



## **Attachment**

---



## Attachment 1: Integrity Chronicle

Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Jan.	4	Deputy Director-General Yang hosted the Procurement Review Meeting of “Public Survey for the 13 <sup>th</sup> Presidential and Vice Presidential and the 8 <sup>th</sup> Legislators Elections”.
Jan.	9	Large propaganda poster of “A Clean Government, Clean Taiwan” posted in Taipei Railway Station to promote clean and competent government.
Jan.	9	Arranged for reporters of Broadcasting Corporation of China to interview anti-corruption volunteers of the Government of Taipei City, sharing the experience in promoting AAC business.
Jan.	10	The 2011 Agency Against Corruption Yearbook published. The Report includes the plan for clean government, anti-corruption actions, results of malpractice investigations, and annual reports of other anti-corruption agencies.
Jan.	16	AAC, in cooperation with the Governments of Chiayi County, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, and Pingtung County, conducted the first communication meeting on “Water Care and Replenishment”. Scholars and experts were involved to analyze the current situation, and anti-corruption volunteers were invited to dialog with anti-corruption platforms in order to implement public oversight.
Jan.	16	United Marketing Research was engaged to conduct phone interviews for “Public Survey for the 13 <sup>th</sup> Presidential and Vice Presidential and the 8 <sup>th</sup> Legislative Elections”.
Jan.	19	AAC attended the internal control meeting of “Division of Work for Universal Operational Template for Cross-Functions Integration” held by Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.
Jan.	20	,The 1 <sup>st</sup> temporary meeting of the 8 <sup>th</sup> session of the 7 <sup>th</sup> legislators in the Legislative Yuan approved “Draft Amendment of Act of the Establishment of Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers”, which has been renamed “Act for the Establishment of Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers”. Partial articles have been amended.
Jan.	20	AAC cooperated with Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office to investigate Prosecutor Chi ○○ who was alleged to have acted corruptly.
Feb.	1	Director-General Chou lectured on “Current Strategies for Clean Policies” to the 28 <sup>th</sup> AAC trainees training section, delivering the goal and primary tasks of AAC and emphasizing the importance of crossing fields by the example of “Anti-Corruption Platforms”, “Water-Care and Water Replenishment”.
Feb.	2	On February 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> , Head Prosecutors Zhou Huai-Lian and Jian Mei-Hui attended the 14 <sup>th</sup> meeting of Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG) associated with 2012 APEC in Moscow, Russia.
Feb.	3	“Act for the Establishment of Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers” was amended in the Legislative Yuan on January 20 <sup>th</sup> , 2012 and announced by the President on February 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 2012.
Feb.	6	From February 6 <sup>th</sup> to 11 <sup>th</sup> , Director-General Chou with other officers went to Southeast Asia to compare experiences on clean policies with Malaysia and other countries in the region.
Feb.	6	From February 6 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> , AAC, along with Department of Anti-Corruption of Ministry of Transportation, Tourism Bureau of Ministry of Transportation, Civil Service Ethics Office of Taichung City Government and Changhua County, conducted “2012 Lantern Festival in Taiwan” to celebrate Lantern Festival and promote clean policies.
Feb.	7	On behalf of AAC, Deputy Director-General Chang attended the pre-meeting for AAC and Bureau of Investigation conducted by the Ministry of Justice.
Feb.	8	Deputy Director-General Yang hosted “The First Meeting for National Integrity Building Action Plan”.
Feb.	13	Minister of Justice, Yung-Fu Tseng hosted the opening ceremony of the 28 <sup>th</sup> training sections for AAC specialists. Several officers of Ministry of Justice, Director-General Chou and officers of relevant authorities also participated.
Feb.	15	AAC conducted the “Public Interview for officers of Investigation Division”.
Feb.	15	Chief Secretary Cheng hosted a meeting for “How to Leverage Evaluation Reports of Clean Policy Risk to Enhance Malpractices Investigation and Anti-Corruption”.
Feb.	20	Deputy Director-General Yang hosted the evaluation meeting for the preliminary report of “Public Survey for the 13 <sup>th</sup> Presidential and Vice Presidential and the 8 <sup>th</sup> Legislative Elections”.
Feb.	22	Deputy Director-General Chang hosted the meeting of AAC Malpractices Investigation business.
Feb.	22	Deputy Director-General Yang Shih-Chin led the training of “Single Contact Window and Paperless Policy for Property-Declaration by Civil servants”. There were 348 participants. An officer from Depository & Clearing Corporation lectured.

Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Feb.	22	From February 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 23 <sup>rd</sup> , Ministry of Justice conducted the 2011 performance review meeting for relevant ethic agencies. Director-General Chou attended the meeting and emphasized that "Clean and Competent government; Clean Taiwan" is the purpose and goal of the establishment of AAC. He encouraged anti-corruption officers to promote the benefits and eliminate the shortcomings, take on the role of contact windows vertically and horizontally, and consider corruption prevention and corruption investigation as a sustainable vocation.
Feb.	23	AAC invited NGOs, anti-corruption volunteers, and relevant authorities of Council of Agriculture to evaluate 20,000 pings of landslide located at the upper stream of Tseng-Wen Reservoir Transbasin Water on Ali Mountain.
Feb.	24	Deputy Director-General Yang hosted "The Second Meeting for National Integrity Building Action Plan"
Feb.	24	Deputy Director-General Yang along with other officers conducted a meeting related to threats to anti-corruption with the Deputy Secretary of the Control Yuan, Hai Chiu-an.
Mar.	2	Southern Investigation Office of AAC and Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office investigated Section Chief of Environmental Protection Agency, Kaohsiung City Government Huang ○○ and other 3 people who were suspected of being involved in corruption.
Mar.	4	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to attend a campaign "Clean Policy PAD in Taoyuan", The Opening Ceremony of Village and Borough Anti-Corruption Platforms and Promotion of Clean Policies". 66 village and borough chiefs were invited to join the platforms. We would gather information on local demand, accept policy recommendations, and enhance the idea of anti-corruption to implement "anti-corruption", "anti-waste", and "grievance-relieving" policies.
Mar.	6	Chief Secretary Cheng was invited by Training Institute For Judges and Prosecutors, Ministry of Justice to present the organization and primary business of AAC, under the title "Introduction to AAC".
Mar.	7	Newsletter of the Government Information Office, "Taiwan Today" conducted an interview with AAC's Director-General Chou. With the theme of combating corruption, the interview aimed to help domestic citizens, foreigners in Taiwan, and others in the world who are interested in Taiwan gain an understanding of clean policies implemented in Taiwan. The interview was published in "Taiwan Today" on March 25 <sup>th</sup> , 2012 successfully promoting the outstanding results of our clean policies.
Mar.	8	Mr. Michel Hunault, member of the French National Assembly, visited AAC and shared experiences with Deputy Director-General Chang regarding cross-border corruption crime and corruption investigation.
Mar.	8	Deputy Director-General Yang was interviewed by National Education Radio to talk about the implication and importance of "Corporate Integrity and Business Ethics".
Mar.	8	The first Clean Politics Advisory Committee of 2012 of the AAC, the advisory team – consisted of 3 Clean Politics Advisory Committee members – conducted preliminary reviews on 364 pending cases for the period (including 316 Lian Li cases, 1 Lian Li Shiu case, and 47 Lian Cha cases) and selected 14 cases to proceed with further in the committee. After the evaluation, different views were raised on two cases. As no corruption crime was involved, the said cases were delivered to ethics units.
Mar.	12	Northern Investigation Office of AAC investigated Ho ○○ from ○○Health Station Service Network Hsinchu County, who was suspected of being involved in forgery and fiscal fraud.
Mar.	13	Deputy Director-General Yang and other officers participated in the meeting of "Improvements and Relevant Regulations on the Selection of School Lunch Providers" conducted by the Ministry of Education on March 13 <sup>rd</sup> .
Mar.	14	Professor Kuo Yu-Ying and 6 students from Department of Public Policy and Management at Shih Hsin University visited AAC. Deputy Director-General Yang hosted a discussion forum. Students showed great interest in corruption investigation with lively mutual discussion.
Mar.	14	Director-General Chou was invited to attend a campaign " 'Hidden Paradise; Clean Policies Continue' The Promotion of Village and Borough Anti-Corruption Platforms" and conducted a field survey on Yanping Township, Yongkang Yanping 15 compartments to gain an understanding of local illegal logging.
Mar.	14	AAC participated in the discussion meeting of "Developing a Clean Environment for Public Works" conducted by Public Construction Commission.
Mar.	15	AAC visited Taiwan Corporate Governance Association to discuss relevant information on corporate integrity and to gain an understanding of the progress of the Association's operations regarding corporate evaluation to facilitate the discussion of how to establish certification of corporate integrity.
Mar.	15	AAC conducted the first 2012 communication meeting between AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division and central ethic units.



Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Mar.	16	Deputy Director-General Yang invited Judicial Yuan, Control Yuan, Ministry of Civil Service, and Ministry of Justice to participate in the meeting of "Amendment of the Act on Property-Declaration by Public servants". In the meeting, it was agreed that with the implementation of the Law on Judges, the amendment should be completed by the regular declaration of 2012. Prior to the amendment, judges and prosecutors should declare properties to respective ethics units.
Mar.	16	Deputy Director-General Yang hosted "The Third Meeting for National Integrity Building Action Plan".
Mar.	16	"Newsletter of Transparency International Chinese Taipei" with the theme of experience sharing between AAC and Transparency International Malaysia regarding anti-corruption in public and private sectors and anti-corruption platforms as well as Flood Control Projects interviewed Director-General Chou. The interview has been published on the website of Transparency International Chinese Taipei on April 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2012 to promote the outstanding performance of our clean policies.
Mar.	20	Chief Secretary Cheng along with other officers visited Deputy Chief of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dung, to discuss a case relevant to a former secretary of the South Africa Office who was alleged to have committed a breach of confidentiality; also, other matters involving strengthening the security of official secrets.
Mar.	21	Chief Secretary Cheng along with other offices participated in the pre-meeting for the amendment of legalization of safeguard works.
Mar.	28	The conference on auditing the funeral business was conducted.
Mar.	30	Southern Investigation Office of AAC investigated the staff of Kaohsiung City Bus Service Administration involved in credit card fraud to illegally obtain compensation for National Travel Card holders.
Apr.	2	Professor Chan Ching-Fen and 40 students from Department of Public Administration and Policy, National Taipei University visited AAC. Deputy Director-General Yang hosted a discussion forum. Students raised questions regarding the business of AAC with lively mutual discussion.
Apr.	5	Central Investigation Office of AAC investigated a corruption crime that involved Section Chief of Fire Station in Hsinchu County Lin ○○.
Apr.	9	Former "Taiwan Panorama Magazine" of former Government Information Office interviewed Director-General Chou in the subject of "sharing of experiences between AAC and Transparency International Malaysia regarding anti-corruption in public and private sectors and anti-corruption platforms" and "water-care and water replenishment". The interview has been published on the 37 <sup>th</sup> section, 5 <sup>th</sup> Issue of Taiwan Panorama Magazine on May 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2012 to promote the outstanding performance of our clean policies.
Apr.	11	Deputy Director-General Chang hosted and invited prosecutors, directors, deputy directors, and senior specialists of Malpractices Investigation Division, Northern, Central, and Southern Investigation Offices to participate in a meeting for "Enhance the Efficiency on Corruption Investigation Project".
Apr.	11	Southern Investigation Office of AAC investigated a staff member at Taitung County Social Affairs Department Hu ○○ who was alleged to have committed encroachment on non-public use property.
Apr.	14	From April 14 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup> , Director-General Chou and Justice Minister Tseng went to Houli and Tungshih in Taichung County and Meinung in Kaohsiung to visit the local population, companies, groups, and anti-corruption platforms to collect feedback from the public and enhance anti-corruption and corruption prevention.
Apr.	16	Director-General Chou and Director of Malpractices Investigation Division visited Deputy Minister of Mainland Affairs Council Mr. Liu Te-Shun, Department of Hong Kong & Macao Affairs, and Department of Legal Affairs to discuss cross straits juridical interaction and visitation and with Hong Kong, and Macao.
Apr.	16	Southern Investigation Office of AAC investigated a staff member of Waste Management Plate, Environmental Protection Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government who was suspected of being involved in encroachment on public use property and coveting private profit.
Apr.	16	Prosecutor of the Attorney General's Office in Singapore, Kow Keng Siong and two other officers visited AAC to have international interaction in integrity and the latest anti-corruption trends with Deputy Director-General Chang. Meanwhile, AAC aimed to promote our performance of clean policies and enhance the visibility of Taiwan.
Apr.	18	Director-General Chou was invited to attend the "Anti-Corruption Forum and Seminar" held by Pingtung District Prosecutors Office to communicate with anti-corruption volunteers and members of the anti-corruption platform and increase their awareness of anti-corruption.
Apr.	19	Deputy Director-General Chang attended "2012 AmCham Taipei's Annual Dinner Banquet" and interacted with several people from foreign companies to share the idea of an open and transparent environment for procurement.

Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Apr.	19	Prosecutors Kim Jong-Min and Lee Jae-Young from Korean Ministry of Justice and Prosecutor Office of Korea, respectively, visited AAC's Deputy Director-General Chang and shared experiences on the "Delegated prosecutor/Resident prosecutor" system to promote our performance of clean policies and enhance the visibility of Taiwan.
Apr.	20	AAC and Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs jointly organized the forum of "Water-Care and Water Replenishment—Integrity Forum to Keep Clean and Guard River" at Laonung River Port Dredging Area in Pingtung County and Liudui Cultural Park. We invited Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office, Pingtung District Prosecutors Office, Government of Pingtung County, Polices Offices, anti-corruption volunteers, and local groups to participate in the forum. Guests issued certificates to 51 new anti-corruption volunteers from Pingtung to promote administrative transparency of river management and related anti-corruption.
Apr.	24	Southern Investigation Office of AAC investigated an officer of Kaohsiung City Police Department, Siaogang Precinct Hsu ○○ who was alleged to have committed fiscal fraud by using authorities.
Apr.	24	On April 24 <sup>th</sup> and 27 <sup>th</sup> , Deputy Director-General Chang and Yang co-chaired the "Seminar for Ethics Units of the Governments of municipalities, cities, and counties" to collect feedback from officers of ethics units and formulate clean policies.
Apr.	25	AAC, National Immigration Agency, and Government of Taipei City held "Administrative Transparency Forum" at International Conference Room on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> floor of National Library. We invited experts to discuss how to reach mutual agreement regarding administrative transparency across administrative departments, the feasibility of establishing evaluation and review systems for administrative transparency. Also, officers from departments which showed outstanding performance in administrative transparency shared their practical experience to set the benchmark for others.
Apr.	26	AAC attended the seventh coordination meeting for combating crime and mutual legal assistance cross straits.
Apr.	26	"The Third Meeting for the AAC's Corruption Exposition Reward Committee in 2011" was conducted to evaluate nine applications for exposition awards. After the evaluation, four applications were denied while five applications were approved. Total awards amounted to \$ 2,766,665 NTD.
Apr.	27	Director-General Chou presented "How to Implement and Enhance Security of Official Secrets in Foreign Offices and Prevent Violations" at the tenth meeting for National Safeguard Work Report.
May	1	Minister of Justice, Yung-Fu Tseng hosted the discussion meeting "Meeting with the Director and Trainees" with the 28 <sup>th</sup> AAC trainees at the training center.
May	1	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to participate in the swearing-in ceremony for anti-corruption volunteers at Keelung City Government.
May	3	Southern Investigation Office of AAC investigated a contractor of ○○ City Government Huang ○○ whom was suspected of being involved in corruption.
May	3	On May 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 22 <sup>nd</sup> , Director-General Chou was invited by Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan to give a speech on the subject of "Integrity for Health Care Reform and Cross-Field Cooperation" and share experiences with participants (including the President of Veterans Hospital, Directors, and other high level officers) regarding the challenges and opportunities of procurement and ethics in the health care industry.
May	4	Director-General Chou presented "Establish a Clean and Competent Government and Protect Transparent Taiwan" at the European Chamber of Commerce Taipei and communicated and discussed with foreign companies regarding transparency of procurement process which was the major concern for foreign companies investing and conducting business in Taiwan.
May	4	Professor Zhou Su-Xian and 11 students from Graduate Institute of Criminology in National Taipei University visited AAC. Deputy Director-General Yang hosted a discussion forum. Students raised questions regarding the business of AAC and potential challenges with lively mutual discussion.
May	8	Minister of Justice, Yung-Fu Tseng hosted the closing ceremony of the 28 <sup>th</sup> AAC trainees training section in the training center. Several officers of Ministry of Justice, Director-General Chou and other officers from the authorities attended the ceremony. Minister of Justice Tseng congratulated the trainees for competing the course and becoming part of our family. Mr. Tseng also encouraged trainees to develop diverse potential, motivation, and curiosity, looking for answers and seeking progress. Please remember the five core values of AAC specialists including professionalism, passion, responsibility, caring and justice.
May	8	Director-General Chou led the director of each division to attend the comprehensive closing discussion for the 28 <sup>th</sup> training section in the training center.



Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
May	9	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited by the Taipei City Government to present integrity policies and primary business with 180 funeral practitioners with the theme of "Integrity Reform for Funeral Business".
May	14	AAC and National Taiwan University College of Law jointly organized the "Seminar for Corruption Crime". There were 200 participants including people from Ministry of Justice, AAC, Ethic Units, and staff and students of National Taiwan University. We also invited Professor of New York University, School of Law to present "Public Corruption, Corruption Control, and Government Effectiveness". Moreover, we also arranged discussion between domestic and foreign experts and official departments. Participants spoke enthusiastically, indicating the efficacy of experience exchange globally.
May	14	Senior Advisor of the EU Anti-Corruption, Dr. Bryane Michael, visited AAC and had international interaction on the topic of integrity with Deputy Director-General Chang. Dr. Bryane Michael provided many beneficial suggestions regarding our integrity policies.
May	14	To care for indigenous tribes and activate mechanisms of anti-corruption volunteers and anti-corruption platforms, AAC invited the ethics units of Kaohsiung City, Taitung County, Hualien County, Hsinchu County, Nantou County, and Pingtung County to discuss the plan and feasibility of local strategies by using the benchmark of the experience of Taitung County in promoting anti-corruption volunteers to care for indigenous tribes.
May	14	Minister of Justice Tseng, Director-General Chou, Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan, Ministry of Finance, and Representative of Transparency International Chinese Taipei were invited to signed and witnessed "Anti-Corruption Declaration for Public Construction in Republic of China" held by Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan. The Anti-Corruption Declaration called on government and industry to prevent corruption and authority abuse, comply with regulations pertaining to public construction, reject any illegal matters such as corruption, bid rigging, and lending licenses. Also, once corruption was identified, it should be immediately reported to AAC or ethics units.
May	15	Northern Investigation Office of AAC investigated the procurement scandal related to the construction of Taiwan Power Company's fourth nuclear power plant.
May	15	AAC, Ministry of Transportation, Taichung City Government, Nantou County Government, and National Chung Hsing University conducted a central "Administrative Transparency Forum" at International Conference Hall on the seventh floor of the library at National Chung Hsing University. Many participants from industry, the authorities, and academic circles were invited to share different points of view and past experience to determine the best way to promote administrative transparency.
May	15	AAC conducted a pre-meeting for "Checking for User Management of The Police Knowledge Network (Database) Project" to coordinate checking procedures.
May	16	To efficiently operate anti-corruption platforms and collect information from the local public, from the perspective of integrity policies, AAC invited ethics units of 16 counties and cities including Taipei City to conduct "The World Cafe" group learning method to set the theme of each anti-corruption platform and improve the efficiency of anti-corruption platforms.
May	17	Southern Investigation Office continuously investigated staff of the governments of the Kaohsiung and Pingtung areas who have committed credit card fraud to illegally obtain compensation for National Travel Card holders. The Office issued announcements to encourage confession.
May	18	AAC, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the Government of Kaohsiung City held a "Forum for Administrative Transparency" at the Lecture Hall of National Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. Academic circles and official departments conducted conversations to raise innovative thoughts so the government will be able to proceed with review process of administrative transparency, establish indicators, and evaluation.
May	19	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to attend "2012 Integrity Hualian; Keep Integrity", a large-scale campaign for anti-corruption held by the Government of Hualian County.
May	21	AAC established Procedures for Protection of Human Rights when conducting Corruption Investigations.
May	23	Deputy Director-General Yang was interviewed by "Manager Today" to talk about the importance of "Commitment; Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)".
May	24	Chief Secretary Cheng was interviewed by National Education Radio to talk about the implication and importance of "Encourage Public Involvement and Integrate Across Fields".
May	25	Deputy Director-General Chang was invited to attend "The Opening Ceremony and Achievement of Anti-Corruption Platforms" held by the Changhua County Government.

Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
May	26	From May 26 <sup>th</sup> to 28 <sup>th</sup> , AAC participated in “The 15 <sup>th</sup> Meeting for Anti-Corruption and Transparency Expert Task Force (ACT)” at Kazan, Russia. During the meeting, in addition to the presentation of 2010-2015 interim report of ACT including the implementation of “United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and APEC Anti-Corruption Commitment”, we also presented our report on implementation of UNCAC in the period from February to May 2012 to demonstrate our anti-corruption performance. We also shared experiences with APEC members and enhanced the visibility of Taiwan.
May	27	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to attend the 2012 General Assembly of Volunteers and Sports Games and the pennant presentation and authorization ceremony held by Miaoli County Government.
May	29	Northern Investigation Office and Taipei District Prosecutors office investigated police officers in collusion with crime syndicates to commit insurance fraud.
May	29	In order to be geared to international standards, enhance corporate integrity, and implement cross-boundary governance, AAC cooperated with National Science Commission, Executive Yuan, Administration of Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu County and Hsinchu City Government, and Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office to conduct “Corporate Integrity Certificate Development: National Integrity and Corporate Integrity Forum” at International Conference Hall of Hsinchu Chinese University. Representatives from domestic industry, the authorities, and experts were invited to present reports and attend discussions to establish a corporate integrity certificate system, encourage corporations to develop an ethics and integrity culture, and recognize the corporate integrity certificate system as well as the evaluation indicators in order to develop a clean and transparent government and a society with integrity and ethics.
May	31	The Second meeting for “The Special Project for the Amendment of Act on Recusal of Public servants Due to Conflicts of Interest” was conducted.
Jun.	1	Professor Hu Lung-Teng and 21 students from Department of Public Administration and Policy, National Taipei University visited AAC. Deputy Director-General Yang hosted a discussion forum. Students raised questions regarding the business of AAC and integrity policies with lively mutual discussion.
Jun.	1	Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-Tang presided over the first cross-ministerial meeting on the draft of “National Integrity Building Action Plan”.
Jun.	5	The agency’s Malpractices Investigation Division and the Lianjiang County Prosecutor’s Office jointly investigated the former head of the state-owned Matsu Liquor Factory Industry Co., Ltd. on suspicion of transfer of profits to the privately-owned Ma o Industry Co., Ltd.
Jun.	6	Deputy Director-General Chang Hung-Mou gave a lecture on “Keeping Investigations Confidential and the Handling of News” for the agency’s 2012 corruption investigation class at the Government Ethics Official Training Center.
Jun.	6	Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-Tang presided over the first cross-ministerial deliberation meeting for the draft amendment of “Enforcement Rules for the Act for the Establishment of Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers” and the draft of “Standards for the Establishment of Government Employee Ethics Units”.
Jun.	6	Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-Tang presided over the second cross-ministerial meeting on the draft of “National Integrity Building Action Plan”.
Jun.	7	The Southern Investigation Office of the agency investigated ooo of the Kaohsiung Border Affairs Corps of National Immigration Agency (NIA) for bribery and the leaking of non-defense related secrets.
Jun.	8	Deputy Director-General Yang Shih-Chin gave the lecture on “Opening Up a New Era of Clean Politics” for the agency’s 2012 corruption investigation class at the Government Ethics Official Training Center.
Jun.	11	AAC and the Taitung County Government held the Village and Borough Anti-Corruption Platform Touring Seminar at the Jialan tribe in Jinfeng Township, Taitung County, inviting the participation of colleagues involved in related affairs from the local district court, the county government, and the township office and tribal people and elders, about 100 people in total, to discuss daily life-related issues and to grasp specific particulars related to the people.
Jun.	12	Secretary Jung Jae-Ilu of Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission (ACRC) of Korea and four other delegates visited the AAC and exchanged opinions with Deputy Director-General Chang regarding the ACC’s integrity-related affairs.
Jun.	13	Director-General Chou gave the lecture on “Golden Decade Integrity Planning and Implementation” for the agency’s 2012 corruption investigation class at the Government Ethics Official Training Center.
Jun.	13	Minister of Justice Tseng gave the lecture on “Integrity Policies” for the agency’s 2012 corruption investigation class at the Government Ethics Official Training Center.
Jun.	13	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to participate in the swearing-in ceremony for anti-corruption volunteers at Yilan County Government.

Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Jun.	14	On the invitation of Fu Hsing Kang College (FHKC), NDU, Director-General Chou delivered a speech on “How to Establish a Clean Government” and interacted with the audience (students and faculty and staff members of FHKC and Management College, NDU) on the integrity situation in Taiwan and the current system of integrity and ethics regulation.
Jun.	15	The second Clean Politics Advisory Committee of 2012 of the AAC, the advisory team – consisted of 3 Clean Politics Advisory Committee members – conducted preliminary reviews on 332 pending cases for the period and selected 17 cases to proceed with further in the committee. After the evaluation, different views were raised on one case, which was transferred to the Northern Investigation Office for further processing.
Jun.	18	The agency’s Southern Investigation Office and the Kaohsiung District Prosecutor’s Office investigated Liu ○○ and others on suspicion of influence peddling over the “buoy oil spill detection system” procurement case of the CPC Corp’s Dalin Plant.
Jun.	18	Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-Tang presided over the second cross-ministerial deliberation meeting for the draft amendment of “Enforcement Rules for the Act on the Establishment of Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers” and the draft of “Standards for the Establishment of Government Employee Ethics Units”.
Jun.	22	Deputy Director-General Chang was invited by the Veterans Affairs Commission to speak on the current priority tasks for anti-corruption. He shared anti-corruption policies and the priority tasks with over 270 participants, including staff representatives, heads of the affiliated organizations and the chairmen or general managers of the investment companies.
Jun.	25	AAC representatives arrived in Dalian, China to participate in the IAACA Symposium between June 25 <sup>th</sup> and 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2012, which focused on “asset recovery” as encompassed in Chapter 5 of the UNCAC. AAC representatives exchanged opinions and shared experiences with other countries’ representatives and demonstrated our country’s success in implementing anti-corruption work, increasing our country’s international visibility.
Jun.	26	The agency’s Southern Investigation Office and the Kaohsiung District Prosecutor’s Office jointly investigated Liu ○○ and others on suspicion of influence peddling and other charges over the “oil tank machinery cleaning work” procurement case of the CPC Corp’s Dalin Plant.
Jun.	26	Director-General Chou presided over the End of Training Comprehensive Seminar for the 2012 corruption investigation class.
Jun.	28	Chief Secretary Cheng was invited by Tainan City Government to preside over the Anti-Corruption and Ethics Education Forum and conducted a discussion on the issues of governance with representatives from National Cheng Kung University, Tainan District Prosecutors Office, Tainan City Government and Transparency International Taiwan. The seed teacher training was also conducted on the same day with 3D animation “Anti-Corruption Heroine” as the teaching material to plant the seeds of integrity and ethics education in young minds.
Jun.	29	The AAC selected in-service ethics officials to train in the 2012 corruption investigation class. The training began on May 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2012 and ended on June 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2012. There were 60 trainees in total, and all had completed the training program and following evaluation received the certificate of completion of training.
Jun.	29	Deputy Minister Chen presided over the third meeting for the integrity report of Ministry of Justice. Attending committee members made the initiation to push the Youth Integrity Promotion movement to gear to the Youth Integrity Promotion Program long pushed by Transparency International. The AAC took the initiative in contacting relevant departments to deliberate on the establishment of Integrity Governance Research Centers at universities and to actively bid for the right to host the 16 <sup>th</sup> International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC), 2014.
Jul.	1	The Northern Investigation Office of the AAC and Keelung District Prosecutors Office conducted a joint investigation on police suspected of shielding gambling and gaming operations.
Jul.	4	Minister of Justice Tseng chaired the 26 <sup>th</sup> MJIB and AAC Inter-agency Connection Meeting. Besides the revealing of the direction of priority tasks for the current phase, including the reinforcement of official secrets protection, agency security maintenance, infiltration prevention and crime fighting, the contact and interaction between the AAC and its subordinate ethics units and the MJIB and its investigation offices were strengthened through this connection meeting to improve work performance.
Jul.	5	At the 9 <sup>th</sup> committee member meeting of the Central Integrity Committee, Director-General Chou presented reports, “The Planning of 2012 Executive Yuan Integrity Seminar” and “The Current Integrity Situation and Analysis”, and put forward the discussion proposal, “Active Participation in International Integrity Meetings by the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice as Our Country’s Exclusive Integrity Authority”. Deputy Director-General Yang reported on “The Direction and Emphasis of Amendments to the National Integrity Building Action Plan”.
Jul.	5	The AAC held two sessions of “Property Declaration Cases by Civil servants and the Education and Training on the Online Declaration System” at the auditorium of Ministry of Justice. A total of 360 ethics colleagues participated in the training.



Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Jul.	6	A delegation from the Market Access and Compliance division of the International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, led by Senior Trade Development Advisor Lynn A. Costa visited the AAC. Members of the delegation exchanged opinions with Deputy Director-General Chang and Chief Secretary Cheng on AAC's work in assisting the promotion of anti-corruption in the private sector and business integrity and ethics.
Jul.	6	Minister of Justice Tseng chaired the National Integrity Affairs Promotion Meeting, reiterating the government's corruption prevention, anti-corruption and corruption eradication determination to ethics units of the nation's various competent authorities. At the meeting, anti-corruption consensus was drawn among the participants who jointly made the pledge to do everything to combat corruption.
Jul.	7	More than 50 officials, including the President, the Vice President, the Secretary-General to the President, the Deputy Secretary-General to the President, the Premier, the Vice Premier, ministers without portfolio, all the ministers, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan, and the Executive Yuan spokesperson, attended the integrity seminar convened by the Executive Yuan. The seminar proceeded in groups with each group undergoing in-depth discussions and opinion exchanges on integrity issues and current integrity measures after first being informed of corruption cases and corruption eradication laws and integrity and ethics codes by AAC prosecutors and ethics officials respectively, demonstrating the government's adoption of aggressive actions and determination to defend the value of integrity.
Jul.	10	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to the APEC Seminar on Drafting Voluntary Codes of Business Ethics in the Biopharmaceutical Sector as a guest speaker and shared the Taiwan experience in promoting corporate integrity and ethics as well as exchanging anti-corruption experiences.
Jul.	11	Deputy Director-General Chang gave a lecture on "The New National Integrity System – The Agency Against Corruption and the Integrity Operation" to the 29 <sup>th</sup> government ethics official training class at the Government Ethics Official Training Center.
Jul.	12	The AAC, in coordination with the Small and Medium Enterprise Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs, co-hosted the 2012 CSR Forum and Award Ceremony with Manager Today Magazine. A total of 11 outstanding enterprises received awards, demonstrating to the society the effort and persistence of small and medium enterprises in pushing forward business integrity and social responsibility.
Jul.	12	Deputy Director-General Chang led a delegation including District Prosecutor Gao from the Ministry of Justice and Deputy Director Hu of the Department of Legal Affairs, Mainland Affairs Council on a visit to Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption and Bureau of Hong Kong Affairs, Mainland Affairs Council from July 12 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2012 and established channels of communication.
Jul.	16	Through the Department of Civil Servant Development, Taipei City Government, the AAC convened "The AAC and Civil Service Ethics Units Meeting for Conclusions and Instructions Reached at the Integrity Seminar". Officials from 66 subordinate ethics units gathered together to conduct "Division of Work Report", "Discussion of Group Seminar Issues", and "Seminar Summary Report" as instructed by the President at the Integrity seminar.
Jul.	17	The AAC held the 2011 Review Meeting on the Implementation of Password Encryption for Government Employees Ethics Units.
Jul.	18	Director-General Chou attended the administrative meeting of the Executive Yuan and presented "The Mechanism for Lobbying Institutionalization and Transparency – The Drafting of Regulations on Lobbying Registration of the Executive Yuan and Subordinate Organs".
Jul.	19	The Northern Investigation Office of the AAC investigated Huang ○○, who was the head nurse at the intensive care unit in the nursing department of Cishan Hospital on suspicion of forgery of special documents.
Jul.	20	Minister of Justice Tseng presided over the unveiling ceremony of the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center of AAC. On the same day, with Justice officials, Director-General Chou and ethics unit officials in attendance, the opening ceremony for the 29 <sup>th</sup> Government Ethics Official Training Class was held.
Jul.	21	The Taipei City Government and the Transparency International Chinese Taipei co-organized the Administrative Transparency Forum at the 1 <sup>st</sup> floor lecture hall of CKS Memorial Hall. At the forum, Deputy Director-General Yang explained the feasible measures for future implementation of administrative transparency in the government sector. Additionally, Director Chen Chun-Ming of TI Chinese Taipei spoke on "Introduction of Administrative Transparency as Pertained in Public Governance Indicators", and Dr. Ding Yu-Qun, the Commissioner of Department of Urban Development, Taipei City Government, shared practical experiences in regard to measures for transparency of the construction license joint review for various government agencies to learn from.



Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Jul.	24	During the circuit inspection of the AAC by the Control Yuan's Committee on Judicial and Prison Administration Affairs, the AAC reported on "One Year's Implementation Effectiveness and Measures for Improvement". Members of the Control Yuan also gave many suggestions regarding integrity operations.
Jul.	25	The AAC and the DGPA convened a meeting, inviting the Ministry of Civil Service, the Legal Affairs Committee of the Executive Yuan, and related personnel units, to deliberate on "Principles for the Handling of Reward and Punishment for Registration of Lobbyists by the Executive Yuan and Its Subordinate Organs".
Jul.	26	In order to effectively implement the lobbying registration system, the AAC invited Standing Director Li Tsung-hsun of TI-CT, NTPU Prof. of Law Chen Tzu-yang, SHU Prof. of Law Wu Yung-chien, and representatives from various agencies to discuss "How to Enhance the Enforceability of the Regulations on Lobbying Registration of the Executive Yuan and Its Subordinate Organs (draft)" and "How to Announce Conditions of or Make Transparent Lobbying Practices".
Jul.	27	Deputy Director-General Yang presided over deliberations on "The Anti-Corruption Network Evaluation Project of the Prosecution and Correction Subordinate Organs of the Ministry of Justice".
Jul.	30	Director-General Chou attended the Integrity Promotion Seminar of Civil Service Ethics Units of MOJ Subordinate Organs, reminding government ethics officials of the priority tasks and the current guidelines on matters of integrity based on the items presented by the President at the Integrity Seminar on July 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2012 and the emphases of AAC's promotion meeting on July 16 <sup>th</sup> .
Jul.	30	Deputy Director-General Chang attended the mid-term review meeting for "The Inspection Project for Corruption Risks in the Affairs of Taiwan Power Co. and CPC Corporation".
Jul.	30	Deputy Director-General Chang presided over the Deliberation Meeting Promoting Our Country's Joining of International Integrity Organizations, which invited representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Central Bank, the Bureau of Foreign Trade, and the Department of Investment Services to coordinate, plan and facilitate our country's development in the area of international integrity affairs, relying on their experience and connections.
Jul.	30	Chief Secretary Cheng accepted the invitation from Uni-President Enterprises Corporation to address Corporate Integrity and Ethics to high-level corporate officials and told them about the current conditions of corporate integrity in Taiwan and the code of ethics.
Aug.	1	Accepting an invitation by the National Audit Office, Director-General Chou spoke on "How to Establish a Clean Government" and shared and interacted with the audience on the anti-corruption situation in Taiwan and the existing measures for perfecting the anti-corruption network.
Aug.	1	The Northern Investigation Office of the AAC investigated two detective sergeants, surnamed Li ○○ and Wu ○○, of Pingtung Precinct, Pingtung County Police Bureau on suspicion of shielding gambling operations and leaking confidential information.
Aug.	4	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to attend the 4 <sup>th</sup> I Love Integrity Storytelling Contest for elementary school students held by the Department of Government Ethics Taipei City Government. Integrity is used as the subject to induce the grade school students, teachers and parents to pay attention to moral education and incubate a culture of integrity.
Aug.	6	The AAC welcomed 27 visiting officials and colleagues from the Committee on Judicial and Prison Administration Affairs, Dept. of Supervisory Investigations, Dept. of Supervisory Operations, Dept. of Asset-Declaration by Public Functionaries, General Planning Office and Ethics Office of the Control Yuan for informal discussion. During the informal discussion, opinions were sufficiently exchanged regarding questions and suggestions concerning relevant operations of the AAC and the Control Yuan, and a mechanism for cooperation on related operations was also established.
Aug.	8	The AAC held a meeting to evaluate and select proposals regarding "Comparative Analysis of Laws and Measures of Major Countries in the World on National Security and State Secrets Protection".
Aug.	8	The Malpractices Investigation Division of the AAC and the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated a number of public functionaries of the 6 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> River Management Office, WRA on suspicion of corruption.
Aug.	9	In an interview on National Educational Radio, Deputy Director-General Chang talked about the meaning and significance of "Blowing the Whistle courageously, Encouraging and Rewarding Protection".
Aug.	9	The AAC hosted a "Workshop on Regulations Governing Lobbying Registration" at the International Conference Hall of Civil Aeronautics Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Administration (CAA, MOTC), having invited various government employee ethics units.

Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Aug.	13	The Southern Investigation Office of AAC investigated a former employee, surnamed Cheng, of the ethics office of Export Processing Zone Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs (EPZA, MOEA) on suspicion of embezzlement of public property in violation of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 of article 4 of the Anti-Corruption Act.
Aug.	14	Director-General Chou was invited to attend the Public Hospital Medical Ethics Forum held by Veterans Affairs Commission. Scholars and experts from various professional fields explored the subject of medical ethics from multiple angles and tried to reach consensus.
Aug.	15	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to attend the initiation ceremony of the third Youth Integrity Camp held by the Department of Government Ethics Taipei City Government and wished that students will be inspired to play key roles in anti-corruption in the future.
Aug.	16	The Malpractices Investigation Division of the AAC and the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated a number of public functionaries of the 6 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> River Management Office, Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs on suspicion of corruption.
Aug.	17	The Malpractices Investigation Division of AAC and the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated the head of Sanben Construction Co. Ltd., surnamed Wang, and others amid bribery allegations against Secretary-General Yeh of the Taoyuan County Government.
Aug.	20	Representing the AAC, Director Ou of the Planning Division gave a lecture on "Integrity Measures of Our Country" at the National Security Bureau. Addressed to 23 national security personnel from Central and South America, the lecture was intended to enable countries to understand the direction and emphasis of integrity policy in our country.
Aug.	20	The Southern Investigation Office of the AAC investigated two permit application agents, Ma oo and Yan oo, on suspicion of their bribing the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Subsection of Building Permit and Inspection Section, Public Works Bureau of Tainan City Government to successfully obtain use permits in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act (bribery in violation of duties).
Aug.	21	Director-General Chou gave a lecture to the 29 <sup>th</sup> government ethics official training class on "The Current Policy and Action of Ethics" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center.
Aug.	22	The amended draft of "National Integrity Building Action Plan" was sent to relevant ministries and subordinate organs of the MOJ for opinions.
Aug.	22	Deputy Director-General Yang headed the group visiting Deputy Minister Tung of Foreign Affairs for discussion on the work proposal involving the AAC's national security and state secrets promotion efforts at overseas representative offices.
Aug.	22	The draft amendment to the Enforcement Rules for the Act on the Establishment of Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers and the draft for the Standards for the Establishment of Government Employee Ethics Units were submitted to the Executive Yuan for review.
Aug.	23	To care for indigenous tribes and effectively utilize the anti-corruption platform, Pingtung County Civil Service Ethics Department collaborated with Taiwan Pingtung District Court, Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office and Pingtung County Police Bureau and held four touring forums on anti-corruption platform from August to November.
Aug.	24	Director-General Chou briefed President Ma on "Measures for Improving the Anti-Corruption Network". In his report, Director-General Chou pointed out several measures for improvement, including "Heads of Departments Taking Ethics Operations Seriously, Ethics Operations Providing Heads of Departments with Sufficient Information", "The Establishment of Integrity Quality Control Circles, the Implementation of Accountability Mechanisms", "Expanding Sources of Information, Encouraging the Public to Report Corruption", "Promoting Administrative Transparency, Establishing Mechanisms for Public Openness", "Perfecting Ethics Laws, Shaping Integrity and Ethics", "The Reinforcement of the Anti-Corruption Network", and "Regular Tracking, Supervision and Evaluation".
Aug.	24	The AAC hosted a meeting on "Work Suggestions on the Regulations Governing Lobbying Registration at the Training Institute, Ministry of Finance", having invited government employee ethics units of various competent authorities.
Aug.	27	Chief Secretary Cheng gave a lecture on "Regional Connection Platform for Corruption Investigation" to the 29 <sup>th</sup> government ethics official training class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center.
Aug.	28	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated an officer of Tainan City's 2 <sup>nd</sup> Specialized Operation Brigade, NIA, surnamed Chen, on suspicion of misrepresenting runaway foreign labor repatriation expenses.
Aug.	29	The AAC held the Mid-term Report Review Meeting on the Special Audit of Funeral Services, inviting 14 government employee ethics units to participate, such as the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of the Interior and the Civil Service Ethics Office, and New Taipei City Government.
Aug.	29	Deputy Director-General Yang presided over the Symposium on the Transformation of Government Employee Ethics Units during which the organizational and functional transformation of government employee ethics units was deliberated on.

Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Aug.	30	Director-General Chou attended the review meeting for the Regulations on Lobbying Registration of the Executive Yuan and Its Subordinate Organs (draft). At the meeting, a resolution was reached to rename it the Regulations on Lobbying Registration and Inspection of the Executive Yuan and Its Subordinate Organs, and amendments to parts of the provisions were reviewed.
Aug.	30	The third meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Civil servants Due to Conflicts of Interest was held.
Sep.	1	Promulgate and implement "Guidelines for Inquiries made by AAC of Ministry of Justice to Joint Credit Information Center".
Sep.	3	Deputy Director-General Yang attended the 2012 Ethics Seminar of MOJ Subordinate Organs and spoke on the topic, "The New Era of Integrity", to point out current priority tasks and guidelines for integrity affairs to the ethics officials of MOJ.
Sep.	3	The AAC conducted the first session of the Senior Officials Consensus Camp during the 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> of September, inviting a total of 35 AAC prosecutors and senior ethics officials to participate. On behalf of the minister, Deputy Minister Chen explained to the participating ethics units officials that integrity governance has faced tough challenges and that the building of a favorable environment against corruption in order to turn the crisis in clean governance into an opportunity for rectifying corruption would be the most important task and the proper consensus to have at the present stage. For the mutual encouragement of officials, it was hoped that all sectors of society will notice the efforts of ethics officials and officers in regard to the integrity governance of agencies, society, and the nation, restoring public confidence in government with concrete actions to make every link in a clean and competent government more stable in the future.
Sep.	4	In order to carry out the instructions given by the president at the Integrity Seminar held on July 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2012, the Executive Yuan shall complete lobbying institutionalization, transparency and registration standardization in two months' time. As ordered by the premier at the administrative meeting on July 18 <sup>th</sup> , the AAC stipulated the Regulations on Lobbying Registration and Inspection of the Executive Yuan and Its Subordinate Organs –due to come into effect on September 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2012 – to allow for clear lines of division for chief officials and colleagues in their handling of affairs.
Sep.	4	Nantou County Civil Service Ethics Office held the Village and Borough Anti-Corruption Platforms Seminar on the subject of "Caring for the Indigenous Tribes" to understand the financial lives of the indigenous people and provide legal assistance.
Sep.	5	The AAC was to conduct the Workshop on International Integrity Affairs (September 5 <sup>th</sup> – 7 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> ). 20 selected, English proficient (GEPT High-Intermediate certificate or better) participants were 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 have participants developing proper concepts and to foster the professionalism of participants in response to demands in conducting international affairs.
Sep.	6	The AAC conducted educational training for lobbying registration and online filing, showing the proper way to register and to file online to fellow officers of government employee ethics units and concurrently-employed ethics personnel (or chief officially-appointed staff).
Sep.	6	Deputy Director-General Chang gave a lecture to the 29 <sup>th</sup> Government Ethics Official Training Class on "Keeping Investigations Confidential and the Handling of News" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center.
Sep.	7	Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Shou-Huang hosted a press conference on the official launch of the Regulations on Lobbying Registration and Inspection of the Executive Yuan and Its Subordinate Organs on September 7 <sup>th</sup> , and Director-General Chou explained that so-called "lobbying" referred to in the regulation involves making a request of a person provided in the regulation on behalf of oneself or another person in violation of legally prescribed procedures when the request is probably in violation of the law, business regulations or a contract. A person lobbied must register with a lobbying registration unit within three days to ensure the impartiality of public functionaries when carrying out their duties.
Sep.	10	Prior to the third Clean Politics Advisory Committee of 2012 of the AAC, the advisory team – consisted of 3 Clean Politics Advisory Committee members – conducted preliminary reviews on 269 pending cases for the period (including 234 Lian Li cases and 35 Lian Cha cases) and selected 28 cases to be submitted for review at the committee, at which the committee approved the filing of all 28 cases. Additionally, at the committee, the AAC's Malpractice Investigation Division presented a report on the implementation of malpractice investigation affairs and listened to committee members' suggestions.
Sep.	11	The 2012 Orientation Conference on the Act on Recusal of Civil servants Due to Conflicts of Interest and the Declaration of Compulsory Trust was held. A total of 100 ethics colleagues participated in the conference.

Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Sep.	12	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated the former speaker of Hairui Township Council Chiu XX and others for letting others use fuel cards intended for official vehicles, suspecting them of influence peddling, and conducted simultaneous searches of the Hairui Township Council and homes of related suspects. Following the re-interrogation by the prosecutor of Taitung Public Prosecutor's Office, Chiu oo and Hsu oo were indicted for influence peddling in accordance with Subparagraph 4 of Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Anti-Corruption Act. Hsu XX was released on \$100,000 NTD bail, and Chiu was detained pending the court's approval.
Sep.	15	AAC representatives participated in the American Polygraph Association Conference 2012, which was held during September 15 <sup>th</sup> -23 <sup>th</sup> , 2012. AAC representatives shared techniques and exchanged experiences with polygraph professionals from around the world, expanding our country's international visibility.
Sep.	17	A 16-member delegation from the Audit & Inspection Division, Gyeonggi Provincial Government of Korea visited the AAC and exchanged experiences with the AAC on audit and inspection mechanisms and policies. Besides understanding Korea's audit and inspection-related policies, our country's clean politics successes were also promoted at the same time, increasing our country's international visibility.
Sep.	18	The AAC investigated the collective corruption case against Yeh oo, the chief of Wufeng Township, Hsinchu County, and others, having searched 33 places, questioned 25 suspects and witnesses and mobilized 26 vehicles and 102 personnel. Requests to detain Wufeng Chief Yeh oo, Secretary Kao oo, and Construction Section Staff Luo oo were approved.
Sep.	18	Deputy Director-General Chang attended the press conference for the clean government mascot contest of New Taipei City.
Sep.	19	Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-Tang presided over the third cross-ministerial deliberation meeting on the draft of "National Integrity Building Action Plan".
Sep.	20	The AAC and the Financial Supervisory Commission held four seminar sessions on "Ethical Management and Corporate Social Responsibility of TWSE/GTSM-listed companies" on September 20 <sup>th</sup> , 21 <sup>st</sup> , 24 <sup>th</sup> , and 26 <sup>th</sup> , 2012, inviting several officials, including Justice Minister Tseng, to give addresses and the deputy director-general of the AAC to join in the discussion. The seminar looked to guide corporate groups in carrying out ethical management and corporate social responsibility to build a good, clean and efficient environment of management.
Sep.	20	In order to exchange integrity experiences with international integrity groups and to demonstrate our country's anti-corruption successes, the AAC sent representatives on September 20 <sup>th</sup> – 21 <sup>st</sup> to participate in the Seminar on the Implementation of the APEC Code of Conduct for Business: Integrity and Transparency Principles of the Private Sector in Philippines.
Sep.	24	In order to strengthen AAC agents' ability to gather evidence, the AAC held two sessions of Investigation and Evidence Gathering Practices training at the Regional Civil Service Development Institute, Executive Yuan (Zhongxing New Village, Nantou) between September 24 <sup>th</sup> and October 5 <sup>th</sup> , 2012, training 45 personnel in each of the one week-long sessions. Besides professional courses on investigation and evidence gathering, the training also covered courses on on-the-spot disguise and the practice and operation of dynamic exercise.
Sep.	26	The AAC held a Conference on the Improvement Scheme for the Promotion of Government Employee Ethics Officers and the Reform of the Model for Training New Officers, allowing 21 government employee ethics unit officials to participate in the conference for joint discussions on the improvement of the promotion procedure and the implementation of the model for training new officers.
Oct.	2	The AAC and the Taichung Public Prosecutor's Office jointly investigated Hsu oo, section chief of the Special Search and Rescue Team, National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior, and Tsao oo, officer of the Disaster Rescue Section of the Fire Bureau, Taichung City Government on suspicion of accepting improper gains, food and accommodation invitations, bribery treats and sexual favors in violation of duties. For the investigation, simultaneous searches were conducted in 16 premises, including the Special Search and Rescue Team of National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior, the Fire Bureau of Taichung City Government, Chang XX and Wu oo of Firm Power Co., Ltd., and Lin oo of FireWolf International Co., Ltd., and 14 people were summoned.
Oct.	3	The AAC and the Nantou Public Prosecutor's Office jointly investigated the case of a construction section officer at the Shuili Township Office, Nantou County asking for commission from a construction firm. On the morning of that day, Prosecutor Liu Chi-wen of Nantou Public Prosecutor's Office led 8 AAC agents to catch Tai oo, a construction section officer at the Shuili Township Office, red-handed at the scene with \$100,000 NTD cash that had just been handed over to him by the firm. Searches at relevant places were carried out, such as construction and finance sections of the township office, and 3 suspects were summoned and questioned.

Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Oct.	4	In order to convey the current policy for anti-corruption work, the AAC hosted 2 sessions of the 2012 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop in Taoyuan on October 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> , 2012 (about 220 people participated). During the session on October 5 <sup>th</sup> , Director-General Chou lectured on “Current Policies for Anti-corruption Work” to enable the personnel of agencies, schools and state-operated enterprises with no ethics unit established, who assist in ethics affairs, to understand current regulations and emphases of work related to ethics operations.
Oct.	4	Deputy Director-General Yang presided over the “Measures for Strengthening the Anti-corruption Network” conference, which was attended by officials of the main ministries of the Executive Yuan and government employee ethics units of special municipalities.
Oct.	4	The AAC sent representatives to participate in the 6 <sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), which took place in Malaysia between the October 4 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> . By actively participating in meetings of related organizations, the AAC has helped to expand our country’s international visibility. This has been conducive to our country’s gradual realization of policy objectives concerning “joining international integrity organizations” as encompassed in the “Golden Decade National Vision” for the future.
Oct.	8	In order to promote the participation of private organizations in anti-corruption activities and to establish anti-corruption networks, such as “Anti-corruption Volunteers” and “Anti-corruption Platform”, the AAC coordinated with government employee ethics units of various competent authorities to hold large education and training seminars on October 8 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 18 <sup>th</sup> , 24 <sup>th</sup> , and 26 <sup>th</sup> in the northern, central, southern and eastern regions. Participated by about 520 volunteers, these seminars invited prosecutors to lecture on legal matters and allowed for exchanges of volunteer experiences to enhance the effectiveness of implementation.
Oct.	9	On behalf of the Minister of Justice Tseng, Deputy Minister of Justice Chen partook in the “A Date with the Minister” course of the 29 <sup>th</sup> Government Ethics Official Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center.
Oct.	9	Director-General Chou presided over the Comprehensive Seminar of the 29 <sup>th</sup> Government Ethics Official Training Class, which was held at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center, and the various divisions of the AAC sent representatives to answer trainees’ questions on integrity affairs.
Oct.	9	Deputy Minister of Justice Chen gave a lecture to the 29 <sup>th</sup> Government Ethics Official Training Class on “Justice Reform” at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center.
Oct.	9	Regarding the Central Investigation Office’s investigation of Wang oo, a member of the Construction License Review Committee of Taichung City Government, during September and October of 2011 for allegations of using his official position to gain money and valuables and to demand bribes, Wang was sentenced to 8 years and 6 months in prison by the Taichung District Court after being indicted by the AAC prosecutor assigned by the Ministry of Justice.
Oct.	9	The 4 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Civil servants Due to Conflicts of Interest was held.
Oct.	11	Deputy Director-General Yang gave a lecture to the 29 <sup>th</sup> Government Ethics Official Training Class on “Civil Service Ethics Management and Risk Management” at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center.
Oct.	12	In order to carry out corruption prevention and anti-corruption measures of the National Integrity Building Action Plan and to promote policies for ethics, transparency, accountability, participation, and cooperation, the AAC collaborated with the Department of Civil Service Ethics, MOTC and Soochow University to host the Academic Forum on Integrity at the Waishuangxi campus of Soochow University. During the forum, Director-General Chou and Deputy Director-General Yang of the AAC, Chairperson of TI-Chinese Taipei Huang Jung-hu, Professor Yu Chi-li, Professor Li Tzung-hsun, and Professor Chen Tun-yuan discussed issues such as “The Efficacy and Democracy of Network Governance”, “The Red Envelope Cultural Phenomenon in Public Service”, and “The Examination of Strategies for Promoting Anti-Corruption Policies”, reviewing and analyzing innovative anti-corruption theories and practical benefits through interdisciplinary research.
Oct.	15	The amendment draft to the National Integrity Building Action Plan has been submitted to the Executive Yuan. The draft clearly describes five aspects as the outline – ethics, transparency, accountability, participation, and cooperation. The draft emphasizes the strengthening of administrative transparency and the carrying out of codes of conduct for civil servants to make public expenses and contracts more transparent so that the government is more accountable to the people. Related measures of the action plan are in line with reinforcement measures that countries should adopt as advocated by Transparency International.
Oct.	15	The case of ooo suspected of being involved in bribing without violation of duties, an officer of the Construction Section of the Puli Township Office, Nantou County that was probed by the AAC’s Central Investigation Office was judged guilty by the Taiwan Tainan District Court following public prosecution by the Nantou Public Prosecutor’s Office.

Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Oct.	15	In his interview for the American Chamber of Commerce, Director-General Chou stressed the government's seriousness about the investigation of corruption cases. Published in the second half of November, 2012, this interview helped to promote our country's anti-corruption successes.
Oct.	16	The "Inspection of Indefinite Delivery Contracts for Flood Prevention and Emergency Road Repair Projects" meeting was held, inviting the participation of government employee ethics units of competent authorities for county/city governments.
Oct.	16	Resident prosecutor Mao You-tzeng and Prosecutor Yu Chi-ching led a group of more than 50 people (AAC agents, officers of New Taipei City Military Police Brigade, and officers of Civil Service Ethics Office, Taipei City Government) to search 5 premises – the Taipei City Second Funeral Parlor and 4 funeral service providers, bringing back 16 suspects and witnesses. More than 10 people were suspected to be involved following the initial investigation.
Oct.	17	Director-General Chou presided over the End-of-Training Comprehensive Seminar for the 29 <sup>th</sup> Government Employee Ethics Official Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center.
Oct.	17	Accompanied by Deputy Director-General Chang, Deputy Minister of Justice Chen presided over the "A Date with the Minister" seminar for the 29 <sup>th</sup> Government Employee Ethics Official Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center, interacting pleasantly with the trainees.
Oct.	19	Deputy Minister of Justice Chen attended the Training Completion Ceremony of the 29 <sup>th</sup> Government Employee Ethics Official Training Class on behalf of Minister of Justice Tseng. Ministry of Justice officials, Director-General Chou, and government employee ethics officials of various competent authorities were also present at the ceremony. They watched video clips made by trainees besides handing out prizes for outstanding trainees.
Oct.	19	Director-General Chou accepted an invitation by Transparency International-Chinese Taipei to attend and give opening remarks at the 10-Year Anniversary Event of Transparency International-Chinese Taipei – The Academic Symposium on Citizenship and Integrity Governance for Cross-Strait Academic Forum and the Unveiling Ceremony for Integrity and Governance Research Center and In-Service Master's Program in International Clean and Competent Governance of Shih Hsin University. Director-General Chou hoped for the joining of forces for full cooperation on the existing basis so that a clean and competent government and a faithful society can be jointly created, enabling Taiwan to become one of the most clean, corruption-free countries in the world in the next 10 years.
Oct.	23	The AAC investigated allegations of NHI fraud against doctors of public health centers. Among them, Doctor Tsai oo of the Public Health Center of Xihu Township, Miaoli County, who was also the director of the center, was suspected of defrauding \$169,662 NTD in NHI reimbursements, \$20,690 NTD in medicine service fees (dispensing medicines in Pharmacist Kuo XX's name), illegally avoiding payment with a value of \$3,750 NTD by writing prescriptions for himself and fraudulently claiming \$116,512 NTD in medical cash incentives. The AAC transferred the case to the Miaoli District Prosecutors Office on February 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2012, and charges were pressed on October 11 <sup>th</sup> , 2012.
Oct.	29	The meeting on the Regulations on Lobbying Registration and Inspection of the Executive Yuan and Its Subordinate Organs was held at the Training Institute, Ministry of Finance. Government employee ethics officials of various competent authorities and heads of undertaking divisions were invited to participate in the meeting to enhance the promotion of this particular regulation by various government employee ethics units.
Oct.	29	A group of AAC personnel, headed by Deputy Director-General Yang, visited Director-General Joanne Ling of the National Treasury Administration to coordinate on particulars for reinforcing anti-corruption networks, such as the strengthening of supervision and management of state-owned enterprises.
Nov.	5	The AAC send representatives to attend the 14 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of Staff Member Operations for the State-Owned Enterprises Supervision and Management Task Force of Ministry of Finance.
Nov.	6	A 7-member delegation led by the sheriff and deputy sheriff of Knox County, Tennessee, U.S. visited the AAC. Delegation members exchanged opinions with Deputy Director-General Chang on matters related to anti-corruption and corruption investigation.
Nov.	7	Director-General Chou headed a delegation to attend the 2012 Annual Meeting of Transparency International and 15 <sup>th</sup> International Anti-Corruption Conference in Brazil between the 7 <sup>th</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> of November, 2012 to exchange integrity experiences with international anti-corruption groups and to demonstrate our country's successes in anti-corruption efforts.
Nov.	8	The AAC, the Chiayi District Prosecutor's Office, and the Kaohsiung Prosecutor's Office of Military High Court, Ministry of National Defense jointly investigated the allegation against Kuo oo, former head of Judicial Division of the 4 <sup>th</sup> Coast Patrol Corps of Central Coast Patrol Office, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan of using his official position to gain money and valuables. For the investigation, searches were conducted on three premises. Kuo oo was detained incommunicado on order of the military court, and another suspect, Hsieh oo, was released on a bail of \$150,000 NTD.



Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Nov.	8	Deputy Director-General Yang accepted an interview by National Education Radio, speaking about the implication and significance of “Anti-Corruption by All the People, Being Geared to International Standards”.
Nov.	12	The AAC conducted inspections of its government employee ethics units between November 12 <sup>th</sup> and December 5 <sup>th</sup> , 2012 to grasp an understanding of the work planning and execution of anti-corruption and general maintenance and self-management work by government employee ethics units of various competent authorities.
Nov.	12	Prosecutors from Supreme Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Korea, Seoul Southern District Prosecutor’s Office, and Suwon District Prosecutor’s Office visited the AAC and exchanged opinions with Deputy Director-General Chang on the course of development, personnel system, and corruption investigation operations of the AAC.
Nov.	13	The 5 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Civil servants Due to Conflicts of Interest was held.
Nov.	19	In order to convey current policies on anti-corruption work, the AAC hosted the 1 <sup>st</sup> session of the 2012 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop in Changhua on November 19 <sup>th</sup> , 2012 (about 199 participants). Deputy Director-General Yang lectured on “Current Policies for Anti-Corruption Work”, enabling the personnel of agencies, schools and state-operated enterprises with no established ethics unit who assist in ethics affairs to understand current regulations and emphases of work related to ethics operations.
Nov.	20	The AAC and Banciao District Prosecutor’s Office jointly investigated the case of the director, deputy director and staff of Banciao Veteran’s Home operated by the Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan of embezzling profits made from illegally selling articles belonging to the Banciao Veteran’s Home. Prosecutors accredited to the AAC directed AAC agents to have searches conducted at eight premises in Taipei City and New Taipei City on November 20 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2012, bringing back eight people for questioning. Requests made by prosecutors following re-interrogations to detain Director Cheng XX and three other individuals were approved.
Nov.	21	Director-General Chou accepted the invitation of National Chiao Tung University to be a special presenter at the National Symposium on Technology Law, speaking on “International Trends and National Competitiveness in Corporate Anti-Corruption Development”.
Nov.	22	To grasp 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-Chinese Taipei co-hosted the 2012 Taiwan Symposium on Integrity Governance at the Howard Civil Service International House. Six representatives of prosecutorial and anti-corruption authorities from Singapore, Belgium, Australia, Britain, and Germany (TI) and 200 related personnel from foreign and domestic corporations, the academia, TI-Chinese Taipei, and government agencies were invited to participate in the symposium. Participants discussed issues such as countries’ strategies on integrity governance, protection of whistleblowers and non-government organizations. Respectively, President Ma and Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Shou-Huang attended and addressed at the event’s opening and closing ceremonies. With participants giving enthusiastic responses, the objectives of exchanging integrity experiences and increasing the international visibility of our country were successfully achieved.
Nov.	24	Deputy Director-General Yang Shih-Chin was invited to participate in the “Say Yes to Integrity and Efficacy, Sunshine and LOHAS for New Taipei City” event organized by the Civil Service Ethics Office, New Taipei City Government.
Nov.	26	Director-General Chou presided over the Consensus Seminar of the Senior Officials Consensus Camp at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center, interacting and communicating with government employee ethics officials on various integrity affairs.
Nov.	26	Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Shou-Huang gave a lecture on “The Pep Talk” to participants of the Senior Officials Consensus Camp at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center.
Nov.	26	Ministerial suggestions related to the amendment draft to the National Integrity Building Action Plan were submitted to the Executive Yuan.
Nov.	29	Deputy Director-General Yang attended the 20 <sup>th</sup> Coordination Meeting for Central Code Control at the National Security Bureau, presenting a written report on the AAC’s code control work in 2012.
Dec.	4	Director General Chou presided over the Comprehensive Seminar for the Trainee Workshop of the Government Employee Ethics Official Training Class (the 26 <sup>th</sup> Class) at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center, interacting and communicating with returning trainees on issues concerning the implementation of various integrity affairs.



Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Dec.	5	Transparency International released its Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2012. Calculated by the new statistical method this year, Taiwan ranked 4 <sup>th</sup> place among East Asian countries with a score of 61 ("100" being a full score and "50" the passing mark), trailing Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan. Because the new system in 2012 adopted a 100-point score system, differing from the 10-point score system of past years, a report, "Understanding the Corruption Perception Index of Transparency International", was written for study and analysis of the CPI score. Also, Deputy Director-General Yang accepted an invitation to attend the press conference organized by TI-Chinese Taipei at the release of Corruption Perception Index 2012, explaining and answering to questions at the press conference.
Dec.	8	Upon invitation, Deputy Director-General Yang attended the "Time to Wake Up" 1209 International Anti-Corruption Day Event organized by the Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government, which sought to draw together a national consensus against corruption through the exhibition of achievements of anti-corruption programs, guided tours of winning measures of the Fourth Administrative Transparency Award, the anti-corruption film of TI-Chinese Taipei, and the Ifkids Theatre Company's anti-corruption performance.
Dec.	10	The 2012 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop was held in Tainan. Chief Secretary Cheng lectured on "Current Policies for Anti-Corruption Work", enabling the personnel of agencies, schools and state-operated enterprises with no established ethics unit who assist in ethics affairs to understand current regulations and emphases of work related to ethics operations.
Dec.	11	Director General Chou presided over the Comprehensive Seminar for the Trainee Workshop of the Government Employee Ethics Official Training Class (the 27 <sup>th</sup> Class) at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center, interacting and communicating with returning trainees on issues concerning the implementation of various integrity affairs.
Dec.	13	The fourth Clean Politics Advisory Committee of 2012 of the AAC was held. Reviews of 310 pending cases for the period were conducted with all committee members approving filing suggestions proposed by the AAC. In addition, presentations of reports, "The Inspection Report on the Program for Sustainable Employment" and "The Report on AAC participation in the 15 <sup>th</sup> International Anti-Corruption Conference in Brazil (IACC)", were put on the meeting agenda, and attending committee members' opinions were heard.
Dec.	13	On behalf of the Ministry of Justice, the AAC presented a report on "Integrity Governance Strategies and Implementation Outcomes" at the Executive Yuan Meeting. Besides explaining the four major integrity strategies currently being actively promoted by our country – "The Establishment of Platforms for Communication and Conversation between the Government and the People", "Heads of Authorities Playing Leading Roles", "Corruption Prevention, Corruption Eradication, and Further Corruption Prevention", and "Cross-connected Networks, Concerted Attacks by Converging Columns" – and various implementation outcomes in anti-corruption, corruption prevention, and corruption eradication, the AAC will continue to work with various agencies, experts, scholars, NGOs, and the private sector to carry out anti-corruption actions, forming a "zero tolerance" culture against corruption among all the people, reducing the supply aspect of corruption, committing to improve the investment environment and raising our country's CPI score and national competitiveness, to realize the vision of "clean and competent government, transparent Taiwan".
Dec.	18	Three sessions of the 2012 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop were held in Taipei between December 18 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> . Deputy Director-General Yang and Chief Secretary Cheng lectured on "Current Policies for Anti-Corruption Work", allowing the personnel of agencies, schools and state-operated enterprises with no established ethics unit who assist in ethics affairs to understand current regulations and emphases of work related to ethics operations.
Dec.	19	During December 19 <sup>th</sup> - 21 <sup>st</sup> and 24 <sup>th</sup> - 26 <sup>th</sup> , two three-day long sessions of the 2012 Connection Meeting for Improving Corruption Eradication and Investigation Operations were held at the Howard Civil Service International House and the Training Institute of Bank of Taiwan. A total of 110 current corruption investigation personnel and heads of investigation divisions of civil service ethics departments of ministries and special municipalities participated in the meetings. Deputy Director-General Chang, the chief of Malpractices Investigation Division, and 10 AAC prosecutors carried out group discussions and report presentations with participants, and Director-General Chou presided over a comprehensive seminar to effectively enhance the AAC's corruption investigation efficacy.
Dec.	21	The AAC and Taipei District Public Prosecutor's Office jointly investigated the procurement scandal involving the 2011 Youth Public Participation Networks Expansion and Online Operation Project. Searches were conducted on five premises, and four individuals were summoned for questioning. Chen XX, the clerk in charge, and Kai XX, the company owner, were detained upon the approval of requests made by the prosecutor following their interrogation.
Dec.	21	The 2012 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop was held in Yilan. Deputy Director-General Yang lectured on "Current Policies for Anti-Corruption Work", allowing the personnel of agencies, schools and state-operated enterprises with no established ethics unit who assist in ethics affairs to understand current regulations and emphases of work related to ethics operations.



