櫃公司誠信經營與企業社會責任座談會」，鄭副署長銘謙蒞臨致詞。
9	11	法務部陳政務次長明堂先生至廉政研習中心，為法務部薦任第九職等政風主管研究班第13期講授「法務政策」。
9	12	金融監督管理委員會辦理第7場「103年上市上櫃公司誠信經營與企業社會責任座談會」，鄭副署長銘謙蒞臨致詞並擔任與談人。
9	12	林主任秘書慧慧至廉政研習中心，為法務部薦任第九職等政風主管研究班第13期主持「專題研討」。
9	15	為推動法務部財產申報查核平臺擴大至服務申報人試辦作業，於9月15日、18日、22日及25日，分區辦理教育訓練，參訓對象為政風主管及財產申報業務承辦人，參訓人數計614名。
9	17	本署中部地區調查組偵辦彰化縣○○鎮公所機要秘書等7人涉嫌違反貪污治罪條例案，業經臺灣彰化地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
9	17	法務部羅部長瑩雪蒞臨廉政研習中心，為本署廉政人員訓練班第33期暨法務部薦任第九職等政風主管研究班第13期主持「與部長有約」。
9	18	金融監督管理委員會辦理第8場「103年上市上櫃公司誠信經營與企業社會責任座談會」，法務部周主任秘書章欽蒞臨致詞，本署楊副署長石金擔任與談人。
9	19	馬總統蒞臨廉政研習中心，主持「法務部廉政署廉政人員訓練班第33期暨法務部薦任第九職等政風主管研究班第13期聯合結業典禮」，法務部各級長官、賴署長及各主管機關政風機構主管等人蒞臨觀禮。
9	22	檢事官第16期訓練班學員於9月22日至10月3日至本署實習，由林主任秘書慧慧擔任辦歡迎會及結訓座談會主持人，實習檢事官對本署安排十分感佩，座談氣氛熱烈圓滿。
9	23	楊副署長石金主持「政風人員職權行使法」可行性評估專家工作坊會議，邀請相關研究領域之學者及現職(或退休)政風人員與會，相關成果作為後續研訂政風人員職權行使法規草案之基礎資料。
9	23	本署南部地區調查組偵辦臺東縣海端鄉民代表會第17屆主席邱○○、第18屆主席許○○等人涉嫌瀆職案，業經臺灣臺東地方法院判決有罪。
9	24	本署召開「獎勵保護檢舉貪污瀆職辦法」修正草案研商會議。
9	26	法官學院客座維也納大學顧克禮教授 (Christian Göbel) 至署參訪，賴署長率各組室人員接待，除參觀本署偵訊設施外，亦就反貪腐議題及相關統計數據進行意見交換。
9	26	本署北部地區調查組偵辦桃園縣○○市○○里里長涉嫌對主管監督事務圖利案，業經臺灣桃園地方法院判決處有期徒刑1年6月，緩刑4年。
9	30	召開103年第2次法務部審核貪瀆案件檢舉獎金委員會，決議發給獎金3案，共計219萬9,999元。
10	1	行政院召開中央廉政委員會第13次委員會議，共提出「當前廉政情勢及分析」、「財政部公股事業之督導管理」、「政府國防廉潔指數評鑑整備工作」及「機關政風機構功能檢討與策進」等報告案。
10	1	本署南部地區調查組偵辦高雄市眷村改建弊案，業經臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署檢察官予以提起公訴。
10	6	司法官第55期學員於10月6日至10月19日至本署學習，由林主任秘書慧慧擔任歡迎會及結訓座談會主持人。
10	17	協同臺北市政府政風處共同辦理「第八屆廉政盃大專校院校際辯論比賽」，並由楊副署長石金蒞臨開、閉幕致詞及頒獎，期落實校園扎根宣導，培育大專學生思辯精神。
10	19	本署肅貪組偵辦臺北市政府環保局人員收受賄賂案，經臺灣臺北地方法院判決有罪。
10	19	本署南部地區調查組偵辦臺南市政府水利局助理工程員金○○涉嫌偽造文書、廠商楊○○等人涉嫌偽造文書及詐欺等案，業經臺灣臺南地方法院檢察署檢察官分別予以起訴、緩起訴在案。
10	20	新北市政府舉辦「廉能評鑑與治理效能研討會」，由楊副署長石金致詞並擔任與談人，共同分享該府辦理廉能評鑑3年來之執行成果。

月	日	廉 政 紀 事
10	22	本署楊副署長石金主持召開「建構食品安全廉政聯繫平台建置」會議，決議成立常態性之聯繫平台，以跨領域方式互通資訊、交換意見。
10	22	為因應司法院釋字第716號解釋，公職人員利益衝突迴避法第15條於103年12月26日失效，立法院第8屆第6會期司法及法制委員會第9次全體委員會議業審議通過第15條修正草案。
10	27	本署南部地區調查組偵辦建○、高○交通公司負責人楊○○涉嫌行賄公務員案，業經臺灣臺南地方法院檢察署檢察官偵查終結，予以緩起訴處分。
10	27	本署南部地區調查組偵辦臺東縣某鄉公所人事管理員呂○○涉嫌行使偽造文書案，業經臺灣臺東地方法院判決有罪。
10	29	本署北部地區調查組偵辦行政院公共工程委員會吳○○涉嫌利用職務機會詐取財物及行使公務員登載不實文書等案，業經臺灣臺北地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
10	30	本署北部地區調查組偵辦臺北市中山區公所吳○○涉嫌詐領國民旅遊卡強制休假補助費案，業經臺灣臺北地方法院判決有罪。
11	4	為擴大各政風機構自主規劃之權限，以切合本署當前政策目標及重點工作，由楊副署長石金召集各業務組研商召開「104年度政風機構績效目標管理制度」會議，提升整體政風工作績效。
11	5	召開103年度第3次法務部審核貪瀆案件檢舉獎金委員會會議，審查貪瀆案件檢舉獎金申請案共計5案，經會議審核後不發給檢舉獎金者1案，同意發給獎金者4案，金額共計300萬1元。
11	5	本署南部地區調查組偵辦行政院海岸巡防署中部地區巡防局嘉義機動查緝隊隊員林○○涉犯妨害秘密罪1案，業經臺灣嘉義地方法院檢察署檢察官予以提起公訴。
11	6	召開本署103年度第3次廉政審查會，本次會議審查結果217案均同意存參。
11	11	本署赴澳洲拜會聯邦監察使辦公室（Commonwealth Ombudsman）、公共服務委員會（APSC）、澳洲聯邦執法廉政署（ACLEI）以及新南威爾斯州廉政公署（ICAC）等廉政機關，汲取澳洲執行廉政制度之優點及經驗，加強澳洲政府與我國之交流與認識。
11	13	安永聯合會計師事務所舉辦「舞弊偵防及數位鑑識研討會」，楊副署長石金獲邀就「我國落實『聯合國反貪腐公約』之政策」專題演講，分享本署推動聯合國反貪腐公約內國法化及企業誠信之概況。
11	13	因應矯正機構爆發重大貪瀆弊案，本署鄭副署長銘謙召開矯正機關廉政業務策進會議，並請矯正署政風單位就本次弊案提出檢討與辦理二階段業務專案清查。
11	14	本署南部地區調查組偵辦嘉義縣梅山鄉公所村幹事劉○○涉嫌利用職務上機會詐取財物案，業經臺灣嘉義地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
11	14	本署北部地區調查組偵辦行政院公共工程委員會科員吳○○涉犯利用職務上之機會詐取財物案，業經臺灣臺北地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
11	20	楊副署長石金於今明2日主持「103年第2次查處業務策進會議」，會中由經濟部政風處等18個主管機關政風機構分別就該機關精進查處業務提出專案報告，督促所屬政風機構能主動發掘貪瀆弊案線索進而提升機關風險預警功能。
11	26	公職人員利益衝突迴避法第15條修正案經總統以華總一義字第10300177161號令公布。
11	28	為提升「微電影徵件競賽活動」參賽者意願，景美女中安排學生參訪本署，由防貪組劉組長廣基接待，透過介紹本署組織、業務職掌、肅貪蒐證器材及綜合座談，使參賽者瞭解廉政業務。
12	4	辦理103年本署與檢察機關肅貪業務聯繫會議（南部場），凝聚肅貪共識，提昇肅貪效能。
12	5	本署南部地區調查組偵辦臺南市政府環境保護局安南區清潔隊隊員黃○○、王○○利用執行巨大家俱資源回收之機會侵占職務上持有非公有財物案，業經臺灣臺南地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
12	5	楊副署長石金主持召開「研訂政風機構績效目標管理制度會議」，邀集各主管機關政風機構代表派員參加，會中凝聚各單位意見並據以調整績效制度方向。
12	8	辦理103年本署與檢察機關肅貪業務聯繫會議（北部場），凝聚肅貪共識，提昇肅貪效能。
12	8	本署南部地區調查組偵辦臺南市東山區農會職員呂○○涉嫌協助東山區大洋產銷班向行政院農業委員會農糧署詐領補助款149萬元，業經臺灣臺南地方法院檢察署檢察官偵查終結，予以緩起訴處分。

月	日	廉 政 紀 事
12	8	本署南部地區調查組偵辦高雄市政府環境保護局鼓山區清潔隊隊員朱○○涉犯業務侵占罪，業經臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署檢察官予以緩起訴處分。
12	9	本署假台電總管理處召開103年度全國政風機構「年終工作策進會議」，由賴署長主持，凝聚廉政共識，另於會中邀請法務部周主任秘書章欽及總統府國策顧問高華柱進行專題演講。
12	11	為使「2014廉政治理研討會」與會外賓，瞭解新北市政府廉能評鑑機制推動情形，本署林主任秘書嘉慧陪同外賓參訪該府，藉由廉政議題及不同國家廉政經驗進行意見交換。
12	11	辦理103年本署與檢察機關肅貪業務聯繫會議（中部場），凝聚肅貪共識，提昇肅貪效能。
12	11	本署南部地區調查組偵辦高雄種畜繁殖場出納侵占公有財物案，業經臺灣屏東地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
12	12	本署與臺灣透明組織假財團法人張榮發基金會國際會議中心舉辦「2014廉政治理研討會」。本次研討會邀請國際透明組織亞太部成員及來自挪威、奧地利、新加坡、韓國、蒙古等國學者專家就「廉政體系之架構與實踐」、「廉政專責機構的成效與挑戰」及「國際反貪新趨勢與重要議題」進行研討。
12	15	台灣農林股份有限公司舉辦企業反貪講座，由本署防貪組劉組長廣基講授企業與公部門互動之倫理規範、協助企業訂定適當倫理規範及建構有效內控管理機制。
12	15	本署於103年12月15日至12月18日由鄭副署長銘謙率團訪問馬來西亞反貪委員會、反貪學院及行動檢討委員會，並商談建立雙方貪瀆犯罪情實交換窗口事宜。
12	16	本署肅貪組偵辦桃園縣政府警察局平鎮分局平鎮派出所員警吳○○等人涉犯縱放人犯、湮滅證據、偽證、誣告、偽造行使公文書和違法搜索乙案，業經臺灣桃園地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
12	17	為擴大本署與外商及企業人士之交流，舉辦「2014躍進國際，企業治理競爭力論壇」，邀請多位來自官方與產業界代表，就「企業經營與公司治理」、「公司治理與國家競爭力」間的連結性，進行探討，外商及企業參與踴躍。
12	19	本署召開與法務部調查局第30次聯繫會報，邀請法務部羅部長瑩雪及蔡常務次長碧玉蒞會致詞，調查局及本署（含中央、地方各主管機關政風機構）主管人員參加，另邀請本部檢察司司長及臺灣高等法院檢察署檢察長列席會議。
12	22	本署於103年12月22、23及25日假臺北市政府公務人員訓練處辦理兼辦政風人員研習會計3場次，使各機關兼辦政風人員瞭解當前政風業務相關規定及工作重點。
12	23	本署南部地區調查組偵辦嘉義縣政府農業處臨時約僱人員鍾○○涉嫌侵占公有財物案，業經臺灣嘉義地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
12	24	召開本署103年第4次廉政審查會，會中就本期175件存參案件進行審查，審查結果均同意備查。
12	25	本署肅貪組偵辦基隆市議會前議長黃○○涉嫌利用職權洩空議會公款案，業經臺灣基隆地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。
12	25	本署肅貪組偵辦正昇土木包工業工地主任許○○利用假試體詐取新竹縣尖石鄉公所工程款案，經臺灣新竹地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴後，由臺灣新竹地方法院判決有罪定讞。
12	29	本署北部地區調查組偵辦高雄市政府警察局苓雅分局成功路派出所員警周○○、與民眾鍾○○、蔡○○涉嫌偽造公文書、利用職務機會詐取財物案，經臺灣高雄地方法院判決有罪。
12	29	楊副署長石金主持第2次「政風人員職權行使法工作坊」，邀請相關研究領域之專家學者及現職（或退休）政風人員，研商立法可行性，並討論「政風人員職權行使法立法研究委託研究案」之需求書初稿。
12	30	本署南部地區調查組偵辦臺東縣政府○○地政事務所聘用人員蔡○○涉嫌利用職務上機會侵占公有財物案，業經臺灣臺東地方法院檢察署檢察官提起公訴。

## 附錄 2 中央廉政委員會重要結論

會議會次	案號	主（協辦機關）	廉 政 紀 事
第12次委員會議	10303-1	法務部	請本署透過政風體系，將相關廉政民意調查資料發送部會首長參考，並請各機關首長檢討造成民眾對該類人員有負面評價之原因，適切進行相關改善措施。
第12次委員會議	10303-2	法務部	請本署針對各地檢署設置國土保安廉政之平臺規劃後續相關作業，並請各機關配合辦理。
第12次委員會議	10303-3	外交部	請外交部定期向外說明並公布相關我國與邦交國外交援助之執行政程、成效等細節資訊，並請外交部務必針對有關邦交索羅門群島媒體錯誤報導一事，督促駐索羅門大使館適時澄清更正。
第12次委員會議	10303-4	交通部、經濟部、財政部、金管會	請主管國營事業之中央目的事業主管機關針對國營事業風險管控中採購制度及採購效能予以重視。
第12次委員會議	10303-5	法務部	請本署參考「廉政績效評鑑」試辦之結果與經驗，結合廉政地圖概念，研議設計廉政評鑑機制與執行步驟，並適時於本委員會中提出報告。
第13次委員會議	10310-1	內政部、工程會、交通部	請內政部、工程會及交通部等部會以風險管理概念，從制度面及執行面針對檢察官起訴書犯罪狀況分析部分，有關警政、採購工程案等不同貪瀆行為之樣態深入瞭解，以防案件重複發生。
第13次委員會議	10310-2	法務部	請本署從公務員加班費、差旅費、國民旅遊補助費及獎金津貼等貪瀆案例，製作具體教材，並透過各機關政風體系向公務人員加強宣導；另請法務部主動列入「研議推動廉政評鑑機制」試辦機構之一。
第13次委員會議	10310-3	財政部	請財政部督促所屬公股事業作為民間企業學習之對象，並以具體行動建立誠信文化及反貪機制；另請針對所提策進作為，尤其是建立專任負責人、引進外部董事等機制確實執行，以深化公股公司的公司治理。
第13次委員會議	10310-4	國防部	請國防部持續加強各級部隊廉政風險管理跟督導工作，尤其針對國人在意的媒體報導事件，更應努力防範；另請國防部透過對外宣導及溝通，改變國人對國軍為封閉體系的主觀印象。
第13次委員會議	10310-5	法務部	請法務部在不涉及立法而屬行政作為可立即改善之措施，且不影響當事人權益下，針對「機關政風機構功能檢討與策進」報告中各種策進作為，訂定辦法執行；另請法務部在「政風人員職權行使法」未立法前，從實務上改進「政務人員」的國安或廉政查核機制。

## 附錄3 貪瀆案件起訴成效統計報告節錄

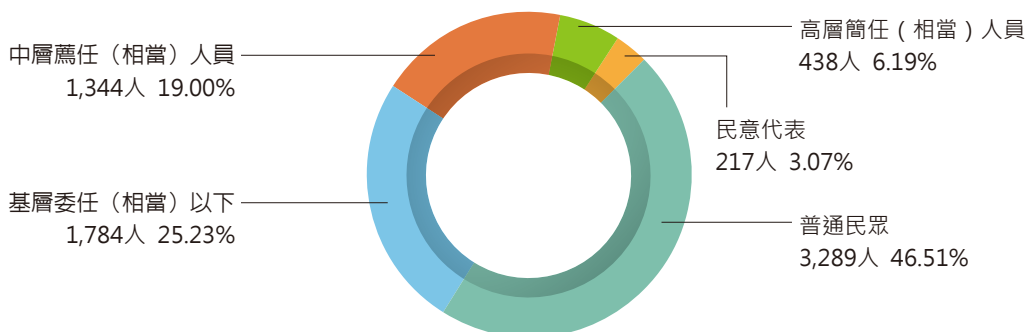
### 壹、「國家廉政建設行動方案」肅貪成效

自實施「國家廉政建設行動方案」以來（98年7月至103年12月，共計66個月），累計各地方法院檢察署偵辦貪瀆案件起訴2,354件，起訴人次7,072人，起訴案件貪瀆金額43億2,661萬6,929元，其中高層簡任以上公務人員有438人（占總起訴人次6.19%）、中層薦任公務人員1,344人（占總起訴人次19.00%）、基層委任以下公務人員1,784人（占總起訴人次25.23%）、民意代表217人（占總起訴人次3.07%）以及一般民衆3,289人（占總起訴人次46.51%），平均每月起訴36件，起訴人次107人。而中、高層公務人員（薦任職以上）及民意代表起訴人次比率合計占總起訴人數的28.27%（詳附表3-1、附圖3-1）。

在貪瀆起訴案件判決方面，判決確定者2,901人，其中以貪瀆罪起訴經判決有罪者1,499人；以非貪瀆罪起訴經判決有罪者632人，總計判決有罪者2,131人，確定判決定罪率達73.5%。

附錄表3-1 本方案實施後貪瀆案件偵辦成果統計表

98年7月至103年12月肅貪成效（累計66個月數據）			
項 目	數 據		
起訴件數	2,354件		
起訴對象身分類別	高層公務員	438人次	合計7,072人次
	中層公務員	1,344人次	
	基層公務員	1,784人次	
	民意代表	217人次	
	民眾	3,289人次	
起訴案件貪瀆金額	43億2,661萬6,929元		



附錄圖3-1 98年7月起迄今偵辦貪瀆起訴對象身分層級比例圖

## 貳、馬總統上任後偵辦貪瀆案件成效

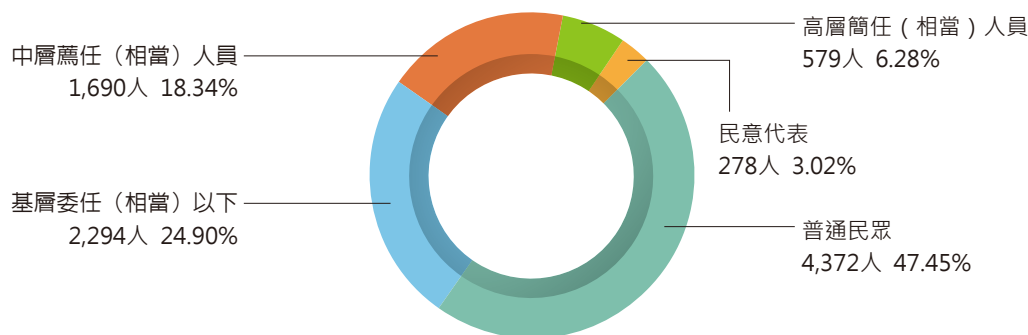
自馬總統上任以來（97年5月至103年12月，共計80個月），各地方法院檢察署偵辦貪瀆案件計起訴2,940件，起訴人次9,213人，其中高層簡任以上公務人員有579人（占總起訴人次6.28%）、中層薦任公務人員1,690人（占總起訴人次18.34%）、基層委任公務人員2,294人（占總起訴人次24.90%）、民意代表278人（占總起訴人次3.02%）、民衆4,372人（占總起訴人次47.45%），平均每月起訴37件，起訴人次115人，起訴案件貪瀆金額共計58億3,927萬6,265元。

在貪瀆起訴案件判決方面，判決確定者4,575人，其中以貪瀆罪起訴經判決有罪者2,146人；以非貪瀆罪起訴經判決有罪者961人，總計判決有罪者3,107人，確定判決定罪率達67.9%，執行掃黑肅貪績效卓著，充分展現政府強力肅貪，整飭官箴之決心。（詳如附表3-2、附圖3-2、附表3-3）。

附錄表3-2 馬總統上任後貪瀆案件偵辦成果統計表

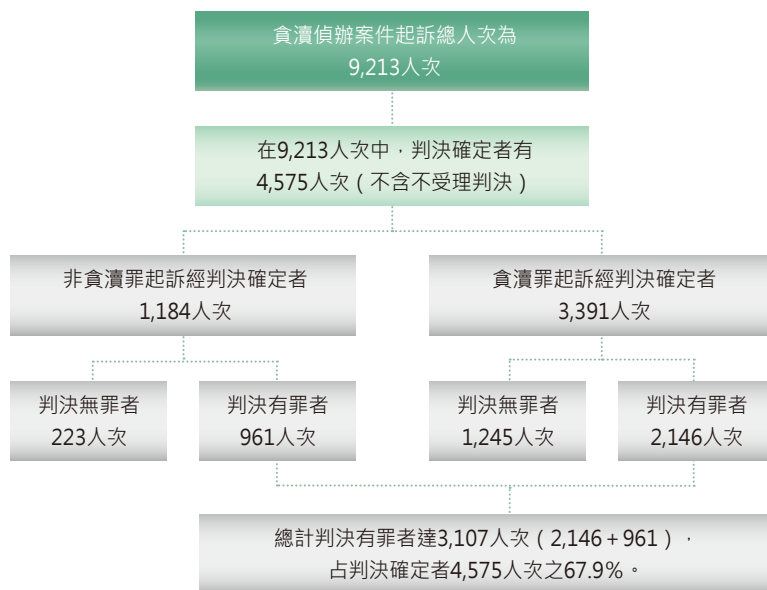
（97年5月至103年12月）

項 目	數 據	
起訴件數	2,940件	
起訴對象身分類別	高層公務員	579人次
	中層公務員	1,690人次
	基層公務員	2,294人次
	民意代表	278人次
	民眾	4,372人次
		合計9,213人次
起訴案件貪瀆金額	58億3,927萬6,265元	



附錄圖3-2 97年5月起迄今偵辦貪瀆起訴對象身分層級比例圖

附錄表3-3 97年5月至103年12月貪瀆案件定罪率摘要圖



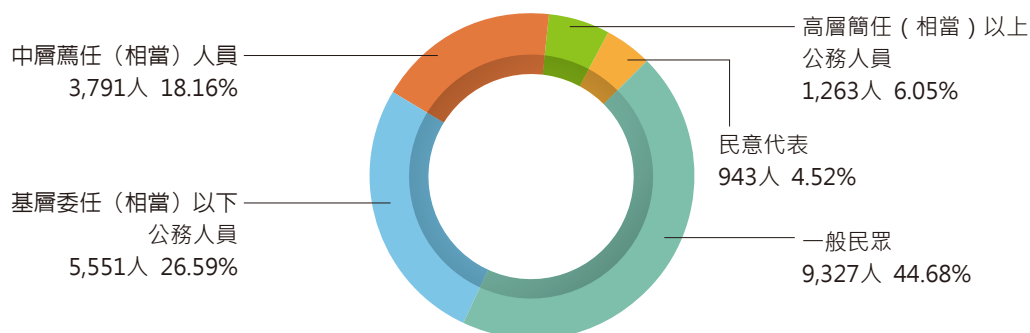
### 參、89年7月迄今偵辦貪瀆案件成效

自執行掃除黑金行動方案以來（89年7月迄今計174個月），各地方法院檢察署偵辦貪瀆案件累計起訴7,255件，起訴人次20,875人，起訴案件貪瀆金額 366億7,225萬8,270元，其中高層簡任以上公務人員有1,263人（占總起訴人次6.05%）、中層薦任公務人員3,791人（占總起訴人次18.16%）、基層委任以下公務人員5,551人（占總起訴人次26.59%）、民意代表943人（占總起訴人次4.52%）以及一般民衆9,327人（占總起訴人次44.68%），平均每月起訴42件，起訴人次120人。而中、高層公務人員（薦任職以上）及民意代表起訴人次比率合計占總起訴人數的28.73%，顯見不只針對基層公務人員，更加強對中高層公務人員及民意代表貪瀆案件之偵辦（詳附表3-4、附圖3-3）。

附錄表3-4 89年7月迄今貪瀆案件偵辦成果統計表

89年7月至103年12月偵辦成效（累計174個月數據）

項 目	數 據	
起訴總件數	7,255 件	
起訴對象身分類別	高層公務員	1,263 人次
	中層公務員	3,791 人次
	基層公務員	5,551 人次
	民意代表	943 人次
	民眾	9,327 人次
		合計20,875 人次
起訴案件貪瀆金額	366 億 7,225 萬 8,270 元	



附錄圖3-3 89年7月起迄今偵辦貪瀆起訴對象身分層級比例圖

- 一、另臚列89年7月迄103年12月各年度偵辦貪瀆起訴案件統計表，以完整呈現各年度偵辦案件起訴情形及查獲貪瀆金額。其中起訴件數以92年640件最多，起訴人次以97年1,932人次最多，起訴金額以91年72億1,021萬9,431元為最高。（詳如附表3-5）
- 二、103年1-12月各地方法院檢察署偵辦貪瀆案件起訴計新收959件，起訴476件、1,648人次，查獲貪瀆金額新臺幣10億3,209萬4,045元。

附錄表 3-5 自89年7月迄今各年度偵辦貪瀆起訴案件統計表

期 間 \ 項 目	起訴 件數	起訴 人次	層 次					貪瀆金額 (新臺幣：元)
			高層簡 任(相當) 人員	中層薦 任(相當) 人員	基層委 任(相當) 以下	民意 代表	一般 民眾	
89年7月至89年12月	337	958	44	203	225	143	343	3,639,520,245
90年1月至90年12月	585	1,737	122	373	706	120	416	5,916,553,448
91年1月至91年12月	605	1,278	50	270	339	61	558	7,210,219,431
92年1月至92年12月	640	1,276	75	206	406	65	524	6,716,359,847
93年1月至93年12月	414	920	51	148	307	68	346	2,657,351,319
94年1月至94年12月	468	1,299	64	179	352	55	649	1,363,136,290
95年1月至95年12月	543	1,668	85	268	445	65	805	1,109,643,933
96年1月至96年12月	559	1,862	149	325	362	49	977	1,989,674,363
97年1月至97年12月	534	1,932	140	359	401	64	968	1,523,103,211
98年1月至98年12月	484	1,607	84	234	433	45	811	1,266,673,756
99年1月至99年12月	394	1,209	80	177	297	40	615	633,215,551
100年1月至100年12月	375	1,063	62	197	250	48	506	466,287,675
101年1月至101年12月	441	1,119	88	278	281	28	444	530,861,526
102年1月至102年12月	400	1,299	90	289	308	50	562	617,563,629
103年1月至103年12月	476	1,648	79	285	439	42	803	1,032,094,045
89年7月至103年12月	7,255	20,875	1,263	3,791	5,551	943	9,327	36,672,258,269

說明：

一、本資料係自89年7月各地檢署肅貪執行小組辦理貪瀆案件依法起訴之資料。

二、本資料包括(1)以貪污治罪條例或瀆職罪起訴之公務人員及民意代表。(2)檢察官以貪瀆案件偵辦而以其他罪名起訴之公務人員及民意代表。(3)普通民眾。

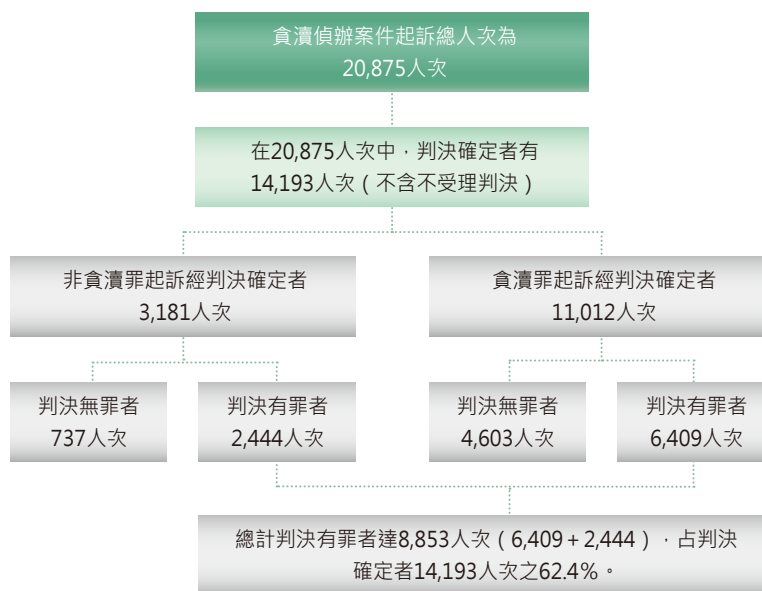
三、本資料統計貪瀆起訴件數及人數，係以各地檢署偵字案號之件數及各案號之人數(次)為基準。

四、本資料統計之民意代表包含立法委員、省市議員、縣市議員及鄉鎮代表。

三、就定罪率而言：自89年7月以來，各地檢署偵辦貪瀆案件起訴達20,875人次，就已判決確定者（不包括不受理判決及其他）之14,193人中，以貪瀆罪起訴經判決有罪者6,409人；以非貪瀆罪起訴經判決有罪者2,444人，總計判決有罪者達8,853人，定罪率占上述判決確定14,193人之62.3%。

四、而各地檢署貪瀆案件經偵查起訴、判決確定者，則以澎湖地檢署定罪率78.8%最高，連江地檢署33.3%最低。另貪瀆案件之定罪率，因90年11月7日貪污治罪條例第6條第1項第5款構成要件修正為結果犯，及95年7月1日刑法修正條文施行後，公務員定義範圍限縮，致與全般刑案定罪率相比較低（詳如附表3-6、3-7）。

附錄表3-6 89年7月至103年12月貪瀆案件定罪率摘要圖



附錄表3-7 各地方法院檢察署貪瀆偵辦案件定罪率統計表

項 目 別	以貪瀆案件偵辦後裁判確定情形		定 罪 率 (%)
	判決確定人數	判決有罪人數	
掃除黑金行動方案 ( 89年7月-103年12月 )	14,193	8,853	62.4
馬總統就任之後 ( 97年5月-103年12月 )	4,575	3,107	67.9
國家廉政建設行動方案 ( 98年7月-103年12月 )	2,901	2,131	73.5

說明：

1. 本表係針對三種不同方案實施後偵結起訴及其起訴後判決確定之統計資料。

2. 定罪率 = 有罪人數 / ( 有罪人數 + 無罪人數 ) × 100%。

須附帶說明者，上開數據係以89年7月迄今，在該時段偵結起訴者為基礎，惟貪瀆犯罪之發覺及偵查起訴曠日廢時，與犯罪發生時點，有相當之時間差，因此在該月起訴之貪瀆案件未必係在該月發生，且該起訴占貪瀆案件總數比例排名，須扣除未偵辦案件之黑數。

# Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

## 2014 Annual Report

### Profession, Passion, Accountability, Concern, Justice

With holding these five core values, AAC completely and actively implementing the "National Integrity Building Action Plan", to keep on making the better integrity impression of Taiwan internationally. In addition, in hopes that Taiwan could be high integrity nation as soon as possible, AAC is devoted to reduce corruption, strengthen international cooperation, and construct the social environment that with no tolerance of corruption through social participation.

The AAC logo is a stylized, bold, purple font. It is centered within a white circular area that is part of a larger graphic. The graphic consists of a circular sunburst or globe-like pattern with multiple segments radiating from the center. The background of the entire page features a light blue and white abstract design with curved lines and a faint world map in the background, colored in shades of purple and blue.

**AAC**

# Transparency and Globalization

In the spirit of "leaving no case uninvestigated" and "persisting to do the right thing", during May, 2014 the Agency Against Corruption investigated the construction procurement corruption case of the Bade Affordable Housing Project. During July of the same year the AAC investigated the case of former Keelung City Council Speaker who used his position to illegally obtain public funds. In September of the same year the AAC investigated the case of the Military Dependents Office of the Ministry of Defense which allegedly over-reporting the area of illegally constructed houses in order to obtain relocation subsidy funds. With the combined efforts of all AAC personnel and government employee ethics units, we were able to successfully deal a forceful blow to corruption. With the wide coverage of these cases by the media, we were also able to garner interest by the general public in ethical governance issues. When looking at the progress of democracy in Taiwan, elections are still often being manipulated by using political issues. Currently the general public is still supportive of corruption fighting efforts, but at the same time they doubts the government's ability to create a clean and competent environment. The government's resolve is paramount to the success of anti-corruption efforts, and it needs the support and acceptance of the people to truly be effective. In other words, the general public's support and acceptance of corruption investigation operations are of utmost importance to Taiwan's ability to become a country with strong governance integrity.

The problem of corruption is often closely related to the structural operation of systems. If you want to control corruption, aside from the determination to uphold integrity by the government, the supervision provided by public opinion, administrative institutions and judicial organizations are a critical factor. The supervision of the people is especially important to the effectiveness of public opinion. If the general public turns a blind to improper special privilege or aspires to obtain wealth through improper special privileges then "anti-corruption" efforts will ultimately prove fruitless. With this fact in mind, the AAC determines ethical governance policies according to the three main goals "reducing the rate of corruption", "increasing the rate of corruption conviction" and "protecting human rights". To achieve the goal of "reducing corruption rates", the AAC not only constructs and implements the integrity regulations, enhances the anti-corruption and corruption preventing measures but also performs the function of early warning. To accomplish the goals of

"increasing the rate of corruption conviction", the AAC proceeds the strict investigation, applies the resident prosecutor system and combines with integrity officer's "preliminary system" model to know the criminal evidences. In order to protect human rights, the AAC strictly abides the investigation disciplines, accomplishes procedural justice and work ethics as well. At the same time by participating in "international cooperation" efforts we are able to exchange experiences and information with the international organizations, gain an understanding of current international anti-corruption trends; on the other hand, we strengthen educational training and develop well-rounded ethical governance personnel to embed the ability of preventing and combating corruption in personnel's mind.

Since its establishment the AAC has strived to carry out President Ma's mission of cleaning up corruption in Taiwan by implementing the main policy direction of "a foundation of anti-corruption and corruption prevention, supplemented with corruption investigation". For example, in 2014, in the area of corruption prevention, by the result of the review of 88 focus cases we were able to investigate 4 cases, increase the revenue of the national treasury and prevent the waste of public funds totaling a value of NTD 429,099,429. In addition, through the execution of other work operations such as case reviews, ethical governance reports, early warning actions and procurement investigation, the AAC was able to establish a corruption prevention network. During 2014 there were 290 cases of further corruption prevention, which is a direct result of the implementation of the "prevention, investigation and further prevention" system. In regards to anti-corruption efforts, the AAC created 7 sets of multi-media learning courses with subjects like political favors and the Sunshine Act. We trained 2,026 ethical governance personnel and held seminar camps, a student debate competition, a short film competition and other promotion events, proactively combining the efforts of experts from various fields, the public sector, private sector and NGOs. In this way we have developed an ethical governance platform, established partner relations, formed "zero tolerance for corruption" consensus among the public, in hopes that the people will gain faith in the government's governance abilities. Looking back on the last 3 years, the AAC has taken great strides forward. In the future we will continue to be committed to upholding the same quality and values and use the value created through our operations to earn respect, in hopes that the public sector, private sector and general public can work together to create an environment of integrity in Taiwan that makes implementing integrity is as natural as breathing fresh air.

Director-General,  
Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice **Lai, Jer-Shyong** Sincerely  
July 2015

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# Chapter 1

## Organization and Responsibilities of the AAC

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# Chapter 1 Organization and Responsibilities of the AAC

## Section 1 The Organization

### I. Organizational Characteristics

During his service as the Minister of Justice, President Ma once said: "The trust of the people is the government's greatest asset, and corruption is the most corrosive behavior that can undermine that trust." During his inaugural speech on May 20, 2008, the President pointed out that his primary mission in the coming era is to "correct existing political practices and restore the people's trust in the government." He committed that the new administration would become the new role model for ethical governance. Corruption absolutely impedes a nation's path to improvement. Without a disciplined government, the people would never be able to enjoy quality public services, and businesses would never have the proper environment in which to invest and trade for the benefit of the entire nation. "Ethical Governance" is not only the key to the people's trust in the government, but also a measure for a nation's competitiveness.

