



Chapter 3

The Implementation of Anti-Corruption Work

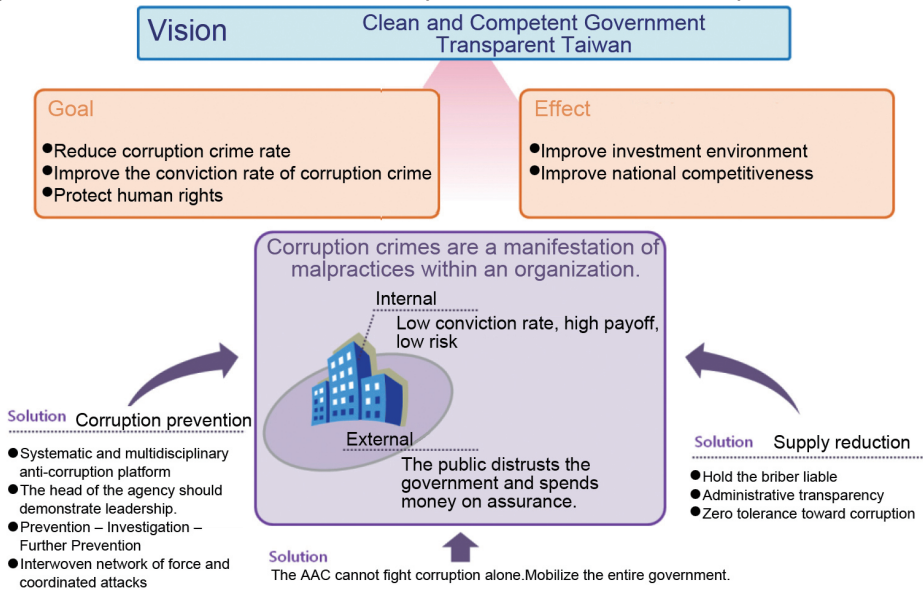


Chapter 3 The Implementation of Anti-Corruption Work

Corruption crimes are the manifestation of malpractices within an organization. From the internal point of view, civil servants might possess the mindset that they could evade the arrest or sentence of corruption and therefore violate the law. Corruption crimes were considered to be “low risk and high payoff”. Viewed externally, lack of transparency or declaration leads to the public having no understanding of the administrative in some agencies decision-making process, which causes the misconception of using money to obtain assurance.

To change this condition, the AAC has been considering the solutions to this situation from different aspects. First, anti-corruption tasks can not solely depend on AAC and law enforcement agencies. All governmental departments must be involved and fight corruption together. Second, this issue can be approached from an economic point of view. The question is how to decrease the supply of corruption, allow the public to understand the harm of corruption, increase social involvement in anti-corruption, and plant the roots of anti-corruption through education. So that the public has “zero tolerance” toward corruption, make the bribers not dare to bribe, promote administrative transparency, and allow the public to understand and participate in the decision-making process as well as trust the government. Furthermore, strategies against corruption should be multi-layered and effective to achieve the goals of “reducing the corruption crime rate, improving the conviction rate for corruption crimes and protecting human rights”, the effects of “improving the investment environment, improving national competitiveness” and ultimately the vision of “clean and competent government, transparent Taiwan”. (See Fig. 3-1: The Vision of “Clean and Competent Government, Transparent Taiwan.”)

Fig. 3-1 The Vision of “Clean and Competent Government, Transparent Taiwan”



The AAC approaches anti-corruption, corruption prevention and corruption investigation through multiple strategies to prevent and control corruption. (See Fig. 3-2: Multiple Strategies for Anti-corruption, Corruption Prevention and Corruption Investigation.)



I. Anti-corruption Strategy: Systematic and Multidisciplinary Anti-corruption Platform

Corruption is a systemic problem. Based on the principle of promoting the beneficial, the AAC is actively trying to establish an open communication platform, which includes all responsible agencies. Open communication among the public and private sectors as well as NGOs and the public will promote forward thinking and sustainable solutions and consensus and help achieve the goals of promoting the beneficial and becoming clean and competent.

II. Corruption Prevention Strategy: The Head of the Agency Demonstrates Leadership

The top sets the example to be followed by the rest of the organization. To establish a clean and competent government, the leader's determination is the most crucial. Therefore, the head of the agency should host anti-corruption meetings in person and be responsible for supervision, strengthening anti-corruption discussion and administrative transparency. Besides, the head should also enhance anti-corruption and corruption prevention awareness among the staff to achieve the effect of setting an example. When corruption crimes occur, the head of the agency should deal with the matter in a clear and decisive manner with "discovery, decisiveness, investigation, explanation" to avoid affecting team morale, public perception and national welfare.

III. Corruption Prevention Strategy: Prevention – Investigation – Further Prevention

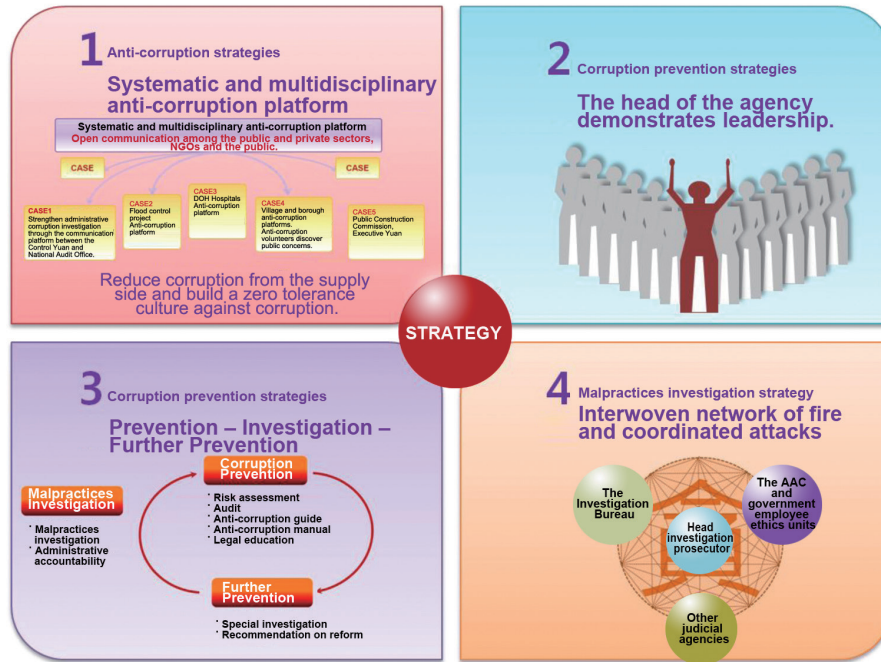
Government employee ethics units shall implement corruption risk control, review and list out the affairs that are prone to malpractice, strengthen and implement anti-corruption measures. When civil servants knowingly violate the law, the units shall actively investigate such malpractices, help the agency review the corruption risks concerning the violations discovered, propose improvement measures and track its implementation progress. General violations or flaws in the system shall be investigated (audited). Prevention mechanism shall be composed with the corruption risk management model of "prevention – investigation – further prevention".

IV. Corruption Investigation Strategy: Interwoven Network of Force and Coordinated Attacks

The government malpractices investigation agency shall adopt the "multiple deployments" strategy. Under the command of the lead prosecutor, the AAC and government employee ethics units, The Bureau of Investigation and other judicial organizations shall conduct coordinated attacks and form an interwoven network of force. The government has been investigating major corruption crimes recently, demonstrating that the national anti-corruption mechanism and strategies are fulfilling their expected functions



Fig. 3-2 Multiple Strategies for Anti-corruption, Corruption Prevention and Malpractices Investigation



So as to fully develop anti-corruption, corruption prevention and malpractices investigation forces and demonstrate their effect in order to meet the public’s expectations and connect to the international community, detailed implementation of anti-corruption work is described as follows.