Month	Date	2012 Integrity Chronicle, AAC, MOJ
Dec.	25	The mid-term report review meeting for the Comparison and Analysis of National Security and State Secrets Protection Laws and Measures of Major Countries in the World project was held.
Dec.	26	The 2012 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop was held in Yunlin. Chief Secretary Cheng lectured on "Current Policies for Anti-Corruption Work", enabling the personnel of agencies, schools and state-operated enterprises with np established ethics unit who assist in ethics affairs to understand current regulations and emphases of work related to ethics operations.
Dec.	27	Deputy Director-General Yang gave a lecture on "Opening Up a New Era of Clean Politics" to the Second Corruption Investigation Class of 2012 at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center.
Dec.	27	The sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Civil servants Due to Conflicts of Interest was held.
Dec.	28	The AAC entrusted National Chengchi University to carry out a study for the "Whistleblower Protection Act" draft legislation. Results of its study were submitted to the AAC on December 25 <sup>th</sup> , 2012. The AAC reported the content of the draft, being provisionally named the Act on the Protection of Internal Whistleblowers of Misconduct (i.e. the Whistleblower Protection Act), to the Ministry of Justice on December 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2012.
Dec.	28	In order to fulfill the "Golden Decade" vision for integrity reform and to increase the implementation effectiveness of the National Integrity Building Action Plan, the UN Convention against Corruption and integrity reform strategies and measures were referred to in studying and analyzing regarding medium- and long-term goals for our country's integrity development. The draft amendment of the National Integrity Building Action Plan, which came into effect on December 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2012 as promulgated by the Executive Yuan, was drawn up to integrate our country's integrity networks, to perfect strategies for corruption prevention and eradication and to facilitate a population-wide effort against corruption.



## Attachment 2: Taiwan Corruption Index Survey

The result of the 2012 Corruption Index Survey indicates that the public's tolerance of corruption among civil servants is lower than in 2011. However, 32.3% of the interviewees indicated that when they became aware of government officials' corrupt conduct, they would not report them. This is a sign that there is still room for improvement when it comes to building a "zero tolerance" culture toward corruption and increasing the public's willingness report such misconduct.

This study includes two components – the survey and the establishment of a corruption index. The survey assesses the interviewees' evaluation of the ethics of civil servants and their views on anti-corruption policies, including:

1. Evaluation of civil servants' ethics: Using a scale of 1 to 10 to evaluate civil servants' ethics (10 being the most ethical and 0 being the least), among the 23 categories of civil servants, the 8 categories receiving the worst scores are: river and gravel management personnel (with a mean of 3.83), land development/redevelopment personnel (3.93), members of the Legislative Yuan (4.09), city and county council members (4.14), personnel in charge of public construction (4.25), government procurement personnel (4.34), township representatives (4.35), and head of the township and supervisors (4.63). The research team suggests that the competent authorities and related units may utilize qualitative research to gain more profound understanding of the factors affecting the ethics evaluation of personnel under certain categories and formulate corresponding strategies. Meanwhile, the ethics unit in each agency should fully utilize the ethical report mechanism to provide full information for the head of the agency and make decisive judgment.
2. Willingness to report corruption conduct: 57.9% of the public indicate "yes", they would report such conduct while 32.3% said "no". The public's willingness to report such conduct has dropped from 62.5% in 2011 to 57.9% in 2012, indicating that most people are still willing to report such conduct. However, over 30% are not willing to do so. Thus, the research team suggests that the government should establish a "Whistleblower Protection Act" to encourage the report of misconduct committed by civil servants by protecting the whistleblowers' rights.
3. Corporate bribery that affects public policy: The mean of the public's evaluation of how corporate bribery affects public policy is 7.52 (on a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being not serious and 10 being very serious), which indicates that the public perceives the degree of corporate bribery's effects on public policy as being quite serious. The research team suggests that corporate bribery prevention should be included as a key anti-corruption measure for corporations to enhance corporate implementation and governance and establish a paradigm for honesty and credibility.
4. Tolerance of corruption against civil servants: The mean of the public's tolerance toward corruption against civil servants is 2.02 (on a scale of 0 to 10, 0 being the least tolerable and 10 being acceptable). Compared to the 2011 survey (2.83), the public's tolerance of corruption against civil servants is decreasing.



5. Attitudes toward various kinds of bribery:

- (1) 82.8% of the people disagree with the practice of “bribing the doctor in order for the family member to have a smooth operation.” 13.5% of the public agree with the practice.
- (2) 94.0% of the people disagree with the practice of “bribing the civil servant in charge in order to speed up the application process.” 3.9% of the people agree with the practice.
- (3) 97.2% of the people disagree with the practice of “bribing the law enforcement official in order to avoid penalty for violations.” 1.1% of the people agree with the practice. Overall, over 83% of the people surveyed disagree with bribery of all kinds. As the degree of violation increases, the percentage of people disagreeing with the practice also increases.

6. Awareness of offering bribes without violation of duties: 86.2% of the people express that they “are” aware of such offense, while 13.4% express that they are “not” aware of such offense, indicating that most people are aware that offering a bribe to civil servant is still a crime even when there is no breach of the official duties.

In terms of establishing corruption index, literature review was conducted on studies from Taiwan and abroad concerning existing corruption index systems. sources included the National Integrity System Assessment by Transparency International, the World Competitiveness Yearbook by International Institute of management and Development (IMD), Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan, which focuses on government transparency, corruption prevention and accountability through index and survey to develop objective categories as measures for evaluation. The research process included in-depth interviews with experts and seminars: the model for corruption index is integrated as follows:

1. The corruption evaluation system includes a subjective index and an objective index. The subjective index includes the degree of transparency, corruption prevention and accountability. The objective index includes the degree of integrity among personnel and the leader’s determination regarding anti-corruption.
2. It is recommended that a committee of experts be established to evaluate the National Integrity System Assessment by Transparency International once every four years. The evaluation measures or index developed by international organizations shall be used as the criteria for this index system as a reference for comparison and analysis among international systems.

This study has established a sound foundation for a localized corruption index system. The model for the index shall be studied further with empirical studies and will hopefully serve as a tool for integrity assessment that can be widely applied in the future. The Agency Against Corruption will also continue to enhance this area of research.

The Agency Against Corruption has published the results of the 2012 anti-corruption survey as well as the mid-term and final reports on the index research on the website of the Agency (under Publications). The Taipei Civil Education Foundation has been commissioned to conduct this research. The random survey was conducted by telephone with adults over the age of



20 in Taiwan. The survey was conducted between June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012 (Saturday) and July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2012 (Tuesday) on 1,117 effective samples. Based on an estimated 95% reliability, the largest sampling error on the population is approximately  $\pm 2.9\%$ . Thus the survey reflects the subjective evaluation by the public between the end of June and the beginning of July, 2012. The subjective impressions may be affected by major events at the time.



## {Appendix}

### Supplementary Material for “2012 Corruption Survey and Index Study” Published by Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

#### 1. Survey Participants’ Evaluation toward the Integrity of Civil Servants Through the Years

Table 1 Survey Participants’ Evaluation toward the Integrity of Civil Servants Throughout the Years

Type of Personnel	July 1997	March 1998	July 1998	November 1998	March 1999	October 2000	March 2001	September 2001	August 2003	July 2004	October 2004	July 2005	July 2006	July 2007	July 2008	June 2009	July 2010	June 2011	Mean	June 2012	Mean difference between the year 2012 and mean	
Head of the central government and supervisors									4.79	4.83	4.83	4.73	3.83	4.33	-	4.77	4.92	4.84	4.93	4.68	*	-0.25
Head of the city and county government and supervisors	5.07	5.45	5.40	5.31	5.24	5.14	5.10	5.31	4.79	4.97	4.92	4.78	4.44	4.56	4.72	4.76	4.85	4.92	4.99	4.77	*	-0.22
Head of the township and supervisors										4.86	4.69	4.46	4.35	4.43	4.63	4.66	4.64	4.67	4.90	4.63	*	-0.27
Regular Civic Servants	5.47	5.58	5.66	5.59	5.53	5.43	5.42	5.60	6.02	5.81	5.84	5.83	5.83	5.95	5.80	5.72	5.87	5.87	5.71	5.97	*	+0.26
Members of the Legislative Yuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.97	4.01	4.04	3.95	3.65	3.81	4.04	4.07	4.37	4.19	4.01	4.09		+0.08
City and County Representatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.27	4.26	4.19	4.07	3.91	3.99	4.15	4.13	4.48	4.21	4.17	4.14		-0.03
Township Representatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4.43	4.33	4.32	4.27	4.25	4.36	4.40	4.50	4.29	4.34	4.35		+0.01
Judges	5.35	5.79	5.63	5.58	5.56	5.51	5.44	5.50	5.42	5.47	5.23	5.28	5.14	5.26	5.28	5.15	5.46	4.56	5.37	4.99	*	-0.38
Prosecutors										5.72	5.46	5.49	5.33	5.51	5.46	5.27	5.48	5.00	5.47	5.34		
Police	5.07	5.30	5.36	5.08	5.03	5.06	5.20	5.21	4.98	5.18	4.77	5.09	4.88	4.88	4.93	4.88	4.61	4.76	5.02	5.01		-0.01
Military Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.39	5.56	5.84	5.60	5.99	*	+0.39
Construction Management Personnel	4.73	4.61	4.78	4.53	4.75	4.63	4.73	4.93	4.51	4.57	4.59	4.53	4.49	4.50	4.68	4.60	4.56	4.34	4.61	4.77	*	+0.16
Customs Personnel	4.77	5.12	5.19	4.92	5.01	4.89	4.97	5.26	4.88	5.01	5.04	4.91	4.96	4.95	4.96	4.82	4.81	4.91	4.97	4.86		-0.11
Supervision Personnel	5.56	5.49	5.59	5.51	5.58	5.40	5.54	5.69	5.66	5.62	5.49	5.69	5.71	5.71	5.74	5.66	5.77	6.11	5.64	5.93	*	+0.29
Funeral Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.88	4.67	4.84	5.08	4.91	5.03	4.96	5.05	5.03	5.17	5.12	4.99	4.98	5.07		+0.09
Prison Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.23	5.09	5.19	4.97	4.68	4.93	4.94	4.86	4.32	4.50	4.72	4.86	4.83		-0.03
River and Gravel Management Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.06	4.19	3.89	3.77	3.61	3.77	3.70	3.75	3.84	3.77	3.84	3.83		-0.01
Firefighting Apparatus Audit Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.43	7.23	5.70	5.62	5.52	5.58	5.50	5.52	5.57	5.55	5.44	5.13	5.82	5.57	*	-0.25
Public Hospital Medical Personnel	5.80	6.09	6.09	6.06	6.30	6.09	6.23	6.22	6.30	6.19	5.99	6.04	5.81	6.08	6.08	5.94	5.91	5.88	6.06	6.14		+0.08
Environmental Audit Personnel	5.98	6.05	6.28	6.11	5.98	5.87	5.85	6.02	5.83	5.70	5.71	5.55	5.68	5.54	5.61	5.63	5.52	5.45	5.80	5.68		-0.12
Tax Audit Personnel	5.47	5.68	5.70	5.54	5.77	5.47	5.78	5.81	5.65	5.54	5.46	5.54	5.48	5.56	5.58	5.34	5.62	5.73	5.60	5.66		+0.06
Government Procurement Personnel	4.15	4.20	4.09	4.22	4.27	3.87	4.16	4.19	3.99	4.06	3.94	4.00	3.77	3.91	3.98	4.40	4.47	4.31	4.11	4.34	*	+0.23
Public Construction Personnel																						
Land Development/Redevelopment Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.93		-
Land Policy Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.75	5.75	5.56	5.75	5.70	-	-
Industrial and Commercial Audit Personnel	5.67	5.60	5.67	5.61	5.52	5.54	5.36	5.77	4.96	5.13	5.09	4.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.40	-		-
Financing Personnel	5.42	5.86	5.76	5.30	5.47	5.24	5.36	5.55	5.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.45	-		-
Public Business Personnel	5.60	5.75	5.62	5.62	5.66	5.47	5.58	5.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.64	-		-
Educational Personnel	6.73	6.98	7.08	6.92	6.86	6.70	6.60	6.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.83	-		-

\* indicates statistically significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) from the average of results from previous years.

## 2. Analysis on Survey Participants' Willingness to Report Corrupt Conduct.

**Question: If you were aware of corrupt conduct committed by civil servants, would you report such conduct?**

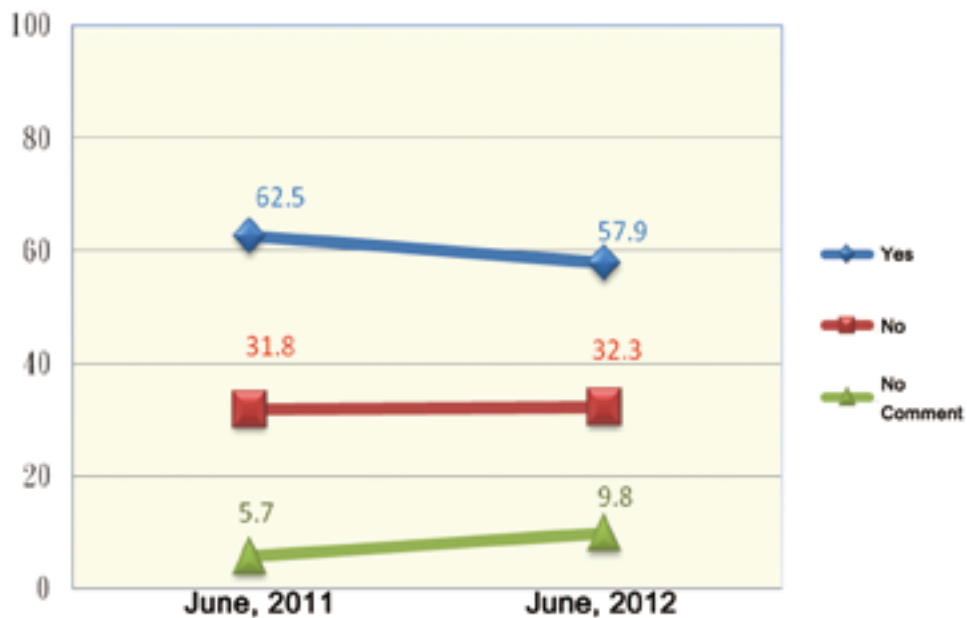
### Analysis

Fig. 1 shows that the willingness to report such conduct has decreased slightly from 75.9% in 2011 to 62.5% in 2012.

### Recommendation

The government should enact "Whistleblower Protection Act" to encourage the report of corruptive conducts committed by civil servants by protecting the rights of those who made the report.

Figure 1 Survey Participants' Willingness to Report Corrupt Conduct





### 3. Analysis of Attitudes Toward Various Types of Bribery in 2012

**Question 1:** "Some people bribe the doctors for their family member to have a smooth operation." Do you agree with such conduct?

