



Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

2013 Annual Report

Impartiality under the Law, Fairness to the People

The Agency Against Corruption (AAC) of the Ministry of Justice strives towards "fighting corruption, corruption prevention, and corruption investigation," as well as creating policies that ensure sustainable anti-corruption governance. It aims to create an effective supervisory mechanism, implement strong internal control, and evaluate and audit the corruption risks of individual organizations. Professional competence is enhanced through collaboration, innovation, and problem-solving, thus demonstrating a commitment to modern paradigms. The ultimate goal is to create a harmonious society that is fair and impartial to the people.



Introduction

Since the Agency Against Corruption (AAC) was founded in July 2011 with eager anticipation from the public, we have been continuously seeking to change as we grow. We have spared no efforts in enabling members of the public—and even more pertinently, the international community—to see that the AAC is worthy of our name by being an agency that prevents, investigates and prosecutes corruption.

President Ma Ying-Jeou has on numerous occasions signaled the government's resolve in preventing and investigating corruption. As such, the AAC had established at the time of our formal institution, three major targets of "reducing corruption and malfeasance crime rate", "improving corruption and malfeasance conviction rate" and "ensuring human rights", based on which we planned and implemented our integrity governance policies. With respect to "integrity governance" the government has continued to promote a mechanism of social participation through programs such as "integrity governance volunteers" in order to foster the public's involvement in anti-corruption work. At the same time, the government is working in accordance with the recommendations of Transparency International and widening its scope of anti-corruption work to non-government-owned enterprises. Its aim is to instill corporate integrity and professional ethics in such companies. It will also take the initiative to announce to the public results of clean governance through increasing participation in international exchanges and discussions, so that the public can understand the results of its reforms, as well as its "zero tolerance for corruption".

As an anti-corruption platform for liaison and communication between the public, companies, public servants and relevant government authorities, the AAC has continued to promote transparent administration and improve the level of supervision by the public and the media. We do so through studying of revisions to the "Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest", formulation of "Ethics Guidelines for Public Servants", and promotion of measures such as the "Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants". The AAC also aims to effectively integrate government ethics organizations and continue to perfect, in accordance with the concept of "creating values and eliminating shortcomings", the anti-corruption network, thereby strengthening our ethical government work.

Finally, through our "corruption investigation" work—including "meticulous investigation and collation of evidence, and submission of corruption and malfeasance leads", "multiple complaint channels and encouragement of complaints on corruption and malfeasance", "establishment of review mechanism and acceptance of external supervision"—the AAC has been able to secure breakthroughs in major corruption and malfeasance cases. In this regard, we have been able to strengthen the integrity of public authorities and restore the public's confidence in them through actual achievements.

We firmly espouse the idea of "integrity as the arrow, and transparency as the shield". To this end, we ensure supervision of all levels of ethical government institutions and have established transparency and warning mechanisms as anti-corruption measures. The AAC has also, where during its investigation of corruption cases we have discovered administrative violations by individuals or shortcomings in the system such that we deem it necessary to address them, immediately imposed punishment, adjusted job responsibilities or activated special checks and audit. In this regard the AAC has also, without affecting follow-up investigation, promptly reported to the authority responsible, such shortcomings in the system as well as our recommendations for their immediate action. Thus we have been able to fill any loopholes in the system through our anti-corruption mechanism. In other words, we have adhered to the "Five Essentials": Diagnosis must be accurate (familiarity with laws and regulations); treatment must be correct (accurate recommendations); roots of malfeasance must be eradicated (cases are not closed upon completion); damage must be minimal (minimum damage to the reputation of the authority concerned) and recovery must be rapid (rapid establishment of effective prevention measures). They are to enable the demands President Ma when instituting the AAC, namely "prevention of corruption complemented by prosecution of corruption", thereby enabling our ultimate targets of "reducing the rate of occurrence of corruption and malfeasance, and improving corruption and malfeasance conviction rate".

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice
Director-General

Lai, Jer-Shyong Sincerely

November 2014



CONTENTS

152 Introduction

161 Chapter 1 Organization and responsibilities of AAC

161 Section 1 Organization

- 161 I. Organizational features
- 162 II. Organization and members

164 Section 2 Authorities

- 164 I. AAC's Authorities
- 167 II. Responsibilities of Government Employee Ethics Units

169 Chapter 2 2013 Integrity Governance Analysis

169 Section 1 Integrity Governance in the Republic of China

- 169 I. Global integrity ranking
- 175 II. Domestic Integrity Governance survey

177 Section 2 Corruption Crime Trend Analysis

- 177 I. Corruption Crime Situational Analysis
- 178 II. Analysis of corruption nature

181 Section 3 Overall Analysis

- 181 I. Key factors that affect integrity
- 182 II. Analyses and findings

185 Chapter 3 Anti-corruption Work

185 Section 1 Transforming Civil Service Ethics (New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest)

186 Section 2 Anti-corruption tasks

- 186 I. Enhanced integrity governance propaganda; changing the organizational culture
- 187 II. Promoting "zero tolerance" towards corruption
- 187 III. Training volunteers to become integrity governance messengers
- 189 IV. Develop partner relations through anti-corruption platforms
- 190 V. Promotion of corporate integrity

191 Section 3 Corruption prevention

- 191 I. Developing a transparent system
- 192 II. Enforcing anti-corruption laws and the reporting function

| | |
|-----|--|
| 193 | III. Implementation of Sunshine Acts and Prevention of Conflicting Interests |
| 194 | IV. Enhanced Early Warning System to Reduce Corruption |
| 195 | V. Further Prevention and Further Reforms |
| 195 | VI. Risk Assessment and Special Examination |
| 196 | VII. Creation of the "Four Inspections" Procurement Audit Platform |
| 196 | VIII. Saving Public Resources and Improving Contractual Flaws |
| 197 | Section 4 Corruption investigation |
| 197 | I. Due diligence investigation and protection of human rights |
| 198 | II. Strengthening of anti-corruption laws and legal protections for the Whistleblower Protection Act |
| 199 | III. Incentives for reporting corruptive activities |
| 199 | IV. Integrated corruption investigation network |
| 200 | V. Administrative anti-corruption and reporting of administrative violations |
| 200 | VI. Establishment of partnership relations and encouraging confession to misconduct |
| 200 | VII. Contact window for cross-border mutual legal assistance |
| 202 | Section 5 Review |
| 202 | I. Integration of administrative resources into security review |
| 203 | II. Improved response to protests |
| 204 | III. Investigation of security incidents to ensure a safe working environment |
| 205 | IV. Divulgence of secrets and implementation of confidentiality measures |
| 205 | V. Personal Information Protection Workshops |
| 206 | VI. Auditing the police database to prevent improper access of personal information |
| 206 | Section 6 International Cooperation |
| 206 | I. Promotion of integrity governance image at international conferences – Learning from international advantages |
| 207 | II. Adopting integrity governance systems of other countries |
| 208 | III. Visits from foreign guests to the AAC |
| 210 | IV. International integrity governance forums |
| 210 | V. International cleaning governance talent training |
| 211 | VI. Preparation of bi-lingual materials |
| 211 | VII. Gathering integrity governance news around the world |
| 211 | VIII. International membership and worldwide involvement |
| 212 | Section 7 Training |
| 212 | I. Orientation |
| 212 | II. On-job training |
| 215 | Section 8 Key performance indicators |

218 Chapter 4 Select case examples

| | |
|-----|--|
| 218 | Section 1 Alerts |
| 218 | I. County government's alcohol and tobacco inspection trips overseas |
| 218 | II. "LED street lamp" installation |
| 218 | III. Ministry of the Interior, ○○ Department, ○ District, ○○ Huanhe Expressway tenders No. 7 and 8 |
| 219 | IV. Publishing of collector albums |

- 219 V. Disputes regarding joint development of MRT land on the ○○ Line at ○○ Station
- 219 VI. High school catering
- 220 VII. Taichung City ○○Market Relocation Project - phase 2 project management and design supervision services procurement
- 220 VIII. Kaohsiung City ○○ New Administration Building and ○○ Public Hospital Construction (Electrical Works)
- 221 IX. Kaohsiung City carpark lease renewal
- 221 X. Procurement of festive necessities
- 221 **Section 2 Further prevention**
- 222 I. Fraudulent claim of anti-smuggling rewards in Coast Guard Administration
- 222 II. Dereliction of duty, acceptance of bribes, and fraudulent claim of travel allowance by Taiwan Power Company inspector
- 223 III. Acceptance of bribery by ○ District's Senior Industrial Park Administrator of the Industrial Development Bureau, MOEA
- 223 IV. Ministry of Justice jail guard assisting inmate in communicating with motor vehicle theft criminals on the outside
- 224 V. Acceptance of bribery within Taipei Mortuary Services Office
- 225 VI. Bid rigging and acceptance of kickbacks by Taipei City Hospital orthopedic physician
- 226 VII. Corruption by procurement staff member ○○ Jing of New Taipei City Water Resources Bureau
- 226 VIII. Corruption by sanitation worker ○○ Chao of the Environmental Protection Bureau of Taichung City Government
- 227 IX. Acceptance of kickbacks and bribes by officer ○○ Wong of Kaohsiung City Bus Service Administration
- 228 X. Abuse of authority for fraudulent grains by ○○ District Health Inspector, Kaohsiung City
- 228 **Section 3 Special examinations and review**
- 228 I. Audit on the fight against drugs by law enforcement (urine tests, drug analysis, and fines)
- 229 II. Audit on Ministry of Education subsidies (NT\$1 million and above) to non-profit organizations
- 229 III. Audit on flood prevention and road repair works opening contracts
- 229 IV. Audit on "Employment Project for the Disadvantaged"
- 230 V. Audit on subsidized lunch for junior high school and elementary school students
- 230 **Section 4 Divulgence of secrets - Prevention over penalty for negligent leakage**
- 230 I. Abuse of authority for citizen information
- 231 II. Tipping off on police inspections information
- 231 III. Negligent divulgence of reserve price in public tenders
- 232 **Section 5 Administrative anti-corruption**
- 232 I. Fraudulent allowance claims involving travel agency consumption record
- 232 II. Police officer's failure to conduct alcohol tests and confiscate driver's licenses
- 232 III. Fire department's failure to maintain the safety inspection log
- 232 IV. Breach of public servant ethics by the former Deputy Director-General of the Water Resources Agency
- 233 V. Misappropriation of food and materials involving the manager of Taiwan Railway Restaurant
- 233 VI. Request of kickbacks and abusive power by township mayor
- 233 **Section 6 Criminal offenses**
- 233 I. Acceptance of kickbacks and bribes by officer ○○ Wong of Kaohsiung City Government
- 234 II. Dereliction of duty and murder involving Tainan district prosecutor ○○ Yen
- 235 III. Illegal subsidies involving Tainan City, ○○ District Farmer's Association
- 235 IV. Corruption involving the mayor ○○ Chuang of ○○ Township, Changhua County

| | | |
|-----|-------|---|
| 236 | V. | Acceptance of kickbacks and bribes involving members of the ○○ Farm of the Veterans Affairs Council |
| 236 | VI. | Organized corruption involving New Taipei City Police Department, ○○ Bureau, in anti-sex trade |
| 237 | VII. | Harboring of Chinese marriage scams involving head officer of National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior |
| 238 | VIII. | Corruption involving former ○○ District Court Prosecutor ○○ Chan |
| 238 | IX. | Dereliction of duty, acceptance of bribes, and fraudulent claim of travel allowance by Taiwan Power Company inspector |
| 239 | X. | Acceptance of bribes involving former team leader of Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government |

241 Chapter 5 Statistics

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 241 | Section 1 Corruption investigation | |
| 241 | I. | Analysis of new corruption cases |
| 241 | II. | Process of corruption intelligence |
| 243 | III. | Cases in which AAC closes Investigation by transferring suspects to relevant District Public Prosecutors Office |
| 244 | IV. | Cases in which AAC forwards to relevant District Public Prosecutors Office its findings in investigation on corruption and malfeasance suspects |
| 245 | V. | Statistics on Approval of Informant's Reward |
| 245 | VI. | Review of Cases of the Clean Politics Advisory Committee by the AAC |
| 245 | Section 2 Prevention Operations | |
| 245 | I. | Statistics for Corruption Prevention Operations by Government Employee Ethics Units |
| 247 | II. | Statistics for 2013 Government Employee Ethics Units Accepting Submission of Assets and Review upon Drawing of Lots |
| 247 | III. | Statistics of Overdue Submission of Assets by Public Servants and Review of False Declaration |
| 248 | IV. | Statistics for Review of Case Involving Avoidance of Conflict of Interest by Public Servants |
| 248 | V. | Important Conclusions from Central Integrity Committee |
| 250 | VI. | Statistics on Convening of Integrity Reports by Central Government Authorities and Municipal, County (City) Governments |
| 252 | VII. | Statistics for Warning Actions and Further Corruption-Prevention Cases |
| 252 | Section 3 Ethics Affairs | |
| 252 | I. | Statistics on Inspections by Government Employee Ethics Unit |
| 253 | II. | Statistics of Results of Maintenance Operations by Institution |
| 253 | Section 4 Others | |
| 253 | I. | Statistics on International Exchange of Ethics-related Work |
| 255 | II. | Statistics of Research Commissioned by AAC |

257 Chapter 6 Outlook for "New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest" - Zero Tolerance for Corruption

260 Appendix

| | |
|-----|--|
| 260 | Appendix 1: Integrity Chronicle by Agency Against Corruption (AAC), Ministry of Justice (2013) |
| 282 | Appendix 2: 2013 Clean Governance Survey and Study of Assessment Tools |
| 295 | Appendix 3: Statistical Report on Results of Initiating Corruption and Malfeasance Cases |



Table of Contents - Figures

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|---|
| Figures1-1 | 163 | Organization of AAC |
| Figures1-2 | 164 | Organization of Government Employee Ethics Units |
| Figures1-3 | 165 | Functional Structure of the AAC |
| Figures2-1 | 174 | Taiwan's Economic Freedom World Ranking and Scores 2010-2013 |
| Figures2-2 | 174 | "Freedom from Corruption" Score 2010-2013 |
| Figures2-3 | 175 | Taiwan's 2013 PERC Scores Compared to 2012 |
| Figures3-1 | 186 | The Framework of "New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest" |
| Appendix Figures2-1 | 284 | Main Source of Interviewees' Impression on Public Servants |
| Appendix Figures2-2 | 285 | Opinion of Interviewees on Effectiveness of Government's Anti-Corruption Work |
| Appendix Figures2-3 | 285 | Willingness of Interviewees to Report Corrupt and Illegal Acts |
| Appendix Figures2-4 | 285 | Opinion of the Public on State of Corruption for the Past Two Years in Taiwan |
| Appendix Figures2-5 | 285 | Opinion of Interviewees on Whether Government Integrity Would Improve Over the Given Year |
| Appendix Figures3-1 | 297 | Distribution of Subjects in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated and Prosecuted Since May 2008 by Level |
| Appendix Figures3-2 | 298 | Distribution of Subjects in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated and Prosecuted Since July 2009 by Level |
| Appendix Figures3-3 | 299 | Distribution of Subjects in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated and Prosecuted Since July 2000 by Level |

Table of Contents - Tables

| | | |
|----------|-----|--|
| Table2-1 | 170 | Taiwan's Historical CPI Scores and Ranking |
| Table2-2 | 170 | 5 Categories and 29 Risk Factors of "GDAI" |
| Table2-3 | 172 | Comparison of answers to GCB question: "Have you ever bribed the departments mentioned in exchange for their services?" - 2013 v.s. 2010 |
| Table2-4 | 172 | Answers to 2013 GCB question: "In your opinion, how has corruption improved in your country over the last two years?" |
| Table2-5 | 176 | Interviewees' Perception Towards Severity of Private Gifts, Lobbying and Bribery of Election in Taiwan |
| Table2-6 | 178 | District Prosecutors' Indictment against Corruption Crimes - 2002 ~ 2013 |

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|--|
| Table2-7 | 179 | Accepted and Investigated Cases by Nature in 2013 |
| Table2-8 | 180 | Accepted and Investigated Cases in Each Year |
| Table2-9 | 181 | Accepted and Investigated Cases in Each Year |
| Table3-1 | 193 | 2013 Integrity Report Statistics - for the Central Authorities, Municipality, County and City Governments |
| Table3-2 | 194 | Lobbying Activities Registered in 2012 and 2013 |
| Table3-3 | 194 | Records and Statistics of Lobbying Activities - January 1 to December 31, 2013 |
| Table3-4 | 194 | Integrity governance Case Reports - 2012 and 2013 |
| Table3-5 | 201 | Annual Self-Confession Statistics |
| Table3-6 | 205 | Statistics on Divulgence of Secret by Government Employee Ethics Units - 2012 and 2013 |
| Table3-7 | 212 | 2013 New Staff Orientation |
| Table3-8 | 213 | 2013 On-job training |
| Table3-9 | 213 | 2013 Corruption Investigation Elite Course |
| Table3-10 | 215 | 2013 Key Performance Indicators Data |
| Table3-11 | 216 | 2013 Corruption Investigation KPIs |
| Appendix Table2-1 | 282 | Consolidated Table of Interviewees' Assessment of Public Servants' Level of Integrity |
| Appendix Table2-2 | 283 | Consolidated Table of Interviewees' Perception of Public Servants' Level of Integrity over the Past Two Decades |
| Appendix Table2-3 | 293 | Template for Agency Self-Assessment Report |
| Appendix Table2-4 | 294 | Assessment Weighting for Indicator Perspective |
| Appendix Table3-1 | 297 | Statistical Results of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases since President Ma's Inauguration |
| Appendix Table3-2 | 297 | Summary of Conviction Rate of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Between May 2008 and December 2013 |
| Appendix Table3-3 | 298 | Summary of Results of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases after the Implementation of the Action Plan [54 months cumulatively] |
| Appendix Table3-4 | 299 | Table of Results of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Since July 2000 [162 months cumulatively] |
| Appendix Table3-5 | 300 | Table of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases during Each Year Since July 2000 |
| Appendix Table3-6 | 301 | Summary of Conviction Rate of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases from July 2000 to December 2013 |
| Appendix Table3-7 | 301 | Conviction Rate of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Handled by District Prosecutors Offices |



Chapter 1

Organization and responsibilities of AAC

161 | Section 1 Organization

164 | Section 2 Authorities

» Chapter 1 Organization and responsibilities of AAC

Section 1 Organization

I Organizational features

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

On October 31, 2003, the United Nations passed the "United Nations Convention against Corruption" (UNCAC) and effected it since December 14, 2005. So far, a total of 171 countries have signed the UNCAC. Article 6 (Preventive anti-corruption body or bodies) and Article 36 (Specialized authorities) of the UNCAC emphasize the importance that every contracting party must establish anti-corruption body or bodies and "specialized authorities" based on their own legal systems, and empower them with the "necessary independence." Although we are not a contracting party of UNCAC, we nevertheless see ourselves as a member of the global community, and are guided by Article 141 of the Constitution to respect international conventions and the Charter of the United Nations. For this reason, we must push ourselves to adopt the terms of the UNCAC. Similarly, Transparency International had also proposed its "National Integrity System (NIS)" in 2000 that emphasized the criticalness of an independent authority in supervising integrity governance. One after another, countries around the world have shown their commitments to fight against corruption, and set up their own specialized authorities to enforce integrity governance.