On October 31, 2003, the United Nations passed the "United Nations Convention against Corruption" (UNCAC), which was then put into effect on December 14, 2005. So far, a total of 171 countries have signed the UNCAC. Article 6 (Preventive Anti-Corruption Body or Bodies) and Article 36 (Specialized Authorities) of the UNCAC emphasize the importance that every country which signs the agreement must establish an anti-corruption body or bodies and "specialized authorities" based on their own legal systems, and empower them with the "necessary independence." Although we are not a signatory to the UNCAC, we nevertheless see ourselves as a member of the global community, and are guided by Article 141 of the Constitution to respect international conventions and the Charter of the United Nations. For this reason, we are obligated to strive to adopt the terms of the UNCAC. Similarly, the "National Integrity System (NIS)" proposed by Transparency International in 2000 emphasized that an independent authority is an indispensable part for supervising ethical governance. One after another, countries around the world have shown their commitments to fight corruption, and set up their own specialized authorities to enforce ethical governance.

Singapore's Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) established in 1952 and Hong Kong's Independent Commission Against Corruption established in 1974 have both been well-recognized for their dedication to corruption prevention. The keys to their successes, apart from the creation of "specialized authorities," involved a mixture of education, anti-corruption work and corruption investigation measures into the solution. In response to the people's expectations towards a "clean and competent government," the Legislative Yuan passed the Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption during the third reading of the 7th meeting of the 7th session amongst the 7th Appointed Date held on April 1, 2011. On July 20th, 2011 our national ethical governance authority - the "Exclusive Integrity Authority" was created under the Ministry of Justice. The organization, AAC exhibits the following characteristics:

- A. The AAC is the equivalent of the exclusive integrity authority outlined in the UNCAC. It serves to prevent and investigate matters of corruption, and is responsible for carrying out the nation's ethical governance policies. For this reason, the AAC is not merely an administrative institution. Its "corruption or related crime investigators" are able to act as law enforcement authorities while investigating corruption crimes; meanwhile, the Agency has a finely selected team of resident prosecutors from the Ministry of Justice which is directly involved in the AAC's investigations, helping to improve evidence-gathering and prosecution.
- B. The AAC has been organized and positioned as a specialized, dedicated and professional authority on all matters concerning ethical governance. The Agency plans the nation's anti-corruption strategies and coordinates with other government institutions to implement these strategies. It has been vested with the mission to fight against corruption and help build a "clean and competent government" with the limited manpower at its disposal.
- C. The AAC now has an integrated ethical governance network to work with, and therefore allows it to achieve much more than what individual Government Employee Ethics Units ever could. Internally, the AAC is constantly involved with the enhancement of internal control mechanisms to fight corruption and reduce waste within the government. At the same time the AAC may also respond immediately to corruption investigations under the command of experienced prosecutors, and thereby protect the government's clean and competent image. By consolidating Government Employee Ethics Units across all levels, the AAC now has the ability to oversee ethical governance both within and outside the government body.

## II. Organization Structure and Members

### A. The Agency

According to Article 1 of Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, the AAC's responsibilities include planning the nation's ethical governance policies, and carrying preventions and investigations against corruptive behaviors. The AAC is comprised of 7 functional departments, including the "Planning Division", the "Corruption Prevention Division", the "Malpractices Investigation Division", the "Civil Service Ethics Division", and the Northern, Central and Southern Investigation Offices. Furthermore, a Secretarial Office, a Personnel Office and an Accounting Office have also been established to assist the functional departments. The AAC has been organized with a maximum staff size of 240. As of the end of December 2014, the AAC had budgeted for a staff of size 221 people and an actual staff size of 190. A Clean Politics Advisory Committee has been assembled to provide clean government policy consultation and advice and carry out review and supervision of cases that have been investigated. With this external review mechanism, the operations and case investigations of the AAC are able to be more transparent and fair (see Figure 1-1).

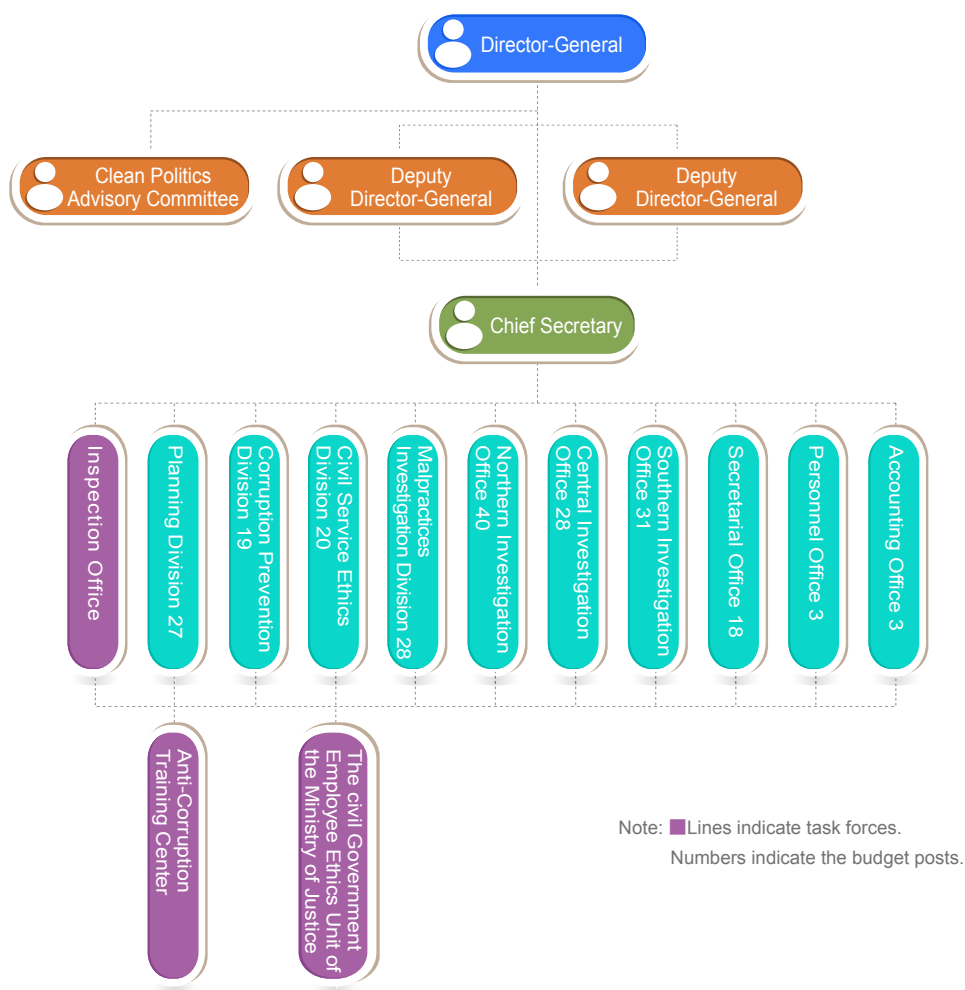


Figure 1-1 Organization of the AAC

The AAC has the dual role of corruption prevention and eradicate corruption to be a compound administrative authority with the nature of judicial policing. From July 20th, 2011 to December 31st, 2014 the Agency has received 9,398 reports of corruption. Of these 8,427 cases were filtered and reviewed by the Agency's Intelligence Review Committee and 1,743 were investigated as official cases. Aside from investing large amounts of manpower into corruption investigation which also includes anti-corruption policy, legislative research and correspondence with legal and judicial police agencies regarding matters of corruption. To meet the needs of these operations, in 2014 the Ministry of Justice decided to add an additional 18 employees to the agency.

### III.. Government Employee Ethics Units

As the end of December 2014 there were a total of 1,142 Government Employee Ethics Units and 3,034 government ethics officers at the central and local governments. The Presidential Office, the Executive Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Control Yuan, the Examination Yuan and most of their subordinates have set up Government Employee Ethics Units within them, whereas Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taichung City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, and various other city and county governments all have Government Employee Ethics Units available.

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

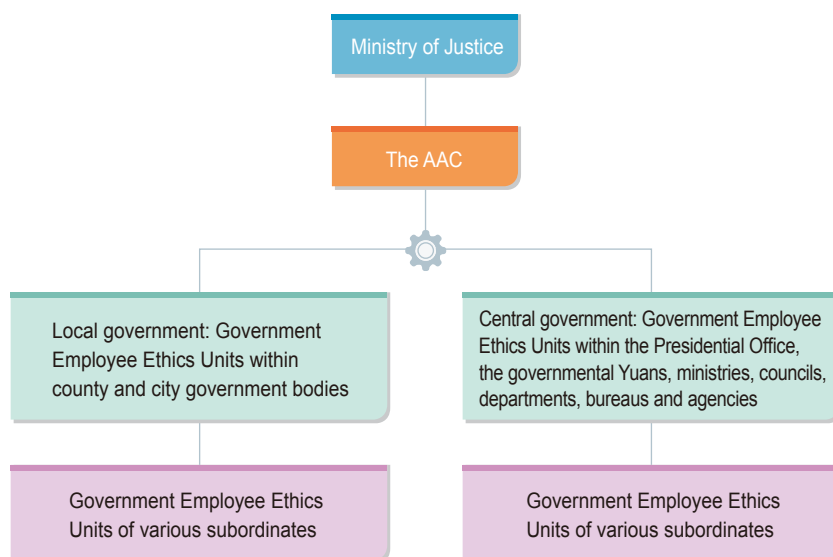


Figure 1-2 Organization of Government Employee Ethics Units

## Section 2 Authorities

### I. AAC's Authorities

For the purpose of preventing and investigating corruptions across all Government Employee Ethics Units of the nation, the AAC has been vested with authorities under Article 2 of Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption , Ministry of Justice to "Establish, implement, and promote the nation's ethical governance policies", "Establish, revise, review and interpret ethical governance related laws", "Implement and promote preventive measures against corruption", "Investigate and process corruption crimes", "Supervise and review conducts of all Government Employee Ethics Units", "Develop and execute personnel management across all Government Employee Ethics Units", "Execute ethics-related affairs within the Ministry of Justice" and

"Oversee any other ethical governance-related matters." The AAC's corruption investigators graded 6 to 9 are equivalent to the role of judicial police described in Articles 229 and 230 of The Code of Criminal Procedure, whereas investigators graded 1 to 5 are equivalent to the role of judicial police described in Article 231 of The Code of Criminal Procedure.

Given its relatively small size, the AAC conducts corruption investigations not only with the manpower it has, but also in collaboration with the 1,128 Government Employee Ethics Units on all ethical governance-related matters (see Figure 1-3).

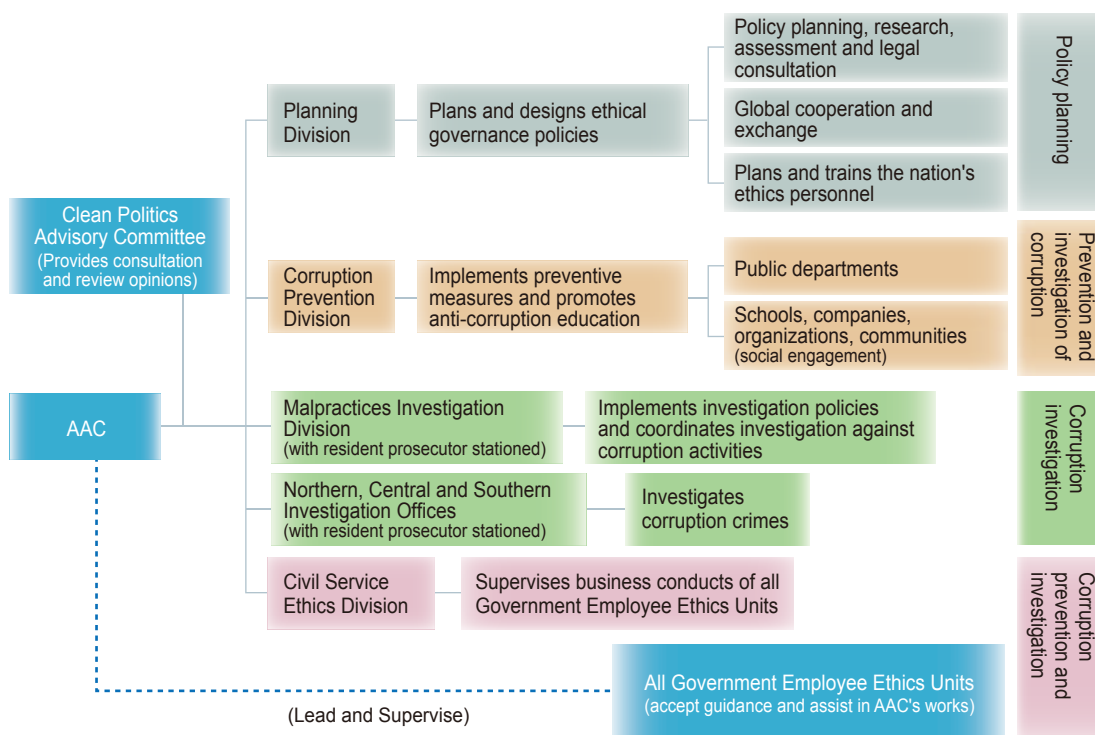


Figure 1-3 Functional Structure of the AAC

## II. Responsibilities of Government Employee Ethics Units

According to Act of the Establishment of the Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers, every ethics unit is responsible for the "promotion of ethical governance and social engagement", "development and execution of ethical governance policies and preventive measures", "proposal and coordination of ethical governance reforms", "supervision over the declaration of property ownership, avoidance of conflicting interests, and ethical governance practices by public servants", "handling of corruption and other illegal activities within the government", "auditing of operations that are prone to corruption risks", "processing and coordination of the confidentiality of public operations", "processing and coordination of government security" and "any other ethics-related matters."



## Chapter 2

# 2014 Ethical Governance Analysis

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## Chapter 2 2014 Ethical Governance Analysis

### Section 1 Ethical Governance in Taiwan

#### I. Analysis of Global Ethical (or Integrity) Governance Ranking

##### A. Corruption Perception Index

On December 3rd, 2014 Transparency International (TI) published its 2014 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) Taiwan scored 61 out of 100, ranking 35th overall among 175 countries and regions. Taiwan's score was the same as the previous year (2013), but the Taiwan improved one rank, putting it ahead of 80% of other rated countries.

Among the countries in the Asia Pacific region, our CPI ranked 7th behind New Zealand (2nd overall with CPI score of 91), Singapore (5th overall with CPI score of 86), Australia (11th overall with CPI score of 80), Japan (15th overall with CPI score of 76), Hong Kong (17th overall with CPI score of 74) and Bhutan (30st overall with CPI score of 65).

CPI is a subjective assessment. It derives results using two methods: a "Corporate Management Survey" and "Expert Evaluation." Countries must be assessed by at least three sources to be ranked in the CPI, and the Taiwan was assessed using 7 sources (3 of which were questionnaire surveys and 4 of which were expert evaluations) to derive its score. The CPI result includes administrative corruption and political corruption, and reflects how the people perceive the integrity if the government (including clerks, administrative officers, representatives, and politicians in general, see Table 2-1).

Table 2-1 Information Related to Taiwan's CPI used by TI in 2014 Transparency International's CPI

#	Institution Name	Survey Name	Type	Original ranking/ number of countries given CPI ranking	Standardized score after using the CPI
1	Berte Ismann Foundation, BF	Berte Ismann Foundation Transformation Index	expert evaluation	1/129	79
2	Global Insight, GI	Global Insight Country Risk Ratings	expert evaluation	32/173	63
3	Economist Intelligence Unit, EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Assessment	expert evaluation	33/136	54
4	Political Risk Services	Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide	expert evaluation	34/139	50
5	International Institute for Management Development, IMD	IMD World Competitiveness Year Book	corporate on a yearly basis survey	27/60	65
6	World Economic Forum, WEF	World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey, EOS	corporate management survey	28/143	68
7	Political and Economic Risk Consultancy	Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Asian Intelligence	corporate management survey	7/15	48
				Average Score	61

Transparency International started publishing CPI list in 1995 , and now has been highly regarded around the world. TI had made changes to the composition of its CPI in 2012 so that new scores can be tracked and compared year after year. In 2012, 2013, and 2014, we all received an overall score of 61, and ranked 37th, 36th and 35th overall respectively, improving by 1 place year by year. This situation shows that perceptions towards integrity governance in Taiwan has maintained the same level and improved the rankings slightly , but we still has rooms for improvement (see Table 2-2).

**Table 2-2** Taiwan's Historical CPI Scores and Ranking

Year	Score	Rank	Total Ranked Countries
1995	5.08	25	42
1996	4.98	29	54
1997	5.02	31	52
1998	5.3	29	85
1999	5.6	28	99
2000	5.5	28	90
2001	5.9	27	91
2002	5.6	29	102
2003	5.7	30	133
2004	5.6	35	146
2005	5.9	32	159
2006	5.9	34	163
2007	5.7	34	180
2008	5.7	39	180
2009	5.6	37	180
2010	5.8	33	178
2011	6.1	32	183
2012*	61	37	176
2013*	61	36	177
2014*	61	35	175

Source: Transparency International Website (<http://transparency.org/>)

Note: \*Indicates the years that TI used a new calculation to compare CPI annually

### B. Index of Economic Freedom

On January 14th, 2014 the Heritage Foundation published its 2014 Index of Economic Freedom (See Figure 2-1). Within this index report, Taiwan received a score of 59.7 in terms

of "Freedom from Corruption.". The report gave the following analysis of Taiwan's "freedom from corruption" situation: "Corruption problem still exists, but now corruption is notably less widespread than the past;

however, politics has ties with large business corporations.. The legal system is independent and the judicial system is free from political interference. In July 2012 Taiwan passed the quotation marks, establishing an evaluation and removal mechanism for corrupt or unqualified judges. Generally property is protected and the legal system is able to ensure the fulfillment of contracts.

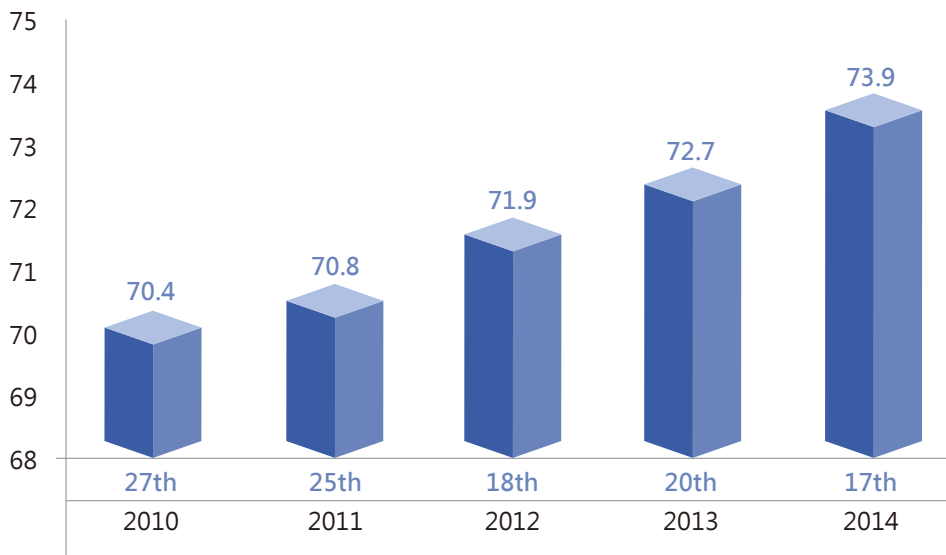


Figure 2-1 Economic Freedom Ranking and Scores from 2010-2014

## II. Domestic Corruption Index Opinion Poll

In 2014, the AAC commissioned Transparency International Chinese Taipei to conduct the "2014 Ethical Governance Opinion Survey". The metric survey was completed in October 2014 using the Random Digit Dialing (RDD) method to carry out telephone surveys to Taiwanese residents over the age of 20 (excluding residents of Kinmen and Lienchiang County). 1,108 effective samples were collected. Estimates were made at a 95% level of confidence and the sampling error was 2.94 percentage points. The results of the survey are summarized below:

A. Interviewees' perception towards the integrity of public officials (Table 2-3):

- The five roles of the highest integrity remained unchanged from 2013 to 2014 (the only difference was the order of the rankings), which were: "Public Hospital Staff", "Supervisors", "General public servants", "fire safety personnel", and "Military personnel."
- Roles ranked from the 6th to 10th place were, in the order listed: "Education officers", "Tax Auditors", "Prosecutors" (11th place in 2013 advanced to 8th place in 2014), "Health Inspectors" and "Environmental Inspectors"

- (c) On the list of roles ranked from the 11th to 15th place, we found major changes between "Customs Officers" (16th place in 2013 advanced to 15th place in 2014) and "Funeral Officers" (10th place in 2013 dropped to 12th place in 2014), and the others included: "Police Officers", "Judges", and "Wardens" (within the same rank range last year).
- (d) On the list of roles ranked from the 16th to 20th place, we also found major changes between "Water Works Officers" (14th place in 2013 dropped to 16th place in 2014) and "Central government ministers and directors" (21th place in 2013 advanced to 19th place in 2014), and the others included: "City/County government directors and chiefs", "Construction management officers" and "Town directors and chiefs" (within the same rank range last year).
- (e) Roles ranked in the 21th place and further included "City/County councilors", "Legislators", "Public construction officers", and "Land development officers". As for the ranking of "Government procurement officers" dropped from 20th place in 2013 to 22th place in 2014.
- (f) Compared to previous years, the averages of respective roles in this survey of interviewees' perception towards the integrity of public officials which were significantly higher than historical averages included "General public servants", "Supervisors", and "Public hospital staff"; on the other hand, a number of roles given integrity ratings were significantly lower than historical averages included "Central government ministers and directors", "City/County government directors and chiefs", "Town directors and chiefs", "Town representatives", "Judges", "Construction management officers", "Water works officers", "Environmental inspectors", "Health inspectors", "Public construction officers", "Land development officers", "Education officers".

**Table 2-3** Interviewee's Rating of the Level of Integrity Governance of Public Officials

Personnel Category	October 2014				June 2013			June 2012		
	Average	SD	Amount	Rank	Average	SD	Rank	Average	SD	Rank
Public Hospital Staff*	6.47	2.22	1014	1	6.19	2.23	1	6.14	1.98	1
Supervisors*	5.90	2.31	969	2	5.72	2.39	3	5.93	2.07	4
General Public Servants*	5.90	2.35	1037	3	5.62	2.36	4	5.97	2.01	3
Fire Safety Personnel*	5.85	2.45	997	4	5.61	2.48	5	5.57	2.13	7

Personnel Category	October 2014				June 2013			June 2012		
	Average	SD	Amount	Rank	Average	SD	Rank	Average	SD	Rank
Military Personnel*	5.65	2.44	963	5	5.88	2.38	2	5.99	2.08	2
Education Officers	5.60	2.34	1005	6	5.58	2.39	6	-	-	-
Tax Auditors	5.48	2.39	947	7	5.55	2.39	7	5.66	2.19	6
Prosecutors*	5.27	2.33	959	8	4.83	2.54	11	5.34	2.33	8
Health Inspectors*	5.24	2.33	976	9	5.48	2.39	8	-	-	-
Environmental Inspectors*	5.19	2.37	997	10	5.40	2.28	9	5.68	2.16	5
Police Officers*	5.12	2.40	1050	11	4.67	2.44	13	5.01	2.17	10
Funeral Officers	4.96	2.52	885	12	5.05	2.49	10	5.07	2.35	9
Judges*	4.95	2.45	973	13	4.56	2.57	15	4.99	2.40	11
Wardens	4.84	2.31	827	14	4.77	2.37	12	4.83	2.20	13
Customs Officers*	4.84	2.42	899	15	4.48	2.41	16	4.86	2.17	12
Water Works Officers*	4.39	2.45	907	16	4.63	2.44	14	-	-	-
City/County Government Directors and Chiefs*	4.39	2.36	983	17	4.08	2.45	18	4.77	2.17	14
Construction Management Officers	4.30	2.39	969	18	4.19	2.50	17	4.77	2.12	15
Central Government Ministers and Directors*	4.26	2.57	991	19	3.91	2.56	21	4.68	2.31	16
Town Directors and Chiefs*	4.22	2.44	984	20	3.98	2.49	19	4.63	2.18	17
Town Representatives*	4.08	2.55	1004	21	3.87	2.63	22	4.35	2.21	18
Government Procurement Officers	4.04	2.49	931	22	3.97	2.57	20	4.34	2.31	19
City/County Councilors *	4.01	2.50	1012	23	3.64	2.62	25	4.14	2.25	21
Legislators*	3.95	2.49	1010	24	3.50	2.64	26	4.09	2.27	22
Public Construction Officers	3.89	2.45	964	25	3.86	2.54	23	4.25	2.28	20
Land Development Officers	3.58	2.56	945	26	3.68	2.58	24	3.93	2.28	23

Note: 1. The calculations of this chart do not take into account interval estimation. It is possible that the difference of the average of the different types of government roles falls within the error range .

2. \*Indicates that there was a significant difference in averages between 2013 and 2014..

B. As for the how the interviewees developed their perceptions towards public servants' integrity , 72.3% claimed that their main impression came from television. Other means included friends and relatives (45%), newspaper (42.5%), Internet (23.2%) and personal experience (17.7%), and in contrast to other means which were rarer. Overall the television was reported by interviewees as the main means of their perception.

C. Regarding the government's anti-corruption efforts, 63.2% of interviewees considered them as futile while 29.1% considered them effective (See Figure 2-2).

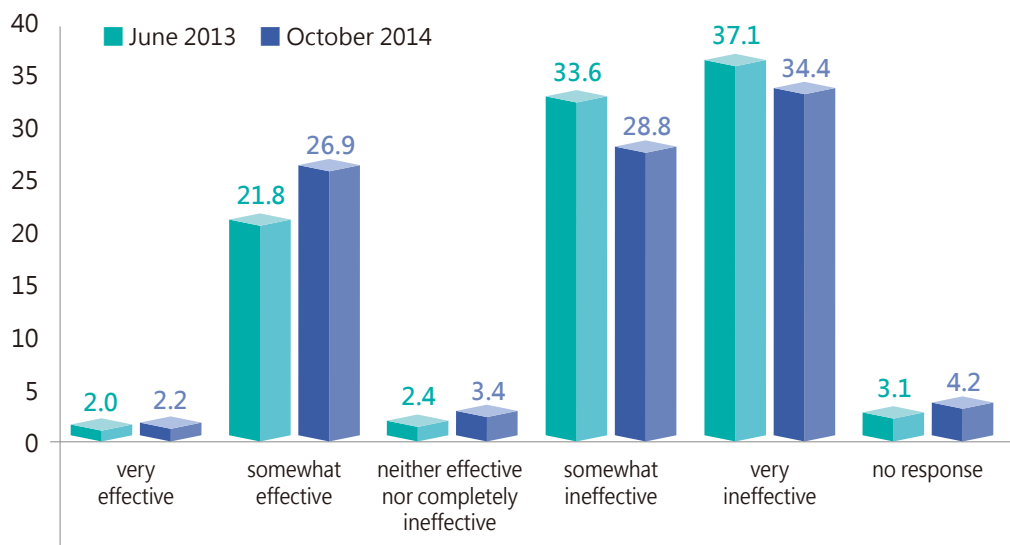


Figure 2-2 Interviewees Opinion of the Effectiveness of the Government's Anti-Corruption Efforts

D. Regarding the interviewees willingness to report illegal conducts, 53.7% of interviewees expressed that they "Would" be willing to report misconducts, 38% answered that they "Would Not" be willing to report misconducts (See Figure 2-3).

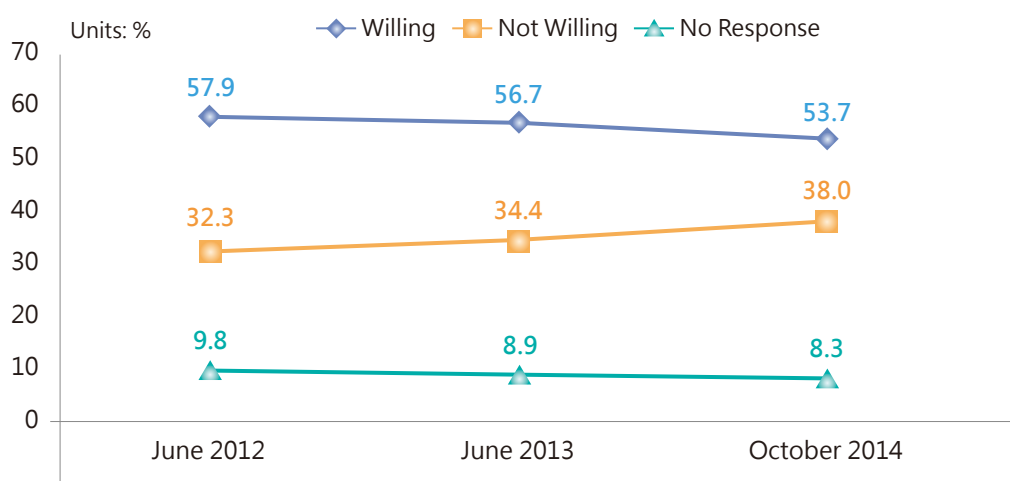


Figure 2-3 Interviewees' Willingness to Report Misconducts

E. Regarding the evaluation for the severity of common acts of corruption (on a scale of 0 to 10, the higher score, the higher the severity, see Table 2-4), "companies using gifts of money or benefits to influence policy" was considered the most severe anti-integrity governance behavior with a rating of 7.44, followed by "bribery of election in Taiwan" (6.55) and "citizens asking others to convince public servants to use their influence to get favors, or lobbying" (5.37) and "citizens giving monetary gifts to public servants, or private gifts" (3.94). Compared with past surveys the order of this year's results were exactly the same, but the score of severity for "private gifts" and "lobbying government officials to use their influence to gain favors" went down. The severity of bribery during elections did not change, and the severity of corporations giving monetary gifts to politicians after improving last year; however, the situation once again worsened this year.

**Table 2-4** Interviewees' Perception Towards Severity of Misconducts

Behavior	10/2014		6/2013		6/2012		6/2011	
	Average	SD	Average	SD	Average	SD	Average	SD
Citizens giving monetary gifts to public servants	↓ 3.94	3.23	*4.47	4.22	--	--	*4.48	3.22
Citizens asking others to convince public servants to use their influence to get favors	↓ 5.37	2.90	*5.72	2.86	--	--	*5.70	2.79
Bribery of election in Taiwan	6.55	2.99	6.63	2.91	--	--	6.41	2.93
Companies using gifts of money or benefits to influence policy	↑ 7.44	2.55	*7.15	2.57	7.52	2.38	--	--

## Section 2 Corruption Crime Trend Analysis

### I. Corruption Crime Situational Analysis

A. The rate of corruption crimes indicted by district prosecutor's offices per 100,000 people from 2002 to 2014

According to the number of indictments made by the district prosecutor's office against corruption crimes, an average of 4.8 people were indicted for corruption for every 100,000 population in 2002; this average peaked at 6.4 in 2008 and had been declining ever since to 4 by 2013. However, because the Legislative Yuan passed Articles 1, 34 and 237 of the Code of Court Martial Procedure On August 6th, 2003, corruption crimes which had been investigated by military prosecutor's offices before but then were sent to judicial authorities, which resulted in an increase of indictments and made the average rise again to 5.5 in 2014.

B. Increasing conviction rates against corruption crimes

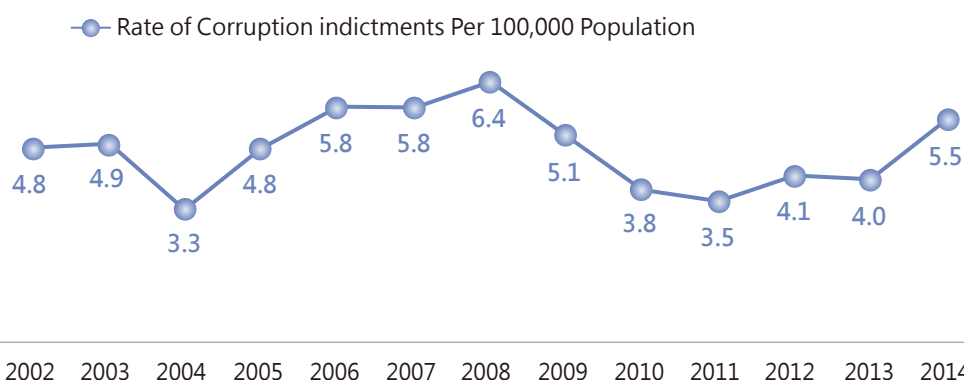
From the time President Ma was inaugurated in May 2008 until December 2014, a total of 9,213 people have been indicted by district prosecutor's offices for corruption. So far, judgments have been awarded to 4,575 of those indicted, and 3,107 or 67.9% of whom were convicted guilty. Since the "National Integrity Building Action Plan" was implemented in July 2009, the

nation has been able to achieve a conviction rate of 73.5% on corruption indictments up until December 2014, which proved the effectiveness of the initiative.

**Table 2-5** District Prosecutor's Office against Corruption Crimes– 2002~2014

Year	Total criminal indictments	Indictments against corruption-related cases			Total number of people prosecuted	No. of people prosecuted for corruption			
		Violation of against Anti-Corruption Act	Offenses of Malfeasance in Office	Total		Corruption Cases	Malfeasance Cases	Total	Corruption indictments per 100,000 people
2002	125,289	498	26	524	153,003	1,044	41	1,085	4.8
2003	113,004	561	30	591	136,258	1,065	36	1,101	4.9
2004	118,851	339	18	357	139,454	728	28	756	3.3
2005	134,624	445	20	465	158,817	1,056	36	1,092	4.8
2006	158,889	485	27	512	189,943	1,274	56	1,330	5.8
2007	188,422	491	38	529	221,486	1,267	64	1,331	5.8
2008	199,374	468	44	512	231,813	1,393	74	1,467	6.4
2009	187,179	400	38	438	216,540	1,118	61	1,179	5.1
2010	187,424	310	44	354	218,443	830	57	887	3.8
2011	182,051	317	37	354	211,783	755	59	814	3.5
2012	176,379	380	27	407	203,760	897	46	943	4.1
2013	180,508	320	36	356	208,262	875	54	929	4.0
2014	192,915	386	40	426	219,121	1,226	66	1,292	5.5

Units: cases , people, individuals per 100,000 population



**Description:**

1. Corruption indictments per 100,000 population = No. of people prosecuted for corruption/median population \* 100,000.
2. Median population = (year-end population + previous year-end population) / 2.
3. Table prepared by the Department of Statistics; figure prepared by the AAC, Ministry of Justice.
4. Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice.

## II. Analysis of corruption nature and cases of malpractice

### A. 2014 data and statistics

During the period of January 1st, 2014 to December 31st, 2014, the AAC received 1,744 cases of corruption investigations. These cases mostly involved general procurements (332 cases; 19.04%), justice (235 cases; 13.47%), and law enforcement (137 cases; 7.86%). After preliminary assessments by AAC's Intelligence Review Committee, a total of 448 cases were deemed material and were referred to AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division and district investigation offices for further investigation. The shortlisted cases mostly involved general procurements (86 cases, 19.20%), law enforcement (30 cases; 6.70%), and general construction (26 cases; 5.80%). All cases mentioned above needed to be forwarded to and reviewed by the "Clean Politics Advisory Committee," and monitored by external supervisors to avoid delays (See Table 2-6).