Section 1 The Implementation of Anti-corruption Work

I. Encourage Social Participation and Plant the Roots of Anti-corruption Awareness

1. Promote Anti-corruption Volunteers and the Anti-corruption Platform

In order to promote participation in corruption prevention and anti-corruption activities with individuals and organizations outside government agencies, the AAC is actively constructing a network of anti-corruption volunteers and village and borough anti-corruption platforms and establishing an “Implementation Plan for Promoting Anti-Corruption Volunteers by the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice” and “Implementation Plan for Promoting Village and Borough Anti-Corruption Platforms by the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice” to be implemented by the corresponding government employee ethics units.

(1) Anti-Corruption You & Me with Sustainable Integrity

The AAC is actively supervising and assisting affiliated government employee ethics units and affairs. In addition to keeping track of the progress of government employee ethics units regularly, in October 2012, the AAC conducted 5 anti-corruption volunteers seminars in the northern, central, southern and eastern districts. Volunteers from different counties (cities) shared their experiences and rallied for their solidarity. The seminars also helped improve the skills and knowledge of the anti-corruption volunteers. A total of 487 volunteers participated

in the events and achieved great results.

Four types of activities were conducted by anti-corruption volunteers in 2012, including “public supervision”, “integrity story time”, “survey” and “anti-corruption promotion”.

i. Public Supervision

To improve the quality of public construction, the government employee ethics units under AAC established an interdepartmental communication mechanism to assist with examining the quality and flaws in public construction through external supervision with the participation of anti-corruption volunteers. In 2012, 1,192 volunteers from South Region Water Resources Office, WRA, Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), Directorate General of Highways, Taipei City, Hsinchu City, Hsinchu County and Yunlin County governments were involved in 361 cases. For instance, during public supervision, the volunteers found that the street excavation permit was not posted and the date on the publication of the construction was altered with white paint, and suspected unauthorized digging. After the government employee ethics units verified the information with the management unit, a citation for improvement and penalty were issued.



ii. Survey

In order to fully develop the functions of direct participation in anti-corruption affairs by anti-corruption volunteers, volunteers from National Immigration Agency, Kaohsiung, Keelung City and Yiland County governments assisted with the completion of 1,421 surveys in 2012. Included was a foreign worker human rights survey, pre-deportation survey for detainees, telephone survey for suppliers bidding on procurement cases and other questionnaires on kickbacks, low-income household subsidies, issuance of agricultural use permits, public retail markets and janitorial affairs. For instance, anti-corruption volunteers from the Civil Service Ethics Department, Yilan County Government assisted with a survey assessing public satisfaction with the janitorial team. The results served as a reference for the agency to propose strategies to mitigate possible malpractices involving janitorial services in the various townships within the county.

iii. Integrity Story Time

To root the concept of “Clean Integrity” in schools, the volunteers went on campus to promote anti-corruption concepts. Relevant government employee ethics units authorized professionals to write integrity stories. After training and practicing, the volunteers explored the





concept of clean integrity with students in a lively and interactive approach, trying to establish the value of integrity and honesty within the minds of schoolchildren. In 2012, 561 volunteers from New Taipei City, Kaohsiung City, Chiayi City and Penghu County conducted 392 storytelling events with 13,018 students involved. The events were well received by principals, teachers and students.

iv. Assist with Anti-corruption Promotion

The anti-corruption volunteers help distribute literature and questionnaires and perform anti-corruption plays in anti-corruption activities held by agencies, villages or boroughs or during the three major festivals to stimulate anti-corruption awareness among the public and improve the public's understanding of anti-corruption. In 2012, 2,504 volunteers from 20 agencies, including Taipei City participated in 476 events and reached 39,515 people.


(2) Connect with Neighbors to Create a Clean Future

The village and borough anti-corruption platform is a bilateral communication channel. The AAC has coordinated with the government employee ethics units to choose subjects that cover broad aspects to great effect. The platform assigns the anti-corruption officers, village and borough officers, anti-corruption volunteers, NGOs or non-profit organizations in the community for joint implementation and applies the philosophy of being proactive, mobilising and striving to keep up to date on matters in close association with the public and the progress of implementation on priority tasks by the head of the agencies. The joint effort will explore the root of the problems and make improvements in order to promote the beneficial through governance.

In 2012, 103 training sessions and seminars (with 7,316 participants) were conducted on the theme of "caring for the indigenous tribes", "key local issues" and "discover citizens' hardships". 869 cases were reflected and 1,752 questionnaires were conducted with 270 people interviewed during the events. 376 local leaders were visited, 19 local meetings were attended and 1,697 cases of citizen hardships were collected. They were forwarded to the responsible agencies to be dealt with to achieve the goals of "perceptibility" and "transparency". The details of the accomplishments are as follows:

i. "Water-care and Water replenishment" Project

In light of the fact that the "Management Project of Tsengwen, Nanhwa, and Wushantou Reservoirs and Stabilizing Water Supply in Southern Area" is closely connected to flood control and sustainable water supply in the southern areas and that huge expenditures are involved, the AAC established a communication platform with South Region Water Resources Office, WRA, MOEA based on the philosophy of promoting the beneficial and established an administrative transparency zone in the South Region Water Resources Office, in which the budget, procurement and construction and progress of the project were disclosed. Anti-corruption volunteers from Chiayi County, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City and Pingtung County were on site to provide any supervision



or recommendations needed. In addition, an anti-corruption quality control circle was established. The quality control circle discussed issues such as “reasons for delayed construction payment” and proposed recommendations. The “Tsengwen Reservoir Electricity Generation and Coarse Screen Extension for Flood Channel Inlet” won the award of excellence at the 12th Public Construction Commission Golden Quality Award.

ii. Labor and Farmer Insurance Scalping Prevention Project

In light of the long-term problem of scalping in farmer and labor insurance where the scalper charges high commissions or fraudulently claims payment, thus causing grievances, the AAC has been establishing platforms at 24 Bureau of Labor Insurance offices, 101 public and private hospitals, Department of Health and Veterans Affairs Commission since April 1st, 2012. The platforms have reflected 136 illegitimate activities performed by farmer and labor insurance scalpers and 77 cases forwarded to the prosecutorial agency by government employee ethics units.

iii. Taitung County Dawu Harbor Sediment Removal

Due to natural restrictions, the county government has to appropriate large funds to the dredging of Dawu Harbor in Taitung County. However, the harbor is still affected by natural factors such as drifted sands. Harbor dredging is ongoing, but the sediments never go away. For the fishermen in the area who depend on fishing as a source of income, whether the harbor is functional determines whether the family can be fed. In January 2012, Taitung County Government initiated a village and borough anti-corruption platform and communicated with local residents, fishermen and the fishermen’s association. The government found flaws in the dredging project and asked the contractors to improve the project quality so that the local fishermen may go out fishing everyday. With approximately \$10,000 NTD daily income, local fishermen have happily received this measure.

iv. Tainan City Hou Zhen Drainage Retaining Wall Construction

There is a natural ditch approximately 1,000 meters long along the retaining wall for the drainage ways on the north side of Beiliao Borough in Tainan City. Sections of the ditch are in low-lying areas and are narrow. Therefore, water often flows into neighboring farms and villages causing property losses and threat to public safety. During the Typhoon Morakot in 8th August, 2009 (also known as “88 Flood”), neighboring townships such as Beiliao, Liushe and Huzhen were seriously flooded. The government ethics unit at Sinying District Office of Tainan City became aware of the situation through the village and borough anti-corruption platform. The Water Resources Bureau of Tainan City Government conducted emergency revetment improvement project along and will effectively solve the flooding problem.

v. Caring for Indigenous Tribes

The AAC worked with the government employee ethics units under the competent authorities from Hsinchu County, Nantou

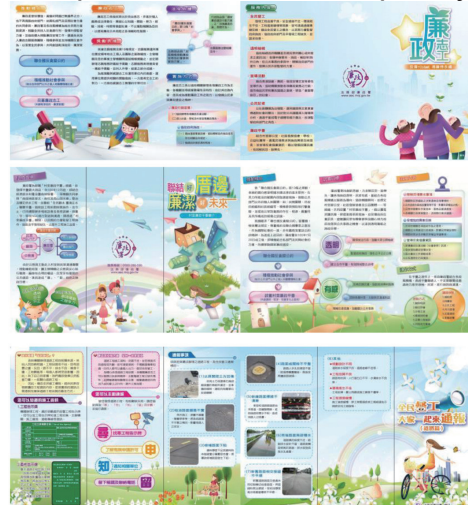


County, Hualien County, Taitung County, Kaohsiung City and Pingtung County to express care for the indigenous tribes and actively provide assistance to the indigenous population in solving issues that are in need of improvement. For instance, the Taoyuan Tribe in Taitung County reflected through the anti-corruption platform that though the peaches grown locally have excellent quality, marketing has been difficult. The county government thus provided assistance and the peaches were sold out in a few days, which effectively solved the financial problems of the indigenous population.