Singapore's Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) in 1952 and Hong Kong's Independent Commission Against Corruption in 1974 have both been well-recognized for their dedication to corruption prevention. The keys to their successes, apart from the creation of "specialized authorities," involved a mixture of education, anti-corruption work and corruption investigation measures into the solution. In response to world trends and the people's expectations toward a "clean and competent government," it was necessary for the Ministry of Justice to consolidate the Department of Civil Service Ethics and its central offices into the AAC.

In order to provide the regulatory framework for the nation's integrity governance, the Legislative Yuan passed the Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of

Justice during the third reading of the 7th meeting of the 7th session amongst the 7th panel of legislators held on April 1, 2011 the nation's integrity governance authority - the "Exclusive Integrity Authority" was created under the Ministry of Justice with the following features:

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

II Organization and members

A. The Agency

According to Article 1 of Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, AAC's responsibilities include planning the nation's integrity governance policies, and carrying out preventions and investigations against corruptive behaviors. The AAC comprises of 7 functional departments, namely "Planning Division," "Corruption Prevention Division," "Malpractices Investigation Division," "Civil Service Ethics Division," and Northern, Central and Southern Investigation Offices created in accordance with Article 4 of Rules Governing the Functions and Assignments of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice. Furthermore, a Secretarial Office, a Personnel Office and an Accounting Office have also been established to assist the functional departments. The AAC has been organized with a maximum staff size of 240; as of the end of December 2013, the AAC had a staff size of 210 and an actual staff size of 195. A Clean Politics Advisory Committee has been assembled to conduct assessments and offer professional advices with regards to integrity governance (see Figure 1-1).

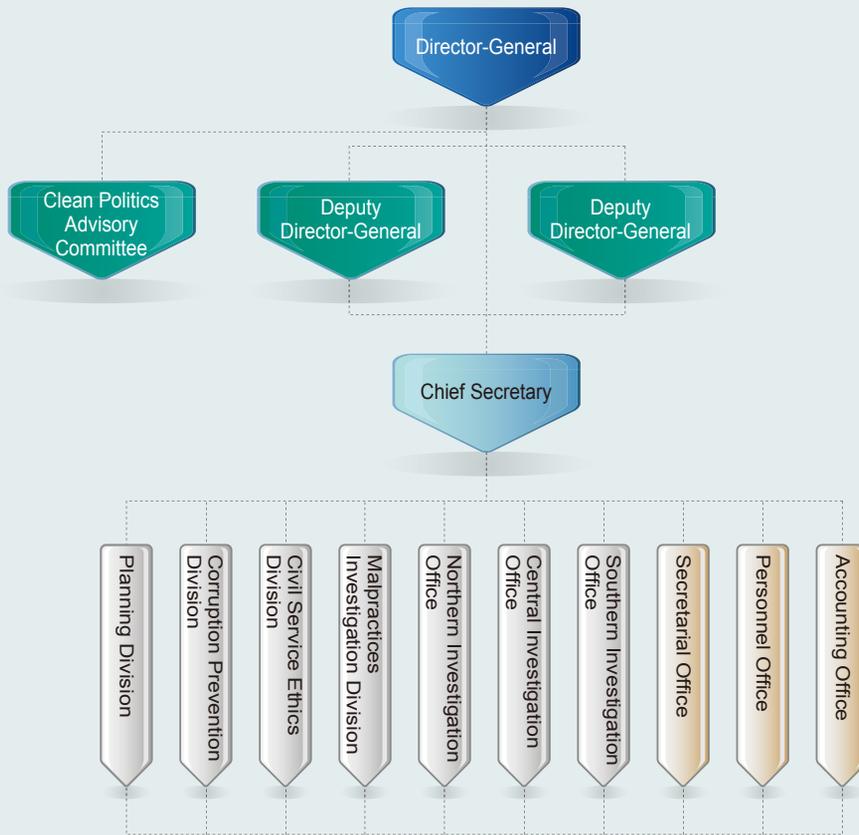


Figure 1-1 Organization of AAC

B. Government Employee Ethics Units

As at the end of December 2013, The Presidential Office, the Executive Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Control Yuan, the Examination Yuan and most of their subordinates have set up Government Employee Ethics Units within them, whereas Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taichung City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, and various other county and city governments all have Government Employee Ethics Units available.

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

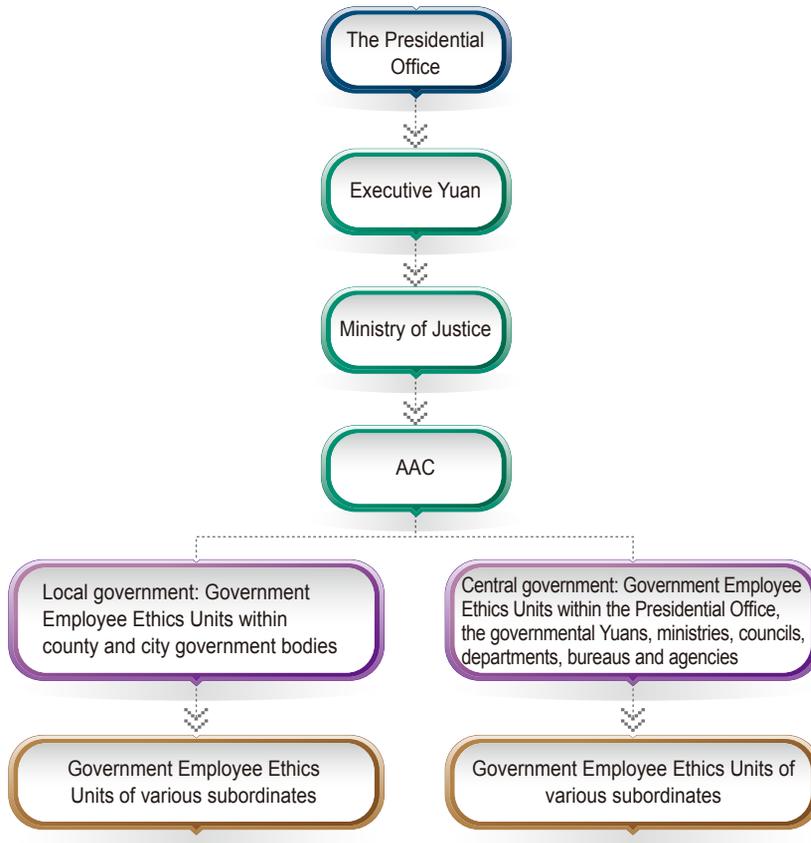


Figure 1-2 Organization of Government Employee Ethics Units

Section 2 Authorities

I AAC's Authorities

For the purpose of preventing and investigating corruptions across all Government Employee Ethics Units of the nation, the AAC has been vested with authorities under Article 2 of Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice to "Establish, implement, and promote the nation's integrity governance policies," "Establish, revise, review and interpret integrity governance related laws," "Implement and promote preventive measures against corruption," "Investigate and process corruption crimes," "Supervise and review conducts of all Government Employee Ethics Units," "Develop and execute personnel management across all Government Employee Ethics Units," "Execute ethics-related affairs within the Ministry of Justice," and "Oversee any other integrity governance-related matters." AAC's corruption investigators graded 6 to 9 are equivalent to the role of judicial police described in Articles 229 and 230 of The Code of Criminal Procedure, whereas investigators graded 1 to 5 are equivalent to the role of judicial police described in Article 231 of The Code of Criminal Procedure.

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

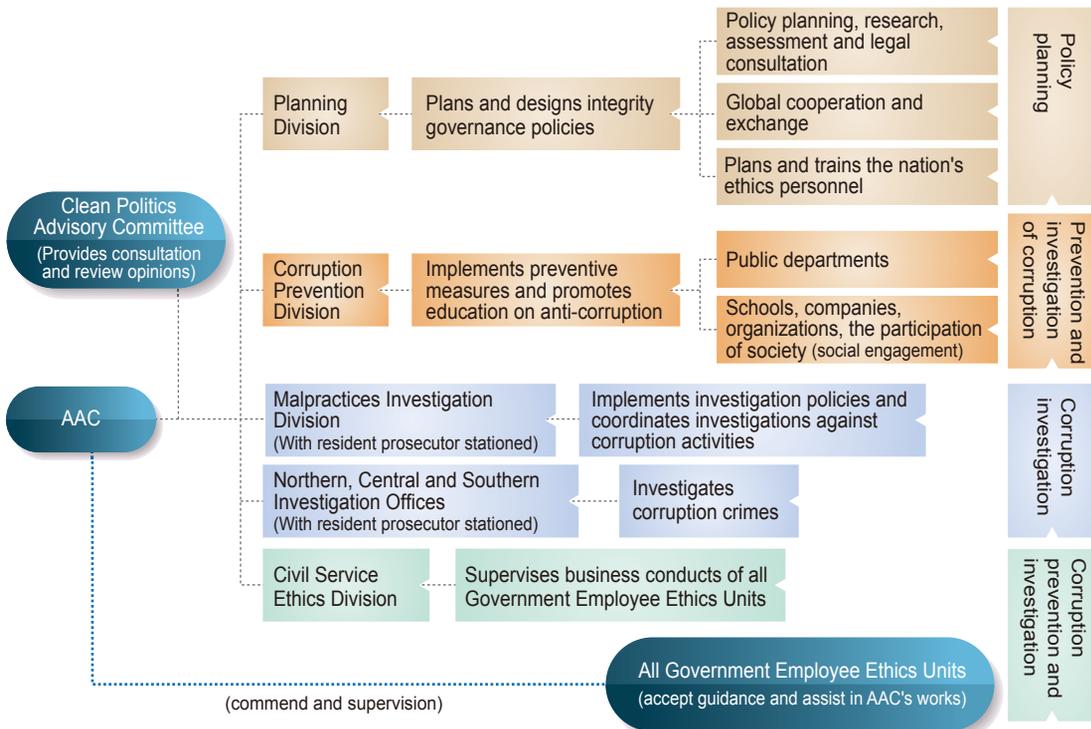


Figure 1-3 Functional Structure of the AAC

AAC is also the first time where "Delegated Prosecutors of the Ministry of Justice, Agency Against Corruption" (hereinafter "resident prosecutors") and "Clean Politics Advisory Committee" are introduced to the fight against corruption. With prosecutors from various offices stationed here in the Ministry of Justice AAC, they were able to devise the proper method of investigation at a relatively early stage, and command agents and judicial police officers to carry out investigations properly. The precision of their fact-finding process helped ensure objectivity and protection of human rights during investigations, while in the meantime improving the timeliness, efficiency and conviction rate of our investigation efforts. The AAC's "Clean Politics Advisory Committee" was assembled in accordance with Article 5 of Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice. It comprises of representatives, experts and scholars from a variety of expertise such as law, finance and engineering, and exists to assist the AAC in its mission. The Clean Politics Advisory Committee offers consultation and assessment on AAC's integrity governance policies, and conducts ongoing monitoring to ensure that AAC performs its duties in the utmost objectivity suffice to withstand the most stringent criticism and earn the public's trust.

According to the Rules Governing the Functions and Assignments of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, AAC's internal divisions have been vested with the following responsibilities:

Article 5 Responsibilities of the Planning Division:

1. Plans, executes and assesses AAC's annual, mid-term and special projects.
2. Planning and research relating to the nation's integrity governance policies and systems.
3. Management and assessment of implemented integrity governance measures.
4. Communication, coordination, exchange and promotion of mutual legal assistance regarding integrity governance and judicial affairs.
5. Offers consultation on laws, directives, administrative rules and interpretations thereof.
6. Assist in administrative claims and state compensations.
7. Establishes anti-corruption work and manuals.
8. Overall planning, proposal and execution of personnel deployment, transfer, appraisal and disciplinary policies across all Government Employee Ethics Units within the nation.
9. Other general planning affairs.

Article 6 Responsibilities of the Corruption Prevention Division:

1. Proposes, promotes and coordinates corruption prevention laws, systems and measures.
2. Conducts corruption prevention reviews and audits on government bodies and institutions.
3. Promotes, interprets and reviews cases involving Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest and Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants.
4. Proposes, promotes and coordinates Ethics Guidelines for Public Servants.
5. Promotes awareness on integrity governance and integrity among government bodies, public institutions, citizens, communities, schools, businesses and organizations.
6. Other matters relevant to the prevention of corruption.

Article 7 Responsibilities of the Malpractices Investigation Division:

1. Proposes, promotes and coordinates corruption investigation laws, systems and measures.
2. Executes, supervises, coordinates and assesses investigations on corruptions or crimes of related nature.
3. Rewards and protects reporters of corruption or related crime.
4. Promotes and supervises corruption investigation of administrative departments.
5. Other matters relating to the investigation of corruptive behaviors.

Article 8 Responsibilities of the Civil Service Ethics Division:

1. Manages work plans for various Government Employee Ethics Units.
2. Conducts performance appraisal for various Government Employee Ethics Units.
3. Supervises the prevention against corruption among Government Employee Ethics Units.
4. Reviews, supervises, analyzes and imposes decisions on how each ethics unit handles corruption or related crimes.
5. Promotes and supervises confidentiality among Government Employee Ethics Units while performing public affairs.

6. All ethics-related matters within the Ministry of Justice.
7. Other responsibilities relating to the prevention of corruptive activities among Government Employee Ethics Units.

Article 12 The Northern, Central and Southern Investigation Offices have the following responsibilities within their respective jurisdictions:

1. Evidence gathering, analysis and investigation of corruption or related crimes.
2. Any other matters relating to the investigation of corruption or related crimes.

II Responsibilities of Government Employee Ethics Units

According to Act of the Establishment of the Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers, every ethics unit is responsible for the "promotion of integrity governance and social engagement," "development and execution of integrity governance policies and preventive measures," "proposal and coordination of integrity governance reforms," "supervision over the declaration of property ownership, avoidance of conflicting interests, and integrity governance practices by public servants," "handling of corruption and other illegal activities within the government," "auditing of operations that are prone to corruption risks," "processing and coordination of the confidentiality of public operations," "processing and coordination of government security," and "any other ethics-related matters." In light of new government policies introduced in recent years, a number of reforms have been undertaken with the following focuses:

- A. Enhancement of ethics alerts by government Employee Ethics Units, and shifting the ethics culture from fraud-finding towards preventions and alerts. This requires ethics officers to establish partnership relations with personnel in various parts of the government.
- B. Enhanced supervision over government purchases, tenders, and contract fulfillment. An integrated analysis approach is undertaken to evaluate procurements in the hope of identifying unusual behaviors at the earliest stage possible.
- C. Regular risk assessments and special examination, particularly with regards to structural and systematic weaknesses within the government. This enables timely alerts that prevent corruption before it takes shape.
- D. Enhanced propaganda on morals behind integrity governance and guidelines on requests for making an intercession and public servants' conduct. Outside the government body, a series of consultation and awareness campaigns had been conducted to convey the steps taken by the government in preventing corruption and reducing wastage of public resources.
- E. Implementation of the various suggestions made in the UNCAC, such as the use of an integrity report and an anti-corruption platform as means of prevention. Meanwhile, ethics is being incorporated deeper into risk management and internal control practices throughout the government, and conveyed to community organizations, state-owned enterprises and schools to facilitate a broader impact on the private sector.
- F. Strengthened collaboration between AAC and various Government Employee Ethics Units in the fight against ongoing crimes, and ultimately improve the conviction rate.



Chapter 2

2013 Integrity Governance Analysis

| | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 169 | Section 1 | Integrity Governance in the Republic of China |
| 177 | Section 2 | Corruption Crime Trend Analysis |
| 181 | Section 3 | Overall Analysis |

❖ Chapter 2 2013 Integrity Governance Analysis

Section 1 Integrity Governance in the Republic of China

I Global integrity ranking

A. "Corruption Perception Index" by Transparency International

According to the 2013 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) published by Transparency International (TI) on December 3, 2013, Taiwan scored 61 out of 100, ranking 36th overall among 177 nations and regions in the world. This score was indifferent to the previous year (2012) but Taiwan improved one rank, which put Taiwan ahead of 79.7% of all rated countries.

In the Asia Pacific region, our CPI ranked 7th behind New Zealand (1st overall, CPI=91), Singapore (5th overall; CPI=86), Australia (9th overall, CPI=81), Hong Kong (15th overall, CPI=75), Japan (18th overall, CPI=74) and Bhutan (31st overall, CPI=63).

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

TI has been publishing CPI on a yearly basis since 1995, and has now been highly regarded around the world. The old CPI computation used prior to 2011 generated scores between 0 and 10, which did not facilitate comparisons over time or with new CPIs (with scores ranging between 0 and 100) calculated using the new method after 2012. TI had made changes to the composition of its CPI in 2012 so that new scores can be tracked and compared year after year. Having been awarded the same score in 2013 as it did in 2012 (at 61), perceptions toward integrity governance in Taiwan are believed to have remained relatively unchanged (see Table 2-1).