**Table 2-6** Accepted and Investigated Cases by Type in 2014

Malpractice Type	Major Constructions	General Constructions	Large Procurements	General Procurement	Business Registration
Cases Accepted	9	86	18	332	7
Cases Investigated	2	26	6	86	1
Malpractice Type	Urban Planning	Finance	Supervision	Taxation	Customs
Cases Established	31	21	13	27	24
Cases Investigated	12	1	12	4	6
Malpractice Type	Law Enforcement	Justice	Legal	Construction Management	Land Administration
Cases Established	137	235	19	44	29
Cases Investigated	30	10	8	8	7
Malpractice Type	Environmental Protection	Medical and Health	Education	Fire Safety	Funeral Services
Cases Established	42	71	71	15	6
Cases Investigated	22	16	20	6	4
Malpractice Type	Water and Stone Works Management	Subsidies	Military	Others	Total Cases
Cases Established	14	42	16	435	1744
Cases Investigated	3	12	6	140	448

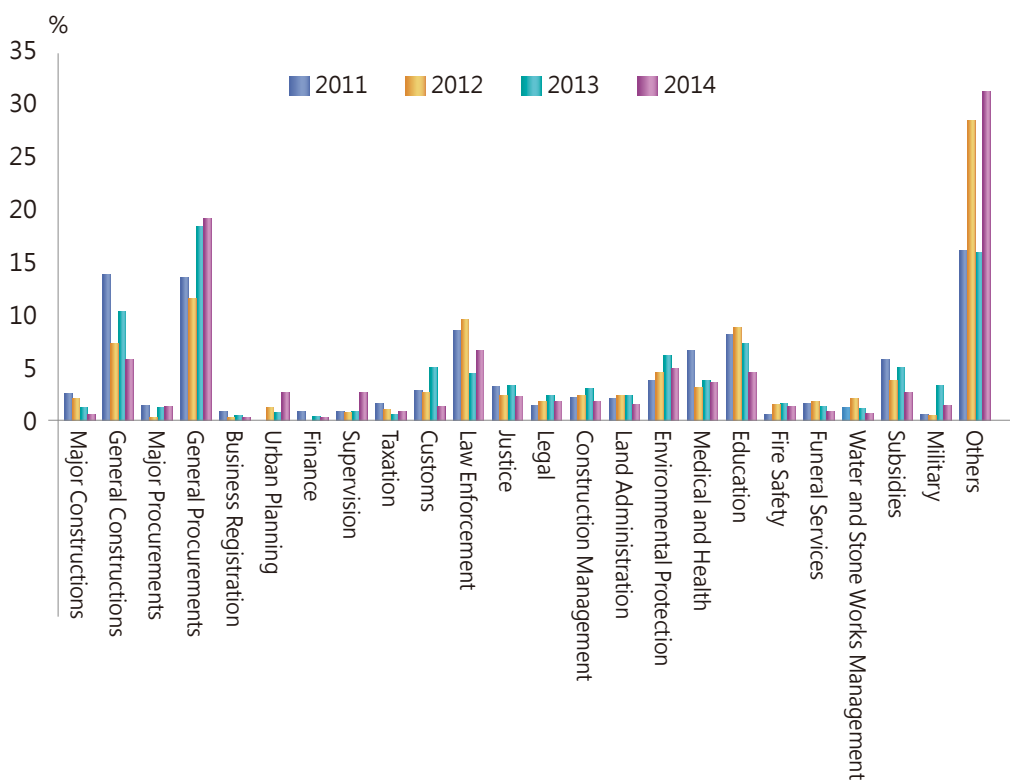
## B. Analysis of corruption cases from 2011 to 2014

As of December 31st, 2014, a total of 1,743 corruption cases were deemed to material and were referred to AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division and district investigation offices for further investigation. A breakdown of this total revealed that 354 cases were raised from July 20 to December 31, 2011, 387 cases were raised in 2012, 554 cases were raised in 2013, and 448 cases were raised in 2014 (See Table 2-7).

**Table 2-7** Accepted and Investigated Cases Each Year

Corruption Cases Investigated by AAC from July 2011 to December 2014: Most of which involved general procurements (281 cases; 16.12%) and general constructions (160 cases; 9.18%)										
Type	2011		2012		2013		2014		Total	
	cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Major Constructions	9	2.54	8	2.07	7	1.26	2	0.45	26	1.49
General Constructions	49	13.84	28	7.24	57	10.29	26	5.80	160	9.18
Major Procurements	5	1.41	1	0.26	7	1.26	6	1.34	19	1.09
General Procurements	48	13.56	45	11.63	102	18.41	86	19.20	281	16.12
Business Registration	3	0.85	1	0.26	3	0.54	1	0.22	8	0.46
Urban Planning	0	0	5	1.29	4	0.72	12	2.68	21	1.20
Finance	3	0.85	0	0.00	2	0.36	1	0.22	6	0.34
Supervision	3	0.85	3	0.78	5	0.90	12	2.68	23	1.32
Taxation	6	1.69	4	1.03	3	0.54	4	0.89	17	0.98
Customs	10	2.82	10	2.58	28	5.05	6	1.34	54	3.10
Law Enforcement	30	8.47	37	9.56	24	4.33	30	6.70	121	6.94
Justice	11	3.11	9	2.33	18	3.25	10	2.23	48	2.75
Legal	5	1.41	7	1.81	13	2.35	8	1.79	33	1.89
Construction Management	8	2.26	9	2.33	17	3.07	8	1.79	42	2.41
Land Administration	7	1.98	9	2.33	13	2.35	7	1.56	36	2.07
Environmental Protection	14	3.95	18	4.65	35	6.32	22	4.91	89	5.11
Medical and Health	23	6.50	12	3.10	21	3.79	16	3.57	72	4.13
Education	29	8.19	34	8.79	40	7.22	20	4.46	123	7.06

Type	2011		2012		2013		2014		Total	
	cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Fire Safety	2	0.56	6	1.55	9	1.62	6	1.34	23	1.32
Funeral Services	6	1.69	7	1.81	7	1.26	4	0.89	24	1.38
Water and Stone Works Management	4	1.13	8	2.07	6	1.08	3	0.67	21	1.20
Subsidies	20	5.65	14	3.62	27	4.87	12	2.68	73	4.19
Military	2	0.56	2	0.52	18	3.25	6	1.34	28	1.61
Others	57	16.10	110	28.42	88	15.88	140	31.25	395	22.66
Total	354	100	387	100	554	100	448	100	1,743	100



Note: As a priority, AAC's cases are first classified into categories available in this table (e.g. law enforcement, environment protection, education...); cases are classified into general categories (e.g. general procurements and general constructions) only if there is no suitable alternative. For example: cases that involve enforcer's procurements are first classified into the "Law Enforcement" category.



## Chapter 3

# The Status of Ethical Governance Work Promotion

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## Chapter 3 The Status of Ethical Governance Work Promotion

### Section 1 The Current Core of Ethical Governance Work

#### I. Core Ethical Governance Work

The Agency Against Corruption (AAC) strives towards "Fighting Corruption", "Corruption Prevention" and "Corruption Investigation". In regards to "Fighting Corruption", the AAC supervises all levels of ethical government institutions to widen the scope of public participation into campus and communities. In regards to "Corruption Prevention" the AAC strives to establish a "transparent responsibility" civil service environment to reduce the occurrence of corruption and malfeasance to restore public's faith of the government, strengthen the government's public mandate, implement political responsibility and policy goals which put the public's mind at ease. In regards to "Corruption Investigation" the AAC is actively investigating cases of corruption, following proper procedures, ensuring the protection of human rights for a higher conviction rate.

##### A. Organization Goals

###### (1) Reducing corruption and malfeasance crime rate

Enhance the measures of fighting corruption and corruption prevention. Establish and implement anti-corruption laws. Reduce the occurrence of corruption and malfeasance.

###### (2) Improving corruption and malfeasance conviction rate

Accurate and refined investigation efforts are imperative to uncover and clean up corruption. We strive to strictly follow procedural justice practices while obtaining a firm understanding of the facts of each case. The work of corruption investigation includes meticulous investigation, due diligence investigation and ensuring precision of fact-finding process.

###### (3) Ensuring Human Rights

Establish strict investigative discipline. Perform duties in the utmost objectivity, so that legal and ethical guidelines are followed while our personnel carry out professional duties.

##### B. Ethical Governance Core Missions

###### (1) Fighting Corruption

Diverse promotion on Integrity, forming of consensus, integration of recourses, international cooperation.

###### (2) Corruption Prevention

Establish regulations, indicate risks, Enhance warning mechanisms, actively rectify problems

###### (3) Corruption Investigation

Magnify advantages, increase quality, improvement of evidence-gathering and prosecutions, strengthen, strike with accuracy.

C. Strategic Methods

(1) Proposes corruption prevention laws

- a. Promote the internalization of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and use the National Integrity System (NIS) proposed by Transparency International (TI) to implement the "National Ethical Governance Establishment Action Plan" formulated in 2009.
- b. Coordinate a law regarding the Ethical Personnel Power Exercise Act which will give clear regulations and powers to these personnel when carrying out corruption prevention duties. Such a law would also allow for a better understanding of the range of ethical governance duties and services by institution heads and government employee ethics personnel, increasing the value of such organizations.
- c. Continue to review, revise and implement the "Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants" and the "Act of Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest". Proposes and promotes Ethics Guidelines for Public Servants and "Guidelines on Requesting an Intercession for Executive Yuan and Subordinates" in order to implement a system of conflicts of interest avoidance.
- d. Utilize the "internal conflict" amnesty principle outlined in the Anti-Corruption Act as well as the "state witness" amnesty principle outlined in the Witness Protection Act to formulate a draft of the "Whistle-Blower Protection Act" in order to strengthen overall anti-corruption strategy.

(2) Fighting Corruption

- a. Promote social participation mechanisms, recruit anti-corruption volunteers, communicate with the public on a grassroots level, uncover latent hardships and sufferings among the public, spread awareness of anti-corruption information and strengthen horizontal lines of communication and communication platforms between different departments.
- b. Collaborate with various Government Employee Ethics Units to use short videos, events and ethical governance educational promotion materials to promote awareness on integrity governance and integrity to public officials, citizens, communities, schools, businesses and organizations.
- c. Hold integrity forums, seminars and workshops to increase ethical governance related research experience and knowledge. Establish a consensus between the public and private sectors in working together to combat corruption. Continue to work together with civil groups and industry experts in establishing cooperative relationships, formulating professional behavior guidelines and strengthening the culture of zero tolerance towards corruption.

- d. Fully implement the governance principles of the "Anti-corruption platform" to allow for civil servants to carry out their duties with piece of mind, for businesses to maintain their reasonable rights, for the general public to enjoy high-quality public infrastructure and for the government to fulfill its supervisory role.
- e. Collaborate with relevant authorities to promote business ethics in private sectors, and proactively establish communication platforms with business operators and high-level managers to strengthen the conscious of anti-corruption among the business communities during meetings and training sessions.
- f. Conduct Integrity governance survey to establish ethical indexes of governance which are appropriate for Taiwan and can be used to monitor the levels and changes of corruption in Taiwan. Continue to perform follow-up research of ethical governance indexes and establish databases for healthy governance indexes to magnify the value of the application of such indexes.

### (3) Corruption Prevention

- a. Review ethical governance policy decisions, major initiatives and mechanisms as well as supervise the status of ethics affairs by using the platform of the Central Integrity Committee and the integrity reporting function of various government bodies.
- b. Strengthen civil services ethics assessment mechanisms by using the concepts of institutional risk management. Implement a system to facilitate the reports, petitions, procurement supervision, public opinion surveys and government employee ethics investigations to strengthen the efforts of evidence gathering and analytical evaluation of risk related data.
- c. Strengthen the professional skills and knowledge of benefiting the public and eradicating shortcomings to demonstrate the value of government employee ethics units to society. Under the legal and procedural requirements, reporting risk related information to organization heads in a timely manner can make them take prompt measures of alerts.
- d. Take special examination targets integrity governance-related risk or full investigation of corruption cases that have already taken place. For shortcomings found by the examination or investigation, inviting Academic experts, members of the relevant industry and the relevant authorities to make a corruption prevention guidance and submit advices for future reforms.
- e. Combining computer databases and creating ethical governance map to formulate an "ethical governance evaluation" system to serve as a common evaluation tool to analyze, evaluate and monitor all administrative institutions in Taiwan.

(4) Corruption Investigation

- a. Establish corruption exposing hotline 0800-286-586 (toll-free). Encourage people to bravely accuse those who have malpractice and corruption.
- b. Strictly follow the disciplinary code of ethical governance personnel and establish good discipline of case investigation practice. Strictly forbid the use of methods which might tempt or trap an individual into incrimination or the use of other illegal methods to obtain evidence. In addition, we will strive to be sensitive in protecting the reputation of individuals under investigation, in order to protect human rights.
- c. The Ministry of Justice has assigned elite prosecutors to delegate in the AAC to help coordinate and command the AAC's Agent in corruption investigation and participate in intelligence Review Committee meetings to refine the techniques of investigation that would lead to better efficient and conviction rate.
- d. By adopting the "resident prosecutor" model on top of the AAC Agents' "preliminary investigation," allowing the AAC being successful in earlier and in-depth investigation.
- e. Targeting high-ranking officers and organized corruptive activities, while in the meantime encourage confessions to corruptions.
- f. Introducing external supervision mechanisms and establishment of a clean Politics Advisory Committee, to provide consultation and evaluation of ethical governance policy as well as carry out postmortem review and supervision on closed cases that have been archived for reference.

(5) International Cooperation

- a. Continue to hold interchange with foreign anti-corruption institutions attend ethical governance themed international forums. Absorb and emulate the positive ethical governance methods of other countries and continue to establish and strengthen cooperative efforts with other countries.
- b. Enhanced participation of international anti-corruption seminars and to improve the skills of our corruption investigation personnel and keep up with world trends. Promote international judicial cooperation by establishing communication networks and strengthening our ability to combat international corruption.
- c. Actively cultivating professional international talent to be responsible for international ethical governance matters, including working closely with foreign commerce chambers in Taiwan and international anti-corruption organizations. Establish communication and cooperation mechanisms that will allow Taiwan to gradually join the world's anti-corruption organizations.

#### (6) Personnel Training

- a. Strengthen ethical governance efforts by investing significant resources into holding ethical governance personnel training, increasing the relevant knowledge and skills as well as tapping into the full potential of such personnel. Develop well-rounded ethical governance personnel by cultivating creative and broadening horizons.
- b. Formulate specific materials for ethical governance course and evaluate performance indicators of training results. The course with a diverse curriculum on case study and achievement assessment can improve the operational skills of ethical governance personnel.
- c. Establish a multi-tier training structure to the core abilities of mid and high level management in depth. Systematically designing advanced classes basing on the core abilities of "communication", "problem solving" and "leadership" to improve the core professional abilities of mid and high level management.

## Section 2 A Sound Legal System

### I. Align with the International Community by Implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)

On October 31st, 2003 the United Nations passed the "United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)" and made it effective on December 14th, 2005. So far, a total of 174 countries have signed the UNCAC, which has helped to establish a global judicial network to combat corruption and has gained wide acceptance among the international community. Although Taiwan is not an official member of the United Nations, we have still passed laws to internalize the regulations of UNCAC into domestic laws to demonstrate our determination to be geared towards international anti-corruption trends as well as international legal system. At present the government has made initial progress with respect to the promotion of the Convention locally by way of legislation. The Executive Yuan has passed the draft at the 3413th meeting On August 28th, 2014, and requested the Legislative Yuan to review the draft on September 1st, 2014.

### II. Complete the System of Rewards and Protection for Reporting Corruption to protect reporters of corruption or of Corruption related crime

"The Rewards and Protection for Reporting Corruption" has always been one of the most important strategies of the AAC. Aside from expanding the complaint channels, the AAC implements to amend "The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protections Regulation" and proposes the "Whistle-Blower Protection Act", which would encourage and protect whistle-blower's rights.

The spirit of the "The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protections Regulation" is to encourage the general public to report cases of corruption to investigative institutions or the government employee ethics units and officers before the behavior being uncovered by these institutions. After the case reported by the informant has been given a guilty conviction by the courts and is deemed to be in accordance with the regulations of the granting of rewards, the informant can receive their reward. In order to strengthen Taiwan's ability to protect corruption case informants we have formulated and proposed the "Whistle-Blower Protection Act" which would provide safety, occupational protection and legal amnesty for any individual reporting illegal behavior that would reflect negatively on the government's image. The two legal acts mentioned above were given to the Ministry of Justice and the Executive Yuan in October and December of 2014 for review. The AAC will continue to follow-up on these matters so that anti-corruption laws can be quickly revised and legislated.

### III. Formulate the "Ethical Personnel Power Exercise Act"

The AAC formulated the "Ethical Governance Personnel Execution of Professional Duties Act" in order to outline the regulations and powers of ethical governance personnel as they carry out their duties. This act will uphold the independence of ethical governance personnel and ensure that they are free from improper intervention, which is inline with the purpose and function of ethical governance institutions. The AAC's ability to provide the proper protection for civil servants or members of the general public who participate in investigations is critical to achieve our goal of "protecting human rights".

During September through December of 2014 the AAC held "Expert Workshops", inviting academic experts and senior ethical governance managers to carry out preliminary research regarding the feasibility of the legislation of the "Ethical Governance Personnel Execution of Professional Duties Act". After thoroughly reviewing the current status of ethical governance efforts, the team of experts came to the conclusion that professional duties of ethical governance personnel should be protected and regulated by law. During the workshops the needs and range of topics of follow-up research was also decided. Using this initial research as a foundation, the AAC will commission an "Ethical Governance Personnel Professional Duties Legislation Research" project in 2015, asking experts and academics to assist in formulating a draft of the law to facilitate the eventual legislation process.

### IV. Revise the Sunshine Act, Establish a Clean Government

The "Act of Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest" (hereafter referred to as the Conflict of Interest Act) has been in effect for over 10 years now. Many people have expressed that the range that the act covers is overly wide, the persons of

interest referred to in the Act are not clearly defined, occupational rights and property rights are inappropriately limited by the Act and the punishments outlined by the Act are not in accordance with the principle of proportionality. In order to improve the Conflict of Interest Act, the Revision Team was established in 2011 and by the end of 2014 hold the meeting 23 times, completing a draft for revision. In addition the Judicial Yuan decreed in Interpretation No. 716 that Article 15 of the Conflict of Interest Act was in violation of the principle of proportionality and would lose effect on December 26th, 2014. For this reason the revision of that article was given special priority and was revised and announced on November 26th, 2014.

In addition, although the "Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants" (hereafter referred to as the Property Declaration Act) was significantly revised during 2007, there were still doubts and problems concerning certain practical operations that needed to be defined and solved. A Property Declaration Act Revision Team was formed in 2013 and met 11 times before the end of 2014, completing a draft of the revised Act. In coordination with the implementation of the Judges Act on July 6th, 2012, a draft for the revision of the regulation regarding the declaration of property of level 12 or higher judges and prosecutors outlined in the Act was passed by the Legislative Yuan and announced on January 29th, 2014.

## Section 3 Anti-Corruption Efforts

### I. Enhanced Integrity Education Drills

#### A. Implementation of Civil Servant Regular Educational Training

To help public servants create correct legal concepts, AAC has prepared a set of Ethics Guidelines for Public Servants that the National Academy of Civil Service may use in its basic public servant training, including "High-Level Civil Servant Training", "Training for Commissioned Civil Servant Nominated as Officer", "Training for Police Sergeant Promoted to Police Official", "Training for Transportation Personnel Promoted to High-Level Staff Position" and "Basic Training for Personnel Admitted through Testing" aside from working together with all levels of ethical governance units to hold anti-corruption legal educational training, the AAC is also coordinating with the National Academy of Civil Service to incorporate ethical governance courses into the training programs of civil servants. This material was taught in 274 training sessions to a total of 12,479 trainees in 2014.

In addition the AAC promoted ethical governance related classes with the Civil Servant Workforce Development Institute of the Executive Yuan's Personnel Administration Office. These classes included "Creating a Transparent Society of Integrity –[Ethics Guidelines] Regulations", "Introduction of Ethics Guidelines for Public Servants", "Civil Service Ethics", "System of Property-Declaration by Public Servants", "Recusal of

Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest", "Regulations for the Rewards and Protections of Corruption Informants" and Introduction to the Legal System of the Protection of National Secrets". By the end of 2014, there are 19,732 individuals participating in these 7 classes for a total of 36,687 in-class hours.

During 2014 the AAC worked together with the Local Governance Research Center of the Personnel Administration Office to create 7 digital courses including "Outline of Search System for Cases of Civil Servants Using Their Position to Gain Favors for Others", "Civil Servant Legal Responsibilities and Case Studies", "The Sunshine Act", "Protection of Civil Service Secrets", "Administrative Transparency", "Ethical Governance Policies of Taiwan" and "Global Ethical Governance Trends". These courses are set to go online during 2015 and will provide civil servants with a fast, convenient and friendly method to expand their knowledge and skills.

### B. Special Training of Legal discipline

The AAC identifies topics that are important for civil servants to understand and collaborates with the different government employee ethics units to help their civil servants establish proper legal understanding and improve their administrative efficiency by holding special case promotional events. Starting in March 2014, the AAC collaborating with City and County governments conducted 19 sessions of legal discipline training for construction management personnel. Since July of 2014, the AAC collaborated with the all government employee ethics units, to hold 114 sessions of "Prevention of Interests Sending And Streamline Guidance".

## II. Reshaping the culture of Anti-Corruption

### A. Law Database Competition, Implement Grass-Roots Legal Education

From August to October, 2014 the AAC collaborated with the Ministry of Education to hold the 7th Annual National Legal Database Competition. This year's competition included two segments; the "King of Legal Knowledge" and the "National Legal Database Creative Teaching". The latter category was divided into the topics of "Integrity and Honesty" and "Human Rights Law".



### B. Campus integrity workshop

The AAC joined the Ministry of Education, the Taipei City Government and the Taichung City Government in organizing the "2014 Nation-wide High School Integrity Workshop". With the theme of "Integrity, Caring and Honesty". The workshop for a total of 200 students introduced a variety of discussion and group activities to help students develop proper values and understand the importance of integrity.



### C. The 8<sup>th</sup> Annual Debate Competition of the Collegiate Interscholastic Ethical Governance Cup

During October 2014 the AAC worked with the Civil Service Ethics Office of the Taipei City Government to hold a debate with the theme of "Taiwan's Legislation of Law Protecting Informants Who Leak Information Regarding Illegal Government Activity" at the Collegiate Interscholastic Debate Competition. Through the debate we hoped to strengthen society's understanding of ethical governance from the grassroots level and spark student's interests in the topic. 24 teams made up of students from Taiwan, Malaysia, Macau and Hong Kong participated in the debate.



### D. Mini Movies Competition, Encourage Participation in Ethical Government Efforts

A mini movie competition was organized to inspire short film productions that associate

with the themes of "Steadfast Honesty to Create a Better Future" and "Honesty and Society". Mini movies were submitted by participants from October 16th to December 15th of 2014 for a total of 41 mini movies were submitted, and top 10 productions were chosen.

### III. Training of Anti-Corruption volunteers

In order to encourage the general public to actively become involved in ethical governance service, the AAC established the "AAC Anti-Corruption volunteer Implementation Plan" in September 2011. The relevant authorities of all civil service ethics institutions were asked to actively promote the volunteer operations, such as "Public Work Supervision", "Mother Tells Ethical Governance Stories", "Anti-Corruption, Pro-Integrity", etc. As of the end of 2014 there were over 30 anti-corruption volunteers teams created in the country with a total of 2,026 volunteers. From August 22nd to September 10th, 2014 the AAC invited the volunteer teams from different regions to attend 5 sessions of a forum, receive recommendations regarding the definition of volunteer's work, raining courses and building the website (see Table 3-1).



Table 3-1 2014 Anti-Corruption Volunteers

Ethical Governance Promotional Events (sessions)	Anti-Corruption Story Volunteers (individuals)	Administrative Transparency (cases)	Public Supervision of Smooth Road Project (cases)	Recommendations from anti-corruption Platform (cases)	Public Opinion Survey (cases)	Other (cases)
5,380	7,402	872	991	1,272	1,714	3,285

### IV. Develop partner relations through anti-corruption Platforms

#### A. Establish a Platform for contact with administration and judicial police systems

In efforts to establish a platform to facilitate cooperation between judicial and executive government organizations regarding major construction projects the AAC met together with the Executive Yuan Public Construction Commission, the Hualien County Government, the Taitung County Government, the Prosecutor Offices of the Hualien and Taitung Regional Courts and other investigative institutions to hold the "Railway Reconstruction Bureau's Hualien Railway Electrification Project Ethical Governance Exchange Forum". AAC has created an anti-corruption platform for major construction engineering projects in collaboration with the Executive Yuan, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Public Construction

Commission, Hualien County Government, Taitung County Government, Hualien District Prosecutor's Office, Taitung District Prosecutor's Office, and Investigation Bureau on March 18, 2014 and joined with Taoyuan International Airport Corporation to hold a forum of "Runway Surface and Navigation Equipment Improvement Construction Plan" on August 13th, 2014, making the process transparent to withstand public scrutiny. On August 13th, 2014 the AAC collaborated with the Taoyuan International Airport Corporation to hold the "Runway Surface and Navigation Equipment Improvement Construction Plan" ethical governance platform forum. By ensuring the transparency of administrative processes, the openness of information and the cooperation between judicial and executive organizations we were able to establish avenues and methods to implement the ideals of "Anti-Corruption Action".

#### B. "Anti-corruption Requirements for Flood-prone Areas Platform"

The Civil Service Ethics Office of the Tainan City Government continued with its efforts in 2013 to establish a cross-field integrated responsibility institution to solve 149 cases of flooding problems and establish a database for Tainan City flooding region construction project procurement cases.

#### C. New Taipei City Government's "Environmental Protection Ethical Governance Platform"

On February 24th, 2014 the Department of Environmental Protection of the New Taipei City Government held the "Water Environment Patrol Operations and Ethical Governance Platform Forum". Relevant institutions and river patrol members were invited to attend. A "Government-Public Environmental" exchange platform was provided for water pollution inspection management personnel and water environment patrol volunteers to give their feedback for the improvement of operation policies.

### V. Promotion of Corporate

In 2014, the AAC joined Taichung City Government and Financial Supervisory Commission to organize 8 sessions of "Corporate Integrity Forum" and "Integrity and Corporate Social Responsibilities Seminar for TSEC/GTSM Listed Companies" using benchmark to introduce concepts of integrity and corporate social responsibility.



The AAC sent representatives to the Rt-Mart International Co., Ltd., the Taiwan Food GMP Association and Taiwan Tea Corporation to give seminars on corporate integrity and ethics, explaining the ethical regulations regarding interaction between the public and private sectors to the relevant personnel and high-level managers at these companies.

## Section 4 Corruption Prevention Work

### I. Establishing Administrative Transparency and Providing Avenues for Supervision

In 2014 "Construction Management Operations" was chosen as a priority category for administrative transparency. The AAC worked together with all city and county governments to not only establish a standard operations procedure and review of the application of public construction project management which is open to the public, but also open procedures of review, progression status and rejected cases. With these open measures the public has a direct avenue to supervise such projects as well as avoid suspicion of secret dealings, the possibility of bribes and other malfeasant behavior caused by situations of information asymmetry. To date a total of 12 county and city governments have completed efforts to implement these transparency policies.

### II. Enforcing Anti-corruption Laws and the Reporting Function

#### A. The Central Integrity Committee

In order to coordinate and align overall ethical governance policies the Executive Yuan established the Central Ethical Governance Committee. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the secretarial duties of the committee. The Committee works together with externally hired ethical governance committee members to review ethical governance policies, major operation plans, corruption fighting efforts, corruption prevention efforts, civil service ethics issues, corporate integrity issues, anti-bribery issues, administrative effectiveness and transparency efforts. The Committee also supervises and reviews the execution of ethical governance operations and actively pushes forward the implementation of each ethical governance initiative. During 2014 the 12th and 13th Central Ethical Governance Committee meetings were held. Special reports and discussion were held regarding the issues that were important to the general public and society in order to actively push forward relevant ethical governance operations. A total of 9 special case reports were presented and 10 cases were subjected to monitoring. Much progress was made in the alignment of overall ethical governance policies, making it one of the key means of promoting integrity governance. (Important conclusions , in Appendix 2)

#### B. Regular Integrity Reports

The Ministry of Justice has pushed forward an initiative for each level of government institution to establish ethical governance report meetings. In principle the head of the institution should serve as the convener of the meeting, and expert scholars as well as representatives from the public should be in attendance to introduce the power of external supervision. The meeting is responsible for the planning, review, supervision,

approval and consultation of ethical governance efforts for the institution. Results of ethical governance efforts for the institution should be published on their website. During 2014 a total of 1,311 ethical governance report meetings were held among the various institutions, a total of 2,303 special case reports were presented, and a total of 3,204 specific cases were discussed. By implementing the integrity reporting system, the AAC has been able to identify the risks associated with activities of various government bodies and enhance controls over them.

### III. Implementation of Sunshine Acts and Prevention of Conflicting Interests

#### A. Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants

During 2014 the various levels of government employee ethics units received property declarations from 53,052 civil servants, 7,996 or 15.1% of whom were randomly checked. Among those that had been randomly checked, 2,035 or 25.5% of whom were selected to compare for abnormal changes in declared property. During 2014 the Ministry of Justice Civil Servant Property Declaration Committee reviewed 112 cases, of which 46 cases were issued penalties totaling NTD 7.59 million.

#### B. Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest

During 2014 the Ministry of Justice Civil Servant Conflict of Interest Avoidance Committee reviewed 27 cases, of which 15 cases were issued penalties totaling NTD 64.86 million.

#### C. Using the "Public Servant Property Declaration System" to Implement Randomly Check and Provide Information Regarding Property Declaration to the Declarant

In order to increase the effectiveness of the review process, starting in 2010 the Control Yuan established the "Property Declaration Review Platform" (which includes both the Ministry of Justice and Control Yuan versions). Using an online interface, institutions carrying out the review of civil servant property declarations can obtain property information directly from the government and financial institutions. At the same time, users can use the search platform to provide property declaration information to declarants, making the property declaration process as easy as reporting taxes online.

### IV. Enhanced Early Warning System to Reduce Corruption

#### A. Strengthening Early Warning Mechanisms

The AAC strives to actively make use of early warning mechanisms, using past cases of corruption investigated by civil service ethics institutions as a foundation to predict future corruption behavior. During 2014 there were a total of 844 cases discovered by using early warning methods, preventing administrative malfeasance and illegal corruption, and lowering the risk of civil servants becoming involved in corruption (see Table 3-2).

**Table 3-2** Early Warning Mechanism Statistics (2014)

Unit: ases			
Year	Cases Discovered by AAC	Cases Discovered by Government Employee Ethics Units	Total
2014	4	840	844

## B. Implementing Anti-Corruption Mechanisms

When cases of corruption or administrative malfeasance are uncovered, corruption prevention mechanisms are employed to assist institutions in the prevention of similar behavior and legal loopholes. During 2014 a total of 290 cases of such additional corruption prevention were recorded. Of these cases 27 were carried out by the AAC and 263 were carried out by other government employee ethics units (see Table 3-3).

**Table 3-3** Additional Corruption Prevention Case Statistics (2014)

Unit: ases			
Year	Cases Discovered by AAC	Cases Discovered by Government Employee Ethics Units	Total
2014	27	263	290

## V. Implementing Risk Evaluation Methods, Case Review

- A. The AAC has strived to promote the use of ethical governance evaluation methods and to establish a risk database. During 2014 evaluative institutions handled 2,811 cases of ethical governance risk. Of these cases 509 were considered high risk (18.11%), 1,078 cases were considered moderate risk (38.35%) and 1,224 cases were considered low risk (43.54%). Through the implementation of regular review, adjustments of professional duties and guidance for institution heads, such risk can be mitigated. Institution ethical governance report meetings provide opportunities for specific plans for improvement to be proposed and early warning mechanisms to be implemented.
- B. During 2014 the relevant government employee ethics units handled the review of 88 special cases designated by the AAC. 45 cases were found to have situations of illegal behavior, 37 individuals were held accountable for administrative responsibility (including 5 individuals who received a negative record and 32 individuals who were official reprimanded), 26 cases which resulted in positive financial revenue (including 13 cases in which the national treasury received revenue, and 13 cases which resulted in the reduction of waste of public funds) and 18 cases which resulted in the revision of laws of operational procedures. In addition, suggestions were taken timely for improvement. (see Table 3-4)

**Table 3-4** Statistics Regarding the Benefits Resulting in Processing of Corruption Cases During 2014

Year	Cases Handled	Illegal Behavior Uncovered (cases)	Held Accountable for Administrative Responsibility (individuals)	Resulting Increased Revenue of the National Treasury		Decreased Waste and Saved Public Funds		Total Financial Revenue (NTD)	Laws and Operations Procedures Revised
			Total	Cases	NTD	Cases	NTD	Total	
2014	88	45	37	13	71.75 million	13	27.89 million	99.64 Million	18

## Section 5 Corruption Investigation

### I. Precise Investigation Methods to Ensure the Protection of Human Rights

#### A. Information Review Team Meeting

The purpose of this meeting is to filter through the plethora of tips and information received by the AAC so that limited investigative resources can be used efficiently. AAC Agents carry out initial verification assessments of received information which are submitted for further review to the "Information Review Team Meeting". Members of the meeting are made up of both AAC personnel and resident prosecutors. The valuable investigative experience of the resident prosecutors helps to strengthen the quality of the review of corruption related information and thereby improve the overall accuracy of investigative results. During 2014 the AAC received and processed 1,744 cases. After review by the Information Review Team Meeting, 448 cases were determined to have suspicion of criminal activity and deemed worthy of investigation. 160 cases were transferred to the District Prosecutors Office to be investigated, of which 71 have been charged, 41 cases had their proceeding stayed, and 8 cases were not charged. Moreover, after transferring to the District Prosecutor Office, there have 57 cases been sentenced, with 55 cases being given a guilty sentence and 2 being given a non-guilty sentence that are being appealed.

From July 20th, 2011 to December 31st, 2014 there were a total of 1,743 cases established for investigation. Of the 441 cases referred to the District Prosecutors Office for investigation, 179 were charged (115 have been sentenced, with 112 cases given a guilty sentence and 3 given a non-guilty sentence that are being appealed), 85 cases had their proceeding stayed, and 19 cases were not charged. 82 referred cases were confirmed to have received a sentence after being charged.

#### B. External Supervision Mechanism of the Ethical Governance Review Committee

The Ethical Governance Review Committee provides the AAC with a mechanism for receiving external supervision. The Committee is made up of 5 representatives, including the AAC's Director-General (also serves as Committee Convener) and Deputy Director General (also serves as Deputy Committee Convener) who are appointed by the Minister of the Ministry of

Justice as well as representatives from the Department of Prosecutorial Affairs, the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan and the National Audit Office. 8 experts from the fields of law, finance, construction, medicine and construction management or other public representatives are invited to be members of the committee, making a total of 13 committee members. The organization structure allows for the consultation and evaluation of ethical governance policies as well as review and supervision of completed investigations that are archived for reference. By using this external review mechanism we hope to improve the transparency and accuracy of the AAC's operations and case processing methods, ensuring that they are free from external and political interference, cover ups, intentional lack of investigation or other malfeasant behavior. During 2014 the Ethical Governance Review Committee met 4 times and reviewed and approved 831 cases to be archived for reference.



### C. The Resident Prosecutor System

Resident prosecutors are outstanding prosecutors chosen by the Ministry of Justice to reside at the AAC and direct AAC prosecutors in the investigation of urgent cases. The resident prosecutors also take part in the additional review of case information during Information Review Team Meetings and regularly review the investigation plans of prosecutors. Using this system we hope to refine the investigation process and ensure comprehensive evidence collection so that the efficiency and conviction rate of corruption investigations can be improved. Combined with the firm understanding of the government employee ethics units of the conditions of their respective organizations, AAC agents can be assisted with evidence gathering and case analysis. When necessary the manpower of "mobile investigation teams" of government employee ethics units can be used to increase the efficiency and quality of investigations. Under this system prosecutors, agents and government employee ethics personnel work together during anti-corruption investigation, forming an "investigative trinity". During 2014 the resident prosecutor system was combined with the AAC agent "preliminary investigation" model and was successful in breaking the following cases:

- The case of Former Taoyuan Deputy County Magistrate Yeh ○○ accepting a bribe from the ○○ construction company
- The case of Speaker Huang ○○ of the Keelung City Council using his position to illegally misappropriate public funds
- The case of a technician at a Water Pumping Station of the New Taipei City Government Water Recourses Bureau illegally accepting benefits
- The case of police officers of Kaohsiung's Lingya Police Department falsifying documents and using their authority to illegal obtain property
- The case of 6 Neighborhood Magistrates of the Jincheng, Jinhu and Jinning Townships in Kinmen Counties who were involved in illegal operations related to the sale of alcohol
- The case of members of the military using their positions to illegally accept bribes and obtain property during Kaohsiung's military dependent living quarters renovation project, the case of employees at the 3rd District Maintenance Construction Office of the Directorate General of Highways accepting bribes
- The case of a member of the Air Conditioning Team at National Cheng Kung University Hospital accepting a bribe
- The case of employees of the Ministry of Health and Welfare's Southern District Children's House were involved accepting bribes from corporations

From the above results it is clear that this system has been efficient in uncovering and fighting corruption and creating a more ethical governance environment.

## **II. Strengthening of anti-corruption laws and legal protections for the Whistleblower Protection Act**

In order to build a more clean and competent country, satisfy the public's demand for legal protection for government corruption informants and align ourselves with the international trend of establishing whistle-blower protection laws, in 2012 the AAC started to carry out the whistle-blower protection act legislation commissioned research case. During 2013 to 2014 we regularly held "Whistle-Blower Protection Draft Legalization Review Meetings" to discuss the content of the proposed legal act. The draft of this act encourages and protects informants that divulge information regarding situations which negatively influence the integrity and competence of government institutions and functions. With this act individuals will not be as afraid when coming forward to report such behavior. According to the Act, when informants submit information regarding the situation to the corresponding authority, their identity is kept confidential, their occupational rights are protected, they can apply for the state provided personal protection and they also receive legal amnesty. In addition, the act specifically prohibits

government institutions from mistreating whistleblowers, and mandates that the burden of proof belongs to the government institution. However, the act outlines that false whistle-blowers who knowingly make fraudulent claims to gain unjustified interest that might cause a waste of public resources and public distress, are not entitled to the same protection described above. The draft of the act was submitted to the Executive Yuan during December 2014 and is currently under review.