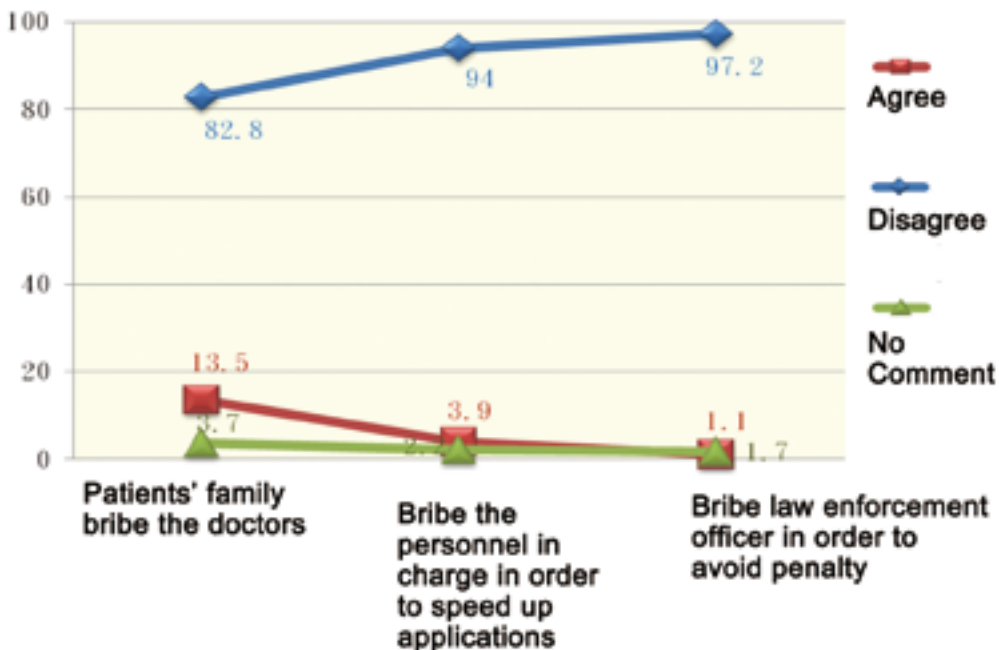
**Question 2:** "Some people bribe the civil servant in charge in order to speed up the application process." Do you agree with such conduct?

**Question 3:** "Some people bribe law enforcement officers in order to avoid penalty for violations." Do you agree with such conduct?

**Analysis**

Fig. 2 shows that over 83% of the public disagrees with suspected bribery. As the severity of the violation increases, the percentage of those who disagree also increases.

Figure 2 Perspectives on Various Types of Corrupt Conduct





## 4. Framework for National Corruption Index

Table 2 Framework for National Corruption Index: Class I, II Indices and their Weights

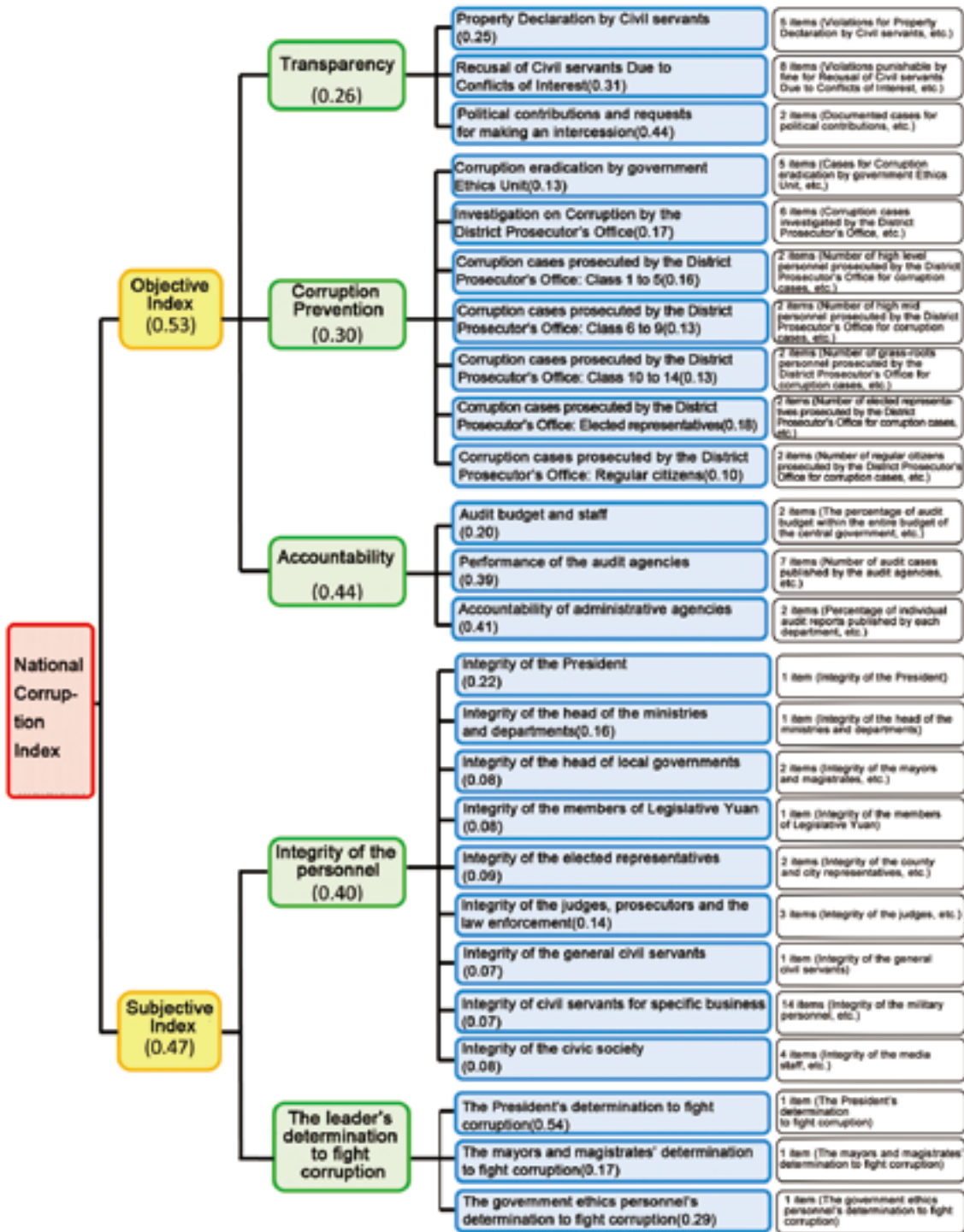
Type	Weight	Class I Index	Weight	Class II Index	Weight		
A Objective Index	0.53	A1 Transparency	0.26	A101 Property Declaration by Civil servants	0.25		
				A102 Recusal of Civil servants Due to Conflicts of Interest	0.31		
				A103 Political contributions and requests for making an intercession	0.44		
		A2 Corruption Prevention	0.30	A2	0.30	A201 Corruption eradication by government Ethics Unit	0.13
						A202 Investigation on Corruption by the District Prosecutor's Office	0.17
						A203 Corruption cases prosecuted by the District Prosecutor's Office: Class 1 to 5	0.16
						A204 Corruption cases prosecuted by the District Prosecutor's Office: Class 6 to 9	0.13
						A205 Corruption cases prosecuted by the District Prosecutor's Office: Class 10 to 14	0.13
						A206 Corruption cases prosecuted by the District Prosecutor's Office: Elected representatives	0.18
						A207 Corruption cases prosecuted by the District Prosecutor's Office: Regular citizens	0.10
		A3 Accountability	0.44	A3	0.44	A301 Audit budget and input of the staff	0.20
						A302 Performance of the audit agencies	0.39
						A303 Accountability of administrative agencies	0.41
B Subjective Index	0.47	B1 Integrity of the Personnel	0.40	B101 Integrity of the President	0.22		
				B102 Integrity of the head of the ministries and departments	0.16		
				B103 Integrity of the head of local governments	0.08		
				B104 Integrity of the members of Legislative Yuan	0.08		
				B105 Integrity of the elected representatives	0.09		
				B106 Integrity of the judges, prosecutors and the law enforcement	0.14		
				B107 Integrity of the general civil servants	0.07		
				B108 Integrity of civil servants for specific business	0.07		
				B109 Integrity of civil society	0.08		
		B2 The leader's determination to fight corruption	0.60	B2	0.60	B201 The President's determination to fight corruption	0.54
						B202 The mayors and magistrate's determination to fight corruption	0.17
						B203 The government ethics personnel's determination to fight corruption	0.29

Note 1: The weight for Class II is rounded to the second decimal point. Therefore, some of the combined weight for Class I may not be 1.

Note 2: The weight is determined by experts who take part in this study using online evaluation software.



Figure 3 National Corruption Index Framework



## Attachment 3: Statistical Reports on Corruption Cases Prosecuted by District Prosecutor’s Office

In order to demonstrate the new government’s determination for elimination of shortcomings and clean governance, the Ministry integrated “Government Ethics Correction Action Plan”, “Black Gold Eradication Program”, “Anti-Corruption Action Plan” and the subsequent programs based on the concept of regional governance to formulate “National Integrity Building Action Plan”, which became effective on July 8<sup>th</sup>, 2009. The aim is to establish strategies for the development of national anti-corruption policies and create clean government and faithful society.

The “Black Gold Eradication Program” has achieved great results since it started in July 2000. To ensure the continuity and completeness of the data and showcase the results of corruption eradication since the National Integrity Building Action Plan started, the three factors – President Ma’s inauguration, the implementation of National Integrity Building Action Plan and July 2000 are used to compile data on corruption cases prosecuted by the District Prosecutor’s Offices around the country to track the effectiveness of the implementation.

### I. Performance of Corruption Investigation Since President Ma’s Inauguration

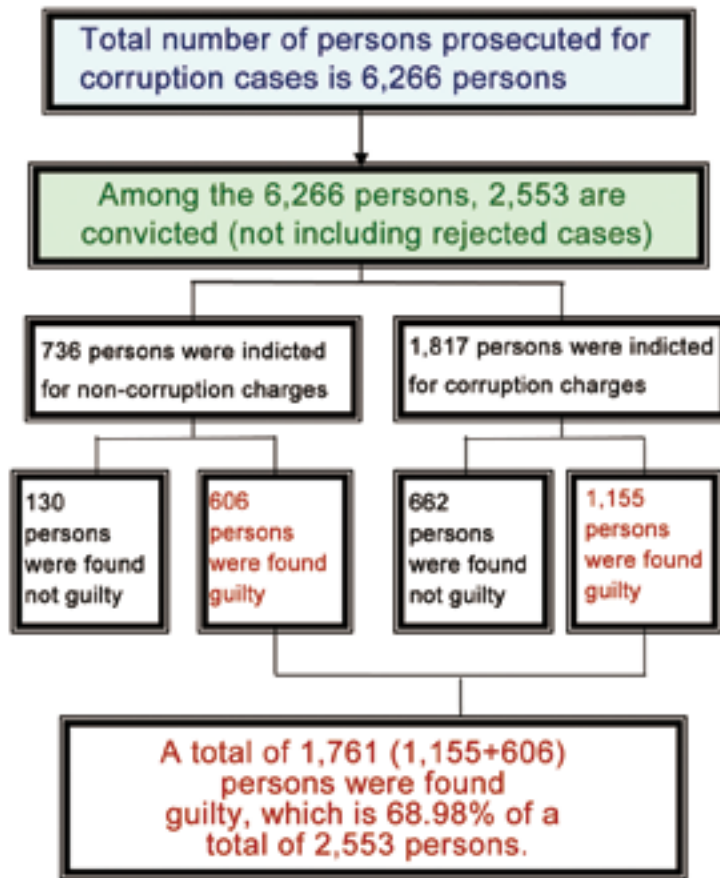
On black gold eradication and corruption eradication since President Ma’s inauguration (May 2008 to December 2012, a total of 56 months), a total of 2,064 cases and 6,266 persons have been prosecuted by the District Prosecutor’s Offices (410 high level civil servants, 186 elected representatives, 1,116 mid level civil servants, 1,547 grass-roots civil servants and 3,007 regular citizens). On average, there are 37 cases and 112 persons prosecuted per month with a total of \$4,189,618,951 NTD involved, among which 1,155 persons are sentenced with a guilty verdict for corruption charges; 606 persons are sentenced with a guilty verdict for non-corruption charges, which comes to a total of 1,761 and a conviction rate of 68.98%. This exemplifies the outstanding achievement on black gold and corruption eradication and fully showcases the government’s determination toward corruption eradication and consolidating official admonitions. (See Tables 3 and 4)

Table 3 Results of Prosecution Since President Ma’s Inauguration

Results of prosecution since President Ma’s inauguration (May 2008 to December 2012)			
Category	Statistics		
Number of Prosecution	2,064 case		
Number of Persons Prosecuted	High Level	410 persons	6,266 persons
	Elected Representatives	186 persons	
	Mid Level	1,116 persons	
	Grass-Roots	1,547 persons	
	Regular Citizens	3,007 persons	
Amount of Money Involved	\$4,189,618,591 NTD		



Table 4 Analysis of Conviction Rates from May 2008 to Date



II. The effect of “National Integrity Building Action Plan”

1,478 accumulated cases and 4,125 persons were prosecuted by the District Prosecutor’s Offices, involving \$2,676,959,255 NTD, among which 269 are high level civil servants (6.52%), 125 are elected representatives (3.03%), 770 are mid level civil servants (18.67%), 1,037 are grass-roots civil servants (25.14%) and 1,924 are regular citizens (46.64%). On average, there are 35 cases and 98 persons prosecuted per month. Mid to high-level civil servants (Class 6 and above) and elected representatives account for 28.22% of the total number of persons prosecuted (see Tables 5 and 6). Of the 1,269 persons charged, 634 persons are sentenced with a guilty verdict for corruption charges; 333 persons are sentenced with a guilty verdict for non-corruption charges, which comes to a total of 967 and a conviction rate of 76.20%.

Table 5 Effectiveness of Corruption Eradication in December, 2012

Effectiveness on corruption eradication in December 2012 (monthly statistics)			
Category	Statistics		
Number of Cases Prosecuted	63 cases		
Number of Persons Prosecuted	High Level	23 persons	195 persons
	Elected Representatives	8 persons	
	Mid Level	46 persons	
	Grass-Roots	38 persons	
	Regular citizens	80 persons	
Amount of Money Involved	\$219,251,397 NTD		

Table 6 Effectiveness of Corruption Eradication since the Program has been in Effect (Statistics from 42 Cumulative Months)

Effectiveness of corruption eradication from July 2009 to December 2012 (statistics from 42 accumulative months)				
Category	Statistics			
Number of Cases Prosecuted	1,478 cases			
Number of Persons Prosecuted	High Level	269 persons	6.52%	A total of 4,125 persons, among which mid to high level civil servants and elected representatives account for 28.22%.
	Elected Representatives	125 persons	3.03%	
	Mid Level	770 persons	18.67%	
	Grass-Roots	1,037 persons	25.14%	
	Regular Citizens	1,924 persons	46.64%	
Accumulative amount of Money Involved	\$2,676,959,255 NTD			

1. An analysis of civil servants prosecuted for corruption charges from the central government and local governments reveals that 1,024 persons from the central government, which account for 24.82%, are prosecuted while 1,052 persons from local governments, which account for 25.50%, are prosecuted. (The rest are elected representatives and regular citizens.) Among the number of persons prosecuted for corruption charges by departments and local governments, Ministry of Interiors at 10.67% and New Taipei City Government at 3.76% are among the highest. (See Tables 7 and 8)
2. A total of 269 high level civil servants were prosecuted during the implementation period. 122 persons from the central government were prosecuted, which account for 45.35%. 147 from local governments were prosecuted, which account for 54.65%. If the numbers are broken down by departments and local governments, Ministry of Education at 12.27%, Department of Health at 7.43%, Pingtung County Government at 5.95% and Taichung City Government at 5.58% are among the highest. (See Tables 9 and 10)
3. Additionally, the statistics provided above are based on the time when the cases are prosecuted since “National Integrity Building Action Plan” was



implemented in July 2009. However, it takes time to become aware of and investigate corruption crimes. Discrepancies exist between the time the crimes occurred and the time the cases were prosecuted. They may not fall within the same month. The ranking of the total number of corruption cases must also discount those that are not investigated as well as take into consideration the different number of staff within each city and county government, which may not fully represent the corruption index of each department, city and county or reflect the integrity of the particular government ethics unit conducting the investigation.