B. "Government Defence Anti-Corruption Index" by Transparency International

On January 29, 2013, Transparency International (TI) published Taiwan's Government Defence Anti-Corruption Index (GDAI) for the very first time, and amongst the 82 rated countries around the world, Taiwan was one of 9 countries considered to be relatively less risky in terms of corruption. It was assigned a classification B (relatively low corruption risk) as did 6 other countries including USA, UK and Korea, which represented 9% of the sample. Australia and Germany were the only two countries (2%) considered to be in the A class in this respect, thereby putting Taiwan ahead of 89% of all countries rated.

The "GDAI" comprises of 77 assessments that cover five risk areas that are prone to corruption, namely "political," "financial," "personnel," "operations" (or "military operations") and "procurements." Each country is given a rating from A to F with A representing very low risks and F representing severe risks (see Table 2-2).

Table 2-1 Taiwan's Historical CPI Scores and Ranking

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

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

Note: Transparency International had changed its CPI calculation since 2012; scores calculated on and after 2012 cannot be compared to scores calculated using the old method, but can be compared over time from 2012 onwards.

Table 2-2 5 Categories and 29 Risk Factors of "GDAI"

| Political | Financial | Personnel | Operations | Procurement |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| 1. Military and security policy 2. Defense budget 3. Association between national defense and state assets 4. Organized crime 5. Control of intelligence services 6. Export control | 1. Asset disposal 2. Secret budgets 3. Military-owned enterprises 4. Illegal private enterprises | 1. Leaders' conducts 2. Salary, promotion, role assignment and rewards 3. Recruitment 4. Salary structure 5. Values and standards 6. Small-sum bribery | 1. Ignorance towards the state's corruption 2. Corruption in assigned missions 3. Contracting 4. Private security companies | 1. Technical requirements and features 2. Exclusiveness of procurements 3. Agents and lobbyists 4. Conspired tenderers 5. Financing solutions 6. Remedial transactions 7. Contract establishment and fulfillment 8. Subcontractors 9. Seller's influence |

In the Asia Pacific region, Taiwan ranked only behind Australia (A) and was ahead of 13 other countries including Japan (C), Singapore (D+), China (D-), and Malaysia (D-). According to TI's analysis, the Taiwanese military has strict code of conduct in place to penalize those who receive "incentives" on military transactions, and systems in place to enable fraud-finding. For each of the 5 risk areas, Taiwan scored 83% for financial risk, 82% for personnel risk, 73% for political risk, 70% for procurement risk, and 65% for operations risk.

Scoring of "GDAI" involves external assessment (reviews conducted by external evaluators), the government's self-assessment, and independent reviews by TI's local branches. While the assessment was being carried out in 2012, the AAC accompanied TI Taiwan to visit the Ministry of National Defense and Public Construction Commission (Executive Yuan) for a better understanding of how the government has made its procurements transparent to scrutiny. The Ministry of National Defense had also called on several meetings in response to this assessment. During the process, the AAC helped the Ministry of National Defense complete its self-assessment and make full disclosures to facilitate TI's review.

C. "Global Corruption Barometer" by Transparency International

On July 9, 2013, Transparency International (TI) announced the results of its "2013 Global Corruption Barometer GCB)," which is a survey intended for the general public to reflect how they perceive about corruptions within their government, as well as their experience in offering bribes in exchange for public services. TI's 2013 GCB was completed by WIN/GIA between September 2012 and March 2013 across 107 countries worldwide after interviewing 114,000 people. Some of the questions asked in the questionnaires included: how people perceived about the level of corruption within their government; how they rated the government's anti-corruption efficiency; whether the interviewees or their family members had offered bribes in the last year; and whether they were willing to participate in anti-corruption. The GCB was first released in July 2003, and Taiwan was included into the rating from 2004 onwards.

The 2013 GCB showed that, amongst the 12 government bodies, the world as a whole had rated "Political parties" to be the most severely corrupted of all (scoring 3.8; with 1 representing the least corrupt and 5 representing the most corrupt), followed by "Police" (scoring 3.7), "Public servants" and "Congress" (scoring 3.6). In Taiwan, the interviewees believed "Congress" and "Political parties" (both scoring 4.1) to be the most corrupted parts of the government, whereas "Non-government organizations" and "Religious organizations" (scoring 3.1) were relatively less corrupt.

In addition, TI Taiwan had pointed out in its press release dated July 9, 2013, that 36% of Taiwanese people would offer bribes in exchange for public services, which was higher than the global average of 28%. In Taiwan, 35% of people believed bribery to be necessary when involving the justice system, while medical and health were the second-most bribed services at 21%.

The fact that a staggering 36% of interviewee had expressed their intent to bribe gave rise to serious debates within the nation. On the day the index was published, AAC made a press release to clarify the following issues regarding the report:

(a) According to a number of international integrity governance assessments conducted between 2012 and 2013, Taiwan either scores top in Asia Pacific or has already made significant improvements.

The new CPI calculation that began since 2012 had put Taiwan on the 37th place among 176 nations, ahead of approximately 80% of all rated countries (two-thirds of all rated candidates scored below 50; in terms of scores, Taiwan was 24th highest), and ranking 4th in East Asia behind Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan.

(b) Interviewees' answers seemed to have contradicted each other

On one hand, the 2013 survey showed 71% of Taiwanese interviewees perceiving lesser corruptive activities over the last 2 years, on the other hand, the survey also showed 12% more people (compared to 2010) having bribed the judicial, utilities, and medical and health departments. It is contradicting to see increased number of interviewees admitting to bribery while in the meantime opining to lesser corruptions. (See Table 2-3 and Table 2-4)

Table 2-3 Comparison of answers to GCB question: "Have you ever bribed the departments mentioned in exchange for their services?" - 2013 v.s. 2010

| Department or authority | 2013 People with bribery experience | 2010 People with bribery experience |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Education system | 16% | 4% |
| Justice | 35% | 11.8% |
| Medical and health services | 21% | 7.4% |
| Police | 16% | 7.6% |
| Registry and permit services | 15% | 2.2% |
| Utilities | 17% | 2.8% |
| Tax revenue | 15% | 3.3% |
| Land services | 11% | 7.6% |
| Average | 18.25% | 5.84% |

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

Table 2-4 Answers to 2013 GCB question: "In your opinion, how has corruption improved in your country over the last two years?"

| Year | Significantly more corruption | Slightly more corruption | No change | Slightly less corruption | Significantly less corruption |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2013 | 3% | 9% | 17% | 48% | 23% |
| 2010 | 20.2% | 21.7% | 34.8% | 19.2% | 4.1% |

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

Note: In 2010, this question was phrased slightly different as: "In your opinion, how has corruption improved in your country over the last 3 years?"

(c) The GCB survey analyzes the perception of the level of corruption of people within their respective country, and the survey is not intended to be compared as a global ranking. In some questions, Taiwan had received better results than the global average

Amongst all Taiwanese interviewees, there were 71% who felt corruptions reduced over the last two years; compared to the worldwide average, only 19% felt corruptions reduced over the last two years while 59% felt corruptions to have worsened. 66% of interviewees in Taiwan considered corruptions to be a severe problem whereas 72% of interviewees around the world considered corruptions to be severe. 58% of interviewees around the world believed the government's fight against corruption a futile effort, compared to 46.2% in Taiwan who commented the same.

(d) The survey results contradicted other integrity indicators and were against the people's actual experience

It is unreasonable that 36% of Taiwanese interviewees had committed bribery, because it means that 1 out of 3 people who approached a public institution had bribed for service. This result was significantly higher than the global average (27%) and worse than countries with CPIs lower than Taiwan, such as: South Korea (3%), Malaysia (3%), the Philippines (12%), Thailand (18%) and Vietnam (30%). The survey results do not reflect how the general public actually approaches government institutions for service.

The Ministry of Justice held a press conference in the evening of July 10, 2013 to clarify and explain the 2013 GCB results. It held another press conference on July 11, 2013 to rebut some of the misleading comments made by the media.

After strong allegations from the Ministry of Justice and the AAC, the local media started to investigate how the GCB survey was conducted for Taiwan. The investigation led them to discover that TI's contractor - WIN/GIA seemed to have outsourced its survey works on Taiwan to a service provider in Mainland China. Upon learning the fact, TI had admitted that it was inappropriate to have a Chinese company conduct surveys for Taiwan given the nature of its purpose. TICT had already recommended TI to have local companies conduct surveys for their own countries as much as possible from this point onwards.

D. Index of Economic Freedom World Rankings by Heritage Foundation

According to the 2013 Index of Economic Freedom World Rankings jointly published by Heritage Foundation and Wall Street Journal, Taiwan received an overall score of 72.7 (a 0.8 point increase) that put it in the 20th place worldwide and 5th among the 42 countries and economies in the Asia Pacific region, ahead of Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, and Mainland China. In terms of "Freedom from Corruption," Taiwan scored 61 (a 3-point improvement) and was ranked 32nd worldwide (improving by 4 places). This had been one of the main contributors to the overall improvement in economic freedom. (See Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2)

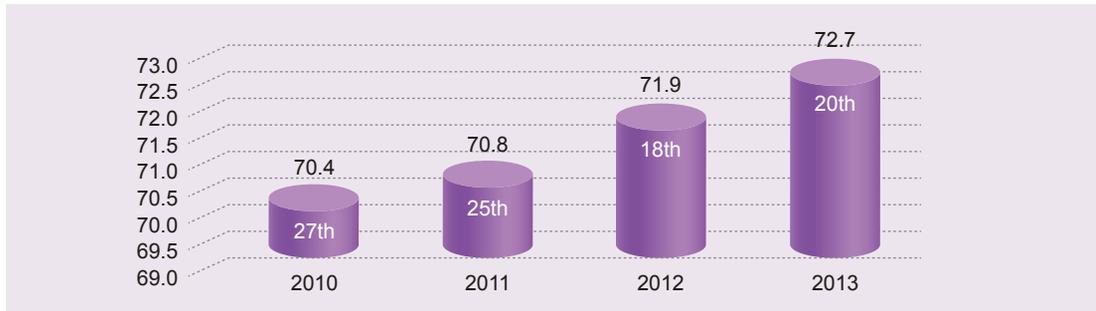


Figure 2-1 Taiwan's Economic Freedom World Ranking and Scores 2010-2013

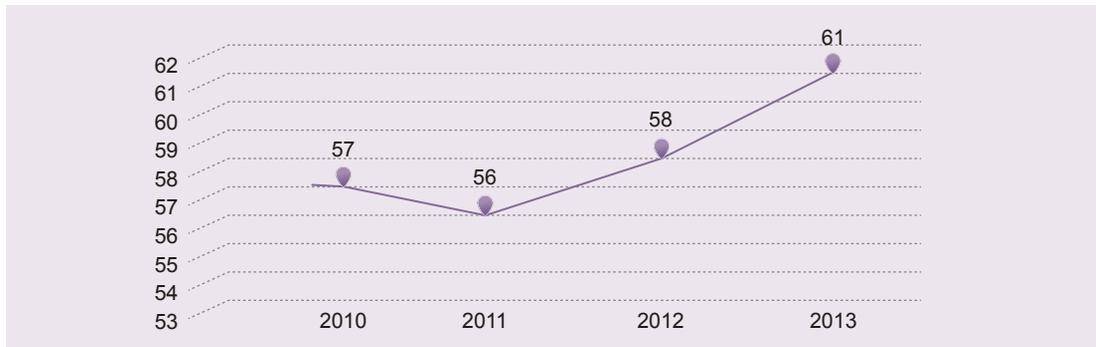


Figure 2-2 "Freedom from Corruption" Score 2010-2013

E. Asia Pacific Corruption Report by Political and Economic Risk Consultancy

In the Asia Intelligence - 2013 Asia Pacific Corruption Report prepared by Political and Economic Risk Consultancy (PERC), Taiwan had been highly regarded for its fight against corruption. The report showed improved scores in terms of "Government's commitment in anti-corruption," "The public's tolerance towards corruption," "Impact of corruption on the business environment," and "Corruption in the private sector" (see Figure 2-3).

The report had pointed out that "What distinguishes Taiwan from Korea is that the Taiwanese people are more confident about indictments against corruption, and that regardless of whether the criminal is a corporate leader or a senior government officer, they all need to serve sentence for the crimes they commit without pardon. Except for the scandals involving high court judges several years ago, corruption within Taiwan's judicial department is no longer as severe as it is in other departments."

F. Global Competitiveness Index by World Economic Forum

According to the 2013 Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) published by World Economic Forum (WEF) on September 4, 2013, Taiwan scored 5.29 which represented a 0.09 improvement from 2012 and the highest score since 2007. Ranking-wise, Taiwan improved 1 place over 2012 and was ranked 12th among 148 countries. In terms of "System," the factor that is most relevant to the government's performance, Taiwan had maintained its ranking at

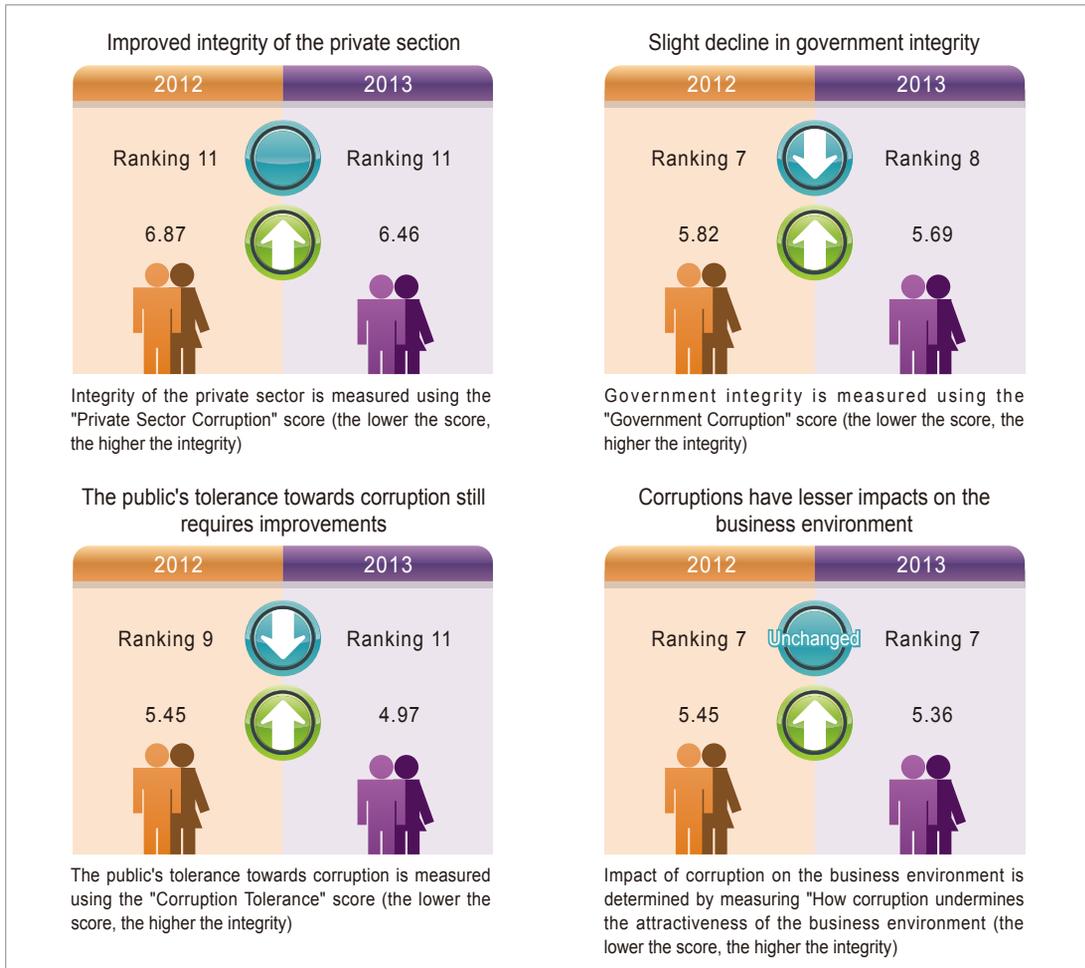


Figure 2-3 Taiwan's 2013 PERC Scores Compared to 2012

26th place among the world. The GCI praised Taiwan for having performed consistently, but still has rooms to improve in terms of the government's performance and anti-corruption efforts.

II Domestic integrity governance survey ¹

In 2013, AAC commissioned Transparency International Chinese Taipei to conduct "2013 Integrity governance Survey and Study of Assessment Tools." The project completed its quantitative survey in June 2013, during which a series of telephone surveys were made to Taiwanese residents aged 20 and above (excluding residents of Kinmen County and Lienchiang County) by way of Random Digit Dialing (RDD). The survey obtained 1,102 effective samples in total, and estimates were made at 95% level of confidence. The sampling error was approximately ± 3.0 percentage points. Results of the survey have been summarized below:

¹See Appendix 2: 2013 Clean Governance Survey and Study of Assessment Tools.

A. Interviewees were asked to rate the severity of 3 anti-clean governance behaviors (bribery of election, lobbying, and private gifts) on a scale of 0 to 10, with higher scores representing higher severity; and the results still showed "Bribery of election" as the worst anti-clean governance behavior among the three with an average severity level of 6.63 (followed by Lobbying - 5.72 and Private Gifts - 4.47). Compared to the survey conducted in 2011, the severity level had indeed escalated (as shown in Table 2-5).

Table 2-5 Interviewees' Perception Towards Severity of Private Gifts, Lobbying and Bribery of Election in Taiwan

| Behavior | June 2013 ^{Note1} | | June 2011 | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | Mean | Standard deviation | Mean | Standard deviation |
| Private gifts to public officials | 4.47 | 4.22 | 4.48 | 3.22 |
| Severity of lobbying | 5.72 | 2.86 | 5.70 | 2.79 |
| Severity of bribery during elections in Taiwan | 6.63 | 2.91 | 6.41 ^{Note2} | 2.93 |

Note: 1. When conducting the 2012 Integrity governance Survey, the AAC had excluded the 3 questions mentioned above because the public had given consistent responses with regards to the severity of private gifts, lobbying and bribery of election.
 2. Denotes significant differences ($p \leq 0.05$) between this year's results and the previous result (June 2011).