### **III. Facilitating Smooth Corruption Reporting Avenues, and Providing Rewards on a Broader Scale**

In order to effectively combat corruption the AAC offers several avenues to report corruption related behavior, including an internet address, walk-in reporting and a corruption reporting telephone hotline. In order to protect and reward the informants of corruption cases, we not only formulated the Whistle-Blower Protection Act but also actively promote the rewarding of corruption informants and push forward the revision of related regulations according to the "Regulations for the Reward and Protection of Corruption Case Informants". We hope to encourage the general public to assist in uncovering corruption cases which are yet to be discovered.

During 2014 the AAC held 3 Informant Reward Review Committee Meetings to review a total of 21 cases. After review it was decided that 9 cases were to be given awards with a total combined value of NTD 10,399,999. From July 2011 to December 31st, 2014 the AAC gave out a total of 21 informant rewards with a combined monetary value of NTD 44.09 million. We have also formulated a revision to the "Regulations for the Reward and Protection of Corruption Case Informants" in order to better facilitate the realization of the legislative goal to implement public informant rewards. These revisions expand the range of informant awards, allowing for the reward of informants who provide information leading to the successful investigation of a corruption case, even if the original information provided was different from the evidence described in the conviction statement.

### **IV. Integrating Corruption Investigation Resources: Establishing a Communication Network**

In order to strengthen corruption investigation efforts and make most effective use of Taiwan's corruption investigation resources, the operations responsibilities of the AAC and the Bureau of Investigation are outlined in the "Agency Against Corruption and the Bureau of Investigation's Corruption Investigation Communication Operations Regulations", which establishes a vertical communication system allowing for the achievement of anti-corruption goals through the close cooperation of the two organizations. In addition, horizontal sharing of civil service ethics resources allows for the refinement of investigation operations to effectively combat corruption:

#### A. Combining Government Employee Ethics Resources and Establishing a Vertical Command Investigative System with District Prosecutors

- (1) The integration of government employee ethics personnel information and the investigative efforts of AAC agents are combined to carry out mobile evidence gathering operations and the execution of mandatory disciplinary cases. During 2014 government employee ethics organizations from all over the country assisted the AAC in the execution of 49 mandatory disciplinary cases, involving a total of 171 individuals. From July 20th, 2011 to December 31st, 2014 government employee ethics organizations from all over the country assisted the AAC in the execution of 80 mandatory disciplinary cases involving a total of 432 individuals.
- (2) During December 2014 we held 3 sessions of the "Corruption Investigation Operations of the AAC and the Police Force Seminar" in northern, central and southern Taiwan. Attorneys and prosecutors in attendance expressed support and affirmation for the corruption investigation results of the AAC and hope that investigation organizations and the AAC will strengthen their cooperative efforts to achieve even greater performance.

#### B. Establishing a Horizontal Communication System with the Investigation Bureau

In order to facilitate collaboration between the corruption investigation resources and efforts of the AAC's investigative divisions and the Bureau of Investigation's field office stations, on August 1st, 2013 the Ministry of Justice enacted the "Agency Against Corruption and the Bureau of Investigation's Corruption Investigation Communication Operations Regulations" which established operations procedures and principals for situations when both organizations are investigating the same case. The regulations established permanent points of contact, increased the interactions between the two organizations, established a system for the sharing and flow of recourses as well as horizontal communication mechanisms. Currently the operations of recourse-sharing between the two organizations are running smoothly. During 2014 the AAC made 72 official communications with the Bureau of Investigation and collaborated with them to investigate 3 cases together with the help of regional district prosecutors.

### V. Strengthening Administrative Corruption Investigation, and Implementing Reporting of Malfeasance

The AAC serves as the relevant authority with jurisdiction over all government employee ethics organizations in Taiwan, including both judicial investigative jurisdiction as well as unique administrative functions. In order to establish a comprehensive system based on the principles of "Prevention, Investigation, and Further Prevention" the AAC has directed heads of government employee ethics institutions to hold evaluation meetings to review the administrative responsibility of civil servants in regards to corruption

and administrative malfeasance cases. 159 of such administrative corruption cases were investigated during 2014. For those cases which, after a complete investigation, are determined to not involve corruption related behavior, but still involve deficiencies in the administrative operations procedures, the administrative malfeasance notification mechanism is used to notify the corresponding government employee ethics units and operations units so that the relevant research and operations procedural revisions can be carried out. In this way the roles and functions of the AAC and government employee ethics organizations complement each other and ensure that civil servants carry out their duties without recurrence.

## **VI. Establishing a Partner Relationship and Encouraging Confession of Misconduct**

In order to establish partner relationships with various government institutions, the AAC established the "Corruption Investigation Operations Communication Visitation Plan", which includes regular visitations of AAC Malpractice Investigation Division personnel and local investigation team agents with government employee ethics institutions. Through these visitations we are able to gain a better understanding of the unique situations of each organization and provide the necessary assistance. Information gained from these visits is quickly reported back to the AAC so that corruption investigation and prevention policies can be adequately adjusted. When necessary the heads (or deputy heads) or organizations can be visited to listen to their advice and help them to understand the operational concepts of the AAC. During 2014 the AAC carried out a total of 93 corruption investigation visitations.

Investigating high-level corruption and structural corruption is a high priority for the AAC. For general corruption cases, in principle we encourage the individual involved to turn themselves in and confess. If any of the government employee ethics units discovers that a member of their organization is involved in illegal affairs, they encourage the individual to voluntarily face the judicial consequences, assisting and accompanying the individual as they come to the AAC to confess. With this method it is our goal to help the individual feel remorse for their action while at the same time protecting their human rights. During 2014 the AAC processed 75 cases in which a total of 106 individuals turned themselves in and confessed their crime. A total of NT 23,149,710 was involved in these cases. From July 20th, 2011 to the end of 2014 a total of 197 cases were processed by the AAC in which 450 individuals turned themselves in and confessed their crime. A total of NT 46,754,254 was involved in these cases. The statistics for these cases involving voluntary confession can be seen in Table 3-5:

**Table 3-5** Yearly Statistics Regarding Confession Cases

Year	Cases	Confessing Individuals	Illicit Gains
2011	21	37	NT 8,969,709
2012	52	245	NT 10,619,163
2013	49	62	NT 4,015,672
2014	75	106	NT 23,149,710
Total	197	450	NT 46,754,254



A visit to Hong Kong's Independent Commission Against Corruption on Jan 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014



A visit to Malaysia's Anti-Corruption Commission on Dec 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014

## VII. Contact Window for Cross-border Mutual Legal Assistance

In order to meet the needs of international investigation operations such as overseas investigation, crime related intelligence gathering, seizing of illegal assets and extradition of criminals, since our establishment the AAC has actively developed mutual beneficiary international relations and operations. In doing so, the AAC is able to strengthen ability to combat international crime. The AAC actively seeks to establish bilateral relationships with anti-corruption organizations of other countries. During 2014 the AAC held 2 conferences with foreign ethical representatives in these regard.

Through these international relationships, the AAC not only facilitated anti-corruption operations exchanges, but also placed a strong emphasis on working together with foreign investigative departments to investigate cases and exchange intelligence related to corruption activities. The AAC have established specialized corruption investigation

units in Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau to assist in investigating cases and exchanging intelligence. The AAC has strived to work with international partners to gather evidence and exchange criminal activity intelligence in order to strengthen our criminal prosecution efforts, bring those guilty of corruption to justice and seize illegal assets. During 2014 the AAC carried out 5 intelligence exchange operations and 1 evidence gathering operation together with international partners.

## Section 6 Maintenance Operations

### I. Integration of Administration Resource for the Security Maintenance

Through methods of cross-field cooperation government employee ethics organizations are able to integrate resources and establish vertical lines of communication, allowing them to constantly have a high level of awareness and prevention for detrimental situations, uphold the spirit of mutual cooperation in the maintenance operations of cases related to major investigative policies

#### A. 2014 Security Maintenance for the National Athletic Meet for the Physically and Mentally Impaired

In order to prevent any dangerous or destructive behavior and ensure the security of all participants while using event facilities, the Tainan City Government Civil Service Ethics Office preemptively established 5 security maintenance guidelines and plans. Operations coordination meetings were held to carry out maintenance operations drills, train personnel regarding their work duties, assign management responsibilities and establish a communication chart. Regarding potentially dangerous situations, work coordination meetings were held to carry out drills so that all personnel were very familiar with all aspects of their work duties. In addition an "Event Security Maintenance and Communication Report Mechanism" workshop was held to improve the crisis management and adaptability of the civil service ethics personnel involved.

A total of 8,000 athletes, personnel and attendees participated in the event. Through the careful planning and integration of security maintenance procedures by the Civil Service Ethics Office an "Emergency Management Platform", "Accompanying Personnel Platform" and "Competition Facilities Emergency Notification Platform" was established to allow for immediate horizontal communication. In this way they were able to have a constant understanding of the conditions at each of the event locations and assist each other when necessary. With the excellent preparation and knowledge of emergency management techniques and concepts the event was successfully completed with no major security related mishaps.



#### B. 2014 Taiwan Lantern Festival security Maintenance Operations

The Nantou County Civil Service Ethics Office was responsible for the security operations at the 2014 Taiwan Lantern Festival. In order to achieve the goals of "Zero Danger, Zero Accidents" and "security First", the team first established a security plan and worked together with the police department, fire department and tourism office to establish a security team. Work coordination meetings were held to clearly define the mission and responsibilities of each party and establish a complete and comprehensive security net. In addition the team made plans to commission an outside security company to provide security guards to carry out event security, appoint personnel to help guide the flow of people traffic, implement event preparation training, and carry out disaster response drills. With these measures the team was able to quickly solve any problems that might arise and improve the overall security maintenance operations of the vent. During the lantern festival representatives from the Civil Service Ethics office volunteered 50 times for traffic flow and security detail. An event traffic flow chart was made and any problems were fixed immediately to ensure that the security of the event, attendees and their property was protected.

During the Taiwan Lantern Festival over 7.6 million people visited the event. Due to the careful planning and evaluation regarding security issues by the Civil Service Ethics Office the comprehensive security net was executed using highly coordinated teamwork. Random mishaps were quickly understood, controlled and dealt with, allowing for a safe and successful completion of the event.



## **II. Investigating the unsafe risks, Constructing a quality environment**

When an accident occurs at an organization, the presiding government employee ethics institution objectively and meticulously gathers evidence, collects related documents and carries out interviews with the relevant personnel. By using objective analysis, the reasons behind and responsibility for the accident are found. If there is evidence of illegal behavior, the case is referred to the police department or a prosecutor for investigation. During 2014 government employee ethics institutions processed 48 safety related accidents. Of these cases, 34 were transferred to the police department or prosecuting institutions for investigation and 14 involved were treated as having administrative responsibility. After thoroughly researching the reasons behind the occurrence of the accident, preventative measures were formulated and proposed in order to prevent similar accidents from happening in the future, and to protect the image of the organization and the safety of its personnel.

## **III. Investigation of Confidential Information Leaks, Review of Security Mechanisms**

Leaking civil service related confidential information (not related to national defense) is considered a dereliction of duty under criminal law. Violators are held responsible for such behavior under the 132nd Article of Criminal Law. When a case of leaked confidential information is discovered, the corresponding government employee institution should thoroughly review case details and facts in order to determine the responsible personnel. If the investigation of evidence determines that the personnel involved are accountable for administrative responsibility then disciplinary proceedings are carried out by the government employee ethics institution. If the related personnel are suspected of criminal responsibility then the case is referred to a prosecuting institution for investigation. During 2014 a total of 222 cases involving confidential information leaks and violation of confidentiality regulations were handled by government employee ethics units of various levels of government. Of these cases, 34 were referred to investigating, 26 resulted in a public prosecution after investigation by prosecutors, 59 resulted in the relevant personnel being held accountable for administrative responsibility, and 103 resulted in the relevant personnel being found not responsible for the information leaks. The AAC selected certain confidential information leak cases to be compiled into cases of civil service confidential information protection and organizational safety protection collection and to be used as reference on the AAC website. The AAC also communicates with all of the relevant civil service ethics institutions to instruct them on the strengthening of their educational and promotional efforts in order to improve the maintenance of operations within the organization (see Table 3-6).

**Table 3-6** Confidential Information Leak Related Cases Handled by Civil Service Ethics Institutions from 2012 to 2014

Year	Investigation results	Referred to Investigation	Public Prosecution	Administrative Responsibility	Personnel Found Not Accountable	Total
2012		39 cases	28 cases	32 cases	21 cases	120 cases
2013		44 cases	19 cases	37 cases	75 cases	175 cases
2014		34 cases	26 cases	59 cases	103 cases	222 cases

#### IV. Confidentiality Training, Strengthening Professional Skills

During 2014 the AAC held the "2014 Civil Service Ethics Institution Confidential-Codes Protection Operations Personnel Training Workshop". 26 confidential-codes protection related operations personnel from MOEA(the Ministry of Economic Affairs ) and others 13 different government employee ethics institutions attended the workshop. A representative from the National Security Bureau was invited by the AAC to serve as a speaker on the course topics of "Confidential-Code protection operations" and "confidentiality equipment introduction" in order to strengthen the overall abilities of personnel in related operations.



### Section 7 Aligning with the International Community

#### I. International Meeting Attendance, Promotion of integrity governance image

Within the "Golden 10 Years: A Vision of the Country's Future", the AAC's one of missions of "Understanding Ethical Governance Trends and Promoting International Exchange" is listed as the specific policy priorities. During 2014 the AAC attended "the 18th and 19th meetings of APEC's Anti-Corruption and Transparency Work Group", "The Joined conference of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA)" and "The Seminar of Designing Best Models on Prosecuting Corruption and Money Laundering Cases Using Financial Flow Tracking Techniques and Investigative Intelligence for Effective Conviction and Asset Recovery to Promote Regional Economic Integration". Aside from actively pursuing opportunities to present reports and participating in the discussion of the above mentioned meetings, the AAC reported, at the APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Work Group, on the performance of Taiwan's



implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Our representatives also actively shared and exchanged anti-corruption experiences with the representatives from other countries, helping to improve the overall ethical image of Taiwan.



The 19<sup>th</sup> meeting of APEC's Anti-Corruption and Transparency Work Group

In addition, at the APEC Round Table Discussion on Anti-Corruption and Public Sector Governance held in Taipei on Jan 13th, 2014, the AAC presented the "Taiwan's Realization of Ethical Governance Principles: A New Ethical Governance Concept Built on the Foundation of the People" report. On Jan 15th, 2014 former AAC Director-General Chu attended the European Chamber of Commerce special dinner and gave a speech about "Combating Fraud, Corruption and Improper Relationships between Public and Private Sectors". Attendees of the event included the European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan CEO Freddie Hoeglund, Siemens General Manager Han-Guang Wang and 25 other representatives from foreign companies and law firms, such as Baker Mckenzie and Bayer, etc. The interaction between both parties was very lively and the results allowed the attending foreign companies to gain a better understanding of the AAC's ethical governance policies and performance.

On February 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014 the Association of Certified Money Laundering Specialists (ACAMS) held the "2014 International Money Laundering Prevention Seminar" in Taiwan. The AAC sent representatives to attend the event so that our anti-corruption personnel can better understand the flow of illegal funds involved in corruption, money laundering prevention practice as well as global trends.

## II. Observing the Systems of Other Countries to Learn Their Ethical Governance Strengths

According to the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) published by Transparency International, Australia maintained a rank of 8th to 11th in the world and 3rd in the Asia Pacific region from 2006 to 2013. These rankings imply that the ethical governance

system of Australia is very worthy of referring for the international community. For this reason the AAC made plans to visit the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI), the Australia Public Service Commission (APSC), the Commonwealth Ombudsman of Australia and the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (ICAC) of New South Wales to carry out exchanges and learn from the valuable experiences and methods of the Australian government.

During our visits we discovered that the government agencies of Australia place extremely high importance on the issues of ethical governance. The heads of each government organization are responsible for the ethical governance situations of their organization. The head of government organizations is obligated to report corruption related behavior of his/her subordinate personnel, and the exclusive integrity authorities only play a supporting role. In addition, while talking with the members of the different organizations we visited, it was very clear that aside from a comprehensive national anti-corruption organizational system, the general public's legal literacy and anti-corruption recognition are a very important key for ethical governance efforts. As a result of these visits we proposed 4 suggestions for Taiwan's ethical governance efforts, including the legislation of a public-private sector Whistle-Blowers protection Act, to serve as reference for the further progress of Taiwan's ethical governance operations.



1

1. Visiting the Australia Public Service Commission
2. Visiting the Commonwealth Ombudsman of Australia, Deputy Ombudsman Richard Glenn is second from the right
3. Exchanging ideas with the Commonwealth Ombudsman representatives, Senior Assistant Ombudsman Rodney Lee Walsh is shown explaining operation responsibilities on the white board



2



3

### III. Exchanging and Sharing Experiences with Foreign Guests

Ever since the AAC was established in 2011 we have made significant efforts to promote international exchanges and build positive interactive foundations with other countries. International groups we receipted with during 2014 include: Professor Yong-cheol Park from South Korea's Sogang University Law School and Professor Gyun-sok Jo of the Ewha Womans University Law School, who exchanged information regarding the analysis and practice of current ethical governance efforts; Professor William Sharp Jr. from the Hawaii Pacific University, who exchanged opinions regarding ethical governance topics which helped in the establishment of a "Modern Taiwan" lecture course at the University of Hawaii; Singapore scholar Jon S. T. Quah came to visit and understand the condition and performances of operations since the AAC's establishment; Head of Transparency International Asia Pacific Srirak Plipat exchanged opinions regarding the operations of ethical governance efforts; Vice Dean Christian Göbel of the East Asia Studies Department of the University of Vienna came to visit in order to better understand the execution of anti-corruption operations; The Fujian Prosecutors Association, Shaanxi Prosecutors Association and Zhejiang Prosecutors Association all came to visit from China. These receptions of international guests allowed for the exchange of valuable practical experience and to align with those of international ethical governance trends.

1. A visit with Vice Dean Christian Göbel of the East Asia Studies Department of the University of Vienna
2. A visit with professors from South Korea's Sogang University Law School and Ewha Womans University Law School
3. A visit with a professor from the Hawaii Pacific University
4. A visit with the Prosecutors Association of Fujian from China
5. A visit with the Prosecutors Association of Shaanxi from China



#### IV. Holding Seminars for the improvement of Ethical Governance Policy

The Ministry of Justice, the AAC and the Taiwan Criminal Law Society collaborated with the Bureau of Investigation to hold the "Taiwan-China Criminal Law Academic Exchange Seminar" on October 23-24, 2014. Experts from the field of criminal law were invited to discuss the topic of "corruption related behavior and the control offered by criminal law" in order to explore strategies to prevent and control corruption. The topics of this seminar covered the recent efforts of the legislation of the "Private Sector Public Welfare Informant Protection Act" and "Informant of Institutional Illegal Information Protection Act" as well as the topic of "Civil Servant Property Declaration".



In order to gain update international ethical governance experience to help serve as reference for related legislation and execution, the AAC and Transparency International Taiwan held the "2014 Ethical Governance Seminar" at the International Conference Center of the Chang Yung-Fa Foundation. Attendees of the seminar included Asia Pacific Manager Rukshana Nanayakkara and High Level Specialist Liao Ran from Transparency International, Guro Slettemark from Transparency International Norway, Dean of the Sinology Department of the University of Vienna Chirstian Göbel, Singapore Anti-Corruption Consultant Jon S.T. Quah, Head Prosecutor of Korea's Gyeonggi Department of Education Geo-Sung Kim, Ulaanbaatar Mayor's Office Head Gerelchuluun Yondon-Oidove, Ulaanbaatar City Government Procurement Deputy Director Enkhtaivan Urcheen and Transparency International Mongolia Director Tur-Od Lkhagvajav. The guests and experts in attendance participated in discussion regarding topics including "The Structure and Realization of an Ethical Governance System", "The Effectiveness and Challenges of a Specialized Ethical Governance Organization" and "New International Trends and Important Topics Regarding Anti-Corruption". During this seminar we were able to learn from the expertise, shared experiences and suggestions of international scholars and experts.



## V. Facilitate Dialogue with the Private Sector and Communicate Ethical Governance Results

The upgrade of Taiwan's ranking of ethical governance is an important part of the Executive Yuan's "Golden 10 Years: A Vision of the Country's Future" plan. For this reason, the AAC strengthens the communications among academic experts, foreign companies, company heads and managers, to improve these-above understanding of our government's efforts of improving the effectiveness of investment and lowering operation obstacles. In this way we hope to receive positive feedback from public opinion surveys and evaluations regarding Taiwan's ethical governance policies.

In light of these efforts the AAC held the "2014 Corporate Governance Competitiveness Forum" with the main topic of "Using healthy corporate governance systems to improve the competitiveness of Taiwan and domestic businesses". Invited attendees of the forum included Securities and Future Bureau Deputy Director Li-Chen Chang, Morgan Stanley Executive Director Wen-Ching Tsai, Dun & Bradstreet Taiwan Managing Director Wei-Chen Sun, the British Standards Institution General Manager She-Sheng Pu, Siemens Taiwan-Hong Kong Legal Manager and other representatives from corporations of many fields. During the forum, discussion was held from different levels of perspective regarding the connection between "corporate operations and corporate governance" as well as "corporate governance and national competitiveness". Through the process of mutual dialogue and the sharing of governance experience we were able to clearly communicate the government's focus on and efforts toward ethical governance to the representative of foreign businesses. With the reporting on the event by the media we were able to express our determination to work closely together with government agencies, businesses and non-governmental organization to create a clean and competent society of integrity, an ideal environment for investment and a highly competitive country.



The AAC compiled and published the "2013 Annual English-Chinese Work Report" which was sent to the various units and organizations of the Ministry of Justice as well as all government employee ethics institutions, legislators, universities and libraries for reference. In addition, in order to increase the general public's understanding of the AAC's "anti-corruption", "corruption prevention" and "corruption investigation" and what

we have done from establishment and our visions, we compiling and publishing "The AAC English-Chinese Introductory" and the "AAC 3-year Annual Report" for propaganda. Not only can these publications be given to foreign visitors and distributed at international events but they were also sent to the various units and organizations of the Ministry of Justice as well as all government employee ethics institutions, legislators, universities and libraries for reference.

## Section 8 Cultivation Training

### I. Training of New Personnel

This year in order to help new personnel to increase their professional knowledge, practice their operational skills, deepen their understanding of legal issues and improve their investigative capabilities, we held the 32nd session class of ethical governance personnel for the 2013 Civil Servant 3rd Level Senior and Basic Level Qualified Examination and the 33rd session class of ethical governance personnel for the 2013 3rd and 4th Level Special Qualified Examination for Local Civil Servants (the participation in these new personnel training programs is reflected in Table 3-7).

The training of new personnel focuses on the two areas of "pre-occupational learning" and "professional learning" in order emphasize both practical experience and professional knowledge and skills. The newly hired personnel first report to the unit which has staff openings, where senior personnel guides them through the process of understanding ethical governance operations, allowing them to experience the life of a civil servant. Afterwards the new personnel continues to the AAC's Anti-Corruption Training Center where they attend 13 weeks of professional training, which includes: General classes and human rights courses, civil servant ethics courses, civil service ethics professional knowledge courses (legal topics, procurement topics, corruption investigation practices, civil service ethics investigation and corruption prevention operations), supplemental courses and on-site training courses.

In order to allow the new personnel to gain the proper professional skills and knowledge before they start their ethical governance work, the two class sessions include a verification mechanism for the corruption investigation operations and procurement related investigation topics. When the students achieve the required amount of class hours and pass the corresponding examination they receive certification as having both professional procurement personnel and corruption investigation personnel credentials. During the 33rd session of training, for the first time we held a "family and friends meeting" where the family and friends of the students could come and experience participating in the training courses to better understand the course conditions and environment. On September 19th, 2014 the graduation for these personnel was presided over personally by President Ma, who encouraged the students to carry out their future duties with a spirit of justice and bring great contribution to the efforts of ethical governance operations.

**Table 3-7** 2014 New Personnel Training

Session	Time	Location	Individuals
Ethical governance personal training class No. 32	Jan 13-Apr 11, 2014	Anti-Corruption Training Center	137
Ethical governance personal training class No. 33	Jun 30-Sep 27, 2014	Anti-Corruption Training Center	41

## II. Serving Staff Training

### A. Government Employee Ethics Manager Research and Development Training

In order to improve the leadership and management abilities of government employee ethical executive officers and to reserve mid and high level management talent, during 2014 the AAC held the 13th session of the "9th Level Government Employee Ethics Manager Research Class" from Sep 1 to Sep 19, the 16th session of the "Nominated 9th Level Government Employee Ethics Manager Development Class" from Nov 24 to Nov 28 and the 3rd session of the "First Time Junior rank Government Employee Ethics Manager Personnel Training Class" from Dec 8 to Dec 12. A total of 256 personnel participated in these training courses, expanding their occupational vision, improving their professional abilities, inspiring their desire to carry out innovative research and strengthening their spirit of cooperation. Through these courses we are also able to develop the personnel's ability to react to and manage emergency situations so that they are able to meet the needs of their future ethical governance operations better. All of the participants expressed that they learned lots of valuable knowledge and skills during the training (See Table 3-8).

**Table 3-8** 2014 Serving Staff Training

Course Session	Time	Location	Individuals
The 9th Level Government Employee Ethics Manager Research Class	Sep 1-Sep 19, 2014	Anti-Corruption Training Center	40
Nominated 9th Level Government Employee Ethics Manager Development Class	Nov 24-Nov 28, 2014	Regional Administrative Training Center	45
First Time Junior Rank Government Employee Ethics Manager Personnel Training Class	Dec 8-Dec 12, 2014	Anti-Corruption Training Center	45

### B. Training for External Substitute Personnel

In order to improve the sense of integrity and professional skills regarding ethical governance work for external substitute personnel so that they are able to fulfill their duties when needed, in 2014 we held a "Specialized Practical Ethical Governance - Session 2" from June 3rd to July 4th, 2014 for level 8 managers from government employee ethics organizations and personnel from these organizations who had served in these organizations within the last 5 years and had passed examinations other than senior and junior qualification examination . A total of 40 trainees attended the training service.

### C. Mastery Training

#### (1) Corruption Investigation Practical Training

In order to improve the professional knowledge and skills of current corruption investigation agents and strengthen their ability to execute corruption and other crime

investigation operations, we held 2 sessions of educational training courses during June 2014. These courses covered the subjects of "Ring Nursing Knowledge and Abilities", "Communications Surveillance practical practices", "I2 Practical Operations and Communication Analyses", "Outline of Mobile Operations and Safe Driving", "Practical Corruption Investigation Discussion", etc. It is our hope that with these training sessions our personnel will be able to refine their investigative craft and improve the overall outcomes of corruption investigation.

(2) Evidence Gathering Training

In order to refine the dynamic evidence gathering skills of the personnel of all government employee ethics organizations and share valuable experience regarding evidence gathering operations we held 2 sessions of Practical Evidence Gathering Training courses during October 2014. The content of the courses covered theoretical discussion of evidence gathering as well as practical drills, allowing the attendees to effectively improve their ability to execute corruption investigation and gain valuable professional knowledge and skills regarding crime investigation.

(3) Advanced Corruption Investigation Contact Conference

In order to improve the corruption investigation professional knowledge and skills of investigation personnel and strengthen horizontal communication and coordination methods we held 2 sessions of Advanced Corruption Investigation Contact Conference during November and December of 2014. The Content of the courses included "The Description of Revising the Communication Security and Surveillance Acts", "Corruption Investigation Operations and Government Employee Ethics joined Operations" etc. The courses provided an opportunity for AAC personnel to discuss and exchange ideas, improving overall corruption investigation efforts and corruption conviction rates.

(4) Corruption Prevention Operations – 2014 "Corruption Prevention Specialized Workshop"

In order to strengthen the professional knowledge and abilities of civil service ethics personnel regarding anti-corruption operations and improve the quality of ethical governance work we held the "Corruption Prevention Specialized Workshop" from May 12th to May 16th 2014. A total of 44 trainees attended the workshop and important course topics included: Practices of Project Auditing and Practices for Process of Construction Examination, etc.

(5) Maintenance Operations – 2014 "Institutional Maintenance Operations Workshop"

In order to improve the ability of government employee ethics personnel to carry out the official secrets maintenance and institutes' security maintenance we held training sessions



for 45 people from September 1st to 5th, 2014. Training course topics included safety issues regarding smart phones and tablets, official-secret-maintenance laws and examples of information leaks, and practical internet safety.

(6) Personnel Operations – The 2014 "Government Employee Ethics Personnel Operations Refinement Workshop"

In order to improve the quality and effectiveness of the appointment, transfer, evaluation, training and other operations involving personnel, from Nov 12th to Dec 5th 2014 we held 4 sessions of "Government Employee-Ethics personnel Operations Refinement Workshop". A total of 160 personnel attended the training sessions. During the training sessions topics such as the concepts and principles of government employee ethics personnel, related legal regulations and practice methods as well as future plans for government employee ethics personnel matters were covered for future reference.

D. Special Topic Workshops

(1) Corruption Investigation Operations Sensitivity Training

In order to improve the sensitivity of government employee ethics managers in carrying out corruption investigation operations, from March 4th to May 27th the AAC held 9 sessions of Corruption Investigation Operations Sensitivity Training in different regions. A total of 1,332 transferred trainees and managers of various levels of government employee ethics organizations attended the training. Course topics included practice drills regarding situations commonly seen in corruption investigation and government employee ethics investigation – investigation goals and the processing of corruption case evidence–study and analysis of Offense of Malfeasance in Office of the Criminal Code and the Anti-Corruption Act, corruption investigation practice – categories and criteria of corruption and related crime, procurement topics –discovering corruption cases from procurement types, corruption case benchmarking, and exchange of opinions regarding corruption investigation.

(2) Police Organization Government Employee Ethics Units Personnel Training

In order to help personnel of government employee ethics units within police organizations as well as police officers assigned to help with corruption investigation operations obtain a better understanding of related concepts, skills and important points of ethical governance operations, from December 9th to the 12th, 2014 the AAC held 2 sessions of "Police Organization Government Employee Ethics Units Personnel Training" held at the National Police Agency of the Ministry of the Interior. A total of 88 trainees attended the training. Aside from ethical governance professional knowledge courses, the training also included analysis of corruption violation cases, investigative skills for corruption cases, official confidential information and organizational safety practice, etc. The courses also used the benchmark learning model to share the experiences of investigation operations of the Taipei City Police Department Civil Service Ethics Office.

## Section 9 Key Performance Indicators

In order to allow external parties to clearly understand the performance of AAC operations, AAC have carried out performance reviews regarding early warning mechanism cases, project auditing, project inventory and corruption investigation cases. And AAC establish four indexes that can serve as key performance indicators (KPI), namely "amount of saved public funds", "increase of the amount of the national treasury", "methods and behaviors implemented for the decreasing of corruption among civil servants" and "numbers of corruption cases investigated". Also, AAC sets performance standards to guide integrity working directions.

During 2014 government employee ethics institutions took preventative actions regarding 841 cases of suspected corruption of malfeasance, processed the project inventory of 4 cases, and project audit of 88 cases. A total of 276 cases were handled that resulted in the saving of public funds, for a total monetary value of NTD 429,099,429. A total of 142 cases resulted in an increase of National Treasury funds, with a total monetary value of NTD 99,019,583. There were a total of 405 instances of implementing methods or behavior (including the revision of laws, operational procedure, methods for the prevention of violation of the Government Procurement Act and correcting faulty procurement methods) which decreased corruption among civil servants.

During 2014 the AAC carried out review of a total of 1,744 "established" corruption cases. After the review of the evidence of these cases, 448 were reassigned as "investigation cases". 160 of these cases were referred to District Prosecutor Offices for investigation. Of these, 5 cases involve the group or structure guilty of level 10 or above civil servants; 1 case involves kickbacks, bribery and unjust interests of civil servants and the total amount are 20 million dollars. As of December 31st the AAC had transferred 441 cases to District Prosecutor Offices for investigation, and 179 of these cases have been charged (including 82 cases where the individual(s) involved have been found guilty).

Table 3-9 2014 Key Performance Indicators Statistics

Category	Decrease Waste and Save Public Funds (A)		Increase the Funds of the National Treasury (B)		Total Monetary Benefits (A+B)		Methods and Behavior implemented for decreasing corruption among civil servants
	Cases	Monetary Value (NTD)	Cases	Monetary Value (NTD)	Cases	Monetary Value (NTD)	Cases
2014	276	429,099,429	142	99,019,583	418	528,119,012	405



## Chapter 4

# Outline of Case Results

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## Chapter 4 Outline of Case Results

### Section 1 Case Review and Investigation

#### I. “Zheng Ben” Special Cases– Investigating “Major Construction Procurement Cases”

In May 2014 the AAC and the Taipei District Court Prosecutor's Office conducted a joint investigation into the construction procurement corruption case of the Affordable Housing Project. The investigation uncovered the acceptance of bribes by former Taoyuan County Deputy County Magistrate Yeh. This case garnered significant interest from the general public regarding corruption involved with major construction procurement procedures. In order to ensure that ethical practices are upheld in major construction procurement projects and strengthen early warning mechanisms that prevent corruption, Minister Luo of the Ministry of Justice worked together with the AAC to actively research and develop a special case investigation plan, and followed the instruction of Premier Jiang in naming the cases which fall into this category as "Zheng Ben" Cases.

"Zheng Ben" Cases refer to 301 cases that were investigated during the last 5 years, which involve over NTD 200 million funds, including construction procurement projects, BOT (Build Operate Transfer) projects, military dependent residential community renovation projects and MRT development projects, etc. In order to complete investigation of these cases within 3 months, the AAC integrated the government employee ethics units of the whole country, displaying a strong spirit of teamwork as many special case coordination meetings were held to gain a firm understanding of the current investigation status of each case and appropriately adjust investigative direction when necessary. In addition, in order to ensure accurate special case investigation results, the AAC employed a self-review mechanism during investigation procedures. Ethical governance personnel representatives who had relevant knowledge and experience related to the individual special cases were chosen by the AAC to form review teams. These teams carefully reviewed and revised the initial investigation reports submitted by each unit, scrupulously examining cases of malfeasance.

The efforts of this special investigative project resulted in 9 cases which were determined to involve suspected criminal behavior. The AAC established official investigations or referred these cases to the relevant prosecutor's offices for investigation. 81 cases of administrative malfeasance were found, covering a total of 45 different types of malfeasance. The AAC formulated and submitted 28 suggestions for reformation regarding these malfeasance cases to serve as reference for the improvement of policy and effectively implement the warning mechanisms of the ethical governance system.

#### II. The “Fitness Island Establishment Plan” Special Case Investigation

In order to encourage the general public to participate in fitness activities and improve the health of the country the Sports Administration of the Ministry of Education proposed the

"National Fitness Environment Improvement and Fitness Island Establishment Plan". As part of the project counties and cities throughout Taiwan were given subsidies to hold fitness activities. In order to effectively prevent the misuse of these funds and establish a high quality fitness environment, the AAC provided supervision and guidance for the government employee ethics units of the Sports Administration, city governments and county governments to investigate related to this special case.

During the investigation of this special case, 10 cases of malfeasance were found, including cases involving organizing agencies of individual city/county governments using methods to receive funds that did not meet standards or regulations. The details of these cases along with 12 different suggestions for reform were submitted in the investigation report on June 30th, 2014. A total of NTD 5,135,663 of funds was found to be misappropriated. As of December of the same year NTD 670,508 of the funds had been returned and NTD 4,465,155 has yet to be returned. The AAC will continue to supervise the relevant government employee ethics units to make sure that these funds are actively investigated and returned.

### **III. The Large Vehicle Inspection Operations Case Review**

The rate of major traffic accidents and traffic related deaths related to large vehicles is much higher than that of small commuter vehicles. Due to a lack of staff at the Motor Vehicle Department, the inspection of large motor vehicles was often outsourced to private inspection agencies. During 2014 some of there were cases of abnormal operations and falsified inspection reports among some of these inspection agencies, indirectly resulting in potential traffic safety risk. In order to put a stop to illegal corruption behavior the Civil Service Ethics Office of the Directorate General of Highways worked together with 10 different offices and stations of related agencies as well as 126 different large inspection facilities to carry out an investigative special case. A total of 3,000 records of large vehicle inspections were gathered to be reviewed. In addition 22,233 random reviews were made of large vehicle inspection surveillance videos.