2. Compile and Edit Diverse Publications to Promote Anti-corruption Awareness Among the Public.

To actively promote anti-corruption awareness among the public and the value of integrity and honesty to the people and the community throughout the nation, publications that target different readers with multiple designs and editions were produced to elicit interest and feedback from all fields.

(1) Promotional pamphlets: To focus on the promotion of current priority anti-corruption tasks and establish inter-disciplinary anti-corruption mechanisms and assistance, the AAC printed anti-corruption promotional pamphlets: Village and borough anti-corruption platforms – “Connect with neighbors to create a clean future”; anti-corruption volunteers – “Anti-Corruption You & Me with sustainable integrity”; public supervision – “For quality construction, public supervision is a must”. They will encourage the public to serve as anti-corruption volunteers and support the anti-corruption affairs.



(2) Promotional clips: To encourage the public to serve as anti-corruption volunteers, the AAC invited anti-corruption volunteers to talk about their ideals, passion and accomplishments in volunteer work. The AAC also assisted with the production of promotional clips to allow the public to understand corruption issues in an energetic and lively approach so that the public will participate in and support the various anti-corruption affairs, in turn achieving public participation. With interdisciplinary governance in mind, Tainan District Prosecutors Office, Tainan City Government, Transparency International Taiwan and Taiwan After-Care Association united to produce promotional animated cartoons on legal education to address the issues of anti-bribery during elections, anti-corruption and anti-bullying. The anti-corruption concepts were incorporated into daily life to educate the public, increase the public’s recognition and focus on anti-corruption work in an entertaining way.



(3) Promotional publications: To promote campus integrity and deepen students' moral education, the AAC and Taoyuan County Government printed "Anti-corruption in children's words" and told integrity stories with pictures and drawings. By incorporating ethical stories and moral characters into the stories and using diverse ways of story telling, the publications rooted the concepts of integrity and anti-corruption deeply in young minds.



3. Incorporate Private Resources to Implement Anti-corruption Activities

Article 13 of the UNCAC stipulates that each State Party shall take appropriate measures within its means and in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law. To promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and the fight against corruption and to raise public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of the threat posed by corruption, in 2012, the AAC and the government employee ethics units integrated resources from all fields and conducted 4,469 anti-corruption events. The significant accomplishments are listed as follows:

(1) Public Hospital Medical Ethics Forum: The AAC together with the Civil Service Ethics Department of Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan held the Public Hospital Medical Ethics Forum on August 14th, 2012. Professionals from the legal, medical, pharmaceutical and academic fields were invited to conduct discussions on medical ethics.



(2) Anti-Corruption Speech and Seminar: To create a quality environment for the civil service as well as a clean, competent and efficient government, foreign experiences were taken into consideration with increasing international collaboration. On May 14th, 2012, the AAC and the College of Law of National Taiwan University held "Anti-Corruption Speech and Seminar". They invited James Jacobs, professor in NYU School of Law and the director of Center for Research in Crime and Justice to speak on "public corruption, corruption control and government efficiency". Professor Wang Jaw-Perng of College of Law, National Taiwan University and Cheng Ming-Tang, Administrative Deputy Minister of Ministry of Justice, co-hosted the





seminar and invited Dr. Bryan Michael, advisor on anti-corruption for the EU and UN and Assistant Professor Wang Huang-Yu from College of Law, National Taiwan University to explore issues related to corruption control.

- (3) December 9th, International Anti-Corruption Day: To observe the UN's International Anti-Corruption Day, the AAC collaborated with the Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government and planned the anti-corruption day activity, "Time to Wake Up" on December 8th, 2012. The program includes exhibitions from the ethics curriculum, "promotion of clean and competent government and ethical society" from the community colleges in Taipei City, tour of awarding measures at the 4th Administrative Transparency Awards, Anti-Corruption Films from Transparency International Taiwan and If Kids Theater Company's anti-corruption play. The activities have helped build anti-corruption awareness among the public.



- (4) Activates such as "Light the Lantern, Celebrate Integrity" at the Taiwan Lantern Festival, "Say Yes to Anti-Corruption and Bring Sunshine to New Taipei City" by New Taipei City Government, "Walk toward Integrity" by Taichung City Government, "2012 Embrace Integrity" by Kaohsiung City Government and "Hand in Hand for Clean Hualien" by Hualien County Government have all been well received by the public.

II. Promote Administrative Transparency and Corporate Integrity

1. Promote Administrative Transparency

In addition to supervising the government employee ethics units' promotion of transparency measures, the AAC also worked with central agencies and county (city) governments to hold an "Administrative Transparency Forum" on April 25th, May 15th and May 18th, 2012 in the northern, central and southern districts, respectively. Huang Jong-Huh, Chair of Transparency International Taiwan and other experts and scholars were invited to build consensus on ways to build administrative transparency in the government, evaluate the feasibility of evaluation and audit measures for administrative transparency and share the experiences of agencies that have received great results in the promotion of administrative transparency. They are the benchmark for others to follow suit. Huang Jong-Huh, Chair of Transparency International Taiwan and other experts and scholars were invited to build consensus on ways to build administrative transparency in the government, evaluate the feasibility of evaluation and audit measures for administrative transparency and share the experiences of agencies that have received great results in the





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The AAC also collaborated with Taipei City Government and Transparency International Taiwan on July 21st, 2012, the one-year anniversary of the AAC, and held an “Administrative Transparency Forum” targeting matters related to the public to propose specific measures that will fully implement administrative transparency and promote social supervision.

2. Draft “Operation Guidelines for the Registration Review of Requests for Making an Intercession by Executive Yuan and Its Affiliates”

To implement the instructions from President Ma during the Anti-Corruption seminar on July 7th, 2012, which are to promote standardization of the system, transparency and registry of requests for making intercessions, ‘Operation Guidelines for the Registration Review of Requests for Making an Intercession by Executive Yuan and Its Affiliates’ was approved by the Executive Yuan and enacted on September 7th, 2012.

The AAC established the online registry for requests for making intercessions which connected 6,911 windows for the registry. The AAC also built “Search for Requests for Making Intercession Registry” on the websites of the AAC and other agencies for the public and staff to know more about current regulations, download forms or search through the statistics published. The registry started on September 7th, 2012. By December 31st, 2012, 162 cases had been registered. (See Table 3-1: Statistics of Requests for Making Intercessions from September 7th to December 31st, 2012.) The cases were randomly checked and three cases of suspected malpractice were found.