B. Interviewees' perception towards the integrity of public officials:

- (a) The four roles of the highest integrity remained unchanged from 2012 to 2013, which were: "Public hospital staff," "Military personnel," "Supervisors," and "General public servants."
- (b) Roles ranked from the 6th to the 15th place were, in the order listed: "Education officers", "Tax auditors", "Health inspectors", "Environmental inspectors", "Funeral officers", "Prosecutors", "Wardens", "Police", "Water works officers" and "Judges".
- (c) Roles ranked from the 16th to the 20th place were, in the order listed: "Customs officers", "Land Development officers", "County/city government directors and chiefs", "Town directors and chiefs", and "Government procurement officers".
- (d) Roles ranked in the 21st place and further included "Central government ministers and directors", "Town representatives", "Public construction officers", Land readjustment officers", "City/county councilors", and "Legislators".
- (e) In this survey, a number of roles were given integrity ratings far below their historical averages. These included: "Central government ministers and directors", "County/city government directors and chiefs", "Town directors and chiefs", "Legislators", "City/county councilors", "Town representatives", "Judges", "Prosecutors", "Land Development officers", "Customs officers", and "Government procurement officers".

C. Other important findings of this survey:

- (a) Interviewees were asked how they developed their perceptions toward public servants' integrity. 44.5% of whom claimed having formed their perceptions mainly from television, while other important means included personal experience (14.7%), newspaper (10.4%), and personal network (9.3%); means such as radio and Internet played a less significant role.
- (b) When asked about the government's anti-corruption efforts, 70.7% of interviewees considered them as futile while 23.8% considered them effective, and 3.1% expressed no opinions.
- (c) When asked about their willingness to report illegal conducts, approximately 56.7% of interviewees had responded that they "Would" report misconducts, while 34.4% "Would Not" report misconducts.
- (d) When asked about their perceptions toward corruption in Taiwan in the last two years, 59.2% of interviewees believed corruption to have worsened while 28.2% believed corruption to have lessened, 7.8% believed situations were unchanged and 4.8% expressed no opinions.
- (e) When asked about their expectations toward government integrity over the next year, 25.2% of interviewees expected integrity level to improve in the future while 63.2% doubted any improvement, and 11.6% expressed no opinions.

Section 2 Corruption Crime Trend Analysis

I Corruption Crime Situational Analysis

A. Corruption Crime Trend Analysis

- (a) The number of corruption crimes indicted by district prosecutor's offices per 100,000 people has been reducing between 2002 and 2013

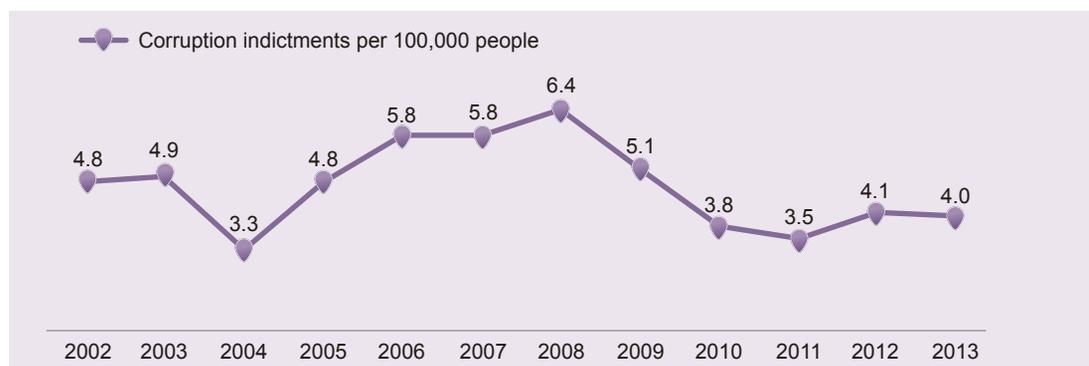
Judging by the number of indictments made by the district prosecutor's office against corruption crimes, an average of 4.8 people were indicted for corruption for every 100,000 population in 2002; this average peaked at 6.4 in 2008 and had been declining ever since to 4 by 2013 (see Table 2-6).

- (b) Increasing conviction rates against corruption crimes

From the time President Ma was inaugurated in May 2008 until 2013, a total of 7,565 people have been indicted by district prosecutor's offices for corruption. So far, judgments have been awarded to 3,445 of those indicted, and 2,340 or 67.9% of whom were convicted guilty. Since the "National Integrity Building Action Plan" was implemented in July 2009, the nation has been able to achieve a conviction rate of 75% on corruption indictments up until 2013, which proved the effectiveness of this initiative. Meanwhile, the AAC has been able to maintain consistent quality in its indictments against corruption. From the time it was first established in July 2011 until 2013, it had assisted prosecutors in making 32 prosecutions, and all of which have been convicted guilty, resulting in a conviction rate of 100%.

Table 2-6 District Prosecutors' Indictment against Corruption Crimes - 2002 ~ 2013

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



Description:

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

II Analysis of corruption nature and cases of malpractice

A. 2013 data and statistics:

Between January 1 and December 31, 2013, the AAC had accepted 2,177 cases of corruption investigations. These cases mostly involved general procurements (330 cases; 15.16%), justice (297 cases; 13.64%), and law enforcement (224 cases; 10.29%). After

preliminary assessments by AAC's Intelligence Review Committee, a total of 554 cases were deemed material and were referred to AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division and district investigation offices for further investigation. The shortlisted cases mostly involved general procurements (102 cases; 18.41%), general construction (57 cases; 10.29%), and education (40 cases; 7.22%). All cases mentioned above needed to be forwarded to and reviewed by the "Clean Politics Advisory Committee," and monitored by external supervisors to avoid delays (see Table 2-7).

Table 2-7 Accepted and Investigated Cases by Nature in 2013

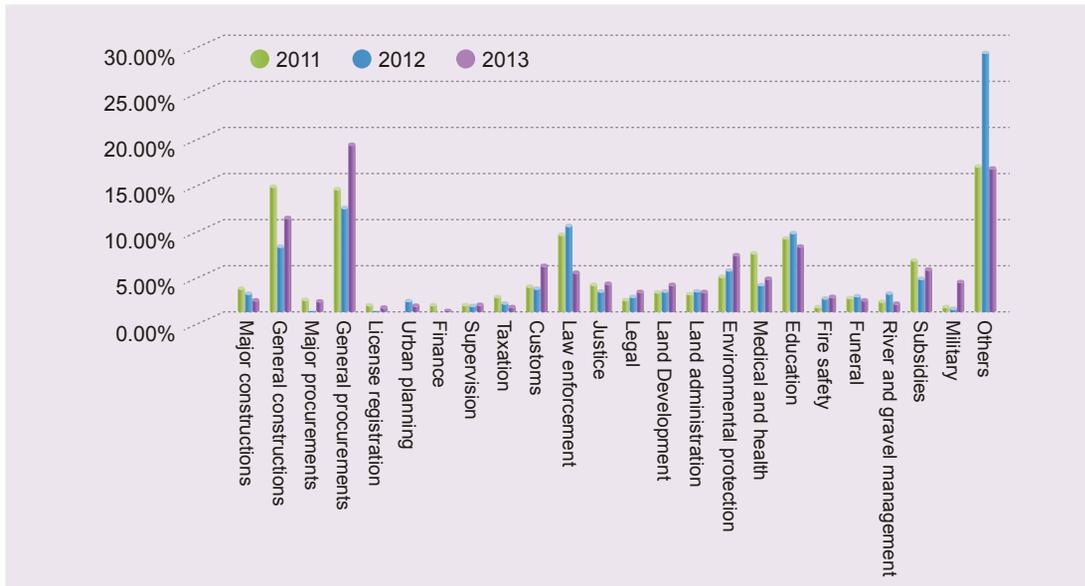
| Nature of corruption | Cases Accepted | Cases Investigated |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Major constructions | 15 | 7 |
| General constructions | 170 | 57 |
| Major procurements | 16 | 7 |
| General procurements | 330 | 102 |
| License registration | 14 | 3 |
| Urban planning | 24 | 4 |
| Finance | 24 | 2 |
| Supervision | 11 | 5 |
| Taxation | 34 | 3 |
| Customs | 49 | 28 |
| Law enforcement | 224 | 24 |
| Justice | 297 | 18 |
| Legal | 36 | 13 |
| Land Development | 50 | 17 |
| Land administration | 52 | 13 |
| Environmental protection | 76 | 35 |
| Medical and health | 121 | 21 |
| Education | 165 | 40 |
| Fire safety | 22 | 9 |
| Funeral | 12 | 7 |
| River and gravel management | 29 | 6 |
| Subsidies | 50 | 27 |
| Military | 47 | 18 |
| Others | 309 | 88 |
| Total cases | 2,177 | 554 |

B. Analysis of corruption cases between 2011 and 2013:

From the time AAC was established up till December 31, 2013, a total of 1,295 corruption cases had been deemed material and were referred to AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division and district investigation offices for further investigation. A breakdown of this total revealed that 354 cases were raised between July 20 and December 31, 2011, 387 cases were raised in 2012, and 554 cases were raised in 2013. The number of corruption cases accepted has increased significantly over time (see Table 2-8).

Table 2-8 Accepted and Investigated Cases in Each Year

| Corruption Cases Investigated by AAC between July 2011 and December 2013: Most of which involved general procurements (195 cases; 15.06%) and general constructions (134 cases; 10.35%) | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Category | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | Total | |
| | No. of cases | % |
| Major constructions | 9 | 2.54 | 8 | 2.07 | 7 | 1.26 | 24 | 1.85 |
| General constructions | 49 | 13.84 | 28 | 7.24 | 57 | 10.29 | 134 | 10.35 |
| Major procurements | 5 | 1.41 | 1 | 0.26 | 7 | 1.26 | 13 | 1.00 |
| General procurements | 48 | 13.56 | 45 | 11.63 | 102 | 18.41 | 195 | 15.06 |
| License registration | 3 | 0.85 | 1 | 0.26 | 3 | 0.54 | 7 | 0.54 |
| Urban planning | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.29 | 4 | 0.72 | 9 | 0.69 |
| Finance | 3 | 0.85 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.36 | 5 | 0.39 |
| Supervision | 3 | 0.85 | 3 | 0.78 | 5 | 0.90 | 11 | 0.85 |
| Taxation | 6 | 1.69 | 4 | 1.03 | 3 | 0.54 | 13 | 1.00 |
| Customs | 10 | 2.82 | 10 | 2.58 | 28 | 5.05 | 48 | 3.71 |
| Law enforcement | 30 | 8.47 | 37 | 9.56 | 24 | 4.33 | 91 | 7.03 |
| Justice | 11 | 3.11 | 9 | 2.33 | 18 | 3.25 | 38 | 2.93 |
| Legal | 5 | 1.41 | 7 | 1.81 | 13 | 2.35 | 25 | 1.93 |
| Land Development | 8 | 2.26 | 9 | 2.33 | 17 | 3.07 | 34 | 2.63 |
| Land administration | 7 | 1.98 | 9 | 2.33 | 13 | 2.35 | 29 | 2.24 |
| Environmental protection | 14 | 3.95 | 18 | 4.65 | 35 | 6.32 | 67 | 5.17 |
| Medical and health | 23 | 6.50 | 12 | 3.10 | 21 | 3.79 | 56 | 4.32 |
| Education | 29 | 8.19 | 34 | 8.79 | 40 | 7.22 | 103 | 7.95 |
| Fire safety | 2 | 0.56 | 6 | 1.55 | 9 | 1.62 | 17 | 1.31 |
| Funeral | 6 | 1.69 | 7 | 1.81 | 7 | 1.26 | 20 | 1.54 |
| River and gravel management | 4 | 1.13 | 8 | 2.07 | 6 | 1.08 | 18 | 1.39 |
| Subsidies | 20 | 5.65 | 14 | 3.62 | 27 | 4.87 | 61 | 4.71 |
| Military | 2 | 0.56 | 2 | 0.52 | 18 | 3.25 | 22 | 1.70 |
| Others | 57 | 16.10 | 110 | 28.42 | 88 | 15.88 | 255 | 19.69 |
| Total | 354 | 100 | 387 | 100 | 554 | 100 | 1,295 | 100 |



Note: As a priority, AAC's cases are first classified into categories available in this table (e.g. law enforcement, environment protection, education...); cases are classified into general categories (e.g. general procurements and general constructions) only if there is not suitable alternative. For example: cases that involve law enforcers' procurements are first classified into the "Law Enforcement" category.

Section 3 Overall Analysis

I Key factors that affect integrity

Based on integrity assessments conducted by institutions around the world, we can summarize the following key factors that affect a government's integrity (see Table 2-9):

Table 2-9 Key Factors that Affect Government Integrity

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Key factor 1 | Availability of anti-corruption laws. |
| Key factor 2 | Transparency of administrative measures. |
| Key factor 3 | Effectiveness in preventing conflict of interest. |
| Key factor 4 | Severity of companies and multinational conglomerates offering bribes across borders. |
| Key factor 5 | The public's tolerance towards corruption. |
| Key factor 6 | Effectiveness of the justice system in prosecuting and punishing corruptive behaviors. |
| Key factor 7 | The government's commitment in the fight against corruption. (The leader's resolve in anti-corruption) |
| Key factor 8 | Impact of corruption on the business environment. |
| Key factor 9 | Integrity the following 19 departments: political parties, congress, law enforcement, private sector, media, public servants, courts, non-government organizations, religious organizations, military, education, medical institutions, utilities, land administration, tax authority, license authority, stock market, customs, and the procuratorate. |

II Analyses and findings

- A. Interviewees were asked to rate the severity levels of three anti-integrity governance behaviors, namely bribery of election, lobbying, and private gifts, on a scale of 0 to 10 (the higher the score, the higher the severity). Bribery of election was considered the most severe anti-integrity governance behavior with a rating of 6.63, followed by lobbying (5.72) and private gifts (4.47). According to the statistics compiled on acts of lobbying, most of the lobbied cases involved representatives. This survey shows that the government should improve its integrity level by: eliminating "bribery of election," protecting public servants against lobbyists when carrying out their duties, and reducing methods in which people can engage in bribery.
- B. In 2013, "County/city government directors and chiefs," "Town directors and chiefs," "Legislators," "City/county councilors," "Town representatives," "Judges," "Prosecutors," "Land Development officers," "Customs officers" and "Government procurement officers" were given integrity ratings well below their historical averages. This reflected the fact that mayors, central and local representatives, judicial officers, construction officers, customs officers and procurement officers posed higher integrity risks to the general public. This lack of confidence may be related to the corruption crimes uncovered by the media in recent years, and should be investigated further. Meanwhile, the GCB also reflected severe corruption with regards to political parties, congress, media, justice and healthcare that are similar to the surveyed results, and therefore serve as a reminder to the areas of weakness within the government.
- C. When asked about the means through which people develop their perceptions toward public servants' integrity, 44.5% identified TV while 10.4% identified newspapers as their primary means of information. For this reason, it is important to make use of electronic and printed media to convey AAC's integrity governance efforts.
- D. 70.7% of people considered the government's anti-corruption efforts "futile" while only 23.8% considered them "effective," which shows a general lack of confidence in the government's fight against corruption. However, the "Asia Intelligence" report prepared by PERC actually showed positive results in terms of "Conviction of Corruption Crime" and "Commitment to Anti-corruption." Restoring the public's faith in the government has become an imminent issue.

- E. People's willingness to report illegal conduct implies their tolerance to corruption. Approximately 56.7% of interviewees responded that they "would" report misconduct while 34.4% "would not". This shows that a significant portion of the population (about 30%) remains tolerant towards corruption. Meanwhile, PERC's "Asia Intelligence" showed a decrease in people's tolerance towards corruption, which means that citizens have become more aware about integrity governance. In order to raise the people's willingness to report crimes, it is essential to develop a trusted reporting system that protects the reporter's identity, while in the meantime promote the government's anti-corruption initiatives.
- F. When asked about how people perceive towards corruption over the last two years, 59.2% of interviewees believed corruption to have worsened while 28.2% believed corruption to have lessened. However, based on objective evidence, corruption crime is actually on a downward trend while both TI's "CPI" and Heritage Foundation's "Freedom from Corruption" have shown significant improvement in the nation's integrity governance. What needs to be done here is to make the public understand that the government's anti-corruption efforts are actually reducing the corruption crime rate and raising the country's global integrity standing.
- G. Over the last few years, the media had uncovered several major corruption scandals and food safety incidents that raised doubts about business ethics in private sectors. Criticism on these issues had undermined the people's faith and the nation's global reputation and ultimately affected its perceived corruption rating. However, it was also the government's persistence in the fight against corruption that led to successful investigation, indictment and conviction of such crimes. Making the public understand the government's corruption investigation efforts should become part of our focus in the future.



Chapter 3

Anti-corruption Work

| | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 185 | Section 1 | Transforming Civil Service Ethics (New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest) |
| 186 | Section 2 | Anti-corruption tasks |
| 191 | Section 3 | Corruption prevention |
| 197 | Section 4 | Corruption investigation |
| 202 | Section 5 | Review |
| 206 | Section 6 | International Cooperation |
| 212 | Section 7 | Training |
| 215 | Section 8 | Key performance indicators |

❖ Chapter 3 Anti-corruption Work

Section 1 Transforming Civil Service Ethics (New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest)

Launched in 2013, the AAC's "New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest" introduced five new initiatives that shifted our anti-corruption efforts from fraud discovery to prevention. These five initiatives were: "Training public servants to resist the temptation of corruption," "Corruption prevention over corruption investigation," "Promoting 'Integrity in Action,'" "Establishing an integrated and expansive investigation framework," and "Nationwide participation," (see Figure 3-1). "Promoting 'Integrity in Action" required ethics personnel to step out of their offices and fully participate in supervisory actions. Their primary mission is to remain on alert of potential criminal behaviors and stop them before happening, and thereby reduce waste of public resources while instituting positivity and pride into public servants' roles. Below are the objectives of these new initiatives:

A. Corruption prevention:

(a) Full-scale propaganda

AAC has provided materials for a series of nationwide propaganda that were aimed to develop the habit of saying no to corruption.