After completing a review of 126 inspection facilities, 67 abnormal cases (A rate of 53.17% not meeting standards) were discovered. Of the 22,233 large vehicle inspection videos reviewed, 399 cases of abnormal vehicle inspection (abnormal rate of 1.795%) were discovered. Regarding those abnormal cases the Directorate General of Highways not only appointed 104 inspection officers to inspect the vehicles, after the review they also held the "2014 Large Vehicle Inspection Special Case Review of Abnormal Cases and Improvement Action Meeting". Inspection agencies found to have engaged in improper behavior were punished, and the annual review and evaluation execution outline was revised. Greater emphasis on the evaluation execution was given to the evaluation of corrupt behavior prevention. These measures include strengthened

supervision for facilities given a 3rd rate score on the evaluation, increasing the amount of points taken off for misbehavior and three other regulations.

Regarding misconduct of representative inspection facilities, the Directorate General of Highways held a "business ethics seminar" for vehicle inspection facilities on November 18th, 2014. The operators of these facilities were reminded that when carrying out inspections that they are considered a commissioned civil servant and must follow the related execution regulations.

#### **IV. Taipei Railroad Factory Relocation and Building Project Case Review**

The Taiwan Railways Administration (TRA) is in charge of carrying out the "Taipei Railroad Factory Relocation and Building Project – The Fugang Base (Period 1 Construction Project CL321-2) and Taipei MRT Follow-Up Project" construction. Contracts for the projects are worth a monetary value of NTD 2.34 billion and are considered a major construction project for the TRA. During the execution of the "Railroad Factory Construction Project" it was made known that there were concerns regarding parts of the plan that did not meet standards and might cause safety concerns. In order to prevent malpractice and waste of public resources during the execution of the project due to faulty plan design, with the permission of the Administration Head the TRA Civil Service Ethics Office carried out a case review regarding the plan design, results review and adjustment in design of the project, in hopes to discover and correct any misconduct or malfeasance in advance.

This case review involved the review of documents and on-site inspections by government employee ethics personnel from the working together with the special case construction office, machinery office and two professional inspection officers (one internal and one external). The review results revealed cases of over pricing for items and improper adjustments in design. After the Civil Service Ethics Office compiled a case report that was read and approved by the Administration Head, the design changes suggested by the report were carried out. These changes included the "The design plan to change shutter windows to typhoon resistant windows"; Decrease to 91 support structures from 390 support structures, saving NTD 19.14 million in funds, "Change in design of the outer wall of floors 3 and 4 of the mechanics office building" and "Interior wall design change plan" resulting in savings of NTD 1.71 million and 6.17 million respectively; "Electric multiple unit repair area columned inspection pit and factory extension adjustment design plan", without changing the factory building design and just lengthening the tracks over NTD 20 million can be saved.

Without compromising the original needs of the plan, the design changes resulting from this review by the Civil Service Ethics Office allowed for the saving of NTD 47.03 million.

## V. Local Government Branch Pipeline Network and User Pipeline Connection Project Procurement Case Review

During the execution of the setline of accounts and payments processes of Hualien County's Ji'an Township Dongchang Branch pipeline and user pipeline connection construction procurement project there were reported cases of abnormal situations reported. With approval from the County Magistrate, the Civil Service Ethics Office reviewed the relevant account settlement documents comparing them with the statistic information of the project and in the process discovering that there were abnormalities related to the 10cm sewage pipes and other construction items. The Office immediately met with experts from the field to carry out on-site testing to verify that some of the sections of construction had reported low-price manifold pipes as sewage pipes, over reported the number of sewage pipes, some of the drainage ditches were not able to drain and that undrainable drainage ditches were used to increase the amount of accounts settled, etc. In addition, when drilled samples were taken of the multi-functional concrete it was found that the thickness was below the 30cm required by the contract, showing a lack in quality.

The Hualien Civil Service Ethics Office and the industry management unit compiled the above findings into a report, after approval by the County Magistrate the relevant construction contractors were required to carry out improvements of the before mentioned problems and give estimates for inspection. After the budget was recalculated and the over-reported items were removed the new amount for the project came out to NTD 9.88 million, saving a large amount of public resources. According to the contract those units and individuals responsible for the misbehavior were held responsible.

## Section 2 Criminal Case Examples

### I. Major Cases Investigated by the AAC in 2014

Important corruption cases investigated by the AAC and reported on by the media can be found in Table 4-1.

No	Case Summary	Investigation Status
1	Employees at the 3rd District Maintenance Construction Office of Directorate General of Highways allegedly accepted bribes.	Charges issued 2014.01.22
2	Military members of the Veterans Affairs Council of Taoyuan Veterans Home allegedly misappropriated private property which was under their possession due to their official position.	Charges issued 2014.01.28
3	The Division Head of the Fire Prevention Division of the Taoyuan Government Fire Department accepted bribes from a company.	Charges issued 2014.01.28
4	The Center Head, Division Heads, Technicians and Veterinarians of the Hsinchu County Livestock Disease Control Center were allegedly involved in falsifying documents and using their authority to obtain property.	Charges issued 2014.02.19

No	Case Summary	Investigation Status
5	Technicians of the Hualien County Government, the contracting Company Hsing○ and the construction supervision company Tsing○collaborated during the water channel construction project, using shoddy work and inferior materials, allegedly using their positions and authority to obtain property.	Investigation began 2014.02.26
6	The District Office of the Penghu County Government misappropriated public property and falsified documents.	Charges issued 2014.03.14
7	While commissioned to carry out the Yunlin County Environmental Protection Agency's Service Procurement Project, the Hualien County Public Benefit Development Association was allegedly involved in breaches of trust, falsifying documents and illegally obtaining property.	Charges issued 2014.03.31
8	Employees of the Ministry of Health and Welfare's Southern District Children's House were allegedly involved in accepting bribes from corporations.	Investigation began 2014.06.09
9	Police Officers of Kaohsiung's Lingya Police Department were allegedly involved in falsifying documents and using their authority to illegally obtain property.	Charges issued 2014.06.24
10	A Sergeant of the Air Force's First Logistics Command Team and certain companies were allegedly involved in illegally obtaining property.	Charges issued 2014.07.03
11	The Water Recourses Administration Division Head of the Water Recourses Office of the Pingdong Government was allegedly involved in corruption .	Charges issued 2014.07.10
12	Former Taoyuan Deputy County Magistrate Yeh○○ accepted a bribe from the ○○ construction company.	Charges issued 2014.07.24
13	A member of the Construction Management Office of the Public Construction Committee was allegedly involved in illegally obtaining property and using civil servant status to report falsified documents.	Charges issued 2014.07.31
14	The Director of the Penghu Veterans Service Office of the Veterans Affairs Council's and others were allegedly involved in reported over-priced items and misappropriating property.	Charges issued 2014.08.13
15	An Assistant Engineer at the Water Recourses Office of the Tainan Government was allegedly involved in falsifying documents and illegally obtaining property.	Charges issued 2014.08.31
16	The Station Head of the Hsinhai Water Pumping Station of the New Taipei City Government Water Recourses Bureau was allegedly involved in misappropriating public property.	Charges issued 2014.08.11
17	Miaoli County Representative and Miaoli County Police Department Police Officers were allegedly involved in using their authority to blackmail, personal gain, misappropriating public property and being in violation of the Business Entity Accounting Act.	Charges issued 2014.08.27
18	Land survey personnel of the Land Survey Division of the Land Affairs Office of Chudong, Hsinchu County were allegedly involved in breaching their duties and accepting bribes.	Charges issued 2014.08.29
19	Technicians of the Atomic Energy Commission were involved in illegally obtaining property.	Charges issued 2014.09.10
20	A total of 6 Neighborhood Magistrates for Jincheng, Jinhu and Jinning Townships in Kinmen Counties were allegedly involved in illegal operations related to the sale of alcohol.	Investigation began 2014.10.22

No	Case Summary	Investigation Status
21	Members of the Mobile Investigation Team of the Central Coastal Patrol Office were allegedly involved in impairing confidential information.	Charges issued 2014.10.15
22	The Neighborhood Magistrate at the Meishan Township Government Office was allegedly involved in using their authority to fraudulently coerce others into giving them personal property.	Charges issued 2014.10.15
23	Cleaning Team members of the Tainan City Government Environmental Protection Agency were involved in misappropriating private property not involved in their official duties.	Charges issued 2014.07.10
24	A cashier at the Kaohsiung Animal Propagation Station was involved in misappropriating public property.	Charges issued 2014.11.17
25	A contracted worker at the Jiayi County Agricultural Office was allegedly involved in illegally obtaining property.	Charges issued 2014.11.20
26	A Neighborhood Magistrate involved with the Kaohsiung City military dependent community rebuilding project was involved in accepting bribes.	Charges issued 2014.11.24
27	An employee hired by the Land Affairs Office of the Taitung County Government allegedly used their authority to misappropriate public property.	Charges issued 2014.11.25
28	Police officers of Taoyuan County's Police Department were involved in illegally releasing prisoners, destroying and falsifying evidence, making false accusations, falsifying official documents and carrying out illegal searches.	Charges issued 2014.11.28
29	An agent staff member at the Shanlin District Government Building in Kaohsiung City was involved in accepting a bribe.	Charges issued 2014.11.28
30	A member of the Air Conditioning Team at National Cheng Kung University was allegedly involved in accepting a bribe.	Charges issued 2014.12.24
31	Speaker Huang ○○ of the Keelung City Council was involved in using his position to illegally obtain public funds.	Charges issued 2014.12.24
32	Neighborhood Magistrate of Jinsha Township in Kinmen County was allegedly involved in fraudulently claiming operations fees in the sale of Kinmen Kaoliang Liquor.	Charges issued 2014.12.29

## II. Widely Publicized Major Cases

### A. Case of Deputy Magistrate of Taoyuan County Accepting Bribes from the ○○ Construction Company

The AAC received information indicating that former Director-General of the Construction and Planning Agency Yeh ○○ (on July 15th, 2013 was appointed as Deputy Magistrate of Taoyuan County) while processing a project, through the introduction of the National Taipei University of Technology professor Tsai ○○, received a bribe from a large construction company in exchange for helping the company win a contract, among other favors. After

determining that the information was reliable a special case team was assembled at the beginning of 2012 to begin collecting evidence. Prosecutors from the Taipei District Prosecutors Office were asked to lead the investigation.

After two years of careful evidence gathering and investigation by members of the AAC, during 2014 we gradually gained a firm understanding of how Yeh ○○ used his position to secure contracts for the ○○ construction company for the Hsinchu Military Dependent Community Rebuilding Project and the Bade Affordable Housing Project, as well as his behavior of hiding dubious sources of property. When the investigation discovered that Yeh ○○ had asked for a bribe from the ○○ construction company through Professor ○○ in May of 2014 the entire case became clear and the team prepared to arrest those involved.

In May 2014 it was confirmed that Professor Tsai ○○ would be meeting with high-level managers of the ○○ construction company at the end of the month, the AAC immediately made arrangements to begin following and observing Professor Tsai ○○ during the last half of the month. On May 29th, 2014 the team observed Professor Tsai ○○ entering the ○○ construction company and later leaving empty handed. The special case investigators were not discouraged and continued to tail Professor Tsai ○○ as he went to the ○○ department store. The professor was observed buying a suitcase at the department store and taking it back to the ○○ construction company. After about 20 minutes Professor Tsai ○○ left the ○○ construction company with the suitcase while calling Yeh ○○ to arrange a meeting at the ○○ restaurant in Taipei's East District. During their meeting at the restaurant Professor Tsai ○○ gave the suitcase to Yeh ○○ and after leaving the restaurant Yeh ○○ took the suitcase to his home. After determining that the contents of the suitcase were likely a monetary bribe from the ○○ construction company, on May 30th, 2014 the AAC special case team requested that the Taipei District Court issue a search warrant. That morning the commissioned prosecutors led AAC agents to the residence of Yeh ○○ to perform a search. At his residence the team found NTD 16 million in cash inside the suitcase and also another NTD 1 million in cash from unknown sources. At the same time the offices of the corresponding personnel at ○○ construction company were searched, NTD 1.2 million in cash was seized after being discovered at the office of Yeh ○○. A total of NTD 18.4 million was seized during the operation. In addition, records of NTD 16 million bribery transaction information of the ○○ construction company were seized.

After the court issued that Yeh ○○ and others involved be taken into custody the range of the investigation was widened. Clues were found that indicated that during 2011 Yeh ○○ received and NTD 4 million bribe from the ○○ company for the Linkou A7 Affordable Housing Project. During his service as Deputy Magistrate of Taoyuan County he began to request a bribe of NTD 22 million (not received) from the ○○ construction company for the Hsinchu Military Dependent Community Rebuilding Project. While serving as the Head of the Construction and Planning Agency in 2012, during the Danhai New Township Project Yeh ○○ asked that the head of another construction company provided his female friend Chen ○○ with a upscale house at the New Taipei City Hsinchuang District "Yi Pin Village" for a very low price, as well as the furniture in the house, in total taking NTD 7.5 million worth of property. Yeh ○○ also used Ms. Chen's bank account to hide NTD 33 million from dubious sources.

After the investigation of this case was completed it was transferred to the Prosecutor's Office of the Taipei District Court. Prosecutors indicted 5 individuals including Yeh ○○, Chao ○○ of the ○○ construction company and Ms. Chen on July 24th, 2014 for violating the Anti-Corruption Act.

#### B. The Case of Keelung City Council Speaker Using His Position to Embezzle Public Funds

In September of 2013 the AAC received information indicating that Keelung City Council Speaker Huang ○○ used the authority of his position to receive kickbacks from Tsau ○○ during a City Counsel procurement project. With evidence of illegal corruption behavior the AAC established a case investigation and requested that Prosecutors of the Keelung District Prosecutors Office lead the investigation.

The investigation found that Speaker Huang ○○ had abused the authority to control the use of City Council funds for his personal gain. There was evidence that Chang ○○ of the City Council General Affairs Team had requested that private company representatives Lin ○○, Lu ○○ and Tsau ○○ provide falsified receipts and falsify the price and amount of items. The General Affairs Team members would then produce false purchase approval documents for Huang ○○ to approve. During this time while investigating another case, the Mobile Workstation of the Northern District Investigation Bureau discovered abnormalities in the financial records of Speaker Huang ○○. The prosecutors for the original case determined that this new information

was linked to the case and decided to combine the two investigations under the "Guidelines for Collaborative Anti-Corruption Operations between the Ministry of Justice Agency Against Corruption and the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau". Under the direction of the presiding prosecutor the efforts of the AAC and the Investigation Bureau were combined, allowing for the flow of information, evidence and assistance between the two organizations. When time was right prosecutors from the AAC and investigators from the Investigation Bureau carried out searches of the Keelung City Council as well as residences and offices of the companies involved. Relevant records were seized as evidence and both Chang ○○ and representatives from the companies involved Lin ○○, Lu ○○, Tsau ○○ all confessed to their crimes. In total it was found that starting from February 2011 Speaker Huang used this method to illegally embezzle 9.5 million in public funds. These funds were used to pay for credit card bills, tuition and utility bills of Huang ○○ and his family. After this evidence was collected the Keelung District Prosecutors Office approved the request to take Huang ○○ and 4 others into custody. Prosecutors charged Huang ○○ and the others with charges of violating the Anti-Corruption Act, committing crimes of falsifying documents and violating the Business Entity Accounting Act on Dec 24, 2014.

Under the command of the presiding prosecutor the AAC will continue to work closely with the Investigation Bureau to pool resources and information in order to effectively combat corruption. The two organizations will strive to achieve effective integration and establish a comprehensive system to uncover potential cases of corruption before they happen.



## Chapter 5

# Operations Statistics

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## Chapter 5 Operations Statistics

### Section 1 Anti-Corruption Operations

#### I. Categorical Analysis of the AAC's Newly Received Malfeasance Cases

Unit: No. of cases

Source of intelligence	Total	Major Construction	General Construction	Large Procurement	General procurements	License registration	Urban Planning	Finance	Supervision	Taxation	Customs	Law enforcement	Justice	Legal	Building Administration	Land Administration	Environmental Protection	Medical	Education	Fire Department	Funeral Services	River and gravel Administration	Subsidies	Military	Others
Total	1,744	9	86	18	332	7	31	21	13	27	24	137	235	19	44	29	42	71	71	15	6	14	42	16	435
Confessed	80	-	-	-	10	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	-	5	-	45
Reported by general public	852	7	29	5	36	6	19	15	1	18	6	115	227	12	31	16	11	38	22	2	4	11	4	10	207
Discovered by the AAC	42	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	1	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	-	1	2	-	10
Discovered by Government Employee Ethics Units	692	2	52	12	268	-	8	5	10	7	13	14	6	5	9	8	26	24	39	10	1	2	30	5	136
Discovered by others	78	-	3	1	11	-	4	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	3	3	1	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	37

#### II. Process of corruption intelligence

##### A. By intelligence

Unit: No. of cases

Source of intelligence	Outcome of accepted cases									Outcome of investigated cases					
	Total	Referred to district prosecutor's office	Referred to other government agencies	Referred to relevant Government Employee Ethics Units	Referred to law enforcement	Referred to local Civil Service Ethics Office	Referred to other the AAC departments	Filed for future reference	Proceeded to investigation due to material evidence	Total	Corruption involved - referred to district	No corruption involved - referred to district prosecutor's office	No corruption involved - referred to law enforcement	No corruption involved - referred to Military Prosecutors	Re-listing of Reference
Total	1,760	337	13	498	20	3	48	389	452	541	97	63	33	-	348
Confessed	76	12	-	-	-	-	7	1	56	48	21	22	3	-	2
Reported by public	859	43	12	340	14	3	21	343	83	112	15	4	7	-	86
Discovered by the AAC	41	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	37	35	10	3	-	-	22
Discovered by Government Employee Ethics Units	703	275	1	141	6	-	14	38	228	294	42	30	15	-	207
Discovered by others	81	7	-	13	-	-	6	7	48	52	9	4	8	-	31
Discovered by others Ongoing cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### B. By nature of corruption

Unit: No. of cases

Source of intelligence	Outcome of accepted cases									Outcome of investigated cases					
	Total	Referred to district prosecutor's office	Referred to other government agencies	Referred to relevant Government Employee Ethics Units	Referred to law enforcement	Referred to local Civil Service Ethics Office	Referred to other the AAC departments	Filed for future reference	Proceeded to investigation due to material evidence	Total	Corruption involved - referred to district	No corruption involved - referred to district prosecutor's office	No corruption involved - referred to law enforcement	No jurisdiction for Transfer by Military Prosecutors	Re-listing of Reference
Total	1,760	337	13	498	20	3	48	389	452	541	97	63	33	-	348
Major Construction	11	-	-	6	-	-	1	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	6
General Construction	86	15	-	35	2	-	2	5	27	44	5	4	-	-	35
Large Procurement	19	4	-	7	-	-	-	3	5	7	-	-	-	-	7
General procurements	343	152	1	86	1	-	3	14	86	95	20	13	6	-	56
License registration	7	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
Urban Planning	33	3	-	12	-	-	3	3	12	7	2	-	-	-	5
Finance	19	7	2	3	-	-	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Supervision	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	7	-	2	-	-	5
Taxation	28	5	-	13	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	5
Customs	22	4	-	7	-	-	4	1	6	17	1	-	1	-	15
Law enforcement	145	8	-	63	6	-	2	35	31	31	2	1	5	-	23
Justice	242	18	2	30	-	-	3	179	10	15	2	1	1	-	11
Legal	18	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	7	13	1	3	-	-	9
Land Development	46	2	-	24	1	-	2	9	8	16	4	-	1	-	11
Land Administration	28	2	-	8	-	-	3	8	7	12	4	2	1	-	5
Environmental Protection	44	3	-	12	-	-	-	5	24	28	8	4	1	-	15
Medical and health	67	6	6	22	1	-	1	17	14	17	3	4	2	-	8
Education	72	17	-	27	-	-	3	4	21	36	4	4	3	-	25
Fire Department	15	3	-	4	-	-	-	2	6	6	3	1	1	-	1
Funeral Services	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	6	1	-	1	-	4
River and gravel management	16	-	-	6	1	1	-	5	3	6	-	-	-	-	6
Subsidies	44	23	-	7	-	-	-	1	13	22	5	7	2	-	8
Military	18	1	-	4	-	-	-	6	7	15	3	-	-	-	12
Others	417	63	2	116	8	2	18	68	140	127	29	17	8	-	73

### III. Cases in which AAC closes Investigation by transferring suspects to relevant District Public Prosecutors Office

Units: Cases, Persons, NTD

Category of Malfeasance	No. of cases	Persons								Monetary Value of Corruption
		Total			Public Servants			Public Representatives	Public Citizens	
		Total	Male	Female	Senior-Level	Mid-Level	Junior-Level			
Total	97	293	234	59	6	40	89	1	160	135,363,748
Major Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Construction	6	42	36	6	1	4	11	1	25	3,469,918
Large Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General procurements	20	50	38	12	3	13	6	-	31	27,891,077
License registration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban Planning	2	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	2	15,640,599
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customs	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Law enforcement	2	10	10	-	-	2	1	-	7	240,000
Justice	2	5	3	2	-	-	5	-	-	59,113
Legal	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Land Development	4	25	21	4	-	-	8	-	17	588,779
Land Administration	4	12	8	4	-	-	5	-	7	87,090
Environmental Protection	8	11	8	3	-	-	8	-	3	19,996,040
Medical and health	3	13	12	1	-	1	2	-	10	3,615,770
Education	4	8	3	5	-	2	2	-	4	388,659
Fire Department	3	15	13	2	-	4	2	-	9	742,800
Funeral Services	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2,600,300
River and gravel management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies	5	6	6	-	-	1	4	-	1	134,691
Military	3	15	9	6	-	3	2	-	10	7,534,724
Others	28	74	60	14	1	8	31	-	34	52,374,188

## IV. Cases in which AAC forwards to relevant District Public Prosecutors Office its findings in investigation on corruption and malfeasance suspected

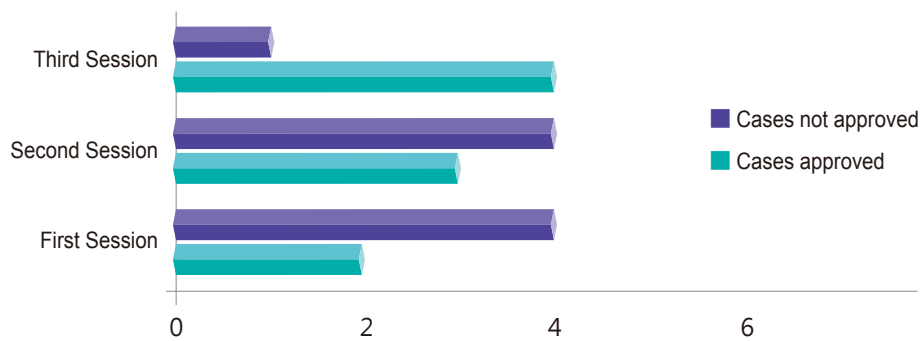
Units: Cases, People

Category of Malfeasance	Number of cases closed by District Public Prosecutors Office							Number of individuals in cases closed by District Public Prosecutors Office						
	Total	Charged						Total	Charged					
		total	Regular Total Procedure	Application for Summary Procedure	Charge Deferred	Charge Withdrawn	Others		total	Regular Total Procedure	Application for Summary Procedure	Charge Deferred	Charge Withdrawn	Others
Total	116	70	70	-	38	8	-	262	202	202	-	49	11	-
Major Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Construction	8	7	7	-	1	-	-	20	18	18	-	2	-	-
Large Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General procurements	23	12	12	-	8	3	-	62	48	48	-	10	4	-
License registration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxation	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Customs	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-
Law enforcement	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	-	-	-	-
Justice	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Legal	3	1	1	-	2	-	-	14	12	12	-	2	-	-
Land Development	5	4	4	-	-	1	-	11	8	8	-	-	3	-
Land Administration	5	3	3	-	2	-	-	15	10	10	-	5	-	-
Environmental Protection	10	6	6	-	4	-	-	16	10	10	-	6	-	-
Medical and health	6	3	3	-	3	-	-	9	5	5	-	4	-	-
Education	4	3	3	-	1	-	-	8	7	7	-	1	-	-
Fire Department	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	10	9	9	-	1	-	-
Funeral Services	4	3	3	-	1	-	-	4	3	3	-	1	-	-
River and gravel management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies	9	4	4	-	5	-	-	9	4	4	-	5	-	-
Military	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	2	-	1	-	-
Others	28	16	16	-	9	3	-	59	45	45	-	11	3	-

## V. Statistics Regarding Awards Approved for Reporting Corruption

Stats and Charts of the Corruption Reporting Rewards Approved by Legislators During 2014

2014	Cases reviewed	Cases approved	Cases not approved	Cases resolved	Total amount approved
First Session	8	2	4	2	NTD 5,199,999
Second Session	8	3	4	1	NTD 2,199,999
Third Session	5	4	1	0	NTD 3,000,001
Total	21	9	9	3	NTD 10,399,999



## VI. Statistics Regarding Cases Reviewed by the Ethical Government Review Meeting

	Meeting Date	Cases Saved for Reference	
		Start/End Date	Cases Reviewed
1st 2014 Meeting	Feb 19th, 2014	Sep 1st-Dec 31st, 2014	214
2nd 2014 Meeting	July 14th, 2014	Jan 1st-April 30th, 2014	225
3rd 2014 Meeting	Nov 6th, 2014	May 1st-July 31st, 2014	217
4th 2014 Meeting	Dec 24th, 2014	Aug 1st-Oct 31st	175

## Section 2 Prevention Operations

### I. Statistics for Corruption Prevention Operations by Government Employee Ethics Units

Statistical Item				Statistical Results	
Anti-Corruption	Public Participation	Subject: Enterprises and manufacturers	No. of cases	1,226	
		Subject: Civilian societies and non-government organizations	No. of cases	409	
		Subject: School teachers and students	Cultivation Plan (Public primary school below Primary Four)	No. of cases	5,490
			Fostering Plan (Public primary school above Primary Five)	No. of cases	4,995
		Subject: General members of thepublic (including community colleges)	No. of cases	7,389	
		Promotion anti-corruption volunteers	Ethics Dissemination and Promotion (case)	4,602	
			Assisting Implementation of Government Policies (case)	4,602	
		Promotion of Ethics Platform	Collation of Public Sentiments and Needs (case)	2,917	
			Acceptance of Feedback on Policy Implementation and Reforms (case)	612	
			Dissemination of Anti-Corruption Information (case)	1,017	
	Ethics Dissemination	Dissemination in Writing	No. of cases	8,989	
		Oral Dissemination	No. of cases	11,680	
		Electronic Dissemination	No. of cases	9,732	
		Artistic Dissemination	No. of cases	2,993	
		Internet Dissemination	No. of cases	14,994	
	Ethics Reward	Number of Individuals Rewarded		1,607	
Corruption prevention Warning	Warning Action (case)			841	
	Ethics Announcement (case)			74	
	Special examination (case)			979	
	Case Review (case)			3,908	
	Procurement Supervision	On-site Supervision (case)		90,106	
		Supervision of Written Review (case)		74,950	
	Joint-construction Audit (case)			2,701	
	Joint-operation Check (case)			6,297	
	Compilation of Overall Procurement Analysis Report (case)			948	
	Procurement Abuse Cases transferred to Judicial Institutions for Investigation (case)			101	
	Public Opinion Survey	Self-handled (case)		461	
		Outsourced (case)		94	

Statistical Item		Statistical Results
Further Corruption prevention	Study and Compilation of Review Briefings on Embezzlement Cases (case)	124
	Study and Proposal of Reform Recommendations (case)	1,050
Registration of Ethics-related Incidents	Requests for making an intercession	8,442
	Gifts	25,720
	Private treatments	9,112
	Other Ethics-related Incidents	2,877

## II. Statistics for 2014 Government Employee Ethics Units Accepting Submission of Assets and Review upon Drawing of Lots

Acceptance of Submission Persons (A)	Number of Cases Actually Reviewed upon Open Drawing of Lots (B)	Percentage of Drawing of Lots (B÷A)	Number of Cases Compared with Preceding Year (C)	Percentage of Drawing of Lots (C÷B)
53,052	7,996	15.1%	2,035	25.5%

## III. Statistics of Overdue Submission of Assets by Public Servants and Review of False Declaration.

Unit: Case, NT\$ '0,000

Month	Total Number of Case Reviewed	Total Number of Case Reviewed			Cases with No Fines Imposed			Amount Fined		
		Overdue Submission	Intentional False Submission	Total	Overdue Total Submission with Acceptable Reasons (No Fines)	Non-intentional False Submission (No Fine)	total	Overdue Submission	Intentional False Submission	Grand Total
Jan	30	2	12	14	1	15	16	93	204	297
Feb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apr	15	0	4	4	0	10	10	0	46	46
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug	22	2	9	11	0	11	11	126	80	206
Sep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nov	24	0	12	12	0	11	11	0	151	151
Dec	21	0	5	5	0	15	15	0	59	59
Total	112	4	42	46	1	62	63	219	540	759

Note: The statistical information is based on results of review of the Review Committee for Asset Submission by Public Servants in the Ministry of Justice. In principle, the said Committee convenes its meetings once a month. Furthermore in addition to cases in which the Committee has decided to impose penalty or not to impose it, there are a number of cases that are unresolved, with the Committee instructing further investigation before its review. In all there are 8 such cases; they are included in the total number of cases reviewed.

### IV. Statistics for Review of Case Involving Avoidance of Conflict of Interest by Public Servants

Unit: Case, NT\$ '0,000

Session (Date)	Total Number and Fines Imposed of Case Reviewed	Cases Decided Total Number and Fines Imposed		Cases with No Fines Imposed	Cases Requiring Further Review	Rescission of Original Decision
		No. of cases	Amount			
First (103.01.17)	5	4	392	1	0	0
Second (103.04.08)	5	2	1,707	1	2	0
Third (103.05.23)	5	3	114	2	0	0
Fourth (103.09.10)	6	3	201	1	2	0
Fifth ( 103.09.26 )	6	3	4,072	3	0	0
Total	27	15	6,486	8	4	0

### V. Statistics on Convening of Integrity Reports from Central, City and County Governments

Authority	Meetings held	Meeting Host									
		Authority					Affiliated Authority				
		Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Remarks	Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Remarks
Office of the President	11	7	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Ministry of the Interior	34	-	-	-	-	-	31	3	-	-	-
Ministry of Economic Affairs	109	1	-	-	-	-	102	5	1	-	-
Ministry of Transportation	112	1	-	-	-	-	90	18	1	2	-
Ministry of Finance	42	-	-	-	-	-	41	1	-	-	-
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	229	1	-	-	-	-	222	4	-	2	-
Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atomic Energy Council	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council of Agriculture	54	2	-	-	-	-	49	3	-	-	-
Environmental Protection Administration	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast Guard Administration	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial Yuan	24	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	-	-	-
Examination Yuan	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Control Yuan	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Audit Office	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Authority	Meetings held	Meeting Host									
		Authority					Affiliated Authority				
		Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Remarks	Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Remarks
National Security Bureau	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of National Defenses	40	9	-	-	-	-	30	1	-	-	-
Ministry of Education	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Ministry of Justice	46	-	-	-	-	-	41	4	-	1	-
Ministry of Labor	6	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Ministry of Health and Welfare	21	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	1	1	-
Ministry of Culture	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Science and Technology	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Financial Supervisory Commission	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Overseas Community Affairs Council	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veterans Affairs Council	25	4	1	-	-	-	18	2	-	-	-
Hakka Affairs Council	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directorate-General of Budget	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directorate-General of Personnel Administration	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Bank of Taiwan	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Central Election Commission	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair Trade Commission	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Communication Commission	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fujian Province	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kinmen County	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lienchiang County	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taipei City	71	2	1	-	-	-	54	13	1	-	-
New Taipei City	27	1	-	-	-	-	21	4	1	-	-
Taichung City	27	2	1	-	-	-	18	3	3	-	-
Tainan City	41	1	-	-	-	-	28	9	2	1	-
Kaohsiung City	126	-	2	-	-	-	62	39	21	2	-
Yilan County	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hsinchu County	19	-	-	-	1	-	10	4	4	-	-
Miaoli County	19	2	-	-	-	-	14	-	3	-	-

Authority	Meetings held	Meeting Host									
		Authority					Affiliated Authority				
		Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Remarks	Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Remarks
Changhua County	28	2	1	-	-	-	19	4	2	-	-
Nantou County	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	-
Yunlin County	21	-	-	-	1	-	10	2	7	1	-
Chiayi County	7	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
Pingtung County	38	3	1	1	-	-	21	5	7	-	-
Taitung County	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Hualien County	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Penghu County	10	-	-	2	-	-	7	1	-	-	-
Keelung City	24	4	-	-	-	-	19	1	-	-	-
Hsinchu City	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Chiayi City	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Taoyuan County	32	-	-	-	-	-	27	1	3	1	-
Total	1,311	77	10	7	2	-	1,002	139	62	12	-

## Section 3 Ethics Affairs

### I. Statistics on Inspections by Government Employee Ethics Unit

Month	Transfer of general wrongful acts	Notice of wrongful acts to other institutions	Administrative corruption investigation	General Responsibility	Administrative processing of complaints	Closure of case on clarification of complaints
Jan	10	7	18	90	78	217
Feb	49	-	7	93	763	580
Mar	41	1	11	45	374	229
Apr	42	2	16	55	452	260
May	32	1	9	43	388	263
Jun	63	-	12	41	416	281
Jul	33	3	25	67	450	281
Aug	54	1	20	46	548	330
Sep	40	7	13	47	479	872
Oct	54	2	12	48	403	230
Nov	91	4	8	71	685	374
Dec	-	-	8	-	-	-
Total	509	28	159	646	5,036	3,917

## II. Statistics of Results of Maintenance Operations by Institution

Work Category	Sub-item	No. of cases
Special report on protection of official	Newly (Revised) Established Regulations	111
	Propaganda on official secrets	13,919
	Inspection of maintenance of official secrets	6,506
	Maintenance of project secrets	553
	Special report on protection of official secrets	95
	Investigation of Cases involving breach of confidential regulations	51
	Investigation and processing of disclosure of official secrets	162
Maintenance of security of institution	Newly (Revised) Established Regulations	235
	Information for general security-threat or protest	3,404
	Information for major security-threat or protest	158
	Security Maintenance Promotion	12,045
	Security Maintenance Inspections	10,657
	Special Case Security Maintenance	912
	Security Maintenance Reports	512
	Maintenance of security of head of organization	762
	Security Maintenance Special Reports	132
	Investigation of security-threat case	70

## Section 4 Others

### I. Statistics on International Exchange of Ethics-related Work

#### A. Participation of officials in foreign meetings

Meeting Name	Date	Location	Topics or Results
18th Meeting of APEC's Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group	Feb 19-22, 2014	Ningbo, China	Taiwan's representative reported the progress of the country's efforts to comply with the anti-corruption regulations of UNCAC. At the same time Taiwan's representative learned from the experiences of other APEC members implementing the UNCAC and gained an understanding that the anti-corruption work of the APEC this year places emphasis on the international cooperation problems involved with the investigation of income related corruption.
IAACA's 5th Annual Seminar	July 14-17, 2014	Beijing, China	The main themes discussed at the seminar were the independence, selective law enforcement, key corruption prevention strategies and combatting corruption among private institutions. After the topic reports were finished attendees were allowed to give remarks, providing a deeper understanding to the practical methods used by different countries and deliberate regarding the Taiwan's policy direction regarding international anti-corruption trends.
19th Meeting of APEC's Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group	Aug 13-16, 2014	Beijing, China	Taiwan's representative reported the progress of the country's efforts to comply with the anti-corruption regulations of UNCAC. The main themes of the seminar were regarding the strengthening of anti-corruption cooperation, combatting multinational business bribery and holding the first ACT-NET meeting. Even though the ACT-NET is an unofficial judicial mutual beneficial international contact network, it is beneficial for Taiwan for obtaining international crime related information, to keep close track of international corruption behavior and individuals. If this cooperation platform can be fully utilized it will open up new opportunities for international cooperation.
The APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group's Workshop Regarding "Designing Best Models on Prosecuting Corruption and Money Laundering Cases Using Financial Flow Tracking Techniques and Investigative Intelligence for Effective Conviction and Asset Recovery to Promote Regional Economic Integration"	Sep 22-24, 2014	Pattaya, Thailand	The main themes of this meeting were regarding strengthening the ability of each APEC member to use official and unofficial judicial cooperation methods when combatting money laundering and corruption crime. Taiwan's attending representative, aside from proactively learning and absorbing the experiences of other countries, also participated in the discussed with representatives from other members regarding the collection of criminal arrests and legal case information related research cases. In the future Taiwan can use the content of the meeting reports to revise and formulate policies the analysis of monetary flow and investigative information related to corruption and money laundering cases.