Table 3-1 Statistics on Requests for Making Intercessions from September 7th to December 31st, 2012

Competent Authority	Registered Cases	Request for making an intercession																		
		Personnel	Urban Planning	Finance	Supervision	Tax	Customs	Police Administration	Judicial System	Legal Affairs	Management	Construction	Land Administration	Environmental Protection	Medical Care	Education	Fire Fighting	Interment	Funeral and Management	River and Gravel
Central Agencies	110	16	0	3	2	3	10	20	3	2	1	1	5	6	0	0	0	3	7	28
Local Agencies	52	1	0	0	0	4	0	17	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Total	162	17	0	3	2	7	10	37	3	2	2	1	10	6	0	0	0	3	7	52

3. Promote Corporate Integrity

The government and corporations play critical roles in promoting social justice, increasing national competitiveness and building a diversified network of governance. The Ministry of Justice and the AAC continue to work toward establishing comprehensive regulations, promoting administrative transparency, anti-corruption, corruption prevention and corruption investigation measures, and to work with everyone on building an environment based on integrity.



(1) Sign the “Public Construction Anti-Corruption Declaration”

The Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan signed the “Public Construction Anti-Corruption Declaration” on May 14th, 2012 with Engineering Technology Consultant Association, ROC, Construction Association, Taiwan Professional Civil Engineers Association, National Association of Architecture, Chinese Institute of Engineers and the Bankers Association of the R.O.C. witnessed by representatives from the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Financial Supervisory Commission, Transparency International Taiwan and the AAC. The participants declared their determination to build an ethical construction environment.



(2) Held a Forum on “Establish Certification for Corporate Integrity”

Members of the National Science Council of Executive Yuan held the forum on “Establish Certification for Corporate Integrity” on May 29th, 2012. Mr. Lu Daung-Yen, Chair of Taiwan Corporate Governance Corporation and Mr. Chen Lu-Ning from Siemens Taiwan Branch made special reports. The industry, government and academia gathered to discuss the issues in hope of establishing a certification system for corporate integrity, encourage companies listed on TWSE/GTSM to accept independent external evaluation and strive for a better business environment for national integrity and corporate integrity.

(3) Held the “Ethical Corporate Management and Social Responsibility for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies” Seminar

The AAC and the Financial Supervisory Commission held 4 seminars on “Ethical Corporate Management and Social Responsibility for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies” on September 20th, 21st, 24th and 16th, 2012. 12 TWSE/GTSM-listed companies in Taiwan that are known for their achievements in promoting corporate integrity and corporate social responsibility were invited to share their experiences, conduct discussions and to guide corporations to fulfill their social responsibility and manage with integrity. The discussion also serves as a reference for those in charge of the TWSE/GTSM-listed companies or senior supervisors to build corporate cultures that are based on integrity, fulfill their social responsibility, increase corporate competitiveness and promote economic development.





Section 2 Implementation of Corruption Prevention Work

I. Establish Comprehensive Anti-corruption Regulations and Fulfill the Meeting's Functions

1. Amend "National Integrity Building Action Plan"

Former Premier Wu of the Executive Yuan indicated at the 8th Central Anti-Corruption Committee Meeting on October 25th, 2011 that the operation of the Central Anti-Corruption Committee must be systematic, with a broad perspective. Sunshine Acts such as the Integrity and Ethics Directions for Civil Servants, National Integrity Building Action Plan, Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest, and Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants must be reviewed and amended periodically to keep up to date.

In order to improve the effectiveness of the National Integrity Building Action Plan and fulfill the vision for reform, the Golden Decade, the AAC is reviewing the implementation from all agencies and referencing the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and anti-corruption reform strategies to analyze the mid- to long- term goals for integrity development in Taiwan. Therefore, we submit the amendment draft of the National Integrity Building Action Plan which has been decided by the Executive Yuan to be enacted on December 28th, 2012 to effectively integrate the national anti-corruption network and improve corruption prevention and corruption investigation strategies.

2. Encourage all Agencies to Hold Anti-corruption Meetings Regularly

Clean and competent governance is the responsibility of all governmental agencies. The Ministry of Justice encourages all agencies to establish meetings for integrity affairs with the head of the agency as the convener to implement internal supervision and consultation. Central agencies, municipal cities and counties (cities) shall involve experts, scholars and impartial individuals from society as part roles of the meeting for integrity affairs to be responsible for the planning, reviewing, supervision, audit of and consultation for anti-corruption tasks within the agency. The accomplishments shall be posted on the websites of said agencies.

(1) Central Agency Meeting for Integrity Affairs

The central agency held 1,190 anti-corruption meetings in 2012 with 829 special reports and passed 1,160 motions. For instance, the Ministry of Economic Affairs has proposed "Risk Management Implementation Plan for Procurements" to strengthen internal risk management for procurement in all agencies.

(2) Municipal City and County (city) Meeting for Integrity Affairs

Municipal cities and counties (cities) have held 637 meeting for integrity affairs in 2012 with 1,236 special reports and passed 1,871 motions. For example, Taipei City government presented a special report on "Taipei City Water Supply Line Project and Quality Study" focusing on purchasing price deliberation mechanism to analyze the risks and propose recommendations, which will help improve efficiencies within the agencies.



Table 3-2 Statistics on Anti-Corruption Meetings Held by Central Agencies, Municipal Cities and County (City) Governments in 2012

	Number of Meetings	Special Report (cases)			Approved Motions (cases)			Extempore Motions (cases)		
		Report by Government Employee Ethics Units	Report by Business Units	Report by External Committee Members	Report by Government Employee Ethics Units	Motions (cases) Report by Business Units Extempore	Reports by External Committee Members	Report by Government Employee Ethics Units	Motions (cases) Report by Business Units Extempore	Reports by External Committee Members
Central Agencies	1,190	267	552	10	921	182	3	33	38	12
Municipal Cities and County (City) Government	637	586	641	9	1,602	257	12	70	57	19
Total	1,827	853	1,193	19	2,523	439	15	103	95	31

II. Implement the Sunshine Act and Prevent Conflicts of Interest

1. Implementation of Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants and Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest

(1) Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants


- i. The government employee ethics units received property declarations from 52,739 individuals. 7,912 cases, which account for 15% and reached the target of 14%, were randomly selected and audited. In addition, to find out any irregularities in asset changes from those who were reviewed, cross comparison of the yearly asset changes was conducted on 1,939 cases, which account for 24.5%.
- ii. In 2012, the Civil Servant Property Declaration Review Committee reviewed 332 cases. As a result, 182 cases were penalized. Among which, 166 were penalized for inaccurate declaration and 16 were penalized for pass due. The total amount of fines reached \$16,015,000, implementing the actual review operation.
- iii. Summaries of the penalized cases:

(i). Inaccurate Declaration by the Section Chief of Construction Management Office

A is the section chief of a construction management office. According to Subparagraph 12, Paragraph 1, Article 2 of Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants, A was considered a civil servant required to make a property declaration. However, during the 2009 property declaration, 1 piece of land, 2 buildings and the spouse's savings of \$2,312,077 NTD were omitted on purpose. A was fined \$120,000 NTD in accordance with Paragraph 3, Article 12 of the same Act.

(ii). Late Declaration by Captain of Criminal Investigation Team

A was the captain of the criminal investigation team in a police station. According to Subparagraph 12, Paragraph 1, Article 2 of Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants, A was considered a civil servant required to make a property declaration. A was discharged from the position on May 18th,



2010. However, he did not make property declaration within 2 months after being discharged from the position, which is July 18th, as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 3 of Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants. After several notices were sent by the government employee ethics unit, he still did not declare his property as of May 8th, 2012, which was over 235 days past the due date. He was fined \$1,200,000 NTD in accordance with Paragraph 1, Article 3 of Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants.

(2) Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest

i. In 2012, the Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest Review Committee reviewed 28 cases. As a result, 13 people were penalized. Among which, seven were penalized for not exercising recusal while being aware of conflicts of interest, three for abuse of power, opportunity or methods associated with official duties for personal profit, and three for transactions conducted between affiliates of the civil servants and the agency at which the civil servants are serving. The total amount of fines reached \$75,327,000.

ii. Summary of the Key Penalized Cases:

(i). Director of the Construction Bureau Hires his Spouse as a Contract Employee

A had been the director of a construction bureau since 2002. After the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest was enacted. A did not recuse himself and continued to employ his spouse as a contract employee, which is a violation of Article 6 and Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 1, Article 10 of Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest. A was fined \$1 million NTD as stipulated in Article 16 of the Act.