(b) Building the proper system

1. Development of a transparent system that puts everything where the eyes can see.
2. Development of a supervisory system, such as the "Four Inspections".
3. Re-shaping organizational culture to reduce organized corruption.
4. Political and cultural transformation: Shifting the focus from fraud discovery to prevention; stopping corruption crimes before they happen.
5. Enhanced internal risk assessments: targeting and resolving exceptions.

B. Investigation: Targeting high-ranking officers and organized corruptive activities, while in the meantime encourage confessions to corruptions of lesser severity:

(a) Exploration of case leads.

(b) Before the survey, precise investigation for a higher conviction rate.

(c) Develop an integrated corruption investigation framework.

C. Further prevention: Rebuild existing systems and practices to eliminate loop holes that people may exploit for corruptive activities, and thereby develop sense of responsibility among public servants:

Grasp the key elements of corruption alert and prevention with each case investigated. For every corruption scandal and malpractice that occurs (whether indicted or under investigation), demand the respective Government Employee Ethics Unit to analyze the cause, the process and the lack of internal control that led to the incident within 1 month of occurrence, and then propose an "further prevention" measure for the senior official's approval and have it followed up on a regular basis.

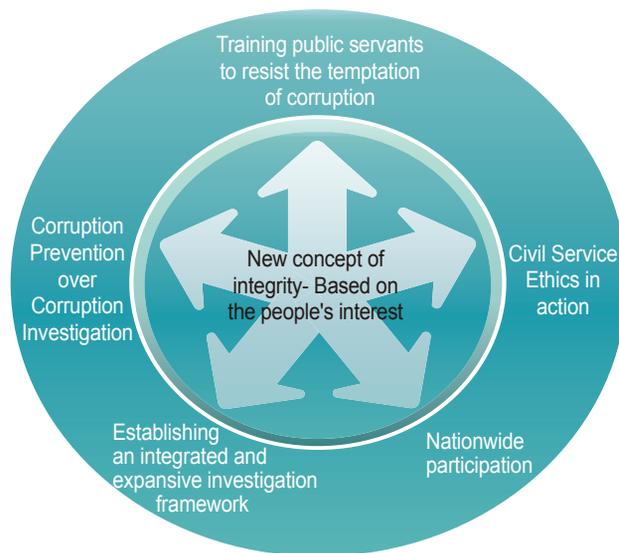


Figure 3-1 The Framework of "New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest"

Section 2 Anti-corruption tasks

I Enhanced integrity governance propaganda; changing the organizational culture

Our goal of corruption prevention is to make public servants aware of the laws and consequences of breaking them, and develop their resistance against corruptions. The subjects of our propaganda are not limited to public servants, but begin from students and cover the entire society. To achieve this, we have planned the following activities:

A. Customs integrity seminars

In collaboration with the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, integrity seminars were held across Keelung, Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung in July 2013 for a total of 363 people; in the meantime, the Director-General of AAC gave a speech to 959 customs officers on legal discipline.

B. Propaganda on legal discipline for junior level public servants

Prosecutors from the Ministry of Justice were invited to hold legal discipline seminars at New Taipei City Government and Tainan City Government for juniorlevel public servants, which a total of 330 people had attended. Promotional videos were produced and educational materials made for various government bodies to use in their internal trainings related to the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants and Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest.

C. Promoting integrity governance and legal discipline during principal conferences

AAC and district prosecutor's offices have been assigning prosecutors to convey integrity governance and legal discipline face-to-face with school principals during principals conferences held by county and city governments. In 2013, the promotion of legal awareness was conducted across 22 counties and cities to a total audience of 4,613 people.

II Promoting "zero tolerance" towards corruption

A. Shouting Out the Core Values of Integrity Governance

The statement that "Integrity is the core of integrity governance, while corruption destroys the government's image: Public servants should say no to bribery and report misconduct to the integrity governance hotline: 0800-286-586" has been displayed on websites, electronic bulletins, broadcast and cable TV to institute a policy of "Zero Tolerance Towards Corruption". Between March and December 2013, this message was shown 65,413 times.

B. Reminder to customs brokers

On May 28, 2013, the AAC held a joint press conference with Customs Administration and Taipei Customs Brokers Association in which the Director-General of the AAC issued a nation-wide reminder to all 1,608 customs brokers to refrain all bribery and smuggling activities in the future.

C. Creative broadcast competition

A creative broadcast competition was organized to inspire radio productions that associate with AAC's new integrity governance initiatives to "Shout Out the Core Values of Integrity Governance." The winning production was broadcast between August 1 and October 31, 2013 over the Police Broadcasting Service (FM104.9), and the top 3 productions were later converted to 3D animations to reach a broader audience.

III Training volunteers to become integrity governance messengers

A. Training of integrity governance volunteers

Between June and October 2013, AAC invited Kuo Mei-Chih and Li En-Lan from Hsin-Yi Foundation to be guest speakers in 24 integrity governance volunteer training sessions to a total of 968 participants. In the meantime, New Taipei City Government's Civil Service



Ethics Office, Taoyuan County Government's Jungli City Office and Taiwan After-care Association Tainan Branch have all contributed anti-corruption materials and storybooks to be used by the volunteers in their propaganda across schools within the nation. In 2013, a total of 1,421 anti-corruption volunteers were mobilized in 1,084 sessions of propaganda to an audience of 48,438 students.

In 2013, 659 sessions of propaganda were organized for 68,006 4th grade elementary students and below.

Propaganda materials



Clean governance for children



Anti-bribery, anti-corruption and anti-bullying animations



Story collections



Northern session held on June 24, 2013



Central session held on July 19, 2013

B. Propaganda for 5th grade elementary students and above

Promotional videos themed around unlawful "lobbying," "gifts," "private treatments," "conflicting interests," and "bribery" have been produced and were elaborated to 5th grade elementary students and above by school teachers, prosecutors, prosecution officers, AAC agents, and ethics officers to help shape children's integrity and morality. A total of 2,839 sessions were held in 2013 to an audience of 232,824.

C. Campus integrity workshop

Between July 10~12, 2013, AAC joined the Ministry of Education and Taichung City Government in organizing the "2013 Nation-wide High School Integrity Workshop." The workshop introduced a variety of courses and group activities to help students develop proper values and understand the importance of integrity.



On November 22, 2013, AAC joined Taipei City Government Department of Government Ethics in organizing the "7th Inter-college Clean Governance Debate"



2013 Nation-wide High School Integrity Workshop

IV Develop partner relations through anti-corruption platforms

For the purpose of establishing an anti-corruption platform, AAC had communicated with various government authorities in 2013 and agreed on the list of issues to which authorities need to keep AAC informed. In addition, AAC organized a series of "Anti-corruption Platform and Volunteer Conferences" as a means of sharing experience with other government authorities. A total of 3,015 contact points have been established throughout all Government Employee Ethics Units nation-wide. In 2013, this network was utilized to gather 3,351 pieces of intelligence, receive 1,157 recommendations, and deliver 1,448 messages relating to anti-corruption. Below is the progress of this project:

A. "Anti-corruption Platform for Suhua Improvement Engineering Office:" AAC has created an anti-corruption platform in collaboration with the Executive Yuan, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Public Construction Commission, Yilan District Prosecutor's Office, Hualien District Prosecutor's Office, Yilan County Government, Hualien County Government, and Transparency International Chinese Taipei to supervise Suhua Improvement Engineering Office, making the process transparent to withstand public scrutiny.



Judicial Collaboration and Anti-corruption Platform for Suhua Improvement Works - September 11, 2013

- B. "Anti Agricultural Insurance Scam Corruption" platform: In 2013, the anti-corruption platform received 52 tips led to the investigation of 60 suspicious insurance scams. In the meantime, the AAC established a new "Labor and Farmer's Insurance Alert System" (commissioned since November 20, 2013) that automatically identifies cases that may have involved scams at the time of application. These suspicious cases are tagged with remarks to remind handlers to exercise caution and therefore stop illegal activities before they happen.
- C. "Anti-corruption Requirements for Flood-prone Areas:" based on the flood-prone areas identified by the Water Resources Agency (Ministry of Economic Affairs), Tainan City Government Civil Service Ethics Office had selected 15 locations with which to create an anti-corruption platform. The purpose of this platform was to investigate flood incidents and how flood remedies are being spent through the use of surveys, on-site inspections, local meetings, etc., while in the meantime helping local authorities improve the current situation. In 2013, the platform gathered reports on 340 incidents, identified 130 flood causes, and received 113 recommendations. Among the incidents reported, 40 of which have been corrected.
- D. "Taipei Hydraulic Engineering" anti-corruption platform: Taipei City Government's Hydraulic Engineering Office created an anti-corruption platform with its subcontractors and the AAC. The platform received 90 reported incidents and suggestions. Three of the incidents were referred to their respective authorities and had been covered by the media to the public's attention. In addition, the platform also received 16 incident reports from the public and two from internal staff.

V Promotion of corporate integrity

To institute integrity among business operators, AAC held 1,183 propaganda campaigns to a total audience of 106,642. Below is the progress of this initiative:

- A. During September 2013, AAC joined Financial Supervisory Commission to organize 6 sessions of "Integrity and Corporate Social Responsibilities Seminar for TSEC/GTSM Listed Companies".



"Integrity and Corporate Social Responsibilities Seminar" - Taipei; September 23, 2013

B. AAC joined Hualien County Government, Chiayi County Government, and Kaohsiung City Government in organizing "Corporate Integrity and Ethics Seminar," "2013 Integrity governance Forum," and "Corporate Integrity Forum."

"Integrity and Corporate Social Responsibilities Seminar" - Taichung; September 27, 2013



Section 3 Corruption prevention

I Developing a transparent system

A. The "Transparent Administration Conference"

In March 2013, AAC organized a "Transparent Administration Conference" in which the Executive Yuan, Southern Regions Water Resources Office (WRA, MOEA) and the Department of Urban Development, the Department of Civil Affairs and the Department of Government Ethics of Taipei City Government joined to share their experiences on transparent administration. Meanwhile, former division head Ho Chuan-De of the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission was invited to give a speech on the "Electronically Governed Transparent Administration". The number of participants totalled 131.

B. Recommendation letter on administrative transparency implementation measures

AAC had published "Recommendations and Guidelines on Transparent Administration," "Civil Services Ethics Office Assists with Authoritative Proposal of the Transparent Administration Implementation Plan," and completed 165 projects relating to this initiative. The key results are shown as follows:

(a) As an encouragement to implementing transparency measures, Kaohsiung City Government organized its first transparency system competition that rewarded 6 outstanding public service systems including the "Taiwan E-Traffic Information System" used by the Department of Land. In addition, a "Kaohsiung City Government Administrative Transparency Portal" section has been made available to address the public's inquiries.

Outstanding service: <http://kcg.land.hinet.net/>

This system provides information and zoning maps and building completion floor plans from the Department of Land Administration, Kaohsiung City Government. It is integrated with other systems made available by the city government's Urban Development Bureau and Public Works Bureau and has been offered for online inquiry by the public at a fee. The system allows 24-hour inquiry on any given day, eliminating the constraint of time that peo



(b) Taoyuan County Public Works Bureau has created an integrate construction management, usage management, and demolition services "Construction and Demolition Transparency Platform" where people can inquire online about completed construction applications, organize inspection outsourcing, and check pre-application progress to make construction services transparent to the public.



(c) Penghu County Government Civil Affairs Department has established a "Penghu County Funeral Management Service System" that provides information such as ceremonial halls, cremation procedures etc over the website, making funeral-related information transparent to the public.



II Enforcing anti-corruption laws and the reporting function

A. The Central Integrity Committee

The Executive Yuan has assembled a Central Integrity Committee, with the Ministry of Justice serving as the secretary, in an attempt to enforce integrity governance policies and to set model examples of political practice. The Central Integrity Committee is involved in the review of integrity governance-related decisions, and is responsible for assessing the effectiveness of existing corruption investigation, prevention, ethics, corporate integrity, anti-bribery, administrative and transparency measures. In addition, the committee is also responsible for supervising implementation of integrity governance tasks. In 2013, the committee held its 10th and 11th meetings that addressed specifically the special reports and issues concerned by the public. During the meetings, a total of 7 special reports were raised while 12 cases were subjected to monitoring. The committee's efforts have been fruitful, making it one of the key means of promoting integrity governance. (For key conclusions, see Chapter 5, Section 2)

B. Regular integrity reports

The Ministry of Justice has been actively helping various government bodies make regular integrity reports in accordance with the "National Integrity Building Action Plan." This typically involves the head of department being the person responsible for the special report, while scholars, experts, and impartial third parties from outside the system are invited to assist in the planning, review, supervision, evaluation and consultation of integrity governance-related tasks. These results are published onto websites of the respective government bodies. A total of 1,074 meetings were held across the government in 2013, during which 1,523 special reports were raised and 2,537 proposals were passed. By implementing the integrity reporting system, the AAC has been able to identify the risks associated with activities of various government bodies and enhance controls over them.

Table 3-1 2013 Integrity Report Statistics - for the Central Authorities, Municipality, County and City Governments

| | Meetings held | Special reports made (cases) | | | | Proposals passed (cases) | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Subtotal | Raised by Civil Service Ethics Office | Raised by business department | Raised by external committee members | Subtotal | Raised by Civil Service Ethics Office | Raised by business department | Raised by external committee members |
| Central government | 2,241 | 675 | 253 | 420 | 2 | 2,725 | 804 | 1,913 | 8 |
| Municipalities and county/city governments | 557 | 1,029 | 481 | 543 | 5 | 1,678 | 1,456 | 209 | 13 |
| Total | 2,798 | 1,704 | 734 | 963 | 7 | 4,403 | 2,260 | 2,122 | 21 |

III Implementation of Sunshine Acts and Prevention of Conflicting Interests

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

(a) Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants

In 2013, a total of 54,039 public servants had made property declarations across all ethics units; 8,304 or 15.4% of whom were randomly checked. Among those that had been randomly checked, 3,843 or 46.3% of whom were selected to compare for abnormal changes in declared property (No. of cases selected for comparison ÷ total No. of randomly chosen cases). The Public Servant Property Declaration Review Committee reviewed 197 cases in 2013, of which 100 cases were fined for a total of NTD 9.55 million.

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

The Public Servant Conflicting Interest Review Committee of the Ministry of Justice reviewed 35 cases in 2013, of which 16 cases were fined for a total of NTD 172.67 million.

B. Guidelines on Requesting an Intercession for Executive Yuan and Subordinates

(a) A total of 154 cases were registered on record according to "Guidelines on Requesting an Intercession for Executive Yuan and Subordinates" 60 of which were registered by the central government, while 94 were registered by local governments (see Table 3-2).

(b) Four random inspections were carried out in the current year on 84 cases, which represented 28.6% of all cases registered on record. The random inspection uncovered 7 cases suspected for illegal activities, 5 of which are currently undergoing formal investigation while one has confessed and one has been disciplined.

(c) An analysis revealed that lobbying mostly involved law enforcement disputes (see Table 3-3), such as fines issued at policemen's discretion. In light of this situation, the AAC notified the National Policy Agency, Ministry of the Interior, in writing to discuss the possibilities of using hand-held devices to record traffic violations as a solution to protect law enforcement officers from being harassed by lobbying.

Table 3-2 Lobbying Activities Registered in 2012 and 2013

| Year | Total | Central | District |
|-----------------|-------|---------|----------|
| Sep to Dec 2012 | 163 | 111 | 52 |
| Jan to Dec 2013 | 154 | 60 | 94 |

Note: "Guidelines on Requesting an Intercession for Executive Yuan and Subordinates" was introduced by the Executive Yuan under Letter No. Yuan-Taiwan-Law-1010142274 dated September 4, 2012, and implemented with effect from September 7, 2012. As a result, statistics was available only from September 2012 onwards.

Table 3-3 Records and Statistics of Lobbying Activities - January 1 to December 31, 2013

| Authority | No. of cases | Intercession issues | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|---------|-------------|----------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | | Personal | Urban Planning | Finance | Supervision | Taxation | Customs | Law enforcement | Justice | Justice | Justice | Land Development | Land Administration | Environmental Protection | Medical and health | Education | Fire safety | Funeral | River and gravel management | Subsidies | Others |
| Central government | 60 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| District governments | 94 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Total | 154 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 60 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 26 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 41 |

C. Ethics Guidelines for Public Servants

(a) In 2013, a total of 48,662 "Gifts," 14,563 "Private treatments," and 10,125 "Lobbying activities" were registered on record according to "Ethics Guidelines for Public Servants."

(b) To help public servants understand the values of integrity governance, AAC has prepared a set of Ethics Guidelines for Public Servants that the National Academy of Civil Service may use in its basic public servant training. This material was taught in 131 training sessions to a total of 4,324 trainees. The AAC has also prepared training materials on the same topic but for public servants and police officers who are being promoted from their junior roles to more senior roles. In the meantime, four short videos have been produced and published on the AAC's website to remind public servants and the public that integrity governance means "no lobbying," "no involvement in appropriate dealings," "no private treatments," and "no gifts."

Table 3-4 Integrity governance Case Reports - 2012 and 2013

| Year | Requests for lobbying | Gifts | Private treatments |
|-------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 2013 | 10,125 | 48,662 | 14,563 |
| 2012 | 20,107 | 22,918 | 10,038 |
| Total | 30,232 | 71,580 | 24,601 |

IV Enhanced Early Warning System to Reduce Corruption

A. To enforce the current corruption prevention policy, the AAC has proposed a new policy named "New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest" that introduced principles such as

"Integrity in action" and "Prevention over investigation." The new policy had redefined the role of ethics officers from fraud discovery to that of prevention. Under this new framework, ethics units are required to report immediately to the head of department and take preventive actions whenever a potential risk arises before it materializes into an act of crime. For example, there was a county government that submitted a subsidy application for "Overseas inspection of property development and tobacco and liquor control." Upon notification, the AAC issued an instruction to the county government's Department of Government Ethics to help investigate whether the inspection tour was real or if it was intended for leisure. The investigation found that the entire inspection tour had been arranged to visit Scandinavian wineries and various tourist attractions without any mention to local property management, tobacco or liquor authorities. The Department of Government Ethics then obtained approval to cancel the inspection tour, preventing the waste of public resources before they happen.