#### B. Overseas Visits by Officers

Inspection Name	Date	Location	Topics or Results
Inspection of Australia's Ethical Governance Operations	Nov 11-18, 2014	Australia	The representatives investigated Australia's Anti-Corruption Bureau, Public Service Commission, Federal Ombudsman Office and New South Wales Independent Commission Against Corruption. Through these inspections the representatives observed that Australian government agencies placed high emphasis on anti-corruption efforts. Each agency head was responsible for any corruption which took place in that agency. Aside from organizational structure, the understanding and acceptance of law abidance and anti-corruption of the Australian people were important to the government's anti-corruption efforts. As a result of these findings it was proposed that the act protecting whistle-blowers in Australia serve as a model for Taiwan in its future ethical governance efforts.

### C. Receiving foreign guests on visits to AAC

Date	Visiting Organization	Number of People
Feb 11, 2014	Professors from South Korea's Sogang University and EwhaWomans University	2
Mar 3, 2014	Prosecutors Association of Fujian, China	15
Apr 16, 2014	University of Hawaii Professors	1
May 9, 2014	Judges Association of Shaanxi, China	8
Jun 3, 2014	Prosecutors Association of Zhejiang, China	10
Jun 26, 2014	Former University of Singapore Professor Jon S.T. Quah	2
Jun 30, 2014	Prosecutors Association of Guangdong, China	10
Aug 25, 2014	Head of Transparency International, Asia Pacific Region	1
Sep 26, 2014	University of Vienna Professor Christian Göbel	1

## II. Statistics of Research Commissioned by AAC

Research Plan	Research Unit	Research Description
2014 Ethical Governance Public Opinion Survey	Transparency International Taiwan	<p>This project was carried out during the time period of October 2-5, 2014. Random telephone calls were used to gather sample from 20 year old and above residents of Taiwan (not including Kinmen and Lienchiang Counties). A total of 1,108 effective samples were gathered with estimated reliability level of 95% and sampling standard deviation of no more than <math>\pm 2.94\%</math>.</p> <p>Participants in the survey were asked to score public servants on their level of ethical governance of corruption, how they obtained information regarding the ethical/corrupt image of civil servants, the effectiveness of the government's anti-corruption measures and their willingness to report corrupt behavior, providing 3 main areas of research.</p>
2014 Institutional Integrity Assessment Tools Research Project	Transparency International Taiwan	<p>The research results of the "AAC 2013 Ethical Governance Public Opinion Survey and 2014 Institutional Integrity Assessment Tools Research Project" were used to establish an ethical governance evaluation structure and categorical foundation. Allowing for the development of a national (including both central and local) administrative institution ethical governance common standardized measurement reference, providing evaluation tools to analyze, evaluate and monitor the ethical governance situations of all national administrative institutions.</p>



## Chapter 6

# A Look to the Future

## Appendix

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## Chapter 6 A Look to the Future

After being established on July 20th, 2011, the AAC has proactively strived to carry out "anti-corruption, corruption prevention and corruption elimination" related work. As of 2014 we have attained many important results and received the affirmation of the general public. In the future the AAC will continue to strive to improve and keep up with current trends. Areas of emphasis for future efforts are described below:

### I. Establish a National Ethical Governance Blueprint, Facilitate Healthy Ethical Governance Legal Procedures

#### A. Push Forward the Legal Domestication of the "United Nations Convention against Corruption"

On October 31, 2003, the United Nations passed the "United Nations Convention Against Corruption" (UNCAC), which was then put into effect on December 14, 2005. So far a total of 171 countries have signed the UNCAC, and its principles have gained wide acceptance among the international community. Even though Taiwan is not an official signatory member of the UNCAC, in order to display our commitment to anti-corruption efforts and to align with global trends of anti-corruption and international law we have formulated a legal act that would implement the UNCAC, specifically mandating that the UNCAC's regulations are legally effective in Taiwan. At the same time we have reviewed current domestic laws in Taiwan related to anti-corruption issues to evaluate whether they are in-line with the spirit of the UNCAC so that we can actively push forward the legal systems and policies outlined in the Convention. On September 1st, 2014 the Executive Yuan asked the Legislative Yuan to carry out this review. During 2015 the AAC will also hold a series of seminars with a UNCAC related theme in order to garner attention and understanding among academia and the general public for the legal issues regarding anti-corruption efforts.

#### B. Continue Pushing Forward the Enactment of "The Whistle-Blower Protection Act"

On October 31, 2003, the United Nations passed the "United Nations Convention Against A draft for "The Whistle-Blower Protection Act" was brought before the Executive Yuan for review on December 31st, 2014. The AAC will continue to follow the instructions of the Executive Yuan to carry out whistle-blower protection related matters. We hope that with the implementation of this law that we will be able to fully put into effect Taiwan's whistle-blower protection policy and create a culture of ethical governance in Taiwan. In addition, in an effort to further push forward whistle-blower protection matters, the legislative research efforts regarding the "Private Sector Public Welfare Whistle-Blower Act" has been completed, we will continue to evaluate the feasibility and legislative plans regarding these research results.

C. Revise "The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation"

In order to establish a foundation for the general public to report cases of corruption, the AAC revised "The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation" and reported the revisions to the Ministry of Justice on October 21st, 2014 for review. The direction of the revisions revolved around the expansion of effective reporting of malfeasance. We will send the revisions to the Executive Yuan for announcement after they are finished being reviewed by the Ministry of Justice.

D. Push Forward the Legalization of the Exercising Powers of Ethical Governance Personnel

In order to ensure both the independence of ethical governance personnel in the enforcement of their professional responsibilities and powers and the principals of human rights, the AAC formulated the "Ethical Governance Personnel Enforcement Act" which specifically mandates the purpose, content, range and procedure of the enforcement of the duties of ethical governance personnel, allowing the content of related laws to comply with the current needs of ethical governance work.

E. Revise the "Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants" and the "Act of Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest"

We will strive to accelerate the progress of both the "Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants" and the "Act of Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest", quickly complete the related legislative processes so that the acts can be reported to the Executive Yuan and Legislative Yuan for review. The revision of the "Act of Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest" will comply with the constitution and the principle of proportionality, avoiding overly restricting the property rights and occupational rights of civil servants and their associated individuals. The revision of the "Act of Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest" will solve the current problem of difficulty to implement the current regulations and clear up confusion regarding practical operations, allowing for the efficient and accurate reporting of property.

II. Coordinate with the Ethical Government Investigative System to Improve the Overall Effectiveness of Corruption Fighting Efforts

A. Strengthen the Corruption Fighting Operations Communication Mechanism to Increase the Effectiveness of Overall Corruption Fighting Efforts

We will continue to hold "Ethical Governance and Prosecutorial Institution Corruption Fighting Seminars" to strengthen the vertical investigative command platform between the AAC and local prosecutor office prosecutors, and to implement the execution of the "Outline of the Anti-Corruption Operations Communication Operations between the Ministry of Justice's Agency Against Corruption and

Investigation Bureau" in order to strengthen the horizontal interaction mechanism involving communication, sharing of resources, sharing of information and collaboration between the two agencies. Through these improvements the overall strengthening of corruption fighting efforts can be achieved.

**B. Implement the Anti-Corruption Case Management Examination, Use Technology to Increase the Effectiveness of Investigation**

In order to implement the regulations of the "Outline of the Ministry of Justice's Agency Against Corruption of Related Criminal Case Management Examination" and ensure high standards of investigation during anti-corruption cases, the AAC established the Anti-Corruption Case Management Examination Implementation Plan, achieving the purposes of "effective control of anti-corruption cases" and "increasing the effectiveness of investigation". In addition, we continue to provide education training related to "ethical governance manager investigation assistance system", "high-tech investigation equipment" and the "crime scene evidence gathering effectiveness improvement plan" to effectively use high-tech methods to achieve investigation goals.

**C. Continue to Push Forward International Judicial Cooperation**

The AAC will continue to establish anti-corruption information exchange and case investigation assistance mechanisms with countries which have their own anti-corruption institutions in order to strengthen efforts to seize the assets involved in corruption investigations.

**III. Implement an Internal Review and Control Mechanism, Establish an Effective Anti-Corruption Network**

**A. Continue to Carry Out Review and Investigation**

In order to focus on the risk of organizational malfeasance, we will use planned and calculated methods of special case review and investigation to uncover signs of long-term, organizational and structural corruptive situations. By using early warning systems, we can strengthen healthy organizational practices and minimize unhealthy ones, helping to satisfy the public's expectations for an ethical government.

**B. Strengthen Control Mechanisms for Ethical Governance Risk**

We will continue to supervise and guide the civil ethics units of each relevant authority their ability to evaluate ethical governance risks and compiling information regarding updated institutional ethical governance risk factors and personnel evaluations to periodically publish the "Annual Institutional Ethical Governance Risk Evaluation Report". We will establish an ethical governance risk database to predict potential ethical governance risk situations and personnel and allow for timely countermeasures.

C. Push Forward Administrative Transparency Efforts, Establish a Mechanism Open to the Public

We will work together with civil service ethics units to combine the efforts of internal institutional control mechanisms and review or other administrative review methods to gain an understanding of the transparency of current institutional operations procedures. We also plan to proactively assist management units in using digital governance and technological methods to establish concrete administrative transparency measures and strengthen external supervision efforts.

D. Strengthen Ability to Uncover Clues of Corruption Behavior

We will continue to supervise the civil servant ethics units of relevant authorities to help them uncover cases of corruption among the employees of their organizations. We will select valuable cases to be investigated by the AAC or by the relevant anti-corruption personnel.

IV. Strengthen Anti-Corruption Education Efforts, Internalize Ethical Governance Ideology

A. Special Case Legal Education

We will continue to strengthen education promotion using digital teaching materials with the subjects of "personal gain vs. public welfare" and "cases of civil servants embezzling small amounts of subsidies". Recent examples of anti-corruption investigation cases will be used to compile appropriate teaching materials to strengthen the legal understanding of civil servants.

B. Cultivating Ethical Thought in Schools

We plan to use the principles of deliberative democracy to hold "Youth Ethics Camps", working together with Transparency International Taiwan and other civic groups to hold discussions regarding different ethical governance topics and strengthen student's understanding of ethical governance issues.

C. Expanding Anti-Corruption Measures

We plan to create a series of "Ethical Governance Promotion – Encouragement for the Reporting of Corruption" promotional cartoons. Topics of this series will include "reporting avenues", "reporting rewards", "reporting protection measures", "handling cases of corruption reports" and "encouragement for turning one's self in". We hope that this promotional series can heighten the public's awareness for issues regarding reporting cases of corruption.

## V. Establish a Visitation Mechanism, Strengthen Professional Skills of Civil Servant Ethics Personnel

### A. Visitations of Civil Service Ethics Personnel

By arranging visits with all levels of civil service ethics personnel we will be able to gain a better understanding of the status of their operations, improve communication methods as well as the efficiency of their ethical governance work.

### B. Improve the Professional Skills of Part-Time Civil Servant Ethics Personnel

We will continue to hold education training events for part-time civil service ethics personnel to help them understand the relevant regulations and duty emphasizes of the AAC in order to increase their knowledge of important ethical governance concepts and operations.

### C. Hold Themed Training Sessions, Strengthen the Administrative Investigation Knowledge of Civil Service Ethics Personnel

In order to expand the professional investigation of civil service ethics personnel we will regularly hold a series of training sessions with topics such as the mobile collection of evidence, the strengthening of procurement, the uncovering of construction project malfeasance and the upholding of evidence quality, etc.

The goals of ethical governance ideals and operations cannot be realized overnight. Rather it will require long-term efforts that cover different fields and social structures as well as allow for cooperation with the general public, government institutions, academic experts, private corporations and non-government agencies. Success will require the combined efforts and critical thinking of all parties involved. In the future the AAC will continue to strive to achieve our three goals of "lowering the rate of corruption related crime", "increase the rate of conviction for corruption related crimes" and "implement human rights protection policies". With these efforts we hope to thoroughly implement measures to fight, prevent and clean up corruption behaviors and connect with the international community to work together in improving the future status of ethical governance.

### Appendix 1 Integrity Chronicle by Agency Against Corruption (AAC), Ministry of Justice (2014)

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
1	2	The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division had investigated Chiu XX of Meteorological Instruments Center of Central Weather Bureau, MOTC for suspicion of fraudulently gaining money and valuables. The Taiwan Taipei District Court had found Chiu guilty as charged.
1	3	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation against Wu XX, a borough warden in Yangmei City, Taoyuan County, of using the official position to fraudulently gain money and valuables, and public prosecution had been initiated by the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office.
1	6	The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division conducted an investigation into the allegation against an employee of the Department of Finance, Keelung City Government of having misappropriated public properties in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Keelung District Court sentenced the accused to a 2-year imprisonment, a 5-year probation, and a 2-year disfranchisement.
1	7	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation against Huang XX, owner of Ju X Construction Co., Ltd., of cheating in a tender bid in violation of the Government Procurement Act. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had filed to the court for a summary judgment.
1	8	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office and the Pingtung District Prosecutors Office jointly conducted an investigation into allegations of firm bid rigging/complementary bidding in a procurement tender of the Third Maintenance Office, Directorate General of Highways, MOTC. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court founded the alleged firms guilty and ruled deferred prosecution for the bribery charges against the firms.
1	9	Director-General Chu attended the 3380th meeting of the Executive Yuan and presented a report on "Analysis of Current Integrity Trends and Practices for Improvement", briefly introducing international integrity assessments and the analysis of Taiwan's integrity status and subsequently proposing practices for improvement with respect to "corruption prevention", "corruption investigation", "further corruption prevention", and "the improvement of performance in international integrity assessments".
1	10	The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against an officer of Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, who was accused of fueling a private car at the gas station using the official vehicle fuel card possessed in the capacity of his official position and also having the gas money charged to the fuel card. Public prosecution had been initiated by the Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
1	10	The AAC's Central Investigation Office had conducted an investigation into allegations against Liu XX, former sergeant at the Heping Precinct, Taichung City Police Department, who was accused of having sought unlawful gains by not taking in illegal foreign labors discovered as required by law and not referring their employer to the competent authority for punishment. Liu was found guilty by the Taiwan Taichung District Court.
1	10	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation of having misappropriated public properties against Ou XX, a borough warden in Kaohsiung City. The Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court found Ou guilty as charged.
1	13	Led by Chief Secretary Lin Chin-Chun, an AAC delegation participated in the 2014 APEC Roundtable Discussion on Anti-Corruption and Public Sector Governance that was held in Taiwan. During the meeting, the AAC presented a report on "Putting Integrity and Governance into Practice: New Concept of Integrity – based on the people's interest".
1	13	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, the Ministry of Justice held the 13th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest to deliberate on Judicial Yuan Interpretation No. 716 regarding some provisions of the act being in violation of the constitution.
1	13	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office had conducted an investigation into allegations against Chen XX, a technician at the Second Funeral Parlor of Taipei Mortuary Services Office, and 14 other individuals of accepting bribery without violation of duties. The Taiwan Taipei District Court ruled the defendants guilty.
1	13	Director-General Chu chaired the opening talk for the 32nd Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center during which he passed on his work experience and thoughts, as well as his expectation and encouragement for anti-corruption training.
1	14	The AAC held the 2014 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop and the Specially Appointed Government Ethics Officials Symposium in Kinmen. During the workshop, Director-General Chu lectured on "New Concept of Integrity – based on the people's interest" and visited the deputy magistrate of Kinmen County, the president of Kinmen Court and Prosecutors Office.
1	14	The AAC's Central Investigation Office and Changhua District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated the suspicion of accepting commission in a government engineering procurement case by Chuang XX, the XX township chief in Changhua County. The Changhua District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
1	15	Accepting an invitation, Director-General Chu delivered a speech, "An Analysis of Current Integrity Trends and Practices for Improvement and an Exploration of Corporate Anti-Corruption Issues", at a banquet held by the ECCT, effectively promoting the AAC's New Concept of Integrity and corporate integrity ideas.
1	16	Presided over by Director-General Chu, the AAC held the Meeting of Senior Government Employee Ethics Officials of the Competent Authorities to discuss how to effectively present integrity performance through key integrity performance indicators in order to have it felt by the people.
1	16	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the bribery allegation against Guan XX. The Pingtung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to the case.
1	16	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated Wen XX, a technical specialist at the Kaohsiung City Bus Service Administration, on suspicion of accepting commission and bribery and using his official position to fraudulently gain money and valuables. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
1	20	The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division conducted an investigation into the allegation against Chen XX, owner of a construction company, of bribing the head of Suhua Improvement Engineering Office, Directorate General of Highways, MOTC. The Taiwan Yilan District Court found Liu guilty as charged.
1	20	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 2nd Review Meeting on Provisions of the Draft Bill for the Whistleblower Protection Act for which related authorities, scholars, and NGOs were invited to participate. Director-General Chu and Director of Malpractices Investigation Division Hsieh Ming-kuan attended the meeting on behalf of the AAC.
1	21	Director-General Chu attended the opening ceremony for the 2014 National Senior High School Integrity Camp – Winter Vacation Session and delivered an opening remark. In his speech, Director-General Chu encouraged and expected participating students to understand the importance of moral character, through course learning and group discussion, to become campus integrity and honesty ambassadors.
1	22	The Executive Yuan Senior- and Middle-Ranking International Trade Negotiation and Litigation Talent Training Class, a professional training workshop for new personnel, was held on December 25, 2013 and January 22, 2014. Classes, including "Introduction of AAC Operations", "Status of Taiwan's Implementation of the UNCAC", "Introduction of International Integrity Indices", and "Analysis of International Exchanges on Integrity Affairs", were conducted to help senior- and middle-ranking officials of the Executive Yuan and its subordinate organs gain a better understanding of the AAC. Trainees and instructors interacted enthusiastically during the classes.
1	22	Led by Director-General Chu Kun-Mao and Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Yu, an AAC delegation visited the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption. The delegation and the ICAC held talks and exchanged opinions on bilateral judicial cooperation. Additionally, the delegation also took a look at the ICAC's triangularly-shaped interrogation table and visited the ICAC's West Kowloon Office for an observation of its community promotion effort.
1	22	Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang gave a lecture on "Legal System Reform" to the B class of the 32nd Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center.
1	23	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against a business group headed by Yao XX. The group was accused of illegally importing restricted Chinese products, such as dry mushroom from Korea and Vietnam, and bribing customs officers. Charges had been pressed by the New Taipei District Prosecutors Office.
1	24	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into murder and fraud allegations against Yan XX, prosecutor of the Tainan District Prosecutors Office. Charges had been pressed by the Pingtung District Prosecutors Office.
1	24	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of misappropriating public properties against Cheng XX – former director of Banqiao Veterans Home, Veterans Affairs Commission – and 5 other individuals. The accused individuals had been found guilty by the Taiwan New Taipei District Court.
1	28	Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of misappropriating non-public properties possessed for duties against several employees of Taoyuan Veterans Home, VAC, including counselor and team leader Hsu XX, technical specialist Chen XX, Wu XX, and Chang XX. The Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges against the accused individuals.
1	29	Amendments to Articles 4 and 20 of the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants were promulgated by Presidential Decree Hua-Zong-Yi-Yi-Zi No. 10300011831, taking effect immediately upon promulgation.
2	5	The case against construction company owner Chen XX, who was investigated by the AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division for allegedly bribing the director of Suhua Improvement Engineering Office, Directorate General of Highways, MOTC, was ruled guilty by the Taiwan Yilan District Court.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
2	6	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the forgery allegation against Huang XX, the principal of Kaohsiung Municipal Ming Hua Jr. High School, concerning the school's phase-1 school building construction project. Charges had been pressed by the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
2	7	Southern Investigation Office investigated Chen XX, a contracted employee of Labor Affairs Department, Tainan City Government, for allegedly using the official position to gain money and valuables fraudulently. The Tainan District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
2	11	Received in person by Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien, two professors from Sogang University and Ewha Woman's University in South Korea visited the AAC. The two professors were introduced of the AAC's organizational structure, functions and duties, New Concept of Integrity and achievements and were given a guided tour of the AAC's interrogation room. In addition, the two South Korean professors asked questions on the AAC's operations, and the two sides exchanged experience in integrity work.
2	11	The AAC's Central Investigation Office investigated Li XX, an officer of Tourism Bureau, MOTC, for allegedly using the official position to gain money and valuables fraudulently. Charges had been pressed by the Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
2	13	The Ministry of Justice held the 4th meeting of the Task Force For Amendments to the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants. Several issues were deliberated at the meeting, such as Article 6 (disclosure system) and Article 7 (mandatory trust) of the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants.
2	13	Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang gave a lecture to the A class of the 32nd Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class on "Legal System Reform" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center.
2	17	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, the Ministry of Justice held the 14th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest to continue the deliberation of issues to be amended, such as persons regulated.
2	17	The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation against Cheng XX, who was accused of bribing Huang XX, a technical specialist of the Construction Management Section of Changhua County Government. Charges had been pressed by the Changhua District Prosecutors Office.
2	18	The Draft Amendment to Parts of the National Integrity Building Action Plan had been submitted to the Executive Yuan.
2	18	AAC representatives participated in the 2014 International Anti-Money Laundering Conference that was held in Taiwan by the Association of Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists (ACAMS) for better understanding of a number of important issues, such as the flow of money gained corruptly, anti-money laundering practices, and current international trends.
2	19	The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division conducted an investigation into the allegation of taking bribery against Hsu XX, former head of the Fire Prevention Section of Taoyuan County Fire Bureau. Charges had been pressed by the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office.
2	19	The 1st meeting of 2014 of the Clean Politics Review Committee was held. All 214 pending cases reviewed at the meeting had been approved for reference. Additionally, two reports were presented during the meeting – "Major Results of the Implementation of the 'New Concept of Integrity – Based on the People's Interest'" and "The Inspection of the Procurement for the Project for the Expansion of the Installation of LED Street Lights".
2	20	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against the Chuan X Company, which was accused of bid rigging in the procurement tender for the cleaning of heat exchanger tube bundle parts of the CPC' Dalin Refinery and the fraudulent claiming of crane fees. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and had reached decisions to press charge, to defer prosecution and to not prosecute on prosecutorial discretion, respectively.
2	20	AAC Chief Secretary Lin Chin-chun and Head Prosecutor Lin Tzung-chi attended the APEC's 18th Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group Meeting and related workshops that took place in Ningbo, China during February 20-21, 2014. During the meeting, Taiwan's progress in implementing the UNCAC were reported.
2	24	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation of attempted fraud against the manager of Jiu X Enterprise Co., Ltd. surnamed Shih. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted non-prosecution on prosecutorial discretion to the case.
2	24	An event for the second-phase promotion of the New Concept of Integrity – Based on the People's Interest was conducted by the AAC and held in the audiovisual room of Taipei Fine Arts Museum. With Director-General Chu as the lecturer, about 275 participants from 35 government employee ethics units took part in the event.
2	25	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 5th meeting of the Task Force For Amendments to the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants. During the meeting, amendments to prescribing the cut-off dates for declaration after assuming office and the yearly declaration and the declaration period, and the addition of obtaining property information via the web and to provide property information to persons making property declarations, were deliberated on, as well as evaluating the inclusion of "insurances" as items to be declared.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
2	25	Director-General Chu attended the press conference pledging the resolution of the story volunteer team established by the Keelung City Government. In his speech, Director-General Chu expected and encouraged the story volunteer team to commit to the promotion of campus integrity and to deepen character education of students in the future.
2	25	For all sectors of the community to know about the results of promotion efforts in schools, the AAC held a press conference on anti-corruption story volunteers at the Taipei Municipal Changchun Elementary School and invited the Anti-Corruption Story Volunteer team and 48 students of the Taipei Municipal Changchun Elementary School to participate.
2	25	The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division investigated Fan XX, a secretary at the Zhubei Household Registration Office, Hsinchu County, for allegedly leaking household information to Fan XX, a township chief in Hsinchu County. The Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation, granting deferred prosecution to the secretary and non-prosecution to the township chief.
2	25	The AAC's Central Investigation Office investigated Li XX, an officer of Tourism Bureau, MOTC, for allegedly using the official position to gain money and valuables fraudulently. Charges had been pressed by the Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
2	26	To implement measures for administrative transparency in construction management affairs, the AAC held the Explanation Session on the Administrative Transparency of the National Building Management Information System. Presided over by Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng, construction management authorities and government employee ethics units from across the country were invited to participate to draw a consensus for their implementation.
2	26	The open lot-drawing for the actual examination of property declaration materials filed by members of the AAC and representative councils of various counties, cities and townships. Presided over by Chief Secretary Lin Chin-Chun, 53 individuals had been drawn out for the actual examination of their property declaration materials, and two of them had been drawn out for the comparison of property materials declared for the previous and current years.
2	26	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 3rd Review Meeting on Provisions of the Draft Bill for the Whistleblower Protection Act for which related authorities, scholars, and NGOs were invited to participate in a line-by-line review of the provisions. Director of Malpractices Investigation Division Hsieh Ming-Kuan attended the meeting on behalf of the AAC.
2	26	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of illegality in the egg procurement tender for the Convenience Shop of Kaohsiung City Government, conducting searches on premises of companies suspected of bid rigging.
3	3	The Ministry of Justice held the 15th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest. Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, the deliberation for the draft amendment was completed at the meeting. After the opinions from various authorities were sent back And the provision was finished, the draft amendment will be submitted to the Executive Yuan for review immediately.
3	3	A 15-member delegation, including the deputy chief prosecutor of People's Procuratorate of the Fujian Province, Wu Yong-lei, and members of the Prosecutors Association of Fujian Province visited the AAC. Director-General Chu received the guests personally and presided over an informal discussion during which the two sides exchanged opinions and experiences pertaining to the AAC's current major policies to help promote the AAC's integrity concepts and improve Taiwan's anti-corruption image.
3	4	To enhance the sensitivity of government employee ethics unit officials regarding corruption investigation affairs, the AAC held the 2014 Workshop for Enhancing Corruption Investigation Sensitivity at Taichung City Government to strengthen trainees' practical experiences pertaining to corruption investigation. 50 people participated in the training.
3	5	Accepting an invitation from the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Director-General Chu delivered a speech on "The New Concept of Integrity", sharing and interacting with MOHW colleagues on current measures for improving government integrity.
3	5	The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division investigated Kuo XX, an officer of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, MOTC and the head of the Legislature Section of the Public Relations Office, for suspicion of submitting false verifications for the cancellation of taxi expenses for short-distance rides. The Taiwan High Court sentenced Kuo guilty.
3	7	Accepting an invitation from the RT-MART International Ltd., Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng gave a lecture on the code of ethics in the workplace, conveying the concept of corporate integrity to the company's senior executives.
3	7	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the bribery allegation against Lin XX, the director of the Hsinchu factory for a biopharmaceutical company. The Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
3	7	The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation of using one's official position to fraudulently gain money and valuables against Huang XX, a township office clerk in Changhua County. The Changhua District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
3	10	The AAC held the 2014 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop for the Taichung region. Director-General Chu lectured on "New Concept of Integrity – Based on the People's Interest" to make the personnel of government agencies, schools and state-owned enterprises not established of an ethics unit who are concurrently in charge of ethics affairs understand the current regulations and emphases of work pertaining to ethics affairs.

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3	10	The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division conducted an investigation into the allegation against Ku XX, a customs officer at the Hsinchu Science Park branch office of the Taipei Customs, of using the official position to make fraudulent reimbursement claims for business trip expenses. The Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
3	11	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 6th meeting of the Task Force for Amendments to the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants during which a resolution was reached to include "insurances" in the enforcement rules for the particular act and the maintenance of Paragraph 2, Article 5 of the act were deliberated on.
3	12	The 12 <sup>th</sup> Member Meeting of the Central Integrity Committee was held by the Executive Yuan during which the Ministry of Justice (thus the AAC) presented reports including "Current Integrity Trends and Analyses", "Current Status of the Supervision and Administration of State-owned Enterprises and Government-owned Shareholding Run by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications", and "Suggestions on Anti-corruption Platform Initiated National Security Strategies".
3	12	Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Yu presided over the "A Date with the Minister" seminar for the 32nd Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center.
3	13	The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division conducted an investigation into the allegation against Yuan XX, a technical specialist for the Port Authority of Taichung, MOTC, of using the official position to fraudulently gain money and valuables. The Taiwan Taichung District Court found Yuan guilty as charged.
3	18	To put the concept of "preceding corruption investigation with corruption prevention" into practice, the AAC teamed up with a number of government agencies, including the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Hualien District Prosecutors Office, the Taitung District Prosecutors Office, the Hualien County Government, and the Taitung County Government, to establish the Anti-Corruption Platform for Hualien-Taitung Railway Electrification Project.
3	18	To promote the expansion of the MOJ Property Declaration Examination Platform to include declarant services, Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, accompanied by relevant members, visited FSC Chairman Tseng Ming-Chung to gain the FSC's support to facilitate its implementation.
3	19	Accepting an invitation from the Chiayi County Government, Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng delivered the opening remarks and was a keynote speaker at the Chiayi County Minxiang Overpass Reconstruction Project – Citizen's Forum on Project Quality and Traffic Safety in the Surrounding Area to share and interact with participants on current measures for improving government integrity.
3	19	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of using one's official position to fraudulently gain money and valuables against a clerk of the Taipei Office of Marketing Business Division of CPC Corporation, Taiwan. The New Taipei District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
3	20	To carry out integrity promotion in schools, the Civil Service Ethics Department, Yilan County Government teamed up with the Lanyang Taiwanese Opera Company – the only Taiwanese opera troupe in the country founded by the government– to incorporate integrity issues into Taiwanese opera shows. The first performance took stage at the Wujie Elementary School of Yilan County for which Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng attended personally and delivered opening remarks.
3	20	Accepting an invitation from the Chiayi County Government, Chief Secretary Lin Chin-Chun delivered a speech on the topic, "Government Integrity Being Built on the Basis of Zero Tolerance for Corruption – Civil Servants Can Develop the Habit to Reject Corruption", sharing disciplinary cases and applicable laws with county government employees.
3	20	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation against Chen XX, an officer of the Baisha Township Office in Penghu County, of misappropriating public properties. The Penghu District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
3	21	The southern session of the event for the second-phase promotion of the New Concept of Integrity – Based on the People's Interest was held by the AAC at the Garden Villa Kaohsiung. With Director-General Chu as the lecturer, about 225 people from 15 government employee ethics units participated in the event.
3	24	The central session of the event for the second-phase promotion of the New Concept of Integrity – Based on the People's Interest was held by the AAC at the New Taichung City Hall. With Director-General Chu as the lecturer, about 200 people from 15 government employee ethics units of central and local authorities in the central region, including the Taichung City Government and the Nantou County Government, participated in the event.
3	24	Accepting an invitation from the Central Election Commission, Director-General Chu delivered a speech on the topic, "Government Integrity Being Built on the Basis of Zero Tolerance for Corruption – Civil Servants Can Develop the Habit to Reject Corruption", sharing disciplinary cases and applicable laws with the staff of Central Election Commission.
3	24	The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division conducted an investigation into allegations of forging private documents against Chan XX, a surveyor of the Land Survey Section of Beidou Land Office, Changhua County. The Changhua District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation, granting deferred prosecution to the case.
3	25	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 7th meeting of the Task Force for Amendments to the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants. During the meeting, a resolution was reached to narrow the range of public servants required to place property in trust (mandatory trust), as well as clearly specifying what grades of public servants are subject to the mandatory placement of property in trust and the declaration of any changes.

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3	26	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 4th Review Meeting on Provisions of the Draft Bill for the Whistleblower Protection Act for which related authorities, scholars, and NGOs were invited to participate. Director-General Chu and Director of Malpractices Investigation Division Hsieh Ming-kuan attended the meeting on behalf of the AAC.
3	26	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of forgery and using the official position to fraudulently gain money and valuables against the director, section chief, technical specialist and veterinarian of the Hsinchu County Livestock Disease Control Center. The Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
3	27	A tea reception between MOJ subordinate agencies and the media was held by the AAC to demonstrate achievements in the implementation of "government ethics in transformation" and "critical performance indicators", augmenting AAC highlights and the depth and breadth of news reports.
3	28	The Civil Service Ethics Office, New Taipei City Government conducted law and discipline education for the city government's construction management personnel. Director-General Chu gave a lecture to build proper values among construction management personnel with the promotion of law and discipline, as well as re-establishing the public's trust towards construction management personnel and the competent authority's clean image.
3	31	To promote the expansion of the MOJ Property Declaration Examination Platform to include declarant services, Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-Yu, accompanied by relevant officials, visited TDCC Chairman Ding Kung-Wha to gain the company's cooperation to facilitate its implementation.
4	1	Accompanied by TI-Chinese Taipei Executive Director Yeh Yi-Jan and Deputy Executive Director Ko Chuan-yu, Simon D. Wolfe, the research department chief of an international NGO "BLUEPRINT FOR FREE SPEECH" visited AAC. Director-General Chu received the visiting guests and exchanged opinions about the issue of "legislation of Whistle-Blower Protection Act."
4	1	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng attended the Integrity Seminar for Qualifying Examinees Who Passed the 2013 Civil Service Special Examination for Immigration Administrative Officer that was held by the National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior. During the seminar, Deputy Director-General Yang encouraged and expected qualified examinees to develop their integrity accomplishment and to enrich their legal knowledge, carrying forward the intention of the AAC to fight against corruption, prevent corruption and maintain a clean government.
4	2	Justice Minister Luo Ying-shay attended the Training Completion Ceremony for the 32nd Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption Training Center. MOJ officials, Director-General Chu, and officials from government employee ethics units of various competent authorities were also in attendance.
4	2	To enhance the sensitivity of government employee ethics unit officials regarding corruption investigation affairs, the AAC held the 2nd session of the Workshop for Enhancing Corruption Investigation Sensitivity to strengthen trainees' practical experiences pertaining to corruption investigation. 167 people participated in the training.
4	9	Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien attended the 2014 Hsinchu City Government School Integrity and Character Story Telling Competition that was held jointly by the Hsinchu City Government and Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office, delivering an address to encourage students to take delight in reading and expressing to allow for the building of character education.
4	9	The Ministry of Justice held the 53rd Meeting of the Ethics Personnel Training Committee to review and pass the Draft Training Plan for Qualifying Examinees Who Passed the 2013 Levels 3 and 4 of Special Examinations for Local Government Personnel in Anti-Corruption Categories along with directors of government employee ethics units for competent authorities that included the Department of Government Ethics, Judicial Yuan. The draft plan was subsequently submitted to the Civil Service Protection & Training Commission for approval and implementation.
4	10	The Ministry of Justice held the 16th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest. Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, preliminary discussions on feedbacks from all fields on the completed draft amendment were carried out during the meeting.
4	10	To enhance the sensitivity of government employee ethics unit officials regarding corruption investigation affairs, the AAC held the 3rd session of the Workshop for Enhancing Corruption Investigation Sensitivity to strengthen trainees' practical experiences pertaining to corruption investigation. 185 people participated in the training.
4	11	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of bribery in violation of duties against Chiu XX, an officer of the New Taipei City Specialized Operation Brigade of National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior, and other individuals. Several officials were sentenced guilty by the Taiwan New Taipei District Court.
4	11	To put "preceding corruption investigation with corruption prevention" into practice, the AAC conducted Law and Discipline Promotion for the Construction Management Personnel of Tainan County Government. Director-General Chu lectured on "Not to Tolerate the Repeated Occurrence of Construction Management Scandals – You Can Reject Corruption for Sure" to enable construction management-related personnel to develop proper values.
4	12	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng attended the opening ceremony of the Keelung Calligraphy Exhibition for the "Keelung, City of Calligraphy – Calligraphy Art Day" event and 2014 Keelung Students' Calligraphy Competition, delivering an address, participating in the first stroke ceremony and presenting awards.
4	14	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office and the Penghu District Prosecutors Office jointly conducted an investigation into the allegation of misappropriating public properties against Chen XX, a temporary worker for the Civil Affairs Department, Penghu County Government. The Penghu District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.