Table 7 Analysis of Civil Servants from the Central Ministries Indicted for Corruption Crimes from July 2009 to December 2012 (After National Integrity Building Plan)

Central Government	Number of Cases Prosecuted		Number of Persons Prosecuted		Percentage (%)
	Accumulative Number of Cases	Number of Cases this Month	Accumulative Number of Persons	Number of Persons this Month	
Office of the President	0	0	0	0	0.00
National Security Council	0	0	0	0	0.00
National Security Bureau	2	0	2	0	0.05
Legislative Yuan	12	0	0	0	0.00
Judicial Yuan	7	0	7	0	0.17
Examination Yuan	0	0	0	0	0.00
Ministry of Civil Service	0	0	0	0	0.00
Ministry of Examination	0	0	0	0	0.00
Control Yuan	0	0	0	0	0.00
National Audit Office	1	0	1	0	0.02
Executive Yuan	0	0	0	0	0.00
Ministry of Interior	277	19	440	39	10.67
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	0	1	0	0.02
Ministry of National Defense	13	0	19	0	0.46
Ministry of Finance	31	0	58	0	1.41
Ministry of Education	27	6	85	20	2.06
Ministry of Economic Affairs	49	2	77	4	1.87
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	46	5	74	6	1.79
Ministry of Justice	52	0	93	0	2.25
Ministry of Culture	0	0	0	0	0.00
Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission	0	0	0	0	0.00
Overseas Chinese Affairs Council	0	0	0	0	0.00
Central Bank	0	0	0	0	0.00
Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics	0	0	0	0	0.00
Directorate-General of Personnel Administration	0	0	0	0	0.00
Department of Health	19	0	47	0	1.14
Coast Guard Administration	5	0	7	0	0.17
Environmental Protection Agency	0	0	0	0	0.00
National Palace Museum	5	0	8	0	0.19
Mainland Affairs Council	1	0	1	0	0.02
Council of Agriculture	25	0	41	0	0.99
Council of Labor Affairs	0	0	0	0	0.00
Veterans Affairs Commission	15	0	52	0	1.26
Fair Trade Commission	0	0	0	0	0.00
Youth Development Administration	0	0	0	0	0.00
National Science Council	3	0	3	0	0.07
Research, Development and Evaluation Commission	0	0	0	0	0.00

Council of Economic Planning and Development	0	0	0	0	0.00
Council of Indigenous Peoples	3	0	7	0	0.17
Public Construction Commission	0	0	0	0	0.00
Financial Supervisory Commission	0	0	0	0	0.00
Atomic Energy Council	0	0	0	0	0.00
Hakka Affairs Council	0	0	0	0	0.00
Sports Affairs Council	1	0	1	0	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>24.82</b>

Table 8 Civil Servants from Local Governments Indicted for Corruption Crimes from July 2009 to December 2012 (After National Integrity Building Plan)

Local Governments	Number of Cases Prosecuted		Number of Persons Prosecuted		Percentage (%)
	Accumulative Number of Cases	Number of Cases this Month	Accumulative Number of Persons	Number of Persons this Month	
Taiwan Province	0	0	0	0	0.00
Taipei City	52	1	103	1	2.50
<b>New Taipei City</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3.76</b>
Taichung City	62	1	108	1	2.62
Tainan City	35	0	43	0	1.04
Kaohsiung City	44	5	78	5	1.89
Taoyuan County	56	7	108	13	2.62
Hsinchu City	7	0	13	0	0.32
Hsinchu County	14	0	33	0	0.80
Miaoli County	24	0	49	0	1.19
Changhua County	43	0	67	0	1.62
Nantou County	25	2	40	2	0.97
Yunlin County	32	4	43	4	1.04
Chiayi City	2	0	2	0	0.05
Chiayi County	22	0	31	0	0.75
Pingtung County	18	0	31	0	0.75
Taitung County	21	0	35	0	0.85
Hualien County	24	0	42	0	1.02
Yilan County	11	0	16	0	0.39
Keelung City	9	2	36	4	0.87
Penghu County	4	0	6	0	0.15
Fujian Province	0	0	0	0	0.00
Kinmen County	9	0	11	0	0.27
Lienchiang County	2	0	2	0	0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25.50</b>

Note:

- Statistics for all central governmental agencies include the staff of all jurisdictional agencies under their jurisdiction.
  - Employees of Academia Sinica are under the jurisdiction of the Office of the President.
  - Employees of all courts are under the jurisdiction of the Judicial Yuan.
  - Employees of all state-operated businesses are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
  - All central financial and customs agencies are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
  - Agencies under National Police Agency, National Fire Agency and Construction and Planning Agency are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior.
  - Employees of the prosecutorial agencies, Investigation Bureau and correctional agencies are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice.
- Provincially operated businesses, financial institution, hospitals, and harbor authorities are categorized under Taiwan Province. After the service transfer, they are categorized under the corresponding agencies.
- Farmer's Associations and hospital units are under the jurisdiction of local governments. Cases that take place after the change in jurisdiction are categorized according to the jurisdictional authority and listed separately.



4. Starting from January 2011, cases that took place in counties that upgraded into cities and counties and cities that have been combined are counted under the new jurisdiction.
5. The statistics in this table do not include local representatives and regular citizens.
6. To comply with the integration, reform and renaming for level 2 central agencies under the Executive Yuan, cases that occurred in the Government Information Office and Consumer Protection Committee are categorized under the Executive Yuan; Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics was changed to Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; Department of Personnel Administration was changed to Directorate-General of Personnel Administration; and the Commission of Cultural Affairs was changed to Ministry of Culture.

Table 9 High Level Civil Servants from the Central Ministries Indicted for Corruption Crimes from July 2009 to December 2012 (After National Integrity Action Plan)

Central Government	Accumulative Number of Persons Prosecuted	Percentage by Departments (%)	Percentage (%)
Office of the President	0	0.00	0.00
National Security Council	0	0.00	0.00
National Security Bureau	0	0.00	0.00
Legislative Yuan	0	0.00	0.00
Judicial Yuan	1	0.82	0.37
Examination Yuan	0	0.00	0.00
Ministry of Civil Service	0	0.00	0.00
Ministry of Examination	0	0.00	0.00
Control Yuan	0	0.00	0.00
National Audit Office	0	0.00	0.00
Executive Yuan	0	0.00	0.00
Ministry of Interior	12	9.84	4.46
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	0	0.00	0.00
Ministry of National Defense	5	4.10	1.86
Ministry of Finance	4	3.28	1.49
Ministry of Education	33	27.05	12.27
Ministry of Economic Affairs	11	9.02	4.09
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	9	7.38	3.35
Ministry of Justice	5	4.10	1.86
Ministry of Culture	0	0.00	0.00
Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission	0	0.00	0.00
Overseas Chinese Affairs Council	0	0.00	0.00
Central Bank	0	0.00	0.00
Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics	0	0.00	0.00
Directorate-General of Personnel Administration	0	0.00	0.00
Department of Health	20	16.39	7.43
Coast Guard Administration	0	0.00	0.00
Environmental Protection Agency	0	0.00	0.00
National Palace Museum	4	3.28	1.49
Mainland Affairs Council	0	0.00	0.00
Council of Agriculture	5	4.10	1.86
Council of Labor Affairs	0	0.00	0.00
Veterans Affairs Commission	10	8.20	3.72
Fair Trade Commission	0	0.00	0.00
Youth Development Administration	0	0.00	0.00
National Science Council	0	0.00	0.00
Research, Development and Evaluation Commission	0	0.00	0.00



Council of Economic Planning and Development	0	0.00	0.00
Council of Indigenous Peoples	2	1.64	0.74
Public Construction Commission	0	0.00	0.00
Financial Supervisory Commission	0	0.00	0.00
Atomic Energy Council	0	0.00	0.00
Hakka Affairs Council	0	0.00	0.00
Sports Affairs Council	1	0.82	0.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>45.35</b>

Table 10 High Level Civil Servants from Local Governments Indicted for Corruption Crimes from July 2009 to December 2012 (After National Integrity Building Plan)

Local Governments	Accumulative Number of Persons Prosecuted	Percentage by Local Governments (%)	Percentage (%)
Taipei City	6	4.08	2.23
New Taipei City	14	9.52	5.20
<b>Taichung City</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10.20</b>	<b>5.58</b>
Tainan City	7	4.76	2.60
Kaohsiung City	10	6.80	3.72
Taoyuan County	11	7.48	4.09
Hsinchu City	1	0.68	0.37
Hsinchu County	7	4.76	2.60
Miaoli County	2	1.36	0.74
Changhua County	13	8.84	4.83
Nantou County	7	4.76	2.60
Yunlin County	11	7.48	4.09
Chiayi City	0	0.00	0.00
Chiayi County	11	7.48	4.09
<b>Pingtung County</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10.88</b>	<b>5.95</b>
Taitung County	4	2.72	1.49
Hualien County	7	4.76	2.60
Yilan County	2	1.36	0.74
Keelung City	0	0.00	0.00
Penghu County	0	0.00	0.00
Fujian Province	0	0.00	0.00
Kinmen County	3	2.04	1.12
Lienchiang County	0	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>54.65</b>

The statistics include:

- (1) High level civil servants prosecuted under Anti-Corruption Act or for dereliction of duty.
- (2) High level civil servants investigated for corruption cases but indicted under other crimes.



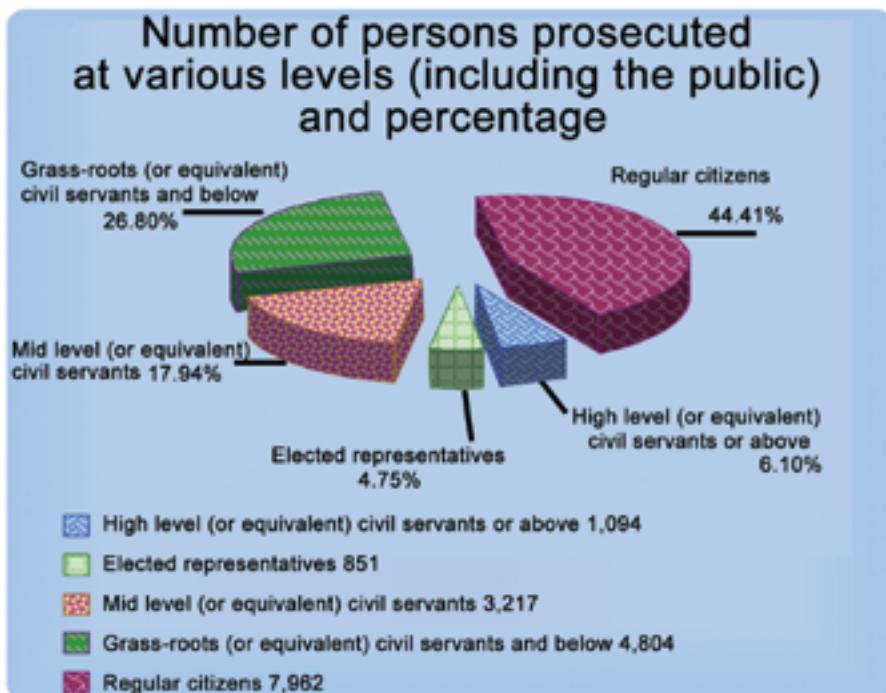
### III. Performance of Investigation on Corruption Cases from July 2000 to Date

1. 6,379 cases and 17,928 persons were prosecuted by the District Prosecutor's Offices involving \$35,022,600,596.28 NTD, among which 1,094 are high level civil servants (6.10%), 851 are elected representatives (4.75%), 3,217 are mid level civil servants (17.94%), 4,804 are grass-roots civil servants (26.80%) and 7,962 regular citizens (44.41%). On average, there are 43 cases and 120 persons prosecuted per month. Mid to high-level civil servants (Class 6 and above) and elected representatives account for 28.79% of the total number of persons prosecuted, which shows that the government's determination to investigate corruption cases among not only the grass-roots civil servants, but also mid to high-level civil servants (see Table 11 and Figure 4).

Table 11 Effectiveness of the Investigation Since July 2000 (Statistics from 150 Months)

Effectiveness of investigation from July 2000 to December 2012 (statistics from 150 months)				
Category	Statistics			
Number of Cases Prosecuted	6,379 cases			
Number of Persons Prosecuted	High Level	1,094 persons	6.10%	A total of 17,928 persons, among which the mid to high level civil servants and elected representatives account for 28.79%.
	Elected Representatives	851 persons	4.75%	
	Mid Level	3,217 persons	17.94%	
	Grass-Roots	4,804 persons	26.80%	
	Regular Citizens	7,962 persons	44.41%	
Total amount of Money Involved	\$35,022,600,596.28 NTD			

Figure 4 Number of Persons Prosecuted at Various Levels(including the public) and Percentage



2. Conviction rates: Since July 2000, District Prosecutor's Offices have prosecuted a total of 17,928 persons. Among the 11,482 persons who were sentenced (not including rejected cases and others), 5,050 persons were convicted for corruption charges while 2,020 were convicted for non-corruption charges. A total of 7,070 persons were found guilty with a conviction rate of 61.57% out of 11,482 persons. Among jurisdictions, Penghu County District Prosecutor's Office has the highest conviction rate of 73.9% while Nantou County District Prosecutor's Office is the lowest at 41.0%. 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 the criminal cases. (See Tables 12 and 13)

Table 12 Analysis of Conviction Rates from July 2000 to Date

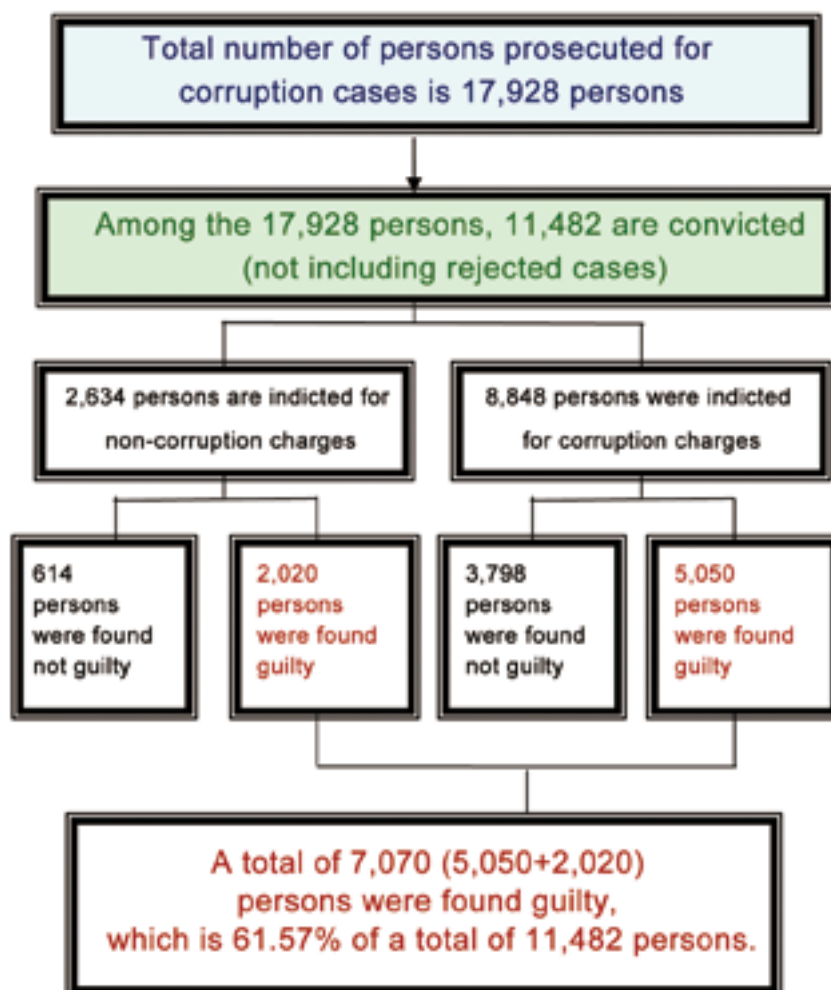




Table 13 Statistics on Indictments for Corruption Crimes from District Prosecutor's Offices

Category	By the Verdict		Conviction Rate (%)
	Number of Persons Convicted	Number of Persons Found Guilty	
Black Gold Eradication Program (July 2000 to December 2013)	11,482	7,070	61.6
After President Ma's Inauguration (May 2008 to December 2012)	2,553	1,761	69.0
National Integrity Building Action Plan (July 2009 to December 2012)	1,269	967	76.2

Note:

- The statistics in this table include prosecutions after the investigations were concluded and prosecutions with verdicts after the three plans were implemented.
- Conviction rate = Number of persons found guilty/(number of persons found guilty + number of persons found not guilty) × 100%.

- An analysis of civil servants prosecuted for corruption charges from the central government and local governments during this period reveals that 3,820 persons from the central government, which account for 21.31%, were prosecuted, while 5,532 persons from local governments, which account for 30.86%, were prosecuted. (The rest are elected representatives and regular citizens.) Among the number of persons prosecuted for corruption charges by departments and local governments, Ministry of Interiors at 6.69%, Kaohsiung City Government at 5.47% and New Taipei City Government at 4.22% are among the highest. The statistics indicate that agencies that deal with people's livelihood or are located in metropolitan areas tend to have a higher percentage or number of persons prosecuted. (See Tables 14 and 15)
- From July 2000 to date, 1,094 high level civil servants have been prosecuted. 485 persons are from the central government, which account for 44.33%. 609 persons are from local governments, which account for 55.67%. If the numbers are broken down by the departments and city and county governments, Ministry of Economic Affairs at 9.41%, Ministry of Education at 7.59% and Kaohsiung City Government at 5.58% are among the highest. (See Tables 16 and 17)
- This report also includes a pie chart and other figures showing the percentage of civil servants, elected representatives and general citizens prosecuted for corruption charges each year between July 2000 and December 2012, to clearly show the effectiveness of implementation by each District Prosecutor's Office. (See Table 18)
- Additionally, the statistics provided above are based on the time when the cases are prosecuted since 'National Integrity Building Action Plan' was implemented in July 2000. However, it takes time to become aware of and investigate corruption crimes. Discrepancies exist between the time the crimes occurred and the time the cases were prosecuted. They may not fall within the same month. The ranking of the total number of corruption cases also must discount those that were not investigated.