(ii). Mayor of a Township Dined at the Restaurant Owned by the Spouse and Used the Receipts to Write-off

While A was serving as the mayor of a township, he often held township council meetings at a restaurant owned by his spouse B and dined there after the meeting. He used the public money of the township to write-offs, which reached \$391,450 NTD. It is a violation of Article 7 of Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest, and according to Article 14 of the Act, it is a violation that is subject to a fine of \$1 million NTD. B is in violation of Article 9 of Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest and according to Article 15 of the Act, the violation is subject to a fine equaling to the amount of the transaction involved, which is \$391,450 NTD.

(iii). Transaction Between a City Councillor's Affiliate and the City Government

When A served as a city council member, A's spouse, B, served as a supervisor in company C. According to Article 9 of Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest, company C shall not conduct any transaction with the city



government that A supervised. From March 29th, 2006 to June 13th, 2007, company C bid on the city government's procurement projects, including "○ District garbage disposal procurement", "○○ District garbage disposal procurement", "○ District garbage disposal procurement – subsequent expansion procurement" and "○○ District garbage disposal procurement – subsequent expansion procurement". The bids totaled \$46,530,100 NTD and violated Article 9 of Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest. The violation is subject to a fine equaling to the amount of the transaction involved, which is \$46,530,100 NTD.

2. Amendment to Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants

According to Article 71 and Paragraph 1, Article 89 of the Judges Act, a judge or prosecutor shall not be classified by rank or grade level. However, Paragraph 1, Article 4 of Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants, which stipulates that for "judges and prosecutors at 12th rank and above, the property declaration agencies shall be the Control Yuan" would lose its legal footing. An amendment has been proposed to the Executive Yuan and as of December 27th, 2012, the amendment is under review.

3. Amendment to Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest

After the AAC was established on July 20th, 2011, a task force was established to amend the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest. The members of the task force include members from the AAC, experts, scholars and representatives from the Control Yuan. After seven meetings, the scope of the Act and its applicability to civil servants and their affiliates were re-discussed. The terms "agency" and "non-property interests" were clearly defined, regulations on excluded transactions were established and the amount of fines was lowered. The task force will also establish obligations for the individual under investigation to cooperate with the administrative investigation and the penalty for violation. It is expected that the draft amendment to the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest will be completed and submitted to the Executive Yuan by December 2013.

III. Audit Risk-prone Businesses and Establish Robust Internal Control System

The AAC implemented anti-corruption risk assessment and established a corruption risk database. In 2012, 2,671 cases were recognized and determined as being at risk of corruption. 509 cases (19.06%) were determined as high risk, 1,078 cases (40.36%) were medium risk, and 1,084 cases (40.58%) were low risk. The AAC also proposed corresponding strategies to reinforce internal control, making improvements through administrative transparency procedures and implementing regular audits and duty rotations. The goal is to gradually reduce risk-prone incidents and personnel involved and strengthen the anti-corruption network. Specific improvement proposals will be raised during the meeting for integrity affairs to complete the prevention mechanism and meet the public's expectations.



The AAC is supervising the government employee ethics units to reinforce internal control and fulfill the concept of “prevention – investigation – further prevention”. Systematic special audits will be conducted on high-risk affairs that are closely connected to public welfare to disclose clues related to long-term, organizational or significant corruption crimes. The AAC will reinforce the anti-corruption network and propose specific improvement measures to promote the beneficial and eliminate the shortcomings, complete the prevention mechanism and satisfy the public’s expectations of a clean government.

In 2012, 127 special audits were conducted by the government employee ethics units (see Section 2 of Chapter 4 for major achievements). 27 corruption cases were forwarded for investigation, 23 cases were pursued for administrative accountability. 169 individuals were under disciplinary action. 3 persons were cited with major demerits, 28 for demerits, 133 for reprimands, 2 were forwarded to the Commission on the Disciplinary Sanctions of Public Functionaries, and 3 were transferred from their duties. 24 recommendations and proposals for prevention and amendment to the regulations were raised to address flaws in the legality and system.

Section 3 Progress of Corruption Investigation Work

I. Resident Prosecutor System

The Ministry of Justice has delegated talented prosecutors with exceptional performance to the ACC. The “resident prosecutors” command the agents in the AAC to conduct corruption investigations in a timely manner. With the Intelligence Review Committee and other mechanisms reviewing the evidence gathered, the government may have a precise grasp of criminal evidence and increase the efficiency and conviction rate when investigating corruption crimes. The resident prosecutor mechanism will also shorten the investigation process and increase investigation quality. This mechanism in collaboration with the agent’s “pre-investigation” model has created substantial benefits for the fight against corruption. Cases that were successfully solved under this collaboration include: “District prosecutor at Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office accepts bribes from the party involved”; “Civil servants at the 6th and 7th River Management Offices, WRA suspected of accepting bribes from suppliers”; “A consulting firm suspected of bribing the chief secretary of Taoyuan County Government”; “Former Chair and current Deputy Chair of the Township Council of Haiduan Township, Taitung County suspected of abusing their duties to swindle oil for profit”; “Wufeng Township Office of Hsinchu County organizational corruption case”; “Special Search and Rescue Team, NFA, Ministry of the Interior and officer of the Disaster Rescue Section of the Fire Bureau, Taichung City Government suspected of benefiting specific suppliers during procurement process”; “Staff of Taitung County Social Affairs Department alleged for encroachment on subsidies for disadvantaged people”; “Family operation of gambling games in Keelung”; “Colonel of the Coast Guard Administration making falsified reports and fraudulent claims for rewards for exposing smuggled cigarettes”; “Staff of Banciao Veteran’s Home operated



by the Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan embezzling profits made from illegally selling articles belonging to the Banciao Veteran's Home”.

II. Intelligence Review Task Force

To effectively analyze and filter intelligence received and properly utilize investigation resources, the AAC established the Intelligence Review Task Force of Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice. The task force will include the prosecutors at the Agency and the resident prosecutors in the fight against corruption to conduct sophisticated investigation and increase the accuracy of the results of investigation. Cases received by the AAC in 2012 include 2,302 “Lien Li” Tze cases. After these cases were reviewed, 387 cases were determined to be “Lien Cha” Tze cases. From July 20th, 2011 to December 31st, 2012, 125 of the “Lien Cha” Tze cases were forwarded to the district prosecutors offices for investigation (16 cases were decided. 15 found guilty and 1 found not guilty under appeal), 23 cases were deferred, and 6 cases were not prosecuted.

III. Landmark Corruption Crimes Investigated

Table 3-3 Landmark Corruption Cases Investigated by the AAC from July 2011 to December 2012

Detail	Status	Category
Staff of Banciao Veteran's Home operated by the Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan embezzled profits made from illegally selling articles belonging to the Banciao Veteran's Home.	Under investigation	Medical care
Commander of the Coast Guard Administration made falsified reports and fraudulent claims for the reward for exposing smuggled cigarettes.	Indicted	Other
Management personnel at Taipei City Second Funeral Parlor collectively accepted bribes.	Under investigation	Funeral and Interment
Special Search and Rescue Team, National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior and officer of the Fire Bureau of Taichung City Government suspected of benefiting specific suppliers during procurement process.	Indicted	Fire Fighting
Wufeng Township Office of Hsinchu County organizational corruption case.	Indicted	Regular Procurement
Civil servants at the 6 th and 7 th River Management Offices suspected of accepting bribes from suppliers	Indicted	Regular Procurement
A consulting firm suspected of bribing the chief secretary of Taoyuan County Government.	Indicted	Regular Procurement
CPC Corp's procurement for “oil tank machinery cleaning work” suspected of bid rigging and benefiting specific suppliers.	Under investigation	Regular Procurement
CPC Corp's procurement for “buoy oil spill detection system” suspected of bid rigging and benefiting specific suppliers.	Under investigation	Regular Procurement
Matsu Liquor Factory Industry Co., Ltd. suspected of tunneling and benefiting certain suppliers.	Under investigation	Other
Police officers at New Taipei City Police Department conspired with the insurance agents and made organized fraudulent insurance claims.	Indicted	Police Administration
Audit and supervision staff from Taiwan Power Company Longman Construction Department (4 th nuclear plant) suspected of corruption during the procurement process.	Under investigation	Regular Procurement
Borough magistrates in Banciao District, New Taipei City collectively embezzled wages.	Indicted	Subsidy
The director and officer of the Fire Bureau, Hsinchu County Government suspected of benefiting specific suppliers during the procurement process.	Indicted	Fire Fighting
District prosecutor at Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office accepted bribes from the party involved.	Indicted	Judicial System
Hsinchu District Prosecutor accepted bribe from businesses.	Not guilty at the first instance, appealed	Judicial System