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4	14	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation of accepting bribery in violation of duties against a substitute civilian serviceman at the XX prison of the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice. The Penghu District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
4	14	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office and the Pingtung District Prosecutors Office jointly conducted an investigation into the bribery allegation against Yuan XX, an engineering assistant at the Chaohou Construction Section of the Third District Maintenance Construction Office, Directorate General of Highways, MOTC. The Pingtung District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
4	14	To put "preceding corruption investigation with corruption prevention" into practice, the AAC conducted the Law and Discipline Promotion for the Construction Management Personnel of Hsinchu County Government. Director-General Chu lectured on "Not to Tolerate the Repeated Occurrence of Construction Management Scandals – You Can Reject Corruption for Sure" to enable construction management-related personnel to develop proper values. In addition, the Meeting on the Inspection of Ethics Operations was held afterwards to gain an understanding of government ethics units' implementation of related measures, such as "New Concept of Integrity – Based on the People's Interest", "Ethics in Action", and "Key Integrity Performance Indicators".
4	14	Accepting an invitation from the National Academy for Educational Research, Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng lectured on "Integrity of Principals and Literacy on Rule of Law" for the Elementary School Principal Training Class, giving an analysis on cases related to the Integrity and Ethics Directions for Civil Servants and exchanging on current measures against corruption.
4	15	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 8th meeting of the Task Force for Amendments to the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants. Several issues were deliberated during the meeting, including the public notice period for property declaration information, the retention period, regulations on the examination and verification of property declarations and related penalties, and the obligation to clarify any abnormal increase or decrease of properties.
4	15	The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of forgery and fraudulent gaining of money against Chiu XX, an associate professor at the National Yunlin University of Science and Technology. The Yunlin District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to Chiu.
4	16	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of accepting bribery in violation of duties against Chiu XX – an officer of the New Taipei City Specialized Operation Brigade of National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior – and others. The Taiwan New Taipei District Court had found Chiu and others guilty as charged.
4	16	Hawaii Pacific University Professor William Sharp Jr. visited the AAC. Director-General Chu received the visiting guest in person and chaired the talks on AAC's work priorities, important policies, achievements and budgets. The two sides interacted enthusiastically with the discussions being helpful to Professor William Sharp Jr. for his research and "Modern Taiwan" lecture at the HPU, as well as promoting the AAC's integrity concepts and Taiwan's anti-corruption image.
4	16	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng presided over the First Meeting of 2014 for Improving Investigation Operations (the first session) during which 9 government employee ethics units of central competent authorities, including the Civil Service Ethics Department of Nantou County Government, presented special reports on improving each agency's risk early-warning function.
4	17	The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against Hsu XX and Huang XX, village chief and village secretary of Haipu Village in Shuilin Township, Yunlin County, of making a false entry in a public document in the capacity of public servant. The Yunlin District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution.
4	17	Presided by Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng, the AAC held the Meeting on the Inspection of Ethics Operations involving the Department of Civil Service Ethics, MOEA, the Civil Service Ethics Office, MND, the Civil Service Ethics Office, NAO, and the Government Ethics Office, Taiwan Provincial Government at the Bureau of Standards, Metrology & Inspection, MOEA.
4	18	Provisions of the Standards for the Establishment of Government Employee Ethics Units for Various Authorities had been approved by the Executive Yuan in Letter Tai-Fa-Zi No. 1030128131 issued on March 21, 2014 and were promulgated and enforced on April 18, 2014 following the approval of the Ministry of Justice.
4	21	The Ministry of Justice held the 17th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest. Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, parts of the draft amendment's provisions were finalized during the meeting and relevant authorities will continue to be invited to express their opinions.
4	21	The 1 <sup>st</sup> 2014 meeting of the Corruption Exposure Reward Committee, Ministry of Justice was held. Cash rewards for 2 cases, in the sum of NT\$5,199,999, were approved.
4	21	To enhance the sensitivity of government employee ethics unit officials regarding corruption investigation affairs, the AAC held the 4th session of the Workshop for Enhancing Corruption Investigation Sensitivity to strengthen trainees' practical experiences pertaining to corruption investigation. 254 people participated in the training.
4	22	Director-General Chu attended the Yilan County Government's "Dramatic Narrative on Integrity" touring event for integrity promotion in schools. Having invited the Cultural Affairs Bureau-found Lanyang Taiwanese Opera Company to give performances, the event will incorporate integrity issues into local Taiwanese opera shows, deepening the character education of students.
4	23	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 5th Review Meeting on Provisions of the Draft Bill for the Whistleblower Protection Act for which related authorities, scholars, and NGOs were invited to participate. Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien and Director of Malpractices Investigation Division Hsieh Ming-kuan attended the meeting on behalf of the AAC.

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4	23	To put "preceding corruption investigation with corruption prevention" into effect, the AAC conducted the Law and Discipline Promotion for the Construction Management Personnel of Kaohsiung City Government. Director-General Chu lectured on "Not to Tolerate the Repeated Occurrence of Construction Management Scandals – You Can Reject Corruption for Sure" to enable construction management-related personnel to develop proper values.
4	23	To enhance the sensitivity of government employee ethics unit officials regarding corruption investigation affairs, the AAC held the 5th session of the Workshop for Enhancing Corruption Investigation Sensitivity to strengthen trainees' practical experiences pertaining to corruption investigation. 122 people participated in the training.
4	24	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into forgery allegations against Taibao City Public Health Center director Li XX, nurse Chen XX, and businessman Lu XX. The Chiayi District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution.
4	24	Accepting an invitation from the Regional Civil Service Development Institute, DGPA, Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng gave a lecture on "Government Integrity and Ethics, Public Administration Ethics, and Disciplinary Rules" to the 8th Integrity and Ethics Workshop, giving an analysis on cases related to the Integrity and Ethics Directions for Civil Servants and exchanging on current measures against corruption.
4	26	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng attended the Integrity and Rule of Law Promotion Show of the 2014 Keelung Fairy Tale Art Festival in Keelung City. For the event, the Ifkids Theater Company was invited to perform the Zoo's Story, a character education drama, to promote integrity and moral and character concepts in life through lively performances.
4	28	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng presided over the First Meeting of 2014 for Improving Investigation Operations (the 2nd session) during which 9 government employee ethics units of central competent authorities, including the Department of Civil Service Ethics, MOTC, presented special reports on improving each agency's risk early-warning function.
4	28	Accepting an invitation from the Veterans Affairs Council, Director-General Chu delivered a speech on "Government Integrity Being Built on the Basis of Zero Tolerance for Corruption – Rejecting Corruption Can Become a Habit of Civil Servants" to share current integrity policies and measures against corruption with senior chief officials (or deputy chief officials), division heads (including senior officials), and government employee ethics officials (including those assisting in ethics affairs) of the VAC and its subordinate agencies.
4	29	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 9th meeting of the Task Force for Amendments to the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants. During the meeting, several issues were deliberated, including whether or not grand justices are political appointees subject to related provisions of the act and questions concerning the disciplinary authority taking action against public office candidates.
4	29	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation against Chen XX, a project manager, of bribing the civil servant in charge at the Environmental Protection Bureau, Taoyuan County Government. The Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges against Chen.
4	30	To promote the expansion of the MOJ Property Declaration Examination Platform to include declarant services, the Ministry of Justice held the Explanation Session for the MOJ Property Declaration Examination Platform, inviting the participation of the Banking Bureau and various banks. During the meeting, which was presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, all bank agreed to cooperate after the communication.
4	30	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into an allegation of committing extortion using one's official position or powers against Chen XX, a technical specialist at the Waste Management and Planning Section of the Environmental Protection Department, New Taipei City Government. The Taiwan New Taipei District Court found Chen guilty as charged.
4	30	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into a flood control scandal involving the 4th, 6th and 7th River Management Offices of Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court found those accused guilty as charged.
5	1	To enhance the sensitivity of government employee ethics unit officials regarding corruption investigation affairs, the AAC held the 6th session of the Workshop for Enhancing Corruption Investigation Sensitivity to strengthen trainees' practical experiences pertaining to corruption investigation. 150 people participated in the training.
5	2	The AAC held the 2014 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop for the Pingtung region. Director-General Chu lectured on "New Concept of Integrity – Based on the People's Interest" to make the personnel of government agencies, schools and state-owned enterprises not established of an ethics unit who are concurrently in charge of ethics affairs understand the current regulations and emphases of work pertaining to ethics affairs.
5	2	The AAC conducted the Law and Discipline Promotion for the Construction Management Personnel of Pingtung County Government. Director-General Chu lectured on "Not to Tolerate the Repeated Occurrence of Construction Management Scandals – You Can Reject Corruption for Sure" to enable construction management-related personnel to develop proper values. In addition, the Meeting on the Inspection of Ethics Operations was held afterwards.

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5	5	The Ministry of Justice held the 18th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest. Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, parts of the draft amendment's provisions were finalized during the meeting and relevant authorities will continue to be invited to express their opinions.
5	7	The AAC's Corruption Investigation Division conducted an investigation into an allegation of using one's official position to fraudulently gain money and valuables against Li XX, a borough secretary at the Datong District Office, Taipei City. The Taiwan Taipei District Court found Li guilty as charged.
5	8	The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation against colonel Wu XX, military training supervisor and executive secretary of Yunlin County Liaison Office and Yunlin County Student Off-campus Life Counseling Committee, of using the official position to fraudulently gain money and valuables. The Yunlin District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
5	8	To enhance the sensitivity of government employee ethics unit officials regarding corruption investigation affairs, the AAC held an additional session of the Workshop for Enhancing Corruption Investigation Sensitivity to strengthen trainees' practical experiences pertaining to corruption investigation. 313 people participated in the training.
5	9	The AAC Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into group corruption allegations against Hsinchu County Wufeng Township chief Yeh XX and others. They were found guilty by the Taiwan Hsinchu District Court.
5	9	The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation of using one's official position to fraudulently gain money and valuables against Huang XX of Liyang Station of Dongshih Forest District Office, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan. Taichung District Court District Prosecutor Office had initiated public prosecution on Huang.
5	9	An 8-member delegation headed by Vice Chairman of Judges Association of Shaanxi Province Liang Ji-ye visited the AAC. Director-General Chu received the visiting guests in person and chaired the talks during which the two sides exchanged opinions and experiences regarding a number of integrity issues which were conducive to the promotion of the AAC's integrity concepts and the improvement of Taiwan's anti-corruption image.
5	12	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the bribery allegation against Borough wardens in Bangjiao District, New Taipei City for grass-roots projects, such as ditch dredging and community cleaning. They were found guilty by the Taiwan New Taipei District Court.
5	12	The AAC held the 2014 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop for the New Taipei City Government and its subordinate agencies (the 1st session). Director-General Chu lectured on "New Concept of Integrity – Based on the People's Interest" to make the personnel of government agencies, schools and state-owned enterprises not established of an ethics unit who are concurrently in charge of ethics affairs understand the current regulations and emphases of work pertaining to ethics affairs.
5	12	To put "preceding corruption investigation with corruption prevention" into effect, the AAC held a one-week-long workshop on prevention operations for government integrity.
5	13	The Executive Yuan held the Meeting for Reviewing the UNCAC and the Draft Enforcement Act of UNCAC Submitted by the Ministry of Justice to examine the UNCAC and the draft of the Enforcement Act of UNCAC.
5	13	To enhance the sensitivity of government employee ethics unit officials regarding corruption investigation affairs the AAC held the 7th session of the Workshop for Enhancing Corruption Investigation Sensitivity to strengthen trainees' practical experiences pertaining to corruption investigation. 44 people participated in the training.
5	13	Received by Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng and Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien, international volunteers from the Coventry University in Britain visited the AAC for exchanges on the issue of "anti-corruption volunteers".
5	13	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 10th meeting of the Task Force for Amendments to the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants. Several issues were deliberated during the meeting, including questions regarding the disciplinary authority taking action against public office candidates, the regulation on the retention period of property declaration materials, and the feasibility of the transferring of property declaration affairs for public officials of the Control Yuan.
5	13	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated Lin XX, the director of Wangan Airport, and five others on suspicion of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Penghu District Court found the defendants guilty as charged.
5	14	The AAC conducted the Law and Discipline Promotion for the Construction Management Personnel of Chiayi City Government. Director-General Chu lectured on "Not to Tolerate the Repeated Occurrence of Construction Management Scandals – You Can Reject Corruption for Sure" to enable construction management-related personnel to develop proper values. Additionally, the Meeting on the Inspection of Ethics Operations was held afterwards.
5	14	Accepting an invitation, Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng attended the 2014 Explanation Session for Business Operators for Promoting the Management of Food Additive Sources (southern session) that was held by the Taiwan Food Good Manufacturing Practice Development Association and lectured on "Code of Ethics" to link corporate integrity with government integrity and ethics, as well as explaining cases.

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5	16	The AAC's Central Investigation Office investigated Fen Yuan Township Mediation Committee chairman and Wen-X Company owner for suspicion of bribing the chief of Fen Yuan Township. The Changhua District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges against these individuals.
5	16	Accepting an invitation, Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng attended the 2014 Explanation Session for Business Operators for Promoting the Management of Food Additive Sources (central session) that was held by the Taiwan Food Good Manufacturing Practice Development Association and lectured on "Code of Ethics" to link corporate integrity with government integrity and ethics, as well as explaining cases.
5	19	The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against Liu XX, a driver for the National Conscription Agency of the Ministry of the Interior, and others of making a false entry in a document and gaining money and valuables fraudulently. The Taiwan Nantou District Court found the accused guilty as charged.
5	19	The Ministry of Justice held the 19th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest. Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, parts of the draft amendment's provisions were finalized during the meeting and relevant authorities will continue to be invited to express their opinions.
5	19	To promote the "Integrity Without Borders – Collaborated Promotion of Character Education in Schools by International Volunteers and Anti-Corruption Volunteers of Chiayi County Government", Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien attended the event and delivered an address. The Chiayi County Government and the Coventry University jointly signed a memorandum of understanding on bilateral cooperation.
5	20	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng chaired the Deliberation Meeting on the Personnel and Operation of Government Employee Ethics Units of County/City Police Bureaus, which discussed directive and supervisory responsibilities of ethics units of county/city police bureaus and how to establish effective contact channels with the National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.
5	20	To put "preceding corruption investigation with corruption prevention" into effect, the AAC conducted the Law and Discipline Promotion for the Construction Management Personnel of Changhua County Government. Director-General Chu lectured on "Not to Tolerate the Repeated Occurrence of Construction Management Scandals – You Can Reject Corruption for Sure" to enable construction management-related personnel to develop proper values.
5	21	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 6th Review Meeting on Provisions of the Draft Bill for the Whistleblower Protection Act for which related authorities, scholars, and NGOs were invited to participate. Director-General Chu, Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien and Director of Malpractices Investigation Division Hsieh Ming-kuan attended the meeting on behalf of the AAC.
5	22	To promote the expansion of the MOJ Property Declaration Examination Platform to include declarant services, the Ministry of Justice held the Explanation Session for the MOJ Property Declaration Examination Platform, inviting the participation of the Insurance Bureau, FSC, the Life Insurance Association of the Republic of China and various insurance companies. During the meeting, which was presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, all of the participating insurance companies had agreed to provide property information via the examination platform for declarants to make their property declarations following full explanation and thorough communication.
5	22	Accepting an invitation, Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng attended the 2014 Explanation Session for Business Operators for Promoting the Management of Food Additive Sources (northern session) that was held by the Taiwan Food Good Manufacturing Practice Development Association and lectured on "Code of Ethics" to link corporate integrity with government integrity and ethics, as well as explaining cases.
5	24	The "Integrity for Taichung, Based on the People's Interest" event was held by the Taichung City Government. Director-General Chu attended the event and delivered an address. During the event, along with a trivia game, the "Taikie Legal Theater – Do Not Walk in the Way of Evildoers" show was performed by anti-corruption volunteers to foster a zero-tolerance for corruption among the general public.
5	26	To enhance the sensitivity of government employee ethics unit officials regarding corruption investigation affairs, the AAC held the 8th session of the Workshop for Enhancing Corruption Investigation Sensitivity to strengthen trainees' practical experiences pertaining to corruption investigation. 90 people participated in the training.
5	26	The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of breach of trust, making false entries in documents and gaining money and valuables fraudulently against project leader for the labor service procurement of the Yunlin County Environmental Protection Bureau that was undertaken by the Hualien Shen-Geng Public Interest Development Association. The Yunlin District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges against Chen.
5	26	The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation against Cheng XX of bribing a civil servant of the Construction Management Section of Changhua County Government. Cheng was found guilty by the Taiwan Changhua District Court.
5	27	The joint handover and swear-in ceremony of incoming and outgoing senior officials and heads of authorities was held by the Ministry of Justice. AAC Director-General Lai Jer-shyong officially took office on May 27, 2014.

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5	28	The VAC held the 1st session of the "Corporate Integrity and Government Integrity" seminar for which Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng was invited to lecture on "Current State of Governmental Implementation of Corporate Integrity".
5	28	The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of corruption in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act and of gaining money and valuables fraudulently against Liu XX, the director of Cingjing Farm, Veterans Affairs Commission, and supervising officer Lin XX. The Taiwan Nantou District Court found the accused guilty as charged.
5	29	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into an allegation of leaking confidential information against Wu XX, a junior officer at the Sinying District Household Registration Office, Tainan City. The Tainan District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted Wu deferred prosecution.
5	29	The AAC's Corruption Investigation Office conducted an investigation into an allegation against Chen XX, inspector for the Taipei Water Department, of having negligently leaked the base price for the 2014 Sludge Removal and Transportation Procurement Tender for Shuangxi and Yangming Plants during the second bid opening process. The Taipei District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges.
5	30	The AAC's Corruption Investigation Office conducted an investigation into an allegation against Yeh XX, deputy magistrate of Taoyuan County, of receiving bribes from the XX Construction Company. The offices of Yeh XX and the XX Construction Company were been searched for evidence.
5	30	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to lecture on "Corporate Integrity and Ethics Sharing" at the CSR Strategic Chess Game– the Conference on International Trends in Company Governance from the Perspective of the Implementation of Anti-Bribery Mechanisms held by the BSI Taiwan, adopting a more aggressive attitude in building an awareness of "zero-tolerance for corruption".
5	30	The VAC held the 2nd session of the "Corporate Integrity and Government Integrity" seminar for which Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to lecture on "Current State of Governmental Implementation of Corporate Integrity".
6	3	A 10-member delegation, headed by the vice chairperson of the Prosecutors Association of Zhejiang Province, Gu Xue-fei, visited the AAC. Received by Director-General Lai and Deputy Director-General Yang, the two sides carried out enthusiastic discussions on several integrity issues, including "how to establish an anti-corruption platform to prevent corruption", "taking both the improvement of conviction rate and the protection of human rights into account", and "the resident prosecutor system of the AAC". The meeting helped to promote the AAC's integrity concepts and to improve Taiwan's anti-corruption image.
6	4	Justice Minister Luo Ying-shay visited the AAC with fruit to express her support in regard to the joint investigation conducted by the Taipei District Prosecutors Office and the AAC concerning the Bade Affordable Housing Project scandal in Taoyuan County.
6	6	The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of bribery without violation of duties – infringement of the Anti-Corruption Act - against Chen XX, section chief at the Shuili Township Office, Nantou County, technical specialist Tai XX, and others. The Taiwan Nantou District Court found all accused guilty as charged.
6	9	The Ministry of Justice held the 20th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest. Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, parts of the draft amendment's provisions were finalized at the meeting. Relevant authorities will continue to be invited to express their opinions.
6	12	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of having violated the Business Entity Accounting Act against Ke XX, Tsai XX, and Chen XX, employees of the Taiwan Tobacco and Liquor Corporation at the Fangliao office of its Kaohsiung division. The Pingtung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to all three individuals.
6	12	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated a prison guard at the Kaohsiung Second Prison of the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice on suspicion of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
6	12	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into forgery allegations against two Pingtung County police officers, surnamed Ou and Tai. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court found the two defendants guilty as charged.
6	12	Director-General Lai and AAC officials in charge of related affairs attended the 29th Affair Connection Meeting between the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice and Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.
6	18	The AAC's Corruption Investigation Division conducted an investigation into an allegation of construction payment fraud against the representative of the bid-winning company, concerning the "2011 Program for Improvement of Main Access Roads for Indigenous Tribes – Road Improvement Project for Neighborhoods No. 1-10 of Xinle Village, Jianshi Township" procurement tender held by the Jianshi Township Office, Hsinchu County. The Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.

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6	20	The AAC hosted a training program for cryptography personnel of government employee ethics units during which lectures on "cryptography operations" and "an introduction of cryptography equipment" were given by the National Security Bureau to strengthen the safeguarding of official secrets and the encryption operation.
6	21	The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of breach of trust, making false entries on documents and gaining money and valuables fraudulently against Chen XX for his involvement in the labor service procurement of the Yunlin County Environmental Protection Bureau that was undertaken by the Hualien Shen-Geng Public Interest Development Association. The Yunlin District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges against Chen.
6	23	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into a bribery allegation against Chiu XX of the outsourced vendor for the Gangshan Veterans Home, Veterans Affairs Commission. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to Chiu.
6	25	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 7th Review Meeting on Provisions of the Draft Bill for the Whistleblower Protection Act in which related authorities, scholars, and NGOs were invited to participate. Director-General Lai and Director Hsieh Ming-Kuan of Corruption Investigation Division attended the meeting on behalf of the AAC.
6	25	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into forgery allegations against Tsai XX, the head of the Fifth District Emergency and Rescue Corps, Fire Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to Tsai.
6	25	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office investigated an employee of Academia Sinica for suspicion of gaining money and valuables fraudulently. The Taiwan Shilin District Court found the accused guilty as charged.
6	25	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng presided over the Coordination Meeting for the Zhengben Project of Government Employee Ethics Units for deliberation on the direction of implementation and specific principles for the project's inspection operations in order to improve their outcomes.
6	26	Accompanied by Shih Hsin University Vice President Yu Chi-lik and TI-Chinese Taipei Deputy Executive Director Ko Chuan-yu, guests Jon S.T. Quah and Stella R. Quah from TI-Singapore visited the AAC. Received personally by Director-General, the two sides exchanged opinions on anti-corruption and other issues.
6	27	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against Tseng XX of the Yun X Company and other individuals of cheating in a tender bid in violation of the Government Procurement Act. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to the accused.
6	30	A 10-member delegation, headed by the vice chairperson of the Prosecutors Association of Guangzhou Province, Wang Yan-lin, visited the AAC and held enthusiastic discussions on several integrity issues, including "issues in defining investigation of bribery of civil servants and the scope of the problem", "the legal basis and the operation mechanism for the Clean Politics Advisory Committee", and "fundamental strategies for corruption prevention". The meeting was conducive to cross-strait interaction on anti-corruption work and helped to improve Taiwan's anti-corruption image.
6	30	The Ministry of Justice held the 21st meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest. Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, parts of the draft amendment's provisions were finalized at the meeting. Relevant authorities will continue to be invited to express their opinions.
6	30	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of gaining money and valuables fraudulently against Chang XX, a village secretary in Zhutian Township, Pingtung County, and one other individual. The Pingtung District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
7	2	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into a forgery allegation against Weng XX, an accounting and statistics officer at the Southern Region Branch, National Property Administration, MOF. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to Weng.
7	9	The AAC held the 2014 National Senior High School Integrity Camp in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, the Taipei City Government, and the Taichung City Government. Director-General Lai delivered an opening remark at the 1st session, encouraging and expecting students to learn and realize the importance of honesty through this camp.
7	11	Director-General Lai presided over the Service Integration Meeting for Government Employee Ethics Units of Competent Authorities of County and City Governments. During the meeting, adjustments to the personnel policy concerning online posting of all job vacancies for civil service ethics positions and the mode of operation for pre-prosecution investigation mechanisms were deliberated on to pull together an anti-corruption consensus.
7	14	The Ministry of Justice held the 22nd meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest. Parts of the draft amendment's provisions were finalized at the meeting.
7	14	Director-General Lai presided over the 2nd meeting of 2014 of the Clean Politics Review Committee during which two special reports were presented, "New Sunshine Law Draft Bills and Measures" and "Challenge and Opportunity for Success of the Hong Kong ICAC". In addition, following preliminary reviews on 225 pending cases by committee members, all cases had been approved for filing.

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7	16	Presided over by Director-General Lai, the deliberation meeting on the Anti-Corruption Training Program for Civil Servants was held. Central Integrity Committee members Peng Chin-peng and Tsai Hsiu-chuan, Shih Hsin University vice president Yu Chi-lik, and associate professor Chen Chun-ming of the Department of Public Policy and Management, Shih Hsin University were invited to the meeting.
7	22	The Ministry of Justice held the 23rd meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest. Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, all provisions of the draft amendment were finalized at the meeting, and relevant authorities had been invited for consultation.
7	24	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into an allegation of malfeasance in office against Li XX, subsection head at the Public Works Department, New Taipei City Government. Li was found guilty by the Taiwan Taipei District Court.
7	28	To promote the expansion of the MOJ Property Declaration Examination Platform to include declaring services, two education and training sessions were held by AAC at the 5F auditorium of the Ministry of Justice with 337 people participating (including civil service ethics officials involved and staff in charge of property declaration-related affairs).
7	28	To pull together a business ethics consensus and to fulfill ethical management and social responsibility, the AAC and the Civil Service Ethics Office, Taichung City Government jointly hosted the 2014 Corporate Integrity Forum at which Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng delivered an address and participated in the discussion of the issue, "Current Status of Taiwan's Push for Business Integrity and Ethics", as one of discussants.
7	29	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of having violated the Government Procurement Act against Chang XX, a contract employee at the National Taiwan Library, and others. The New Taipei District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges.
7	30	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 8th Review Meeting on Provisions of the Draft Bill for the Whistleblower Protection Act to which related authorities, scholars, and NGOs were invited to examine each of the provisions. Director of Corruption Investigation Division Hsieh Ming-kuan attended the meeting on behalf of the AAC.
7	31	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into a bribery allegation against Yuan XX, an engineering assistant at the Chaozhou Construction Section of the Third District Maintenance Construction Office, Directorate General of Highways, MOTC. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court found Yuan guilty as charged.
7	31	Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-yu presided over the opening ceremony of the 33rd Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center.
8	1	Presided over by Director-General Lai, the AAC held the Second Meeting of Senior Government Employee Ethics Officials of the Competent Authorities for 2014. New Taipei City Deputy Mayor Hou You-yi was invited to deliver a speech at the meeting, and special reports were presented by the Planning Division of the AAC and the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Finance, as well as work reports by various divisions of the AAC, to allow participating ethics officials to understand the direction of AAC's current work policy and for exchange of opinions.
8	5	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of gaining money and valuables fraudulently against Sergeant First Class Chan XX, squad leader of the Air Force 1st Logistics Command, Ministry of National Defense, and businessman Tsai XX. The Pingtung District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
8	6	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation of having negligently leaked confidential information against Chen XX, a contract employee of the Cultural Affairs Bureau, Tainan City Government. The Tainan District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to Chen.
8	6	Presided over by Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng, the first meeting for the amendment of the Ethics Guidelines for Civil Servants was held for which colleagues from government employee ethics units were invited for a joint deliberation.
8	7	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng presided over the meeting for discussing the mode of operation for the Zhengben Project review teams during which discussions on several issues were carried out, such as the division of tasks in the reviewing of cases, the reviewing of inspection reports, and the format for compiling and reporting results of reviews.
8	7	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated the embezzlement allegedly committed by a technical worker of Kaohsiung City Department of Sports who also served as an officer of Cheng-cing Lake Baseball Stadium. The prosecutor of Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office has closed the investigation on the offense and the offender was placed on deferred prosecution.
8	9	To develop honesty, integrity and character among students and to provide diverse learning opportunities, the AAC held two sessions of the 2014 National Senior High School Integrity Camp in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, the Taipei City Government, and the Taichung City Government. Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng attended and delivered an opening remark at the opening ceremony for the 2nd session.
8	12	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of forgery and using one's position to gain money and valuables fraudulently against a police officer at the Chenggong Road Police Station, Lingya Precinct of Kaohsiung City Police Department, and citizens. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.

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8	13	Delegates of the AAC attended the APEC's 19th Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group Meeting and Related Workshops, exchanging anti-corruption experiences with other economies and presenting a report on Taiwan's progress in the implementation of the UNCAC at the meeting.
8	13	The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations of declaring inflated prices in the purchase of office supplies and misappropriating public properties against the secretary-general of Penghu County Veterans Service Office, Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan. The Penghu District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
8	13	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng attended the Anti-Corruption Platform Symposium on the Project for the Renovation of Road Surfaces and the Improvement of Navigation and Guidance Facilities that was held by the Taoyuan Airport Corporation, MOTC, which hoped to bring the prevention of malpractice into full play through the "anti-corruption platform" mechanism.
8	18	Accepting an invitation from the Ministry of National Defense, Director-General Lai delivered a speech on the topic, "Current Integrity Policies", in the hope of having high-ranking officers lead by example and influence their subordinates positively – being dedicated to the establishment of an anti-corruption system – to uphold the integrity of the military.
8	18	The Financial Supervisory Commission held the first session of the 2014 Symposium on Corporate Social Responsibility and Ethical Management by Listed Companies, inviting Deputy Minister of Justice Wu Chen-huan to give the opening remark and Deputy Director-General Yang to be one of the discussants. The symposium provided guidance to businesses on practicing ethical management and fulfilling social responsibilities.
8	20	The AAC held the 2014 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop for the Nantou region. Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien delivered an address, and the Corruption Prevention Division of the AAC gave lectures on "Institutionalization and Transparency of Lobbying", enabling those in the Nantou region who are concurrently in charge of ethics affairs to understand related regulations governing the concurrent handling of ethics affairs and work re-evaluation.
8	21	The Financial Supervisory Commission held the Second session of the 2014 Symposium on Corporate Social Responsibility and Ethical Management by Listed Companies. Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng delivered opening remarks and was one of the discussants.
8	22	To enhance affairs related to anti-corruption volunteers and to provide volunteers with opportunities for mutual observation and the exchange of experiences, the AAC teamed up with the Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government to hold the first session of the Anti-Corruption Volunteer Symposium in Taipei. Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng attended the symposium, delivering opening remarks, and thanked volunteers for their devotion to the fight against corruption.
8	25	The AAC's Corruption Investigation Division conducted an investigation into an allegation against Lin XX, former chief of the Xinhai Pumping Station, Water Resources Department, New Taipei City Government, of misappropriating public properties. The New Taipei District Prosecutors Office had pressed charges.
8	25	Accompanied by Dr. Fang Kai-hung of Shih Hsin University, the regional director of TI's Asia Pacific Department, Srirak Plipat, visited the AAC. Received by Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng, the two sides exchanged opinions on a number of issues, including the Asia-Pacific Youth Leadership Camp and Taiwan's nomination as an observer at the international conference of the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific.
8	25	The Financial Supervisory Commission held the Third session of the 2014 Symposium on Corporate Social Responsibility and Ethical Management by Listed Companies at which Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-yu delivered opening remarks and Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng served as one of the discussants.
8	26	To enhance affairs related to anti-corruption volunteers and to provide volunteers with opportunities for mutual observation and the exchange of experiences, the AAC teamed up with the Civil Service Ethics Office, Taichung City Government to hold the Second session of the Anti-Corruption Volunteer Symposium in the central region. Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng attended the symposium, delivering opening remarks, and thanked volunteers for their devotion to the fight against corruption.
8	27	Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien gave an opening speech at the Concurrent Ethics Personnel Seminar 2014 held by the Agency for Ilan area. The Corruption Prevention Division gave a lecture on "systematization and transparency of intercession requests" to have concurrent ethics personnel in Ilan area understand the rules and major tasks relating to ethics affairs.
8	27	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 9th Review Meeting on Provisions of the Draft Bill for the Whistleblower Protection Act for which related authorities, scholars, and NGOs were invited to examine each of the provisions. Director-General Lai and Director of Corruption Investigation Division Hsieh Ming-kuan attended the meeting on behalf of the AAC.
8	27	The AAC's Central Investigation Office investigated the alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act by Miaoli County councilor Lee XX, Miaoli County Police Bureau officer Wang XX and others. The prosecutor of Taiwan Miaoli District Prosecutors Office has brought an indictment.
8	28	The AAC's Corruption Investigation Division conducted an investigation into bribery and fraud allegations against Taipower employee Chen XX and 11 other individuals. The Taiwan New Taipei District Court found the accused guilty as charged.
8	28	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated a prison guard at the Kaohsiung Second Prison of the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, surnamed Lai, on suspicion of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court found Lai guilty as charged.

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8	28	The Financial Supervisory Commission held the 4th session of the 2014 Symposium on Corporate Social Responsibility and Ethical Management by Listed Companies. Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng delivered opening remarks and was one of the discussants.
8	28	Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-yu, the Ministry of Justice held the 11th meeting of the Task Force for Amendments to the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants. The draft amendment was finalized at the meeting.
8	28	The Draft Bill on the UNCAC and the Enforcement Act of UNCAC was approved at the 3413th Executive Yuan Council Meeting and had been submitted to the Legislative Yuan on September 1, 2014 for examination.
8	29	Presided over by Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng, the Reexamination Meeting for the Zhengben Project was held during which review teams presented results of their review. Questionable parts were discussed and verified with the unit that made the original report.
8	29	To enhance affairs related to anti-corruption volunteers and to provide volunteers with opportunities for mutual observation and the exchange of experiences, the AAC teamed up with the Civil Service Ethics Office, Kaohsiung City Government to hold the Third session of the Anti-Corruption Volunteer Symposium in the southern region. Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien attended the symposium, delivering opening remarks, and thanked volunteers for their devotion to the fight against corruption.
9	2	The Agency and the Department of Government Ethics, Kaohsiung City Government organized the 4th integrity seminar for anti-corruption volunteers in the northern area to facilitate anti-corruption business and provide anti-corruption volunteers an opportunity to observe and exchange opinions about their experiences. Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng gave a speech at the seminar and thanked volunteers for their contribution to anti-corruption.
9	2	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office investigated the alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act by ChenXX, a surveyor at Hsinchu CountyXXLand Office, who had received cases commissioned privately. The prosecutor of Taiwan Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office has closed the investigation on the offense and brought an indictment against Chen.
9	3	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office investigated the alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act by 5 persons who had inflated travel expenses, including ChengXX, a technical specialist at Atomic Energy Council, Executive Yuan. The prosecutor of Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office has closed the investigation on the offense and brought an indictment against the offenders.
9	3	Lee Kui-Min, a legislator and member of Judiciary and Organic Laws and Statutes Committee, came to Anti-Corruption Training Center and gave a lecture on "national important policies and issues" to the Ministry of Justice officers ranked at the 9th job grade of recommendation appointment at the 13th ethics officers' program.
9	4	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated the alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act by ChangXX and other personnel of the Water Resources Bureau, Pingtung County Government and a gravel company while conducting procurement. The prosecutor of Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office has closed the investigation on the offense and brought an indictment against ChangXX and other 7 offenders.
9	9	Deputy Minister of Ministry of Justice Chen Ming-Tang gave a speech and Deputy Director-General Yang of the Agency served as a keynote speaker at the 5th "2014 Seminar on Ethical Corporate Management and Corporate Social Responsibility for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies" held by Financial Supervisory Commission.
9	9	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office investigated the bribery of malfeasance allegedly committed by ChengXX, a clothes recycling business owner. The prosecutor of Taiwan Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office has closed the investigation on the offense and the offender was placed on deferred prosecution.
9	9	Vice President of Examination Yuan Kao Yung-Kuang came to Anti-Corruption Training Center and gave a lecture on "clean and competent government and national competitiveness" to the Ministry of Justice officers ranked at the 9th job grade of recommendation appointment at the 13th ethics officers' program.
9	10	The Agency and the Department of Government Ethics, Kaohsiung City Government organized the 5th integrity seminar for anti-corruption volunteers in the eastern area to facilitate anti-corruption business and provide anti-corruption volunteers an opportunity to observe and exchange opinions about their experiences. Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien gave a speech at the seminar and thanked volunteers for their contribution to anti-corruption.
9	10	Ministry of Justice convened the 10th meeting on examination of the provisions of the draft Whistleblower Protection Act, which was presided by Vice Minister Tsai Pi-Yu. Many relevant institutes, scholars, experts and non-government organizations were invited to attend the meeting. Director-General Lai Che-Hsiung and Director of Corruption Investigation Division Hsieh Ming-Kuan represented the Agency to attend the meeting.
9	11	Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien gave an opening speech at the Concurrent Ethics Personnel Seminar 2014 held by the Agency for Tainan area. The Corruption Prevention Division gave a lecture on "systematization and transparency of intercession requests" to have concurrent ethics personnel in Tainan area understand the rules and major tasks relating to ethics affairs.
9	11	Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien gave a speech at the 6th "2014 Seminar on Ethical Corporate Management and Corporate Social Responsibility for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies" held by Financial Supervisory Commission.
9	11	Political Deputy Minister of Ministry of Justice Chen Ming-Tang came to Anti-Corruption Training Center and gave a lecture on "legal policies" to the Ministry of Justice officers ranked at the 9th job grade of recommendation appointment at the 13th ethics officers' program.
9	12	Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien gave a speech and served as a keynote speaker at the 7th "2014 Seminar on Ethical Corporate Management and Corporate Social Responsibility for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies" held by Financial Supervisory Commission.