Table 14 Analysis of Cases of Civil Servants from Central Ministires and Local Governments Indicted for Corruption from July 2000 to December 2012

Central Government	Number of Cases Prosecuted		Number of Persons Prosecute		Percentage (%)
	Accumulative Number of Cases	Number of Cases this Month	Accumulative Number of Persons	Number of Persons this Month	
Office of the President	14	0	18	0	0.10
National Security Council	0	0	0	0	0.00
National Security Bureau	7	0	7	0	0.04
Legislative Yuan	18	0	4	0	0.02
Judicial Yuan	26	0	27	0	0.15
Examination Yuan	0	0	0	0	0.00
Ministry of Civil Service	1	0	1	0	0.01
Ministry of Examination	0	0	0	0	0.00
Control Yuan	0	0	0	0	0.00
National Audit Office	2	0	2	0	0.01
Executive Yuan	12	0	15	0	0.08
Ministry of Interior	700	19	1199	39	6.69
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4	0	4	0	0.02
Ministry of National Defense	87	0	127	0	0.71
Ministry of Finance	181	0	403	0	2.25
Ministry of Education	126	6	271	20	1.51
Ministry of Economic Affairs	226	2	459	4	2.56
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	282	5	489	6	2.73
Ministry of Justice	183	0	248	0	1.38
Ministry of Culture	1	0	1	0	0.01
Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission	0	0	0	0	0.00
Overseas Chinese Affairs Council	2	0	2	0	0.01
Central Bank	0	0	0	0	0.00
Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics	0	0	0	0	0.00
Directorate-General of Personnel Administration	0	0	0	0	0.00
Department of Health	46	0	85	0	0.47
Coast Guard Administration	24	0	32	0	0.18
Environmental Protection Agency	7	0	13	0	0.07
National Palace Museum	8	0	25	0	0.14
Mainland Affairs Council	1	0	1	0	0.01
Council of Agriculture	89	0	161	0	0.90
Council of Labor Affairs	25	0	36	0	0.20
Veterans Affairs Commission	90	0	160	0	0.89
Fair Trade Commission	0	0	0	0	0.00
Youth Development Administration	0	0	0	0	0.00
National Science Council	8	0	14	0	0.08
Research, Development and Evaluation Commission	0	0	0	0	0.00
Council of Economic Planning and Development	0	0	0	0	0.00
Council of Indigenous Peoples	4	0	8	0	0.04
Public Construction Commission	2	0	2	0	0.01
Financial Supervisory Commission	4	0	4	0	0.02
Atomic Energy Council	0	0	0	0	0.00
Hakka Affairs Council	0	0	0	0	0.00
Sports Affairs Council	2	0	2	0	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3,820</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21.31</b>



Table 15 Analysis of Cases of Civil Servants from Central Ministries and Local Governments Convicted of Corruption from July 2000 to December 2012

Local Governments	Number of Cases Prosecuted		Number of Persons Prosecuted		Percentage (%)
	Accumulative Number of Cases	Number of Cases this Month	Accumulative Number of Person	Number of Persons this Month	
Taiwan Province	21	0	36	0	0.20
Taipei City	230	1	442	1	2.47
New Taipei City	353	2	757	8	4.22
Taichung City	228	1	410	1	2.29
Tainan City	239	0	411	0	2.29
Kaohsiung City	382	5	981	5	5.47
Taoyuan County	261	7	506	13	2.82
Hsinchu City	36	0	60	0	0.33
Hsinchu County	52	0	120	0	0.67
Miaoli County	85	0	165	0	0.92
Changhua County	154	0	304	0	1.70
Nantou County	126	2	239	2	1.33
Yunlin County	138	4	248	4	1.38
Chiayi City	19	0	23	0	0.13
Chiayi County	71	0	122	0	0.68
Pingtung County	107	0	185	0	1.03
Taitung County	70	0	109	0	0.61
Hualien County	89	0	178	0	0.99
Yilan County	59	0	94	0	0.52
Keelung City	29	2	73	4	0.41
Penghu County	21	0	30	0	0.17
Fujian Province	0	0	0	0	0.00
Kinmen County	23	0	34	0	0.19
Lienchiang County	3	0	5	0	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30.86</b>

Note:

- Statistics for all central governmental agencies include the staff of all jurisdictional agencies under their jurisdiction.
  - Employees of Academia Sinica are under the jurisdiction of the Office of the President.
  - Employees of all courts are under the jurisdiction of the Judicial Yuan.
  - Employees of all state-operated businesses are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
  - All central financial and customs agencies are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
  - Agencies under National Police Agency, National Fire Agency and Construction and Planning Agency are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior.
  - Employees of the prosecutorial agencies, Investigation Bureau and correctional agencies are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice.
- Provincially operated businesses, financial institution, hospitals, and harbor authorities are categorized under Taiwan Province. After the service transfer, they are categorized under the corresponding agencies.
- Farmer's Associations and hospital units are under the jurisdiction of local governments. Cases that take place after the change in jurisdiction are categorized according to the jurisdictional authority and listed separately.
- Starting from January 2011, cases that took place in counties that upgraded into cities and counties and cities that have been combined are counted under the new jurisdiction.
- The statistics in this table do not include elected representatives and regular citizens.
- To comply with the integration, reform and renaming for level 2 central agencies under the Executive Yuan, cases that occurred in Government Information Office and Consumer Protection Committee are categorized under the Executive Yuan; Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics was changed to Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; Department of Personnel Administration was changed to Directorate-General of Personnel Administration and the Commission of Cultural Affairs was changed to Ministry of Culture.

Table 16 Analysis of High Leve Civil Servants Under Central Agencies Indicted for Corruption from July 2000 to December 2012

Central Government	Accumulative Number of Persons Prosecuted	Percentage by Departments (%)	Percentage (%)
Office of the President	7	1.44	0.64
National Security Council	0	0.00	0.00
National Security Bureau	2	0.41	0.18
Legislative Yuan	0	0.00	0.00
Judicial Yuan	8	1.65	0.73
Examination Yuan	0	0.00	0.00
Ministry of Civil Service	0	0.00	0.00
Ministry of Examination	0	0.00	0.00
Control Yuan	0	0.00	0.00
National Audit Office	0	0.00	0.00
Executive Yuan	7	1.44	0.64
Ministry of Interior	27	5.57	2.47
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	0.21	0.09
Ministry of National Defense	22	4.54	2.01
Ministry of Finance	50	10.31	4.57
Ministry of Education	83	17.11	7.59
Ministry of Economic Affairs	103	21.24	9.41
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	61	12.58	5.58
Ministry of Justice	17	3.51	1.55
Ministry of Culture	0	0.00	0.00
Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission	0	0.00	0.00
Overseas Chinese Affairs Council	0	0.00	0.00
Central Bank	0	0.00	0.00
Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics	0	0.00	0.00
Directorate-General of Personnel Administration	0	0.00	0.00
Department of Health	24	4.95	2.19
Coast Guard Administration	3	0.62	0.27
Environmental Protection Agency	0	0.00	0.00
National Palace Museum	11	2.27	1.01
Mainland Affairs Council	1	0.21	0.09
Council of Agriculture	26	5.36	2.38
Council of Labor Affairs	4	0.82	0.37
Veterans Affairs Commission	20	4.12	1.83
Fair Trade Commission	0	0.00	0.00
Youth Development Administration	0	0.00	0.00
National Science Council	1	0.21	0.09
Research, Development and Evaluation Commission	0	0.00	0.00
Council of Economic Planning and Development	0	0.00	0.00
Council of Indigenous Peoples	2	0.41	0.18
Public Construction Commission	0	0.00	0.00
Financial Supervisory Commission	4	0.82	0.37
Atomic Energy Council	0	0.00	0.00
Hakka Affairs Council	0	0.00	0.00
Sports Affairs Council	1	0.21	0.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>44.33</b>



Table 17 Analysis of Cases of High Level Civil Servants from Local Governments Convicted of Corruption from July 2000 to December 2012

Local Governments	Accumulative Number of Persons Prosecuted	Percentage by Local Governments (%)	Percentage (%)
Taiwan Province	8	1.31	0.73
Taipei City	42	6.90	3.84
New Taipei City	53	8.70	4.84
Taichung City	35	5.75	3.20
Tainan City	56	9.20	5.12
Kaohsiung City	61	10.02	5.58
Taoyuan County	44	7.22	4.02
Hsinchu City	7	1.15	0.64
Hsinchu County	21	3.45	1.92
Miaoli County	29	4.76	2.65
Changhua County	42	6.90	3.84
Nantou County	23	3.78	2.10
Yunlin County	57	9.36	5.21
Chiayi City	1	0.16	0.09
Chiayi County	31	5.09	2.83
Pingtung County	33	5.42	3.02
Taitung County	23	3.78	2.10
Hualien County	22	3.61	2.01
Yilan County	7	1.15	0.64
Keelung City	5	0.82	0.46
Penghu County	3	0.49	0.27
Fujian Province	0	0.00	0.00
Kinmen County	4	0.66	0.37
Lienchiang County	2	0.33	0.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>55.67</b>

The statistics include:  
 (1) High level civil servants prosecuted under Anti-Corruption Act or for dereliction of duty.  
 (2) High level civil servants investigated for corruption cases but prosecuted under other crimes.



Table 18 Statistics on Corruption Crimes Prosecuted Since July 2000 by Year

Period	Items	Number of Cases Prosecuted	Number of Persons Prosecuted	Hierarchy				Dollar Amount (Unit: NTD)	
				High Level (and equivalent) Civil Servants	Elected Representatives	Mid Level (and equivalent) Civil Servants	Grass-Roots (and equivalent) staff and below		Regular Citizens
July to December 2000		337	958	44	143	203	225	343	3,639,520,245.00
January to December 2001		585	1,737	122	120	373	706	416	5,916,553,448.26
January to December 2002		605	1,278	50	61	270	339	558	7,210,219,431.00
January to December 2003		640	1,276	75	65	206	406	524	6,716,359,847.00
January to December 2004		414	920	51	68	148	307	346	2,657,351,319.00
January to December 2005		468	1,299	64	55	179	352	649	1,363,136,290.52
January to December 2006		543	1,668	85	65	268	445	805	1,109,643,933.00
January to December 2007		559	1,862	149	49	325	362	977	1,989,674,363.50
January to December 2008		534	1,932	140	64	359	401	968	1,523,103,211.00
January to December 2009		484	1,607	84	45	234	433	811	1,266,673,756.00
January to December 2010		394	1,209	80	40	177	297	615	633,215,551.00
January to December 2011		375	1,063	62	48	197	250	506	466,287,675.00
January to December 2012		441	1,119	88	28	278	281	444	530,861,526.00
July 2000 to December 2012		6,379	17,928	1,094	851	3,217	4,804	7,962	35,022,600,596.28

Note:

1. The statistics are based on corruption charges investigated by Malpractices Investigation Division of the District Prosecutor's Offices since July 2000.
2. The statistics include (1) civil servants and elected representatives prosecuted under Anti-Corruption Act or for dereliction of duty; (2) civil servants and elected representatives investigated by the district prosecutors for corruption but charged with other crimes; (3) Regular citizens.
3. The number of prosecutions and persons prosecuted is based on the number of prosecutions under case No. Zhen from the District Prosecutor's Offices and the number of persons listed in each case.
4. The elected representatives include members of the Legislative Yuan, council members from cities and counties and representatives from the townships.



#### IV. Conclusion

In order to demonstrate the new government's determination toward elimination of the shortcomings and clean governance, and to fulfill President Ma's campaign promises, the Executive Yuan established the Central Integrity Committee to integrate all executive agencies under the Executive Yuan and entrusted the Ministry of Justice to be in charge of the administrative duties and promote the "Honest Government Movement" with regular review on the progress of corruption prevention, corruption eradication and ethical conduct.

The National Integrity Building Action Plan focuses on preventing and eradicating corruption; implementing public ethics; promoting corporate honesty; increasing promotion and education; improving performance transparency; fulfilling open procurement; realizing fair political participation; and international collaboration. The government is showing the determination to prevent and eradicate corruption by combining forces among all public agencies with diverse strategies.

In order to strengthen the force for anti-corruption, corruption prevention and corruption eradication, the government established Agency Against Corruption on July 20, 2011 and focused on three major goals – reducing corruption crime rate, increasing the conviction rate for corruption crimes and protecting human rights. The goals are supplemented with "prevention, investigation, further prevention" to eliminate both the cause and effects of corruption and bring the government into the ethical era.

The Ministry will continue to promote anti-corruption policies to eradicate corruption and black gold to fulfill the vision of a clean and ethical nation.

National Library Publication CIP

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice Annual Report.  
2012 / Chief Editor Cheng Ming-Chien, Yang Shi-Jeng.  
-- Taipei City : Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, 2013.08  
Page; cm  
ISBN 978-986-03-7684-5(paper back)

1.Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

589.13

102015384

Name : Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice 2012 Annual Report

Issuer : Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

Address : 3F., No.318, Songjiang Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 10486,  
Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Phone : (02)25675586

Publisher : Chu Kung-Mao

Chief Editor : Cheng Ming-Chien 、 Yang Shi-Jeng

Deputy editor : Lin Chin-Chun 、 Ou Chien-Chih 、 Chen Fan-Hui

Steering Committee : Chung Chin-Ray 、 Hsieh Ming-Kuan 、 Wang Wen-  
Shinn 、 Liu Kuang-Ghi 、 Wang Jyue 、 Chang Hung-  
Chun 、 Shang Muh-Chyun 、 Kao Teng-Ko 、 Lin Mei-Yao

Editor : Chou Chih-Hsin 、 Lee Bo-Jan 、 Feng Chun-Lei 、 Ye Jian-Hua 、 Chen  
Chun-Hsin 、 Hsing Chi-Chun 、 Fan Yi-Kai 、 Cheng Hsiang-Yi 、  
Hu Chia-Yin 、 Hsiao Pai-Yi

Art Design : Fu Kang-Ni

Cover Design : Fu Kang-Ni 、 Ho Shao-Huei 、 Huang Ya-Wen

Printing Plant : Kingston Translation Service Co., Ltd.

Publishing Date : August 2013

First Publishing Date : August 2013

Frequency : Once a year

Price : NT \$250

GPN : 1010201598

ISBN : 978-986-03-7684-5

For reprint please do so in accordance with the relevant regulations of the  
Copyright Law.



國家圖書館出版品預行編目 (CIP) 資料

法務部廉政署工作報告 . 101 年度 / 鄭銘謙，楊石金總編輯 .

-- 臺北市：法務部廉政署，民 102.08

面：公分

ISBN 978-986-03-7684-5( 平裝 )

1. 法務部廉政署

589.13

102015384

刊 名：法務部廉政署 101 年度工作報告  
出 版 機 關：法務部廉政署  
地 址：10486 臺北市中山區松江路 318 號 3 樓  
電 話：(02)25675586  
發 行 人：朱坤茂  
總 編 輯：鄭銘謙、楊石金  
副 總 編 輯：林錦村、歐建志、陳范回  
指 導 委 員：曾慶瑞、謝名冠、王文信、劉廣基、王珣、張鴻俊、商牧群、  
高登科、林美瑤  
編 輯：周志信、李伯章、馮俊雷、葉建華、陳春杏、邢啓春、范宜愷、  
鄭湘怡、胡佳吟、蕭百沂  
美 術 設 計：傅康妮  
封 面 設 計：傅康妮、何紹慧、黃雅雯  
印 刷 廠 商：金石翻譯有限公司  
出 版 年 月：中華民國 102 年 8 月  
創 刊 年 月：中華民國 102 年 8 月  
刊 期 頻 率：每年 1 期  
定 價：新臺幣 250 元

GPN : 1010201598

ISBN : 978-986-03-7684-5

如欲轉載敬請依著作權法相關規定辦理





廉能是政府的核心價值  
Cleanness and effectiveness are the  
government's core-values,

貪腐足以摧毀政府形象  
Corruption will destroy its images,

公務員應堅持廉潔，拒絕貪腐  
Civil servants should uphold integrity and  
refuse corruption.



**法務部廉政署**

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

廉政檢舉專線：0800-286-586  
24-hour integrity hot line 0800-286-586