Detail	Status	Category
The Specialized Operation Brigade, National Immigrant Agency (NIA), suspected of abusing powers and requesting bribes from illegal foreign labors.	Indicted	Other
National treasures in the National Palace Museum, including the "Tibetan Dragon Sutra" were illegally copied and sold.	Indicted	Other
Director of the laboratory at Academia Sinica suspected of embezzling grant funding from the National Science Council.	Under investigation	Subsidy
Anesthesiologists and nurses from New Taipei City Hospital embezzled National Health Insurance reimbursements and medical cash incentives.	Deferred	Medical Care
Former Chair and current Deputy Chair of the Township Council of Haiduan Township, Taitung County suspected of abusing their duties to swindle oil for profit.	Indicted	Other
A member of the Construction License Review Committee of Taichung City Government suspected of abusing his official position to gain money and valuables and to demand bribes.	Guilty at the first instance	Construction Management
Staff of Public Health Center suspected of unauthorized use of the National Health Insurance Card, defrauding NHI reimbursements, medicine service fees and medical cash incentives.	Guilty at the first instance	Medical care
Taoyuan District Court registry concealed documents passing the statute of limitation.	Guilty at the first instance	Judicial System

IV. External Review by Anti-corruption Review Committee

The AAC has adopted external supervision mechanisms and established the "Anti-Corruption Review Committee" to provide consultation and comments on anti-corruption policies and conduct follow up reviews on cases whose investigation is stayed due to lack of leads. The external supervision mechanism will hopefully improve transparency and impartiality in the operation of the AAC and to avoid any cover up or misconduct. The committee shall consist of 15 members. The Minister of Justice shall appoint 7 individuals including the Director General of the AAC (as the convener), Deputy Director General of the AAC (as the assistant convener), and representatives from applicable agencies, such as the Department of Prosecutorial Affairs, Public Construction Commission, and National Audit Office. In addition, 8 individuals shall be recruited from legal, financial, construction, medical and construction fields. 4 Anti-Corruption Review Committee meetings were held in 2012. 1,275 cases were reviewed. Among which, 1,272 were reviewed and filed; 3 required further investigation or were forwarded to the civil service ethics units.

V. Encourage Exposition on Corruption Crimes with Rewards and Implement Whistleblower Protection Act

The AAC's corruption exposition reward committee of Ministry of Justice held 3 meetings in 2012 and reviewed 27 cases. 18 of them were awarded and 9 were not. The total awards amount to \$13,466,662 NTD.

The protection of individuals who expose internal malpractices is an important anti-corruption mechanism internationally and a significant index for evaluating government integrity. Though there are governmental agencies and current regulations governing exposition rewards in Taiwan, however, malpractices are still occurring in public and private agencies, which points out the confines and inadequacies of these agencies and regulations. Therefore, in order to punish corruption and breach of trust in public sector and clarify and restore official and social ethics, the AAC authorized the National Chengchi University to conduct a study on the draft



“Protection Act on Individuals Exposing Internal Malpractices”. The draft regulation will integrate existing regulations and agencies. In addition to providing greater protection to whistleblowers, it will make the exposition system more comprehensive through the protection of “Individuals Exposing Internal Malpractices Protection Act”.

Section 4 Promotion of the Maintenance Task

I. Integrate Interdepartmental Administrative Resources and Implement Security Maintenance

Organizational safety requires precautions. Through interdisciplinary collaboration and resource integration, the civil service ethics units assist organizations with security measures during major events and fully exemplify the principles of “deliberate, thorough, and fulfilling” to ensure a successful event. Their efforts were widely recognized by the head of the agency. The following are an overview of the events in which Civil Service Ethics Department of Miaoli County Government and Department of Government Ethics of Taipei City Government collaborated with organizations on security measures and that have received great results. They will hopefully serve as reference.

1. 2012 International Fireworks and Art Festival in Miaoli

The National Day celebrations moved to Miaoli County for the first time in 2012 and a fireworks competition was held. 15 teams from Taiwan and around the world competed. The event also included music, art and cultural activities. This was the first activity in the nation that combined music and fireworks, and it attracted 9 million visitors. To maintain the security of facilities, prevent damage or danger during the fireworks and ensure the success of the event, Civil Service Ethics Department of Miaoli County Government deployed its ethics personnel and security forces to execute security missions and effectively control security on site, achieving the goal of flawless protection.


(1) Preparation

The Civil Service Ethics Department of Miaoli County Government established the “Security Plan for 2012 International Fireworks and Art Festival in Miaoli” in May 2012. In addition to dividing up the tasks for security measures, the Department was also in charge of the procurement project for “2012 International Fireworks and Art Festival in Miaoli Security Service” and supervising all security staff on site, using interdisciplinary resources to improve the project performance.

(2) Implementation

Starting from June 2012, improvement projects around the event center started. The civil service ethics unit sent staff to the event center regularly to understand the progress and grasp the security conditions in order to maintain order at the event and reinforce security during construction. The ethics unit also established a security supervision schedule for the section chief stationed on





site to supervise the security staff. During the event period (September 29th to October 27th, 2012), the ethics unit kept in close contact with police to maintain order at the site and to be able to respond to incidents. The ethics unit also helped with directing the flow of the crowd and effectively utilized the sectionalized supervision and feedback mechanism to keep the event in order and respond to emergencies.

(3) Results

There were 13 events throughout the entire program. President Wang of the Legislative Yuan also attended the fireworks display. With limited labor power and funding, the ethics unit was courageous and participated in the event proactively through interdisciplinary resource integration. During the festival, the unit enforced security measures and effectively prevented dangerous occurrences, it also implemented risk warning. The entire staff made sure that no security threat occurred during the events and has received recognition from the head of the agency. On October 27th, 2012, the last fireworks exhibition of the event marked a perfect ending and gave everyone present a wonderful memory.

2. 2012 National Secondary School Sports Assembly

The 2012 National Secondary School Sports Assembly was held from April 6th (torch ignition) to 27th, 2012 in Taipei City. 22 counties and cities participated in the event with 9,538 registered athletes, 3,263 team members and 1,254 judges. The number of participants reached over 14,000. This large-scale event was held separately in 13 different sports fields in Taipei City with the President and heads of the agencies, counties and cities attending the opening and closing ceremonies. Security measures at this event were extremely vital.



Department of Government Ethics of Taipei City Government was active during the security mission and was responsible for plan thoroughly for the security measures and taking the necessary precautions to prevent any possible threats and ensure the safety of the sports facilities (equipment). They are also responsible for the success of the event, which is the ultimate goal for security protection.

(1) Planning and Preparation

Security Plan for 2012 National Secondary School Sports Assembly, Taipei City” and “Proposal by Administrative Security Division” were established to carry out security protection for this project to take charge of planning for the various security missions and tracking their progress. The ethics unit attended 10 related work meetings during the preparation stage and reviewed the sports sites as well as the office space for other agencies involved to gain familiarity with the surroundings and be prepared for any possible emergency and damage control.