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9	12	Chief Secretary Lin Jia-Huei came to Anti-Corruption Training Center and presided the seminar on specific topics for the Ministry of Justice officers ranked at the 9th job grade of recommendation appointment at the 13 <sup>th</sup> ethics officers' program.
9	15	A total of 4 educational training programs were held respectively on 15, 18, 22 and 25 September in order to promote and extend the Ministry of Justice property declaration audit platform to trial services provided to declarers. Trainees were ethics officers and the personnel dealing with property declaration. A total of 614 persons attended the training programs.
9	17	The AAC's Central Investigation Office investigated the alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act by the secretary at Changhua County XX Township Office, and other 6 persons. The prosecutor of Taiwan Changhua District Prosecutors Office has brought an indictment.
9	17	Minister of Ministry of Justice Lo Ying-Hsueh came to Anti-Corruption Training Center of the AAC and hosted the session "Appointment with the Minister" for the Ministry of Justice officers ranked at the 9th job grade of recommendation appointment at the 13th ethics officers' program.
9	18	Chief Secretary of Ministry of Justice Chou Chang-Chin gave a speech and Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng of the Agency served as a keynote speaker at the 8th "2014 Seminar on Ethical Corporate Management and Corporate Social Responsibility for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies" held by Financial Supervisory Commission.
8	19	President Ma came to Anti-Corruption Training Center and presided the "Closing Ceremony of the 33 <sup>rd</sup> Ministry of Justice Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Program and the 13 <sup>th</sup> Ethics Officers' Program for Ministry of Justice Officers Ranked at the 9th Job Grade of Recommendation Appointment". Officers at all levels of the Ministry of Justice, Director-General Lai and directors at anti-corruption divisions of all authorities attended the ceremony.
9	22	The members of the 16th prosecutor investigator training program attended the practical training held by the Agency from Sep. 22 to Oct. 3. Chief Secretary Lin Jia-Huei hosted the welcome party and the closing seminar. Trained prosecutor investigators appreciated the courses arranged by the Agency. The seminar competed successfully with an exciting atmosphere.
8	23	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng presided at the experts' meeting on evaluation of the practicability of the Anti-corruption Personnel Power Exercise Act. Scholars in relevant fields and current (or retired) anti-corruption personnel had been invited to attend the meeting. Relevant results would be used as the fundamental data for follow-up modification to the draft anti-corruption personnel power exercise act.
9	23	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated the offenses of malfeasance in office allegedly committed by ChiuXX, the 17th chairman of Taitung County Haiduan Township Representative Council, HsuXX, the 18th chairman of the said Council, and other persons. Taiwan Taoyuan District Court found them all guilty.
9	24	The Agency convened the meeting to discuss an amended draft of the Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulations.
9	26	Christian Göbel, a visiting professor at Judges Academy from University of Vienna, paid a visit to the Agency and was received by Deputy Director-General Lai and officers of all divisions. In addition to a visit to interrogation facilities of the Agency, Göbel also exchanged views with Lai and the officers on the issue of anti-corruption and relevant statistics.
9	26	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office investigated the offense allegedly committed by the head of XXVillage, XXCity, Taoyuan County, who sought for his/her own benefit in the transactions supervised by himself/herself. Taiwan Taoyuan District Court sentenced him/her to 1 year 6 months in jail, with a 4-year probation.
9	30	The 2nd 2014 meeting of the Corruption Exposure Reward Committee, Ministry of Justice was held. Cash rewards for 3 cases, in the sum of NT\$2,199,999, were approved.
10	1	Executive Yuan convened the 13th meeting of the Central Integrity Committee, where the following reports were given: the current anti-corruption status and analysis, the supervision and management of Ministry of Finance-owned enterprises, the national defense integrity index assessment preparation work, and the anti-corruption functions examination and development.
10	1	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated the scam involving the reconstruction of military dependents' villages in Kaohsiung City. The prosecutor of Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office has brought an indictment against the offenders.
10	6	The members of the 55th judiciary program came to the Agency to learn and were received by Chief Secretary Lin Jia-Huei at the welcome party. Lin also resided at the closing seminar.
10	17	The AAC collaborated with the Taipei City Department of Government Ethics to hold the 8th annual Intercollegiate Debate Tournament. Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng gave a speech at the opening and closing ceremonies and presented prizes to the winners in hopes that the idea of anti-corruption would be promoted thoroughly on campus and to nurture a spirit of speculative thinking among college students.
10	19	The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division investigated the bribery committed by personnel of Department of Environment Protection, Taipei City Government. Taiwan Taipei District Court found them guilty.
10	19	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated the forgery and fraud allegedly committed by ChinXX, an assistant engineer at Water Resources Bureau, Tainan City Government, and an proprietor YangXX. The prosecutor of Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office has closed the investigation on the offense and brought an indictment against the former, and the later was placed on deferred prosecution.

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10	20	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng gave a speech and served as a keynote speaker at the Integrity Assessment and Governance Effect Conference held by New Taipei City. Results of the integrity assessment executed by the Government for the 3 years were shared in the Conference.
10	22	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng convened and presided the meeting to build food safety and anti-corruption liaison platform. A resolution to build a multidisciplinary regular liaison platform to exchange information and opinions was passed at the meeting.
10	22	Article 15 of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest should be invalid on Dec. 26, 2014 in accordance with the Interpretation No. Shi-Zi-716 of Judicial Yuan. The draft amendment to Article 15 of the Act was approved at the 9th legislators' meeting in the 6th session of the 8th Judiciary and Organic Laws and Statues Committee, Legislative Yuan.
10	27	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated the bribery allegedly committed by YangXX, the person in charge of Chin○ and Kao○ transportation companies. The prosecutor of Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office has closed the investigation on the offense and placed Yang on deferred prosecution.
10	27	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated the forgery allegedly committed by LuXX, the personnel manager at a Township Office in Taitung County. Taiwan Taitung District Court found Lu guilty.
10	29	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office investigated the offense allegedly committed by Wu XX of Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan, who had taken the advantage to illegally get money and properties and record fraudulent statements as a civil servant. The prosecutor of Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office brought an indictment.
10	30	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office investigated the offense allegedly committed by Wu XX of Taipei City Zhongshan District Office, who had defrauded of compulsory leave subsidies for National Travel Card. Wu XX was then placed on probation to the summary judgment of Taiwan Taipei District Court.
11	4	In order to increase the decision-making power of each government employee ethics unit based on the current aims and key tasks of the AAC, we held a meeting to discuss government employee ethics unit performance objective management systems in 2015 to enhance the overall performance of ethics work.
11	5	The 3rd 2014 meeting of the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) Corruption Exposure Reward Committee was held to examine five cases of anti-corruption informant reward. One case was denied. Cash rewards for 4 cases, in the sum of \$3,000,001, were approved.
11	5	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the alleged commitment of offenses against privacy by Lin XX, a member of the Coast Guard Administration's Chiayi Reconnaissance Brigade. The prosecutor of the Chiayi District Prosecutors Office pressed charges.
11	6	The AAC held the 3rd meeting of 2014 for the Clean Politics Advisory Committee. All 217 pending cases were approved for reference.
11	11	A group of AAC colleagues went on an overseas trip to observe and inspect the integrity operations of the Australian Government. The delegation visited several Australian authorities, including the Commonwealth Ombudsman, the Australian Public Service Commission (APSC), the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI), and the New South Wales Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC). The AAC learned the advantages of the anti-corruption system implemented in Australia and enhanced the cultural exchanges and understanding between Australia and Taiwan with respect to the field of anti-corruption.
11	13	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to be a keynote speaker at the Fraud Detection, Prevention and Forensic Technology Conference held by the accounting firm Ernst & Young. He spoke on "Taiwan's United Nations Convention Against Corruption Policy", sharing with participants the AAC's promotion of localizing the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and business integrity principles.
11	13	Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien presided over the Meeting for Improving the Anti-Corruption Efficacy of Correction Authorities immediately after a serious corruption scandal had broken out at a correctional institution. The government employee ethics unit of correction authorities was also requested to review the corruption scandal and initiate a two-stage initiative to review its tasks thoroughly.
11	14	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the case involving Liu XX, a village officer at the Meishan Township Office of Chiayi County, who was accused of using his/her position to deceptively obtain properties. The prosecutor of Chiayi District Prosecutors Office pressed charges.
11	14	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the case involving Wu XX, an officer at the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan, who was accused of using his/her position to deceptively obtain properties. The prosecutor of Taipei District Prosecutors Office pressed charges.
11	20	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng presided at the 2nd meeting regarding the topic of Improving Investigation Operations during today and tomorrow. During the meeting 18 government employee ethics units of competent authorities, including the Department of Government Ethics of the Ministry of Economic Affairs presented special reports on improving their respective investigation operations to encourage government employee ethics units to actively uncover clues of corruption and malpractices, subsequently improving each agency's early-warning risk mechanism.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
11	26	The Amendment to Article 15 of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest was promulgated by the President of the R.O.C. through the order Hua-Zong-Yi-Yi-Zi No.10300177161.
11	28	In order to motivate students to participate in the micro film competition, the Taipei Jingmei Girls High School arranged for its students to pay a visit to the Agency. Corruption Prevention Division Director Liu Kuang-Chi received the students and introduced them to the commitment of the organization, anti-corruption business affairs, and evidence collecting devices of the AAC. In addition, he also gave a comprehensive seminar.
12	4	The AAC held the southern Seminar on Malpractices Investigation Affairs between the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice and Prosecutorial Agencies to reach a consensus on malpractices investigation and to enhance the efficiency of malpractices investigation.
12	5	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the case involving Huang XX and Wang XX, members of the Annan District Cleaning Squad of the Environmental Protection Bureau of the Tainan City Government, who were accused of recycling large furniture items to embezzle non-public properties obtained during the performance of their duties. The prosecutor of Tainan District Prosecutors Office closed the investigation and pressed charges.
12	5	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng convened and presided at a meeting regarding the establishment of a government employee ethics unit performance objective management system. Government employee ethics units of various competent authorities were invited to attend the meeting. Opinions obtained from each participant were taken into account in the meeting to adjust the direction of the management system.
12	8	The AAC held the northern Seminar on Malpractices Investigation Affairs between the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice and Prosecutorial Agencies in order to reach a consensus regarding malpractice investigation and to enhance the efficiency of malpractice investigation.
12	8	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the case involving Lu XX, a clerk at the Dongshan District Farmers' Association of Tainan City, who was allegedly accused of assisting a member of the Da Yang Agricultural Production and Marketing Team of the Dongshan District, in fraudulently obtaining a subsidy of \$1,490,000 from the Council of Agriculture's Agriculture and Food Agency. The prosecutor of Tainan District Prosecutors Office closed the investigation and granted deferred prosecution.
12	8	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the embezzlement allegedly committed by Chu XX, a member of the Gushan District Cleaning Squad of Kaohsiung City's Environmental Protection Bureau. The prosecutor of Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office closed the investigation and granted deferred prosecution.
12	9	The AAC held a year-end meeting for improving Operations of the national government employee ethics units in 2014 at the headquarters of the Tai Power Company. The Director-General Lai presided at the meeting. Chief Secretary of Ministry of Justice Chou Chang-Chin and National Policy Advisor to the President Kao Hua-Chu were also invited to give keynote speeches at the meeting.
12	11	In order to let the foreign guests participate in the 2014 Conference on Integrity Governance and know more about the development of the integrity assessment mechanism implemented by New Taipei City Government, Chief Secretary Lin Jia-Huei accompanied the foreign guests to visit the New Taipei City Government and exchange opinions with respect to integrity issues and experiences in different countries.
12	11	The AAC held the central Seminar on Malpractice Investigation Affairs between the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice and Prosecutorial Agencies to reach a consensus regarding malpractice investigation and to enhance the efficiency of malpractice investigation.
12	11	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the case involving a cashier at the Kaohsiung Animal Propagation Station, who was accused of embezzling public properties. The prosecutor of the Pingtung District Prosecutors Office closed the investigation on the offenses and brought an indictment against the offender.
12	12	The AAC and the Transparency International Chinese Taipei held the 2014 Conference on Integrity Governance in the International Convention Center at the Chang Yung-Fa Foundation. Members of the Transparency International Asia Pacific and scholars and experts from Norway, Austria, Singapore, Korea, Mongolia, etc. were also invited to explore and discuss such issues as "framework and practice of integrity mechanism," "effect and challenges of exclusive integrity authorities" and "international new anti-corruption trend and important issues" at the conference.
12	15	The Taiwan Tea Corporation held a forum regarding the prevention of corporate corruption. Director Liu Kuang-Ghi of the Corruption Prevention Division gave a lecturer for interaction with the public sector and to assist the enterprise in establishing appropriate ethics guidelines and building an effective internal control management mechanism.
12	15	Deputy Director-General Cheng Ming-Chien led a delegation of the Agency to visit the Anti-Corruption Commission, Anti-Corruption Academy and Action Review Committee in Malaysia from Dec. 15 to Dec. 18, 2014 to share views on matters relating to the establishment of an official liaison to facilitate the exchange of corruption and crimes related information.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
12	16	The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division conducted an investigation the case involving Wu XX, a police officer, and other officers of the Pingzhen Police Station of the Taoyuan Police Department, all of whom were accused of allegedly releasing criminals privately, destroying evidence, perjury, false accusation, forgery and illegal searches. The prosecutor of Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office closed the investigation and pressed charges.
12	17	To improve the communication with foreign investors (association) in Taiwan, the AAC held the "2014 Global Advance-Corporate Governance Competitiveness Forum". Many representatives from governments and industries were invited to discuss the connection between business operations and corporate governance as well as between corporate governance and national competitiveness. Representatives from foreign companies and enterprises also enthusiastically expressed their opinions during the discussion.
12	19	The 30th Connection Meeting between the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice and Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice was held. The Minister of Justice Minister Luo and Administrative Deputy Minister Tsai Pi-yu were invited to give speeches during the meeting, which was attended by the Directors of the Investigation Bureau and the Agency (including government employee ethics units of central and local competent authorities). Departmental Director of Prosecutorial Affairs of the Ministry and Prosecutor General of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office were also invited to attend the meeting.
12	22	In order to let public servants serving concurrently as ethics personnel from each government agency familiar with current regulations and work duty priorities with respect to current government ethics tasks as well as to help effective promote integrity tasks, the AAC held 3 seminars for those who concurrently serving as ethics personnel on Dec. 22, Dec. 23 and Dec. 25, 2014 at the Department of Government Ethics of the Taipei City Government.
12	23	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the case involving Chung XX, a contracted temporary employee at the Agriculture Department of the Chiayi County Government was accused of embezzling public properties. The prosecutor of the Chiayi District Prosecutors Office closed the investigation and pressed charges.
12	24	The AAC held the 4th meeting of 2014 for the Clean Politics Advisory Committee. All 175 pending cases reviewed at the meeting were approved for reference.
12	25	The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division conducted an investigation the case involving Huang XX, a former Chairperson of the Keelung City Council, who was accused of using his/her position to defalcate and deplete the funds of the Council. The prosecutor of Keelung District Prosecutors Office pressed charges.
12	25	The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division investigated the case involving Hsu XX, a construction site manager of Cheng Sheng Civil Engineering Contractors Co., Ltd., who was accused of using a false specimen to deceptively obtain the construction costs for the Jianshi Township Office in Hsinchu County. The prosecutor of the Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office brought an indictment against Huang, and Huang was convicted by the Hsinchu District Court.
12	29	The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation the case involving Chou XX, a police officer at the Lingya Precinct Chenggong Road Police Station, in Kaohsiung, and citizens Chung XX and TsaiXX, all of whom were accused of forgery and using their positions to get deceptively obtain properties. The above named persons were convicted by the Kaohsiung District Court.
12	29	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng presided at the 2nd workshop on the Anti-Corruption Personnel Power Exercise Act. Experts and scholars in relevant fields and current (or retired) government employee ethics officers were invited to discuss the feasibility of legislation and draft a request for legislation of the Anti-Corruption Personnel Power Exercise Act.
12	30	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the case involving Tsai XX, a contracted employee at the Land Office of Taitung County Government, who was accused of using his/her position to embezzle public properties. The prosecutor of Taitung District Prosecutors Office pressed charges.

## Appendix 2 Important Conclusions of the Ethical Governance Committee

Meeting #	Meeting #	Presiding and Assisting Authorities	Important Conclusions
Community Meeting No. 12	10303-1	Ministry of Justice	Request that the AAC deliver relevant ethical governance public opinion polls to Ministry Heads via the civil ethics system and that the individual Ministry Heads review and investigate the reasons that the public gave negative scores to their personnel so that they can carry out appropriate improvements.
Community Meeting No. 12	10303-2	Ministry of Justice	Request that the AAC establish a Homeland Security Ethical Governance platform and plan corresponding operations. Individual institutions are requested to assist with the process.
Community Meeting No. 12	10303-3	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Request that the Ministry of Foreign affairs regularly provide public detailed information regarding the execution process and results achieved of foreign aid from Taiwan to allied countries. Also regarding the misinformed report by the media of the Solomon Islands, request that the Ministry of Foreign affairs appoints the ambassador to the Solomon Islands to clear up the misunderstanding.
Community Meeting No. 12	10303-4	Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Financial Supervisory Commission	Request that the central competent authority of state-owned enterprises recognizes the importance of the procurement system and procurement efficiency of state-owned enterprise risk management.
Community Meeting No. 12	10303-5	Ministry of Justice	Request that the AAC use the results and experience gained from the trial run of the "Ethical Governance Performance Evaluation" in combination with the ethical governance map concept to develop an ethical governance evaluation system and steps for execution, as well as regularly submit a report to the Ethical Governance Committee.
Community Meeting No. 13	10310-1	Ministry of Interior, Public Construction Committee, Ministry of Transportation	Request that the Ministry of Interior, the Public Construction Committee and the Ministry of Transportation to use the concept of risk management to perform an analysis of the prosecutor's indictments to gain a deep understanding of police and procurement construction related corruption behavior from both systemic and operational aspects.
Community Meeting No. 13	10310-2	Ministry of Justice	Request that the AAC formulate specific teaching materials and strengthen promotional efforts to civil servants through the civil ethics system by researching cases of corruption related to the overtime pay, travel allowance, national tourism subsidies and bonus allowance of civil servants. In addition, request that the Ministry of Justice proactively include the "Proposed Ethical Governance Evaluation Mechanism" as one of the trial institutions.
Community Meeting No. 13	10310-3	Ministry of Finance	Request that the Ministry of Finance urge that public-owned enterprises act as a role model for private companies and use their actions to establish a culture of trust and an anti-corruption mechanism. In addition it is requested that proposed policy improvements are carried, especially the appointment of a specialized person in charge and the implementation of an external board of directors to strengthen the corporate governance of public-owned enterprises.
Community Meeting No. 13	10310-4	Ministry of Defense	Request that the Ministry of Defense continue to strengthen the risk management and guidance operations related to the ethical governance of the individual armed forces, and strive to establish preventative measures regarding those incidents reported by the media that are concerning to the public. In addition request that the Ministry of Defense change the public's perception of the military as a closed system by using promotional and communication methods.
Community Meeting No. 13	10310-5	Ministry of Justice	Request that the Ministry of Justice establish a set of execution guidelines regarding the policy improvements suggested in the "Ethical Governance Institution Function Evaluation and Policy Suggestion" report to make improvements that are unrelated to executive jurisdiction and that do not influence the rights of the litigant. In addition request that before the Act of Ethical Governance Personnel Professional Rights is passed that the Ministry of Justice make pragmatic improvements the homeland security or ethical governance review mechanism of "government personnel".

## Appendix 3 Statistical Report on Results of Initiating Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Introduction

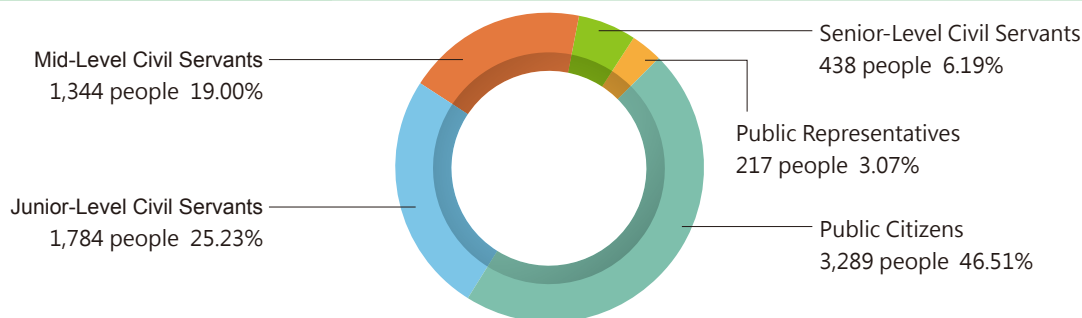
### I. Anti-Corruption Effectiveness of the "National Integrity Building Action Plan"

Since the implementation of the "National Integrity Building Action Plan" (for a period of 66 months from July 2009 to December 2014), a total of 2,354 corruption and malfeasance cases have been handled by the respective district public prosecution offices by way of investigation or prosecution. As a result of which, total of 7,072 individuals have been prosecuted. The amount involved in such prosecutions totaled NTD 4,326,616,929. They include 438 senior level public servants (constituting 6.19% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 1,344 mid-level public servant (constituting 19% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 1,784 junior level public servant (constituting 25.23% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted) Junior-Level, 217 public representatives (constituting 3.07% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted) and 3,289 citizens (constituting 46.51% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted). On average, there were 36 prosecutions a month, which involved 107 individuals. Of these individuals prosecuted the proportion of the combined total of mid-level and Senior-Level civil servants and public representatives was 28.27% (see Appendix Table 3-1 and Appendix Figure 3-1).

With respect to the 2,901 individuals for whom judgment was delivered during the aforesaid period, 1,499 were convicted for corruption and malfeasance offenses and 632 were non-corrupted or non-malfeasance offenses, as a result of which 2,131 individual were convicted, a conviction rate of 73.5%.

Appendix Table 3-1 Statistical Results of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption After Implementation of the Action Plan

Anti-Corruption Effectiveness from July 2009 to December 2014 (total of 66 months)			
Category	Statistics		
Total Number of Cases Prosecuted	2,354 Cases		
Class of Prosecuted Subject	Senior-Level Public Servants	438 Individuals	Total 7,072 Individuals
	Mid-Level Public Servants	1,344 Individuals	
	Junior-Level Public Servants	1,784 Individuals	
	Public Representatives	217 Individuals	
	Public Citizens	3,289 Individuals	
Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted	NTD 4,326,616,929		



Appendix Figure 3-1 Proportion Chart of the Different Categories of Individuals Charged with Corruption Starting From July 2009

## II. Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption since President Ma's Inauguration

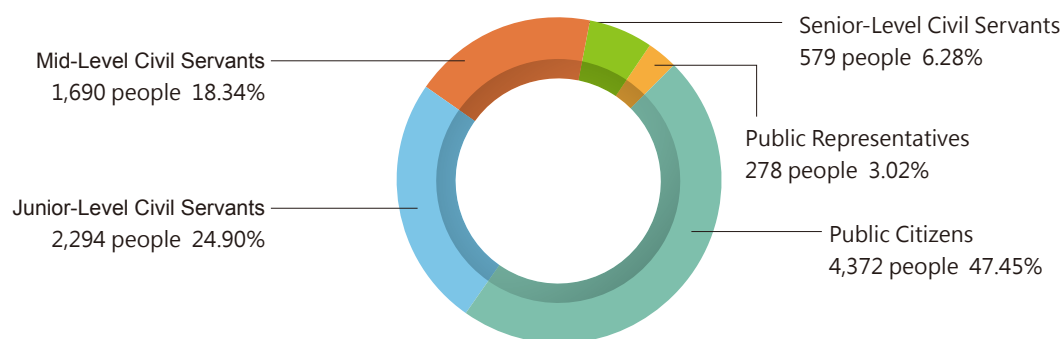
Since President Ma's inauguration (for a period of 80 months from May 2008 to December 2014), a total of 2,940 corruption and malfeasance cases have been handled by the respective district public prosecution offices by way of investigation or prosecution. As a result of which, total of 9,213 individuals have been prosecuted. They include 579 senior level public servants (constituting 6.28% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 1,690 mid-level public servant (constituting 18.34% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 2,294 junior -level public servant(constituting 24.90% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 278 public representatives (constituting 3.02% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted) and 4,372 citizens (constituting 47.45% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted). On average, there were 37 prosecutions a month, which involved 115 individuals , with the total value of money involved in corruption cases of NTD 5,839,276,265

With respect to the 4,575 individuals for whom judgment was delivered during the aforesaid period, 2,146 were convicted for corruption and malfeasance offenses and 961 were non-corrupted or non-malfeasance offenses, as a result of which 3,107 individual were convicted, a conviction rate of 67.9%. Such outstanding results have fully demonstrated the government's resolve to reduce corruption and to restore public officers' standing. (See Appendix Table 3-2, Appendix Figure 3-2 and Appendix Table 3-3)

Appendix Table 3-2 Statistical Results of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption since President Ma's Inauguration

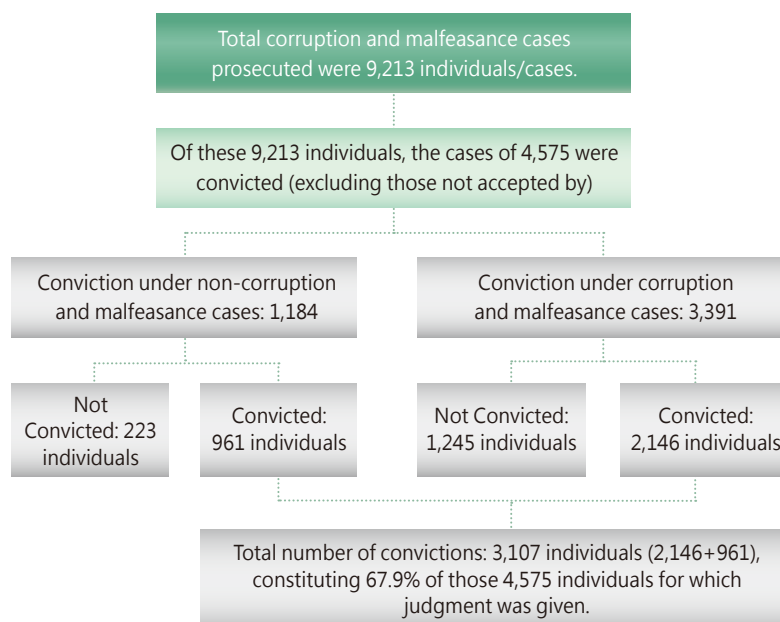
(May 2008 to December 2014)

Category		Statistics	
Total Number of Cases Prosecuted		2,940 Cases	
Class of Prosecuted Subject	Senior-Level Civil Servants	579 Individuals	Total 9,213 Individuals
	Mid-Level Civil Servants	1,690 Individuals	
	Junior-Level Civil Servants	2,294 Individuals	
	Public Representatives	278 Individuals	
	Public Citizens	4,372 Individuals	
Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted		NTD 5,839,276,265	



Appendix Figure 3-2 Proportion Chart of the Different Categories of Individuals Charged with Corruption Starting from May 2008

Appendix Table 3-3 Summary Chart of Conviction Rate of Corruption Cases from May 2008 to December 2014



### III. Effect of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption and Malfeasance July 2000

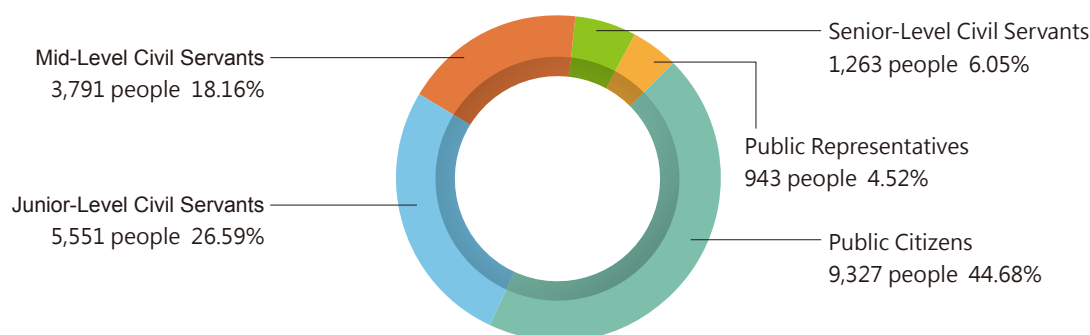
Since the implementation of the "Black Gold Eradication Program" (since July 2000 for a total of 174 months), there have been handled by the respective District Public Prosecution Offices whether by way of investigation or prosecution, a total of 7,255 corruption and malfeasance cases, as a result of which 20,875 individuals/cases have been prosecuted. The amount involved in such prosecutions totaled NT\$36,672,258,270. They include 1,263 senior-level public servants (constituting 6.05% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 3,791 mid-level public servants (constituting 18.16% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 5,551 junior-level public servants (constituting 26.59% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 943 public representatives (constituting 4.52% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted) and 9,327 public citizens (constituting 44.68% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted). On average there were 42 prosecutions monthly, involving 120 individuals/cases. The individuals/cases for prosecution of mid and senior level public servants (by appointment and above) and public representatives constituted 28.73% of total number of individuals prosecuted, thus demonstrating that investigation and prosecution was not only targeted at junior level public servants but also mid and senior level public servants as well as public representatives (see Appendix Table 3-4 and Appendix Figure 3-3).

Appendix Table 3-4

## Table of Results of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Since July 2000

Investigation Effectiveness Since July, 2000 (Total of 174 Months)

Category	Statistics	
Total Number of Cases	7,255 Cases	
Class of Prosecuted Subject	Senior-Level Civil Servants	1,263 Individuals
	Mid-Level Civil Servants	3,791 Individuals
	Junior-Level Civil Servants	5,551 Individuals
	Public Representatives	943 Individuals
	Public Citizens	9,327 Individuals
Total 20,875 Individuals		
Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted	NTD 36,672,258,270	



Appendix Figure 3-3 Proportion Chart of the Different Categories of Individuals Charged with Corruption Since July, 2000

- A. In addition the statistical results of corruption and malfeasance prosecutions for each year between July 2000 and December 2013 are listed below to reflect the status of cases investigated and prosecuted in the respective years as well as the amount seized with respect to such investigations and prosecutions. The highest number of prosecution was in 2003, with 640 cases, which the highest number of prosecution of individuals/cases was in 2008 with 1,932, and the highest amount involved in prosecution was 2002, it being NT\$7,210,219,431. (Please see Appendix Table 3-5)
- B. From January to December 2014, there were 959 new cases investigated and prosecuted by the respective District Public Prosecution Offices, with 476 cases involved 1,648 individuals being prosecuted. The amount seized with respect to corruption and malfeasance totaled NT\$1,032,094,045.

Appendix Table 3-5 Statistics of Corruption Cases Investigated Since July, 2000

Cate Time Peri	Number of cases prosecuted	Number of Individuals Prosecuted	Level					Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance (Unit=NTD)
			Senior-Level Civil Servants	Mid-Level Civil Servants	Junior-Level Civil Servants	Public Representatives	Public Citizens	
7/2000-12/2000	337	958	44	203	225	143	343	3,639,520,245
1/2001-12/2001	585	1,737	122	373	706	120	416	5,916,553,448
1/2002-12/2002	605	1,278	50	270	339	61	558	7,210,219,431
1/2003-12/2003	640	1,276	75	206	406	65	524	6,716,359,847
1/2004-12/2004	414	920	51	148	307	68	346	2,657,351,319
1/2005-12/2005	468	1,299	64	179	352	55	649	1,363,136,290
1/2006-12/2006	543	1,668	85	268	445	65	805	1,109,643,933
1/2007-12/2007	559	1,862	149	325	362	49	977	1,989,674,363
1/2008-12/2008	534	1,932	140	359	401	64	968	1,523,103,211
1/2009-12/2009	484	1,607	84	234	433	45	811	1,266,673,756
1/2010-12/2010	394	1,209	80	177	297	40	615	633,215,551
1/2011-12/2011	375	1,063	62	197	250	48	506	466,287,675
1/2012-12/2012	441	1,119	88	278	281	28	444	530,861,526
1/2013-12/2013	400	1,299	90	289	308	50	562	617,563,629
1/2014-12/2014	476	1,648	79	285	439	42	803	1,032,094,045
7/2000-12/2014	7,255	20,875	1,263	3,791	5,551	943	9,327	36,672,258,269

Note:

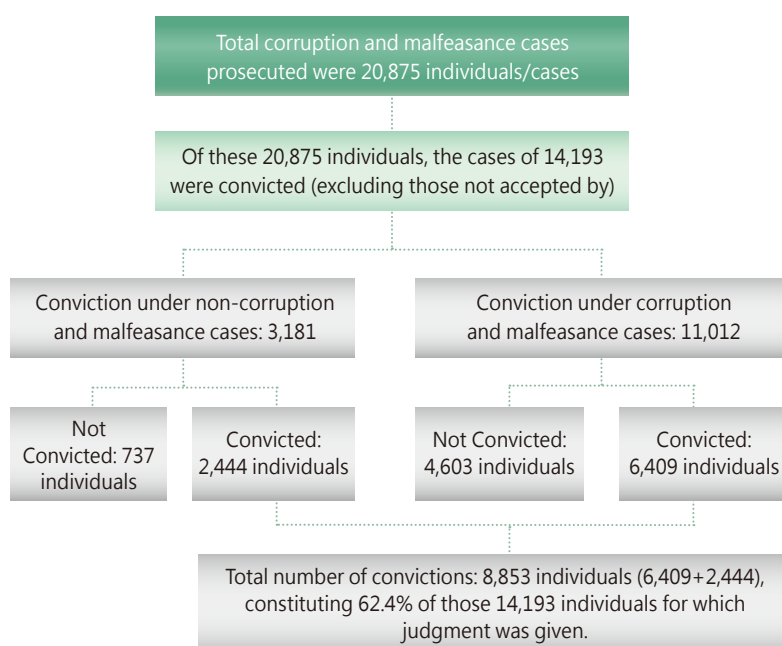
- (1) The above information contains that of corruption and malfeasance cases duly prosecuted by the corruption investigation teams of the respective district public prosecution offices since July 2000.
- (2) The above information includes: (1) Public servants and public representatives prosecuted under the Anti-Corruption Act or for malfeasance practices; (2) Public servants and public representatives prosecuted for other offenses following investigation by Public Prosecution Officers for corruption and malfeasance; (3) Ordinary public citizens.
- (3) The number of corruption and malfeasance cases and number of individuals involved in the above statistical information are based on the case numbers of the respective District Prosecution Offices and the number of individuals (cases) reflected in such case numbers.
- (4) Public representatives in the above information include members of the Legislative Yuan, provincial-level municipal parliamentary representatives, county-level municipal parliamentary representatives and village and township representatives.

C. Conviction rate: Since July 2000, District Prosecutors Offices have investigate and handled 20,875 individuals/cases for corruption and malfeasance offenses, out of which judgment has been given (not including rejected cases and others) for 14,193 individuals, with 6,409

individuals being convicted for corruption and malfeasance offenses, and 2,444 individuals being convicted for non-corruption and malfeasance offenses. In total 8,853 individuals have been convicted, a conviction rate of 62.3% based on the aforesaid 14,193 individuals for whom judgment has been given.

- D. Among the cases investigated and prosecuted by District Prosecutors Offices for which judgment had been delivered, the conviction rate for Penghu District Prosecutors Office was highest at 78.8%, while that for Lien chiang Public Prosecution Office was the lowest at 33.3%. In addition, the constituent elements for Clause 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Anti-Corruption Act were amended to consequential offense on November 7, 2001 and the Criminal Code of the Republic of China was amended on July 1, 2006; the definition of civil servant has narrowed, resulting in a lower conviction rate of criminal cases. (please see Appendix Table 3-6 and 3-7).

Appendix Table 3-6 Conviction Overview of Corruption Cases Between July 2000 and December 2014



Appendix Table 3-7 Conviction Rate of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Handled by District Prosecutors Offices

Category	By the Verdict		Conviction Rate (%)
	Number of individuals in Cases for Judgment Delivered	Number of Individuals Convicted	
Black Gold Eradication Program (July 2000 to December 2014 )	14,193	8,853	62.4
After President Ma's Appointment (May 2008 to December 2014)	4,575	3,107	67.9
National Integrity Building Action Plan (July 2009 to December 2014)	2,901	2,131	73.5

Note:

(1) This chart displays the effects that three different plans had on the conviction statistics of corruption cases.

(2) Conviction rate – Number of guilty individuals / (guilty individuals + not guilty individuals) x 100%

It is pertinent to note that the above data have as their basis, cases in which prosecution had commenced and concluded during the period from July 2000 to the present. Nevertheless the detection and investigation of corruption and malfeasance cases were often well after their occurrence. As such corruption and malfeasance cases which were prosecuted during a certain month did not necessarily occur during that month. Furthermore the ranking of such corruption and malfeasance cases in relation to the total number of cases prosecuted do not include cases in which investigation and prosecution had not been completed.

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