- B. To enhance the existing early alert system, AAC has readjusted its corruption prevention framework with the introduction of "Case Alert Classification Guidelines" on July 4, 2013. In the meantime, a new information system was implemented to keep track of cases placed on alert. A total of 93 cases had been placed on alert in 2013, 29 of which were raised by AAC while 64 cases were raised voluntarily by the respective Government Employee Ethics Units. The early alert system had stopped at least 93 cases of possible administrative violations or illegal conducts, and prevented public servants from committing crimes of corruption.

V Systematic Further Prevention and Further Reform Research and Proposal

- A. On July 4, 2013, the AAC established a new set of "Case Alert Classification Guidelines" and introduced the use of information system to keep track of cases that have been placed on alert. With regards to further prevention against corruptions, the AAC has demanded for all Government Employee Ethics Units to take initiative in reporting and keeping track of suspected corruptions or violations, and suggest possible solutions that can escalate existing prevention measures to a higher level. In the meantime, AAC has also revised its ethics performance evaluation criteria to shift focuses toward early alert and further prevention.
- B. In 2013, there had been 384 cases of further prevention; 134 cases of which were raised by the AAC while 250 cases were raised by the respective Government Employee Ethics Units. Further prevention measures were implemented immediately after a corruption crime or violation has occurred as a means of eliminating loop holes that people may exploit for corruptive activities.

VI Risk Assessment and Special Examination

- A. The AAC has been conducting Civil Service Ethics assessments and maintaining a risk database. In 2013, a total of 2,434 integrity governance-related risk incidents were discovered within the government; 454 were high risk (18.65%), 1,011 (41.54%) were medium risk, and 969 (39.81%) were low risk. A number of steps have been taken to mitigate the risks identified, such as regular assessments, regular job rotations, and counseling.

Meanwhile, suggestions were raised through integrity reports to help strengthen the prevention mechanism.

- B. The AAC's "Prevention - Investigation - Further Prevention" framework targets specific civil issues that are prone to corruption risks. These issues were monitored by conducting special examinations, during which suggestions were made to improve the effectiveness of early alerts. A total of 75 special examination were carried out in 2013, which led to the discovery of 61 suspected illegal incidents and 76 disciplinary actions (including 9 misconduct records, 64 warnings and 3 job transfers). These audits also resulted in 62 savings of public resources, 20 amendments to existing laws and procedures, as well as rectifications of countless minor flaws.
- C. The AAC has always been putting the people first since it was first established. It has been paying close attention to public opinions, news, latest criminal patterns and the laws breached, and asking ethics units to conduct self-investigations in relation to these events. A total of 58 self-investigations were carried out in 2013, 46 of which were later investigated formally by the AAC and 35 of which eventually ended up with the district prosecutor's office. Overall, the initiative uncovered 474 cases of general misconducts and 72 cases that involved administrative responsibilities; the amount of illegal gains recovered had contributed NTD 2.97 million to the treasury.

VII Creation of the "Four Inspections" Procurement Audit Platform

On July 11, 2013, AAC joined the Executive Yuan Public Construction Commission (PCC) in creating a "Government Procurement Audit Platform" (the Audit Platform) that involves Government Employee Ethics Units to participate in the monitoring of unusual transactions and thereby prevent fraud before it happens. The AAC has also organized training sessions to help public servants familiarize themselves with how the Audit Platform works.

From the time the Audit Platform was created until the end of 2013, PCC had already identified 55 unusual transactions in government procurements. From time to time, PCC's Central Procurement Supervision Unit would also reflect incidents or abnormalities found in the "Most Advantageous Tender System" for AAC's reference. For each of the incidents reflected above, AAC would instruct the respective Government Employee Ethics Unit to investigate whether they involve any negligent or illegal conducts.

VIII Saving Public Resources and Improving Public Procurement Contract Flaws

This initiative was proposed sometime during January 2013, when the news reported that some of the government's inter-entity supply contracts for "fire extinguishers," "LED street lamps," "classroom equipment, books and teaching software" had involved illegal activities such as bid-rigging, bribing of representatives and public servants etc, while some government procurers had also expressed their concerns that the tendered prices were higher than expected. In light of this development, the AAC invited the PCC and Bank of Taiwan into a "Disadvantaged Inter-entity Public Procurement Contracts Meeting" on September 9, 2013, to discuss the feasibility of making advanced price inquiries prior to arranging inter-entity supply tenders. On December 3, 2013, the AAC issued written notices to all Government Employee

Ethics Units throughout the nation, and asked them to exercise due diligence in inquiring, comparing and reporting market prices for the purpose of saving public resources.

The AAC has also been collaborating with government bodies and urging procurement units to work towards the transparency of government procurements. In the meantime, the AAC has joined Bank of Taiwan and the Civil Service Ethics (Ministry of Finance) to create a common platform that ensures transparency in the government procurement of inter-entity public procurement contracts. Today, these efforts are starting to yield positive results. The supply of drinking fountains, for example, has seen its base price reduced by 9%~20% in 2013 as compared to 2012, while contracted prices were reduced by 23%~44% in 2013 as compared to 2012. It is evident that Bank of Taiwan's due diligence in inquiring, comparing prices and limiting the number of tender winners has substantially reduced prices tendered for inter-entity supply contracts.

Section 4 Corruption investigation

I Due diligence investigation and protection of human rights

A. Intelligence Review Committee meetings

In order effectively analyze intelligence and make the best allocation of investigation resources, the AAC requires all intelligence to be preliminarily verified by its Agents before referring it for secondary review by Ministry of Justice's "Intelligence Review Committee," a panel comprising of the AAC officers and resident prosecutors. By leveraging on prosecutors' experience, the AAC's investigation efforts have been refined to improve the accuracy and conviction rate of corruption crimes. In 2013, the AAC accepted 2,177 cases of crime-related reports; after reviews were made by the Intelligence Review Committee, 554 cases had been suspected of criminal involvements. Amongst the cases that were suspected of criminal involvements, 150 of which have been referred to district prosecutor's offices for further investigation in 2013, 68 cases have been prosecuted (A total of 26 accepted: 25 cases were convicted guilty; 1 case was ruled not guilty and is being appealed), 22 have been deferred, while 6 were not prosecuted. Amongst all cases that were suspected of criminal involvement between July 20, 2011, and December 31, 2013, 273 of which have been referred to district prosecutor's offices for further investigation, 107 cases have been prosecuted (A total of 50 cases: 48 cases were convicted guilty; 2 cases were ruled not guilty and are being appealed), 44 have been deferred, while 12 were not prosecuted. Amongst the cases that the AAC was involved in, 32 of which were prosecuted and had a final verdict rendered, representing a conviction rate of 100%.

B. Clean Politics Advisory Committee

"Clean Politics Advisory Committee" is a panel of outside parties that the AAC has introduced to supervise the government's anti-corruption efforts. It has 15 members comprising 7 members from the Minister of Justice, Director-General of the AAC (who also serves as the convener), Deputy Director-General of the AAC (who also serves as the deputy convener), representatives from Department of Prosecutorial Affairs, Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan, and National Audit Office, as well as 8 scholars, experts and impartial third parties from various expertise such as law, finance, construction, healthcare, construction

management etc. The committee exists to offer consultation and reviews over integrity governance policies, and is responsible for supervising of reference cases that have been subjected to investigations. This panel of external parties has been introduced to assist in the AAC's operations and to ensure transparency and fairness when it exercises its authorities, while in the meantime protecting the AAC from political intervention that may raise doubts toward the AAC's integrity. The "Clean Politics Advisory Committee" held 3 meetings in 2013 to review the 685 cases that the AAC had on file; 682 cases had been approved to proceed as usual, whereas the remaining 3 cases are pending for investigation results and will be discussed in the next meeting session.



C. Resident prosecutors

The Ministry of Justice has assigned elite prosecutors to station at the AAC to help coordinate and command the AAC's Agent in corruption investigation. These prosecutors also participate in Intelligence Review Committee meetings and review investigation plans on a regular basis in order to refine the team's techniques in gathering criminal evidence that would lead to better efficiency and conviction rates. The political and institutional knowledge allows the Government Employee Ethics Unit to further understand how each authority operates and this knowledge is used to assist the AAC's Agents in gathering evidence. They may also call in additional manpower to aid the investigation in terms of quality and efficiency. For this reason, the AAC's corruption investigations are carried out by a team of prosecutors, the AAC Agents, and ethics officers. By adopting the "resident prosecutor" model on top of the AAC Agents' "preliminary investigations," the AAC had been successful in solving corruption cases in 2013 including: "Taiwan Power Company - Negligent Inspection of Power Transformers," "Government Expatriates and Keelung Customs - Smuggling of Contrabands and Prohibited Agriculture Produce," "Cingjing Veterans Farm - Kickbacks on Construction Procurements," "New Taipei City Police Department Luzhou Precinct - Acceptance of Bribe," "Tainan District Court Prosecutor's Office - Murder and Fraud," "Air Force First Logistics Command - Improper Inspection in Favor of Supplier by the Section Chief," "Taoyuan County Fire Bureau - Acceptance of Bribery and Inappropriate Gains during Inspection," and "Kaohsiung City Government Transportation Bureau - Acceptance of Bribery during Procurement."

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

The government has made a number of revisions to the Anti-Corruption Act to punish crimes of bribery and unexplained source of wealth. However, there were still several cases of corruptions involving judiciaries, customs officers, hospital principals, physicians, and school principals that happened in recent years at the expense of the public. Moreover, the discovery of bribery involving Executive Yuan Secretary-General Lin Yi-Shi in July 2012 was a major blow to the people's trust

in the government. This incident also reflected the people's distrust in the government's ability to protect whistleblowers, as the victim had chosen to approach the media directly without going through judicial or administrative channels. As a response to the people's demand for legal protections to whistleblowers, the AAC had engaged National Chengchi University in August 2012 to conduct a research on whistleblower protections. By November 2013, the AAC has finished its draft version of the "Whistleblower Protection Act" and is currently being reviewed by the Ministry of Justice.



III Incentives for reporting corruptive activities

In an attempt to facilitate the AAC's corruption prevention and investigation efforts while in the meantime promote a public attitude of "zero tolerance" towards corruption, the AAC has proposed to amend The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation according to Article 6-1 of the Anti-Corruption Act to provide rewards on a broader scale. A meeting was convened in June 2013 where experts and scholars were invited to contribute ideas as to how incentives can be offered to encourage more effective fraud finding. The amended draft was submitted to the Ministry of Justice in November 2013 and is currently being revised according to opinions replied by the Ministry of Justice.

IV Integrated corruption investigation network: Establishing horizontal and vertical connections

In order to consolidate investigation efforts, the AAC has integrated its ethics officers and collaborated with district prosecutor's offices into forming an investigation network that focuses on improving the conviction rate of corruption crimes. In the meantime, the AAC is also collaborating with the Investigation Bureau to ensure proper division of responsibilities. This investigation network can be characterized as follows:

- A. A vertical command structure cooperatively spearheaded by district prosecutors and Civil Service Ethics officers:
 - (a) During the preliminary investigation, ethics officers and the AAC Agents are assigned to gather evidence relating to a particular case. Between July 20, 2011 and December 31, 2013, officers from Government Employee Ethics Units across the nation had assisted the AAC 864 times in its investigation, and assisted other government agencies 4,104 times in their investigations for a total of 4,968 times.
 - (b) In June 2013, a "Corruption Investigation Conference" was held to enhance communications between the AAC and various district prosecutor's offices, and thereby create a vertical command system.



- (c) The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division and district investigation offices are actively consulting resident prosecutors or district prosecutors for directions as to how investigations should proceed, in order to close out unresolved cases in the shortest time possible.
- B. Horizontal connection with the Investigation Bureau:
- (a) On August 1, 2013, the Ministry of Justice issued Fa-Jian Letter No. 10204542740 titled "Ministry of Justice Agency Against Corruption and Investigation Bureau Collaboration Guidelines" to effectively consolidate manpower that the two agencies have at disposal. Meanwhile, a contact window was established to ensure proper interaction, communication and resource sharing between the two.
- (b) The "Ministry of Justice Agency Against Corruption and Investigation Bureau Collaboration Guidelines" have set out rules on how the two agencies should handle and investigate the same case. This framework has so far yielded positive results from the 24 collaborations that the AAC had made with the Investigation Bureau in 2013, and from the 7 joint investigations conducted under the command of various district prosecutors.

V Administrative anti-corruption and reporting of administrative violations

In order to build the "Prevention - Investigation - Further Prevention" system that the AAC's founders had envisioned, the AAC has been actively carrying out a series of actions called administrative anti-corruption, where public servants who have violated administrative procedures but have yet to commit corruption are subjected to disciplinary actions to serve as warnings against future breach and are sent to the Government Employee Ethics Units for processing. In 2013, the AAC handled 260 cases of administrative anti-corruption in total.

For cases where no violations are found but present flaws in the procedure, the AAC would notify the respective Government Employee Ethics Unit and the business unit to explore means of further prevention, and followed upon to prevent recurrences.

VI Establishment of partnership relations and encouraging confession to misconduct

The AAC's "New Concept of Integrity" encourages confession as the priority when dealing with corruption of a lesser severity. With the help of Government Employee Ethics Units, each government body was motivated to conduct self-inspections and uncover illegal practices, while in the meantime encourage violators to confess to their wrongdoings to the AAC and assure violators' rights during the process. In 2013, the AAC accepted 49 cases of confession from 62 people, which involved illicit gains totaling 4,015,672. Between July 20, 2011 and 2013, the AAC had accepted 122 cases of confession from 344 people, with illicit gains totaling 23,604,544. See Table 3-5 for confession statistics:

VII Contact window for cross-border mutual legal assistance

Due to the need to gather evidence, intelligence, apprehend criminal income and extradite criminals abroad, the AAC has been actively exploring cross-border mutual legal assistance

since it was founded. In addition to seeking help from the Ministry of Justice, the AAC has also been developing bilateral relationships on its own with counterparts in Mainland China and the rest of the world. In 2013, the AAC held a total of three conferences in this regard.

Apart from sharing knowledge on integrity governance, the AAC's cross-border efforts also include assisting in corruption investigations and exchange of intelligence. It has established means of assistance and exchange with Mainland China, Macao, Hong Kong, and several other countries that have dedicated departments created for this purpose. For any cases that involve a foreign country, the AAC would conduct cross-border investigations and exchange criminal intelligence to secure the government's claims and ensure justice against violators. A total of 10 intelligence exchanges were made in 2013.

Table 3-5 Annual Self-Confession Statistics

| Year | No. of cases | Confessed persons | Illicit gains |
|----------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 2011 | 21 | 37 | \$8,969,709 |
| 2012 | 52 | 245 | \$10,619,163 |
| 2013 | 49 | 62 | \$4,015,672 |
| Subtotal | 122 | 344 | \$23,604,544 |



August 29, 2013 - Visit to Macao Public Prosecutors Office



August 30, 2013 - Visit to Macao Commission Against Corruption



May 16, 2013 - Visit to Singapore Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau

Section 5 Review

I Integration of administrative resources into security review

Government Employee Ethics Units have been able to integrate resources, collaborate and support each other to ensure the discretion of special projects launched by the government. Government Employee Ethics Units as a whole had executed security measures for a total of 1,201 times in 2013 for events such as the "2013 Taiwan Lantern Festival" and the "2013 National Human Rights Report". Their efforts had been highly commended by government ministers as the events they assisted in were completed successfully. The following is a description of the two security tasks mentioned above.

A. Security for the 2013 Taiwan Lantern Festival

- (a) In 2013, Hsinchu County Government Civil Service Ethics Office was entrusted the responsibility to main security during the 2013 Taiwan Lantern Festival. To ensure that there were "zero accidents" during the event, the Civil Service Ethics Office had a comprehensive security plan in place that incorporated the police department, fire department and the transportation department as part of the security unit. In addition, coordination meetings were held to properly assign responsibilities to participants of the security network. Rehearsals were also conducted for 14 different situations in order to assure that team members were adequately trained to respond to any emergencies during the festival. Over the duration of the festival, staff of the Civil Service Ethics Office worked on rotating shifts to carry out Command Center's instructions and supervise security of the event. A total of 45 security issues were brought to attention and resolved during the festival, while contractors were requested to perform daily inspections on the lighting area and surrounding facilities to ensure the safety and security of the exhibition.
- (b) The 2013 Taiwan Lantern Festival received more than 12 million visitors in total. Owing to the preparations made by the Civil Service Ethics Office, all 45 security incidents were responded and resolved quickly and professionally through effective communication and teamwork. They have successfully established the integrity of the government.



B. Security for 2013 National Human Rights International Security Maintenance Report

- (a) The civil Government Employee Ethics Unit of the Ministry of Justice was assigned for the security of this event, and for which a "Security Plan for 2013 National Human Rights Report" was devised. Government agencies such as National Policy Agency (Ministry of the Interior), Taipei City Police Department, Department of Legal Affairs (Ministry of Justice), and Taiwan High Prosecutors Office were invited to a coordination meeting prior to the event, during which they were assigned duties and shifts. Meanwhile, local policemen were organized to maintain security of the surrounding environment and direct traffic.
- (b) This event was held from February 24 to March 1, 2013, during which more than 100 valued guests were invited, including the presence of the President, Vice President and senior government officials. Due to the vast number of participants involved and the open-space layout of the meeting venue, security control was indeed difficult and the team was required to work with the President's and Vice President's escorts to inspect the venue and conduct various security checks while the meeting proceeded. During the meeting, the team encountered 5 security incidents including appeals presented by the public to the Government Employee Ethics Units for processing, but it was able to manage the situation and coordinate manpower, resources and responsibilities to ensure the success of the meeting.