(2) Operation and Coordination

During the mid-term, the efforts of 15 Bureaus (departments) in Taipei City were consolidated to establish an emergency response center and help the supervision units to establish “Operation Plan for 2012 National Secondary School Sports Assembly Emergency Response Center, Taipei City”, “Emergency Report Procedure during Major Hazards” “Emergency Response Procedure” and “Rules for Emergency Response in Sports Venues”. The ethics unit established site supervisors and deputy site supervisors at 13 sports fields and centers and was responsible for the security mission, including intelligence collection and analysis and protecting the safety of VIP. A multiple reporting system was adopted to assist with tracking and responding to emergencies or accidents.



(3) Results

This sports assembly took place in 13 different venues. President Ma personally attended the opening ceremony. All competitions went smoothly and so did the closing ceremony. “Security maintenance” was one of the key factors. Department of Government Ethics of Taipei City Government and its staff had actively participated in security maintenance and fulfilled their responsibilities while on duty. Although 490 cases of injuries and illness occurred during the events, the civil service ethics units were able to handle all incidents and communicate effectively to serve their function to protect. The teamwork they have exhibited with other agencies was exemplary and successfully built the quality ethical image.

II. Perform Security Protection and Increase Information Protection Measures in Overseas Agencies

New threats are emerging as a result of globalization and the rapid development of the information era. The AAC is directing government employee ethics units to implement protection of official secrets. In addition, the Agency also implemented the National Secrets Protection Plan in 2012. The priority tasks and achievements are listed as follows:

1. Carry out the project of “Comparison and Analysis on Act and Measures



of National Security Protection and National Secrets Maintenance in Major Countries of the World”

This project is conducted by the Institute for Information Industry through literature review and collecting information concerning national security, protection of classified national security information, organizational security, and confidentiality of official business as well as telecommunication security policy to understand the regulations and measures concerning national security and intelligence protection in major countries in the world and keep up to date on the latest trends in the regulations as a references for implementing maintenance tasks. The project period is from August 14th, 2012 to August 13th, 2013, a total of 12 months. The project includes the compilation of 26 issues of International Information Security Bi-weekly, seven special reports and one focus seminar. In 2012, 8 International Information Security Biweekly have been completed, two special reports and a mid-term report have also been completed.



2. Compile Promotional Manuals on Protection of Classified Information

In order to reinforce overseas personnel’s awareness of the protection of classified national secrets, the AAC compiled regulations of the Classified National Security Information Protection Act related operations, cases of unauthorized disclosure, information security matters and tips on information protection into “Official Secrets Protection Manual for Overseas Agencies” to help overseas personnel to develop the practice of keeping confidentiality and protecting secrets. The AAC also printed the pamphlet for “Three Steps for Keeping Official Secrets” and the folder for “Exercise Caution in National Matters” to enhance overseas personnel’s awareness of protecting classified information and information security.



3. Enforce the Protection of Overseas Agencies

In order to effectively increase overseas personnel’s awareness of national security and protection of national secrets and to achieve the goal of protecting classified information, the AAC proposed and obtained approval for the special project to send special agents to overseas agencies to enforce national security and protection of national secrets between September and December, 2012. 19 on-site operation seminars



and presentations were held to conduct bilateral communication and information exchange with overseas personnel. In addition to understanding the overseas agencies' approach in protecting national secrets, the agents provide and collect 32 specific recommendations as a reference for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to improve overseas personnel's knowledge in secret protection and anti-corruption regulations.



Section 5 Connect with International Community

I. Actively Participate in International Conferences to Promote Taiwan's Image of Integrity Image

The AAC attended APEC's 14th and 15th meetings of Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG) Seminar on the Implementation of the APEC Code of Conduct for Business; the 4th Annual Conference of





the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA); American Polygraph Association seminar; the 15th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC); APEC's Small and Medium Enterprise Working Group (SMEWG) Seminar on Drafting Voluntary Codes of Business Ethics in the Biopharmaceutical Sector. During these events, the AAC reported on the various achievements in Taiwan's implementation of UNCAC and the midterm report on the 5-year plan (2010-2015) in promoting ACT. The AAC has been actively participating in conferences held by international organizations such as APEC, IAACA and IACC to report on Taiwan's performance in integrity governance when the time is appropriate to increase Taiwan's visibility.

II. Consult International Anti-corruption Systems and Learn from Their Strengths Advantages

In 2012, representatives from the AAC headed for Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Belgium and Germany to observe and exchange information on anti-corruption matters and to understand the anti-corruption policies and practical operation in these countries as references for anti-corruption policies and system as well as corruption prevention and malpractices investigation in Taiwan. The AAC also used the opportunity to promote the anti-corruption reform experience in Taiwan to enhance communication between the AAC and foreign anti-corruption organizations. For instance, the AAC utilized the visit to the headquarters of TI to promote Taiwan's experience in integrity governance to strengthen communication, exchange and understanding of international NGOs of Taiwan's integrity governance.



III. Receive Foreign Guests on Visits to the AAC and Exchange Anti-Corruption Experiences

The AAC received representatives from governmental or private organizations including prosecutors from Attorney-General of Singapore, Audit & Inspection Division, Gyeonggi Provincial Government, North Korea, ACRC Korea, anti-corruption advisors from the European Union, Senior Trade Development Advisor of U.S. Department of Commerce, the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff from Knox County, Tennessee, U.S. and Herbert Smith LLP Hong Kong office. In addition to giving an overview of the organization and duties of the AAC and exchanging field experiences on anti-corruption,



the AAC also showed guests the results of anti-corruption work in Taiwan and collected the latest international anti-corruption information. The AAC also actively utilized the media (e.g. magazines and electronic news reports) and speeches during luncheons with foreign chamber of commerce to promote anti-corruption accomplishments in Taiwan to foreign businesses and business organizations.



IV. Held International Anti-corruption Conferences and Build the New Blueprint for Integrity in Taiwan

In order to grasp the international trends in anti-corruption efforts and to strengthen cross-boundary integrity governance in our country in both public and private sectors, the AAC and Transparency International Taiwan co-hosted the 2012 Taiwan Symposium on Integrity Governance. Representatives of prosecutorial and anti-corruption authorities, experts and the academia from Belgium (representing the EU), Singapore, Australia, Britain, and TI, were invited to participate in the symposium. Participants discussed issues such as countries' strategies on integrity governance, protection of whistleblowers and ways for NGOs to promote anti-corruption. The domestic and foreign experts and scholars shared their experience and collected valuable lessons on anti-corruption work. By planting roots in Taiwan, connecting with international trends, and increasing national competitiveness as the goals, they will build a new blue print for integrity governance in Taiwan.





V. Held International Anti-corruption Training and Cultivate Professional and International Talents

The AAC conducted the Workshop on International Integrity Affairs (September 5th - 7th and 18th - 19th). 20 participants who are English proficient (GEPT High-Intermediate certificate or better) were selected to take part in the workshop. The workshop was to emphasize both exposition and assignment, inviting lecturers with experience in foreign-related affairs to explain the reception of foreign guests, the recording of minutes of international conferences, and techniques of interpretation to help participants develop proper concepts and to foster the professionalism of participants in response to demands in conducting international affairs.

VI. Collect International Anti-corruption Information and Keep up-to-date on Anti-corruption Status in the International Community

In order to promote international exchanges and collaboration, increase Taiwan's visibility and promote the integrity image, staff within the government employee ethics units with good language skills are selected to form "International Anti-Corruption Information Collection and Promotion Task Force" and be in charge of collecting and translating information published by key anti-corruption organizations (e.g. 54 pieces of information from 20 organizations including TI, Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD) or anti-corruption policies implemented by these organizations to keep Taiwan up-to-date on international trends in the fight against corruption.