II Proper response to social issues - Enhance handling of protests

Since Government Employee Ethics Units are responsible for the security of their respective government agencies, they are required to handle public protests and appeals with discretion. In 2013, Government Employee Ethics Units had responded to a total of 4,318 public appeals and protests.

To help ethics officers handle these situations, the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of the Interior, made a report on "Irrational Occupation of Government Premise" during the "Ministry of Justice 28th Investigation Bureau and Agency Against Corruption Joint Meeting" held on December 11, 2013, which addressed the issue of how Government Employee Ethics Units may communicate and share intelligence with each other to stay alert of public protests and devise action plans before they happen.



In addition, Taichung City's Civil Service Ethics Department joined Legal Affairs Bureau and Social Affairs Bureau in organizing an "Irrational Protest Response Workshop" on June 14, 2013, during which members of Government Employee Ethics Units located in the central regions were invited to attend, and the AAC's specialists were invited to deliver the instruction. The workshop was intended to improve the ways ethics officers respond to public anger and similar incidents.



III Investigation of security incidents to ensure a safe working environment

Government Employee Ethics Units have been trained to handle security incidents objectively by making thorough investigations into the documents and people involved. The cause of every security incident shall be analyzed objectively to determine accountability and referred to law enforcement or prosecutors should they involve crimes. In 2013, a total of 48 security incidents had occurred across all Government Employee Ethics Units, of which 34 were referred to law enforcement/prosecutors while 14 were subjected to administrative penalties. All incidents were investigated in-depth with precautions taken to prevent similar occurrences, and thereby ensure public servants a safe environment in which to carry out their duties.

IV Divulgence of secrets and implementation of confidentiality measures

Divulging government secrets unrelated to national defense is considered a dereliction of duty punishable by Article 132 of the Criminal Code. Should a divulgence of secret occur within the government, the responsible Government Employee Ethics Unit has the duty to investigate into the matter and determine accountability of its personnel. If the investigation concludes that the divulgence only involves administrative penalties, the ethics unit will subject the case to disciplinary procedures; where criminal liabilities are involved, however, the AAC will refer the case to criminal investigation or prosecution. In 2013, there had been 175 cases involving divulgence of government secrets; among which, 44 cases were referred to further investigation, 19 were prosecuted, 37 were subject to administrative penalties, and 75 were cleared of the alleged charges. In addition to investigating criminal activities, the AAC selects some of the prominent breaches of secrecy, proposes precautionary solutions, and makes them publicly accessible via AAC's website. In the meantime, authorities and Government Employee Ethics Units are instructed in writing to promote confidentiality awareness within their scope of responsibilities.

Table 3-6 Statistics on Divulgence of Secret by Government Employee Ethics Units - 2012 and 2013

| Year | Outcomes | Referred for investigation | Prosecuted | Administrative penalties | Cleared | Total |
|------|----------|----------------------------|------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 2012 | | 39 cases | 28 cases | 32 cases | 21 cases | 120 cases |
| 2013 | | 44 cases | 19 cases | 37 cases | 75 cases | 175 cases |

V Personal Information Protection Workshops – Personal Data Protection

In an attempt to improve public servants' ability to maintain the secrecy of confidential information and to promote their awareness towards the implications and applicability of the Personal Information Protection Act, the AAC joined Taichung City Civil Service Ethics Office in organizing a "Civil Service Secrecy and Personal Information Protection Workshop" on June 24, 2013, during which a total of 75 ethics officers were appointed to participate.



VI Auditing the police database to prevent improper access of personal information

In recent years, there have been occasions where police officers had used their computer terminals to access the household registration system and retrieve citizens' personal information for purposes unrelated to their duties, which constituted breaches or even crimes such as divulgence of secret and violation of privacy. In light of this development, the AAC conducted a "Policy Database Cleanup Audit" that involved a thorough check for abuse on some of the most popular information accessed by police officers, such as criminal backgrounds, vehicle registration, household registration etc. The audit covered 7 major departments including the National Police Agency (Ministry of the Interior), 51,317 users and their accounts, 208 police units, and 2,154,896 retrieval logs in total.

The audit found 17 people suspected of criminal involvement, 328 people subject to administrative penalties, and resulted in 9 improvement suggestions. These results have been forwarded to the authority (Ministry of the Interior) and to the respective departments where they are monitored upon to ensure the security of personal information and government secrets.

Section 6 International Cooperation

I Promotion of integrity governance image at international conferences

The AAC has attended many prominent international conferences including: the 16th and 17th Anti-Corruption and Transparency Work Group (ACTWG) conference, "Strengthening Integrity through Public-Private Partnership: Preventing Facilitation Payment and Managing Gift Rule," "Anti-corruption and Anti-money Laundering Best Practice Conference," and "APEC-ASEAN Fight Against Corruption and Illegal Trade" during the APEC events; "APEC Healthcare Conference: Shaping Moral within Medical Instrument and Pharmaceutical Industries" organized by Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group (SMEWG); the 5th conference and 7th annual meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA); and the UNCAC conference. The AAC has been active in making reports and voicing out in each of the meetings mentioned above. In addition to Director-General Chu Kung-Mao's report on "Chinese Taipei Healthcare Stakeholders' Joint Action" made during "APEC Healthcare Conference: Shaping Moral within Medical Instrument and Pharmaceutical Industries," the AAC's representatives have also reported how the nation has fulfilled UNCAC requirements during ACTWG conferences, proposed Taiwan's own "Facilitation Payment and Bribery Rules" in response to the relevant agenda, and spoke during the "National Anti-corruption and Anti-money Laundering Conference." The AAC's active participation in APEC, IAACA and several other international meetings has been a means of keeping up with world trends and promoting the nation's visibility in the global fight against corruption. (Refer to the table presented in Chapter 5)

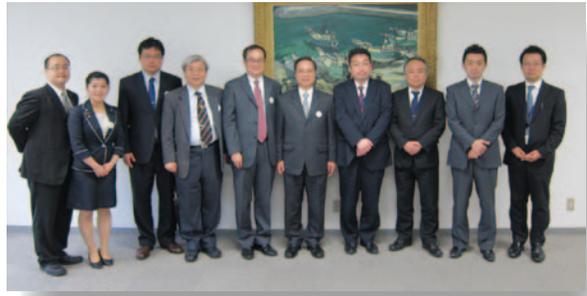


II Adopting integrity governance systems of other countries – Learning from international advantages

Japan, apart from being the only Asian member of the G8 and the world's third largest economy, has been ranked favorably by Transparency International in term of Corruption Perception Index. In 2013, the AAC had visited Japan's National Personnel



Authority Public Servants Ethics Board, Supreme Public Prosecutors Office and Administrative Evaluation Bureau (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications) in an attempt to learn the Japanese practices that may prove useful to Taiwan's Ethics Guidelines for Public Servants and implementation, while in the meantime improve public service efficiency, prevent corruption, and enhance various aspects of our criminal investigation procedures such as lie detection, phone surveillance, protection of suspects' rights, etc. (Refer to the table presented in Chapter 5)



III Visits from foreign guests to the AAC – Sharing practical experience

The AAC's establishment has attracted worldwide attention since 2011. To date, it has received visits from several foreign integrity governance agencies, supervisors, scholars, representatives and transparency organizations, and exchanged valuable experience to further refine its integrity governance efforts. In 2013, the AAC had hosted visits by Hungarian Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, representative of Hungarian Trade Office Taipei, representative of Ulaanbaatar Trade and Economic Representative Office in Taipei, Thai law experts and senators, Fujian Province People's Procuratorate, President of Civic Association for Transparency and Integrity (Portugal), Chairman of Transparency International Korea, Forbes journalist, scholar from Georgetown University Law Center, and Commissioner of the National Anti-Corruption Commission of Thailand along with a group of 80 consisting of senior officers from public and private sectors. These guests were introduced to the AAC's organization and activities and involved in exchanges of practical experience to mutual benefits.

National Anti-Corruption Commission of Thailand was especially keen on promoting anti-corruption prevention, investigation and awareness among the Thai government, private sectors, businesses and its society, and had thus organized an "Anti-corruption Executive Course" that embodied an overseas workshop. On October 7, 2013, Prof. Vicha Mahakun led a group of 80 consisting of members of the National Anti-Corruption Commission of Thailand, including Prof. Pakdee Pothisiri, Mr. Precha Lertkamolmart and Deputy Secretary-General Mr. Sansern Poljiak, along with other Thai representatives from the public and private sectors, in a visit to the AAC here in Taiwan. The two sides engaged in active discussions and were able to establish friendly relations. (Refer to the table presented in Chapter 5)



March 11, 2013 - Visit by Prof. Dr. Máté SZABÓ, Hungarian Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, and Representative Levente SZEKELY of Hungarian Trade Office Taipei



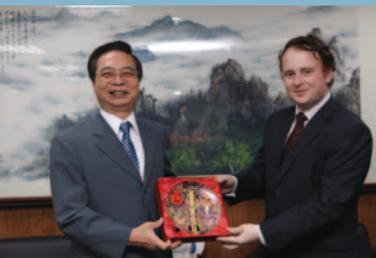
April 16, 2013 - Visit by MR. ELBEG SAMDAM of Ulaanbaatar Trade and Economic Representative Office in Taipei



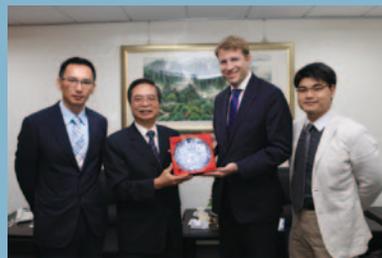
July 4, 2013 - Visit by Fujian Province People's Procuratorate



June 17, 2013 - Visit by former Thai senator (law expert) Prof. Sanguan Lewmanomont



July 19, 2013 - Visit by President Luis de Sousa of Civic Association for Transparency and Integrity (Portugal)



September 17, 2013 - Visit by Professor Mark Vlasic of Georgetown University Law Center



September 10, 2013 - Visit by Forbes journalist Ralph Jennings



October 7, 2013 - Visit by National Anti-Corruption Commission of Thailand

IV International integrity governance forums – Creating a new integrity blueprint for Taiwan

On December 9, 2013 - the "International Anti-Corruption Day", the AAC joined Shih Hsin University Center for Integrity and Governance in organizing the "2013 Integrity Governance Forum", which invited Regional Director Srirak Plipat, Deputy Director Rukshana Nanayakkara and senior officer Liao Ran of Transparency International Asia Pacific, Director Edward Huang and CEO Yeh I-Jan of Transparency International Chinese Taipei, and many other foreign scholars and government representatives into discussing how to improve a country's "Corruption Perceptions Index" and "Global Corruption Barometer". In the end, the Director-General concluded the forum with "four inadequacies, many benefits." Firstly, Taiwan has not done enough in terms of raising its global standing; secondly, it does not provide adequate information to the world in English, as most of its materials are kept in Chinese; thirdly, the government's administration lacked transparency to the people, and it would be able to restore the people's trust if it sheds more light into its activities; lastly, there is inadequate collaboration between Transparency International Chinese Taipei and its counterparts around the world, and it needs to do more than exchanging information but also adopt the ways other countries fight against corruption.

V International integrity governance training – Cultivating professional international talent

The AAC had assisted the Executive Yuan in organizing its "2013 Mid-to-High Level Trade Negotiation and Litigation Training". The first mid-level course was held on December 25, 2013, which embodied curriculum on "Taiwan's UNCAC Progress", "Introduction to Integrity Indices", "Integrity Case Studies", "Introduction to Agency Against Corruption", and "General Knowledge". The course featured rich materials taught in an interesting and interactive way to arouse discussions among trainees. It also allowed other mid-level and high-level trade negotiators and litigators of the government to learn more about the AAC's policies and global participation.



VI Preparation of bi-lingual materials – Show the accomplishments of the policy

The AAC has compiled and published its "2012 Work Report" in both Chinese and English; they were distributed to various departments of the Ministry of Justice and to every Government Employee Ethics Unit, legislator, college and library. Furthermore, to help the people understand more about the AAC's initiatives such as "New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest", "Corruption Prevention", "Corruption Investigation" and "Further Prevention", the AAC has been explaining its progress to date and its prospects for the future by publishing "Introduction to Agency Against Corruption" (available in Chinese and English), "AAC Biennial Report", an English version of New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest", and printing 2014 calendars that convey the government's Ministry of Finance "integrity governance values." These materials have been distributed to foreign guests, meeting participants, the Ministry of Justice and its subordinates, and various Government Employee Ethics Units, libraries and business associations within the country.



VII Gathering integrity governance news around the world

In an attempt to facilitate international collaborations and promote the nation's integrity image among the world, the AAC has assembled an "International Integrity Intelligence and Promotion Team" staffed with outstanding language talents to help gather information on anti-corruption policies around the world. This team has also been assigned the duty to translate 46 messages disseminated by 20 prominent integrity institutions around the world (such as Transparency International, Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption, OECD, etc.), making the AAC a part of the global community.

VIII International membership and worldwide involvement

Since the AAC was first founded, it has been striving to keep up with the world's integrity trends in addition to carrying out its integrity governance works. President Ma's prospects of a "Golden Decade" has reiterated the importance of a "clean and competent government", and identified goals to "connect with the world's integrity trend", "join the world's anti-corruption organizations", and "raise the nation's global CPI ranking". For this reason, the AAC has been

actively appealing to APEC to hold its international conferences here in Taiwan, while applying to join the "ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific" since it was founded. In 2013, the AAC raised a total of 2 applications to APEC and 1 application for joining the "ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific".

Section 7 Training

I New Staff Orientation

In order to train staff with the skills necessary to build a integrity government, and to familiarize them with the fundamental qualities of public servants as well as the knowledge, skills, legal awareness and investigation techniques expected from AAC personnel, the AAC has been organizing orientation training for new candidates recruited from 2012 Level 3 and General Level public servant exams (class 30 of the Anti-Corruption Training) and the 2012 Special Examination Level 3 and Level 4 (class 31 of the Anti-Corruption Training).

The new recruits were first assigned to report onboard their designated departments before they were gathered into a training camp to undergo 12 weeks of training or longer. The training courses covered: general knowledge, human rights, general ethics, advanced ethics (legal issues, procurements, corruption investigation, penalties, corruption prevention, etc.), accessory knowledge and practical courses.

The trainings combined "pre-job learning" with "practical learning" to help new recruits pick up their daily tasks when assigned to their respective units. Furthermore, to provide trainees from class 31 with near real-world experience, a 70-hour procurement officer certification training was organized, in which a total of 89 candidates had successfully passed their exams and obtained certification (see Table 3-7).

Table 3-7 2013 New Staff Orientation

| Class | Time | Location | Persons |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Ethics Personnel Training Course - Class 30 | 2013.02.02-2013.05.25 | Anti-Corruption Training Center | 75 |
| Ethics Personnel Training Course - Class 31 (phase 1) | 2013.07.02-2013.07.28 | Anti-Corruption Training Center | 95 |
| Ethics Personnel Training Course - Class 31 (phase 2) | 2013.09.02-2013.10.25 | Anti-Corruption Training Center | 95 |

II On-job training

A. Civil Service Ethics supervisor training

For the purpose of improving leadership and management skills among ethics supervisors and developing reserve talents for mid-level and senior-level supervisor, the AAC had organized a series of training courses between May and October 2013, which included "Mid-level Civil Service Ethics Supervisor Training" - class 15, "2013 Senior Supervisor Training", "Mid-level Civil Service Ethics Supervisor Advanced Training" - class 12, Public Construction Management

System Seminar, Ethics Personnel Training Course - Class 31 phase 2, and "Grade 7 and Grade 8 Supervisor Training Course" (2 classes). These trainings provided 382 candidates with new visions and professional characters, inspired their innovation and team work, and developed their responsiveness and crisis management skills needed to accomplish their future roles in the AAC (see Table 3-8).

Table 3-8 2013 On-job training

| Class | Time | Location | Persons |
|--|-----------------------|---|---------|
| Mid-level Ethics Supervisor Training | 2013.05.20-2013.05.28 | Anti-Corruption Training Center | 45 |
| Senior Supervisor Training | 2013.06.04-2013.06.05 | Anti-Corruption Training Center | 75 |
| Mid-level Ethics Supervisor Advanced Training | 2013.08.01-2013.08.28 | Anti-Corruption Training Center | 46 |
| Public Construction Management System Seminar | 2013.6.13 | AAC | 32 |
| Ethics Personnel Training Course - Class 31 (phase 2) | 2013.9.2-2013.10.25 | Anti-Corruption Training Center | 94 |
| Grade 7 and Grade 8 Supervisor Training Course (Class 1) | 2013.09.30-2013.10.08 | Regional Civil Service Development Institute, Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan | 45 |
| Grade 7 and Grade 8 Supervisor Training Course (Class 2) | 2013.10.21-2013.10.29 | Regional Civil Service Development Institute, Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan | 45 |

B. Corruption Investigation Elite Course

In order to provide ethics officers with the professional know-how in investigating corruption crimes and making the best use of their judicial authorities in anti-corruption efforts, the AAC has launched two Corruption Investigation Elite Courses, each lasting 5 weeks in length, to a total of 118 trainees. These courses were focused on teaching laws and investigation techniques with an emphasis on "balanced theory, practice, lecture and case studies," helping trainees develop the proper attitude and professional qualities to meet what is expected from them. The subjects taught in these courses included criminal law studies, document drafting, search and seizure techniques, preparation of interrogation records, money tracing, physical and communication surveillance, evidence analysis, use of authority, and integrity governance policies. These subjects were first taught in theory by way of lectures, and were followed up with group discussions and simulations to help ethics officers develop the basic skill sets required to conduct criminal investigations (see Table 3-9).

Table 3-9 2013 Corruption Investigation Elite Course

| Class | Time | Location | Persons |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| 2012 2nd Corruption Investigation Elite Course | 2012.12.24-2013.01.31 | Anti-Corruption Training Center | 60 |
| 2013 Corruption Investigation Elite Course | 2013.11.18-2013.12.20 | Anti-Corruption Training Center | 58 |

C. Practical training on corruption investigation

To familiarize corruption investigators with the professional know-how in gathering evidence, the AAC had organized 7 training sessions between September and December 2013 that were aimed for the AAC's corruption investigators. During the training sessions, district court judges and prosecutors (directors) were invited to instruct knowledge on anti-corruption laws, document drafting, search and seizure techniques, preparation of interrogation records, and money tracing.