Section 6 Training New and Current Government Employee Ethics Personnel

I. New Personnel Training

In order to shape the characters and professionalism of new ethics personnel, enrich their professional knowledge and skills with familiarity with the job skills as well as rich legal knowledge and improve their investigation techniques, the second session of new personnel training was conducted for individuals who were admitted after passing the government ethics category in the 2011 Civil Service Third-level Senior Examination and Junior Examination (28th ethics personnel training) and 2011 Civil Service 3rd and 4th-Level Special Examination (29th ethics personnel training).

After the hired personnel are assigned to their posts, the AAC will send them to centralized living quarters to go through a minimum 16-week professional training. The curriculum includes seven major categories: world perspective; general skills and knowledge for civil servants; general government ethics course; basic professional skills and knowledge on government ethics; practical training on corruption investigation; supplementary courses; supplementary teaching courses; on-site training. Among which, courses such as dynamic (static) evidence collection for judicial investigation; search and detention technique, record writing, and capital investigation reach a total of 226 hours.

In order to speed up staff deployment to relieve the shortage in



manpower, ensure flexibility in professional training, benefit the exam application operation and put equal emphasis on theory and practice for new personnel, the government employee ethics personnel training committee, Ministry of Justice approved an amendment during its 50th meeting. Beginning in 2013, the training model for new personnel has been changed to six to eight weeks of “pre-employment training for personnel filling existing positions” and four to six weeks of “government employee ethics personnel professional training”. During the pre-employment training, the government employee ethics units of each competent authority shall consider specific job duties and assign the direct supervisor or other personnel with a minimum of three years experience in anti-corruption work to serve as the advisor and conduct pre-employment training. After passing the practical training, the trainee shall go through seven to eight weeks of training for current employees with 226 hours of corruption investigation specialization or other specializations deemed appropriate for the job duty. (Such as 70 hours of professional procurement personnel certificate training.)

II. In-service Training

1. Research and Training Course for Mid Level Supervisors (Level 9)

In order to elevate the leadership and management skills of ethics supervisors and prepare for mid to senior level supervisors, the 11th research course for mid level supervisors (level 9) and the 14th training course for mid level supervisors (level 9) were conducted with 90 participants from March 12th to April 6th and April 30th to May 11th, 2012. The training involved centralized accommodation and the courses are developed using the concepts of corporate marketing, administrative management and leadership. There were six categories of subjects, including integrity, management, marketing, political economics, research and discussion, and others. The courses are conducted in an interactive style with group discussions. They broaden the students’ perspectives, enrich their professionalism, stimulate research abilities and reinforce coordination and collaboration. The students can also acquire emergency response and risk management abilities to meet the future demands on anti-corruption tasks. The students have learned tremendously from the training.

2. Advanced Course on Ethics Affairs

In order to increase the professional skills and knowledge of current ethics personnel in the investigation of corruption or related crimes and for them to be able to fully utilize their powers within judicial investigation and combine such powers with the authority of government ethics to reach the effects of anti-corruption, corruption prevention and corruption investigation, the AAC held two sessions of the advanced course on ethics affairs from May 28th to June 29th, 2012, and December 24th, 2012 to January 31st, 2013. The training involves centralized accommodation and a total of 136 people received the training.

Based on the principles of “equal emphasis on theory and practice; lecture and exercise”, the latest legal theories and investigation techniques are discussed so that the member students may learn



accurate concepts and professionalism to meet their job demands. The training includes criminal code analysis; investigative report writing; search and detention techniques; record writing; capital investigation; tracking; telecommunication tracking; document analysis and ethics authority exercise; anti-corruption policies. In addition to theories and special discussions, the member students also conducted simulations to help the current government ethics personnel acquire additional skills and knowledge concerning the investigation of corruption or related crimes.

3. Members Workshop for those Who Have Completed Ethics Personnel Training

In order to assess the progress of those who completed the 26th and 27th ethics personnel training, 2 sessions of members workshop were conducted from December 4th to 5th and December 11th to 12th, 2012 (2 days, 1 night) to train 164 students and advisors from the two sessions.

4. High Level Supervisor Consensus Camp

In order to build cohesion among the high level supervisors in government employee ethics units and improve communications and coordination among all government employee ethics units, five sessions of consensus camp (2 days 1 night) were conducted from September 3rd to November 27th, 2012 to train the 200 individuals, including the AAC's prosecutors and supervisors from all divisions and their affiliated government employee ethics units. Tseng Yung-Fu, Minister of Justice, Huang Fu-Yuan, Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan, and Yen Chiu-Lai, Deputy Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan teach the courses on "the connection between crime study and integrity governance" and "leadership".

5. 2012 Advanced Corruption Prevention Workshop

In order to enhance ethics personnel's knowledge and skills in corruption prevention and anti-corruption and to improve the quality of the promotion of anti-corruption work, an Advanced Corruption Prevention Workshop was held from April 16th to 20th, 2012. 45 people participated in the workshop. The curriculum includes: Practical operations for internal controls; government and professional ethics; qualitative research and practical operation of in-depth interviews and focus groups; volunteer work and community service. The courses allow student members to understand the importance and essence of ethics, research methods, internal control, volunteer service and special audit and reinforce the foundation in risk management and anti-corruption work.

6. 2012 Advanced Anti-Corruption Evidence Collection Workshop, Ministry of Justice

In order to polish their professional investigation knowledge and skills and improve agents' completion rate in collecting corruption evidence and dynamic evidence gathering, the AAC held two sessions of the 2012 Advanced Anti-Corruption Evidence Collection Workshop, Ministry of Justice from September 24th to October 5th, 2012. Participants were sent by the AAC and its affiliated government employee ethics units or those who volunteered. 90 people participated in the training. The curriculum includes: principles of dynamic evidence gathering; examples of



corruption investigation techniques; dynamic evidence collection and post-mission review. The courses were designed to build a basic understanding of the techniques of dynamic evidence gathering, teach staff how to utilize and analyze the information from the evidence and document analysis to discover corruption crimes. The training courses are quite practical. All member students fully participated and participated in great discussions with the lecturers. The workshops have been fruitful and provided useful practical experience.



7. 2012 Organizational Protection Workshop

In order to polish the ethics personnel's professional capability in implementing organizational protection and improve performance in protecting official confidential information and protecting organizational security, the AAC conducted the 2012 Organizational Protection Workshop from August 20th to 24th, 2012. 45 ethics personnel were selected to receive the training. The AAC also recruited instructors who are experts in their fields with profuse practical experience. Subjects covered include official secrets regulations; common cases of leaking secrets; practical operations on personal information protection and audit; information security audit; personal information protection; practical operation on online security; practical operation on information audit; common protests faced by the agencies; analysis of national security; practical operation on organizational protection drill; emergency response.

8. 2012 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop

In order to convey the current policy for anti-corruption work, enable the personnel of agencies, schools and state-operated enterprises which have not established an ethics unit and who assist in ethics affairs to understand current regulations and priority work related to ethics operations, and to increase the anti-corruption network and the force of anti-corruption, corruption prevention and corruption investigation, the AAC hosted nine sessions of the 2012 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop in Taoyuan County, Changhua County, Tainan City, Taipei City, Yilan County and Yunlin County. The curriculum includes "Introduction to Assisting in Ethics Affairs", "Establishing the System and Transparency for Requests for Intercessions" and "Current Anti-Corruption Policies". The workshop serves as a tool for direct communication to endow the government employee ethics personnel with a sense of mission and give them new perspectives, new approaches

and practicality for their work philosophy. In turn, they can acquire more work-related concepts, knowledge and skills and work as a team to create values for integrity and improve the performance of the government. (See Table 3-4: Schedule of Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop.)

Table 3-4 Schedule of Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop

Jurisdiction	Schedule	Number of Participants
Taoyuan County	October 4 th , 2012 October 5 th , 2012	220 people
Changhua County	November 19 th , 2012	199 people
Tainan County	December 10 th , 2012	136 people
Taipei City	December 18 th , 2012 December 19 th , 2012 December 20 th , 2012	264 people
Yilan County	December 21 st , 2012	130 people
Yunlin County	December 26 th , 2012	220 people