D. Evidence gathering workshops

(a) To help ethics officers improve their evidence gathering abilities, the AAC organized 2 workshops in September and October 2013, during which the topics were first taught by lecturers and followed up with group discussions as well as practical simulations on evidence gathering under disguise. The course had been an effective means of training corruption investigation talents.



(b) To introduce new knowledge of anti-corruption and criminal investigations that conform with the philosophy of "New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest," the AAC conducted two training sessions in November and December 2013 that covered a variety of topics including investigation tactics, evidence analysis methods and techniques, government procurement case studies, etc. The aims of these training sessions were to refine the current investigation efforts with "pro-active attitude" and "precise approaches" that may ultimately raise the conviction rate.



E. Corruption prevention elite workshop

To improve the results of the AAC's anti-corruption efforts, a "Corruption prevention elite workshop" was organized between April 15 and April 19, 2013, to a total of 45 participants. The main topics taught during this course included: internal control practices, professional ethics, use of in-depth interview and focus group as effective research methodology, volunteer service and community works, etc.

F. Government security workshop

In order to raise ethics officers' awareness towards government security, the AAC organized a series of "2013 Government Security Workshops" between August 19 and 23, 2013, at local training centers to a total of 45 trainees. During the workshop, trainees were lectured on laws and case studies relating to government security, network security, disaster response and rescue.

G. Civil service ethics workshop

Between March and October 2013, the AAC organized 6 Civil Service Ethics Workshop sessions at Kinmen County, Penghu County, Taitung County, Kaohsiung City, Hualien County, and Lienchiang County to convey the essence of "New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest" to government agencies, schools and state-owned enterprises that currently do not have Government Employee Ethics Units in place.



Section 8 Key performance indicators

To give the public a clearer understanding of what the AAC had achieved, the AAC has been implementing a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to measure its progress. In 2013, Government Employee Ethics Units as whole had achieved 63 KPIs; 46 cases of which were related to Reduction of Waste of Public Funds totaling NT\$1,801,990,000, while 4 cases were related to Increase in National (Public) Funds totaling NT\$18,230,000 (see Table 3-10).

Table 3-10 2013 Key Performance Indicators Data

| Item | Reduction of Waste of Public Funds (A) | | Increase in National (Public) Funds (B) | | Total financial benefit (A+B) | |
|------|--|--------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | Cases | Amount (NTD: dollars) | Cases | Amount (\$) | Cases | Amount (\$) |
| 2013 | 46 | 1,801,991,424 | 4 | 18,236,100 | 50 | 1,820,227,524 |

In terms of corruption investigation, two KPIs have been introduced and the measurement and results of which are described below (see Table 3-11):

- (a) Investigation of major corruption: the AAC had been actively searching for leads to major corruption in 2013, and had uncovered 10 corruption cases that either involved organized crimes or senior government officials graded 10 or above.
- (b) Raising the conviction rate of corruption crimes: in 2013, the AAC accepted 2,177 reported cases of corruption; 554 of which were subjected to further investigation for they were deemed suspicious and were within the AAC's jurisdiction. From the time the AAC was founded until December 31, 2013, the AAC referred 273 cases to district prosecutor's offices; among which, 107 cases were prosecuted, 21 cases were referred to other law enforcement and prosecutor's offices for they did not involve corruption, and 32 cases have been awarded judgment. All 32 cases were convicted guilty, representing a conviction rate of 100%.

Table 3-11 2013 Corruption Investigation KPIs

| KPI | Measurement | Target | Definition | Results presented to the public or outside community (yield analysis) |
|--|---|-----------|--|---|
| Investigation of major corruptions | No. major corruption cases uncovered by the AAC and referred to prosecutors | 2 cases | Definition of major crime: 1. A case that involves organized crime or a senior government official graded 10 or above. 2. A case that involves public servant receiving kickbacks, bribes and illicit gains amounting to NT\$20 million or higher. | This year, the AAC had uncovered 10 corruption cases that either involved organized crimes or senior government officials graded 10 or above. |
| Raising the conviction rate of corruption crimes | Improved conviction rate | Above 80% | Conviction rate is defined as the percentage of cases convicted guilty by court, out of the total number of cases that the AAC had referred to prosecutors and led to prosecution. | This year, the AAC accepted 2,177 reported cases of corruption; 554 of which were subjected to further investigation for they were deemed suspicious and were within the AAC's jurisdiction. From the time the AAC was founded until December 31, 2013, the AAC had referred 273 cases to district prosecutor's offices; among which, 107 cases were prosecuted, 21 cases were referred to other law enforcement and prosecutor's offices for they did not involve corruption, and 32 cases have been awarded judgment. All 32 cases were convicted guilty, representing a conviction rate of 100%. |



Chapter 4

Select case examples

| | | |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 218 | Section 1 | Alerts |
| 221 | Section 2 | Further prevention |
| 228 | Section 3 | Special examinations and review |
| 230 | Section 4 | Divulgence of secrets - Prevention over penalty for negligent leakage |
| 232 | Section 5 | Administrative anti-corruption |
| 233 | Section 6 | Criminal offenses |

» Chapter 4 Select case examples

Section 1 Alerts

By emphasizing on early alerts and prevention, the role of an Government Employee Ethics Unit has been shifted from "fraud-finding" to "fraud-preventing." The following are successful cases of early alert accomplished by Government Employee Ethics Units in 2013:

I County government's alcohol and tobacco inspection trips overseas

The alcohol and tobacco control unit of a county government had planned to organize an inspection trip to Scandinavian countries that were unrelated to the government's anti-smuggling efforts. In addition, the country's foreign offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were not notified in advance of the trip, and instead of having foreign offices arrange official trips, the alcohol and tobacco control unit engaged a travel agency to arrange visits to tourist attractions. Concern about the possibility that the inspection trip may have been exploited for leisure, the AAC reported its suspicions in writing to the Civil Service Ethics Department of that county government, and the report was escalated to the county mayor who ordered the cancellation of the inspection trip on the same day.

II County government "LED street lamp" installation

One of the county governments had followed the "LED Street Lamp Project Guidelines" implemented by the Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, to organize a public tender for "LED Street Lamp Installation." After the tender was opened, the Civil Service Ethics Office received reports that the tender may have inappropriately excluded certain suppliers. According to the construction department of the county government, the exclusion criteria was common within the country and had been introduced to distinguish product performance, and thus found nothing inappropriate regarding the selection criteria determined by the evaluation committee. However, it was later discovered that the winning bidder - "○○ Company" had quoted LED street lamps at NT\$12,434 each, which was NT\$4,434 higher than the NT\$8,000 unit price procured by New Taipei City and Kaohsiung City Governments. Given the quantity procured, the total difference amounted to NT\$13,714,362. The Government Employee Ethics Unit then presented an analysis for the reported case, causing the county mayor to annul the winning bid on June 7, 2013, to prevent wastage of public resources in favor of certain vendors.

III Ministry of the Interior, ○○Department, ○District, ○○Huanhe Expressway tenders No. 7 and 8

Officers in one of the construction offices under Ministry of the Interior were suspected of corruption while working on ○○ Department, ○ District, ○○ Huanhe Expressway tenders No. 7 and 8. As soon as they were prosecuted by New Taipei District Prosecutor's Office on May 20, 2013, the Civil Service Ethics Office presented the indictment for the minister's review and initiated a series of claims against construction companies and supervisors according to the Government Procurement Act. With the minister's approval, all remaining contract billings and performance bonds were retained to cover the amount of late penalties and default penalties mentioned in the indictment.

IV Publishing of collector albums

○○ Museum decided to print 1,000 copies of its collector album as the inventory was running low. It planned to outsource the job to the original printing company through a restricted tender for a total budget of NT\$600,000, based on the reason that doing so was to "ensure the quality of publication." When the case was submitted to the Civil Service Ethics Office for review, it was escalated to the head of department with a recommendation to clarify whether the job involved simply "printing additional copies" or "with modifications," as the condition may not qualify for restricted tender. Furthermore, given that the amount budgeted was relatively high, a suggestion was raised to exercise further due diligence in price inquiries.

These suggestions were accepted by the head of department, who later decided to organize a public tender for the job. A total of 6 vendors had submitted their bids, and the winning bid was opened at NT\$278,598 (compared to the NT\$578,500 reserve price). Vigilance of the Civil Service Ethics Office had successfully stopped malpractices that would otherwise cost the government an extra NT\$299,902.

V Disputes regarding joint development of MRT land on the ○○Line at ○○Station

In February 2010, ○○ Construction Company (○○ Construction) signed a joint investment agreement with Taipei City Government and acquired construction license to this project on ○○ Line at ○○ Station. Later in March and April 2010, ○○ Construction prepared marketing materials for its presales and submitted them for review by Taipei City Government. The Department of Rapid Transit Systems replied in writing that the project was still pending for city government's approval on the allocation of interests, and the presale may commence only after the two parties have reached a consensus with regards to the above issues. Despite having yet to reach a consensus in March 2013, ○○ Construction had already started presales of this project, an action that violated the government's right to priority.

To protect the government's interests the Civil Service Ethics Office analyzed the situation then reported to Commissioner Chen of the Department of Rapid Transit Systems and raised this issue for discussion during regular integrity reports. The Civil Service Ethics Office also escalated this case to Taipei City Mayor, who decided to demand NT\$1.3 billion of collateral from ○○ Construction to secure whatever losses the government may suffer because of the unauthorized presales made, and any differences in the value of property allocated to the government.

VI High school hot meal catering

The Civil Service Ethics Office of Taipei City Government, ○○ Bureau, conducted a special audit on catering departments operated by 37 municipal high schools (vocational schools) within the city. The audit found that catering departments of "○○ Girls High School," "○○ Vocational High School," and "○○ School of Agriculture and Industry" were actually outsourced by in-campus convenience stores to outside parties, which constituted violations against "Taipei City Municipal Property Usage Agreement." As a result, these in-campus convenience stores were fined for outsourcing catering departments to outside parties. In addition, since the catering departments were operated on municipal properties, any rebates offered by outsourcees should be treated as yields on public properties, and thus need to

be contributed to the municipal treasury according to Article 5 of "Taipei City Autonomous Regulation on Property Management." None of the three schools above had contributed their rebates to the municipal treasury.

On August 19, 2013, the Civil Service Ethics Office presented its audit report to the head of department and forwarded its findings and suggestions to the relevant offices where they were carried out. These issues were also raised during regular integrity reports. In the end, ○○ Girls High School was fined NT\$35,045 and was instructed to return NT\$379,850 of rebate for a total of NT\$415,666; meanwhile, ○○ Vocational High School and ○○ School of Agriculture and Industry paid a sum of NT\$972,626 and NT\$832,807, respectively, and a total of NT\$2,221,010 were recovered from the three schools in 2012.

VII Taichung City ○○Market Relocation Project - phase 2 project management and design supervision services procurement

During Taichung City Government, ○○ Bureau's "○○ Market Relocation Project," outside contractors were engaged for project management and design supervision. The project initially had no need to construct a parking lot, but one was recommended by public representatives and stall operators. However, because budget source for the carpark was yet to be determined, the 1st and 2nd floor constructions were outsourced first, while the 3rd and 4th floor carpark would be later added as an extension. After the 1st and 2nd floor tenders were awarded, the project owner then organized a public tender for phase 2 project management and design supervision, and proposed 3 different budgeting solutions to ensure fairness and minimize wastage of public resources. The budget for the project was calculated based on "solution 2" (at NT\$25.44 million, being 76.5% of total engineering management service fees, according to the Government Procurement Act).

However, the Civil Service Ethics Office suspected that "solution 2" may have over-budgeted and constituted wastage of public resources, therefore required further discretion particularly given how the entire project may appear to have favored the winning bidder. After several discussions, the Economic Development Bureau finally adopted suggestions made by the Civil Service Ethics Office to budget the project using "solution 3." Ultimately, the budgeted expense was reduced by NT\$11.92 million. (Solution 3: the NT\$400-million 3rd floor and 4th floor extension was treated as increment to the NT\$468-million base budget; the amount derived using "solution 2" was multiplied by a ratio of 73% to conclude the budget at NT\$13.52 million.)

VIII Kaohsiung City ○○New Administration Building and ○○Public Hospital Construction (Electrical Works)

In Kaohsiung City Government, ○○ Bureau, ○○ Department's "○○ New Administration Building and ○○ Public Hospital Construction (Hydroelectrical Work)" project, the winner bidder raised queries that some of the fire safety equipment and wiring layout designed by the design contractor were inconsistent with the tender documents. After investigating into the issue, it was decided that details of the tender document would prevail, and changes needed to be made to the design schematics. The ○○ Bureau's Civil Service Ethics Office later discovered that the tender document merely stated amounts and quantities with no specifications or work instructions. Since the change of design schematics involved modifications to the works

performed and the overall functionality, the change would also need to be supported by an explanation of how much budget the project was able to save.

After being instructed to provide explanations to the proposed changes, the design contractor later admitted having made errors while designing the schematics, and agreed to reduce contract billings by NT\$109,776 for the functionalities removed from the modified schematics.

IX Kaohsiung City carpark business lease renewal

The land currently occupied by the carpark located at Section ○○, Renwu District, Kaohsiung City, was formerly leased by Kaohsiung County Government to ○○ Transport Company for a tenor ending on July 21, 2013. The company had requested to renew the lease with Kaohsiung City Government, and after inspecting the site, it was discovered that non-parking related facilities had been built on the land. Kaohsiung City's Parking Management Center (hereinafter the "Parking Management Center") thus ordered the immediate removal of illegal facilities according to the terms of the lease agreement, while in the meantime applied for the city government's approval to renew the lease, but with additional penalty terms imposed to prevent further violations.

The Kaohsiung City, ○○ Bureau's Civil Service Ethics Office later conducted a site inspection and discovered that some of the illegal facilities still remained and constituted violations not only against the terms of the agreement, but the Parking Facility Act as well. In addition, the Parking Management Center had proposed to renew the lease for 4 years at a rate of NT\$1,762,300 per year, but given the current value of the land (NT\$4,603 per square meter, 2013) the rate should have been set at NT\$3,379,810 per year according to Kaohsiung City's "Municipal Property Rent and Remedy Policy." It was inappropriate for the Parking Management Center to work outside the confines of the policy without valid reasons. As a result, the head of department had accepted the ethics office's opinions and rejected the lessee's renewal request. Kaohsiung City Government then organized a tender to lease the land at its current value, and the new agreement was estimated to generate NT\$6,470,040 additional revenues as compared to the previous agreement.

X Procurement of festive necessities

In 2013, ○○ County Government purchased living necessities during the ○○ 3rd Festival to be given away as concessions. The Civil Service Ethics Office discovered that the volume of cooking oil provided by the supplier did not conform with the terms of the procurement contract, and thus urged the Social Affairs Department to exercise due diligence and set strict standards for inspecting the quantity and pricing of its procurements, and to make remedial claims against the supplier. The government then made remedial claims against the goods supplier, who agreed to supply goods at a discount and pay fines to a total of NT\$3,017,102.

Section 2 Further prevention

The "Prevention - Investigation - Further Prevention" framework has been one of the AAC's key focuses. For any government body that was found to have corrupted or committed violation,

the AAC would assist the government body in eliminating loop holes that people may exploit for corruptive activities. Some of the most prominent cases in 2013 are:

I Fraudulent claim of anti-smuggling rewards in Coast Guard Administration

Officer ○○ Chien of the Chiayi Central Coastal Patrol Office, Coast Guard Administration, was found to have falsified the list of anti-smuggling reward candidates while investigating tobacco smugglers, and made fraudulent claims totaling NT\$93,000. The case was investigated by the AAC and referred to Ministry of National Defense High Court Kaohsiung Branch Prosecutor's Office and Chiayi District Prosecutor's Office.

Below are the further prevention measures that the Civil Service Ethics Department of the Coast Guard Administration of the Executive Yuan had implemented following this incident:

- A. Multi-layered supervision: the reward should be distributed by the head of unit with involvements from other handling officers. Claims that exceed NT\$100,000 should be distributed by the minister or delegates thereof in the presence of handling officers and ethics officers at the Executive Yuan.
- B. Policy amendments: amendments were made to "The Executive Essentials of Rewarding Publics to Submit Crime Information and to Assist Solving a Criminal Case in CGA, Executive Yuan" to make the claims procedures more robust against fraud.
- C. Random audits: the Coast Guard Administration had long been distributing rewards unilaterally without proper supervision. The Civil Service Ethics Office will be conducting random audits in this regard.

II Dereliction of duty, acceptance of bribes, and fraudulent claim of travel allowance by Taiwan Power Company inspector

Taiwan Power Company inspectors ○○ Chen and ○○ Cheng were aware that their presence is needed whenever a winning power transformer bidder performs equipment tests and intentionally exploited the opportunity to accept a bribe. The inspectors accepted the supplier's treatment to entertain at an escorted KTV in exchange for turning a blind eye on the testing procedure. In addition to dereliction of duty and acceptance of improper gains, they also made fraudulent travel allowance claims from Taiwan Power Company. The case was investigated by the AAC and referred to district prosecutor's office for prosecution.

Below are the further prevention measures that the Civil Service Ethics Department of the Ministry of Economic Affairs had implemented following this incident:

- A. The testing of power transformers had been shifted from the supplier's "Plant Examination Inspection" premise, changed to "Plant Examination and Repository Inspection" or "Repository Examination Inspection, to locations that Taiwan Power Company has control over, in order to prevent inspectors from being influenced by suppliers at unfamiliar locations.
- B. The power transformer inspection unit was entirely re-organized and re-trained; staff will be rotated on a regular basis in the future.
- C. Custom-tailored integrity governance policies: based on "Ministry of Economic Affairs Ethics Guidelines for Staff and Procurement Officers," the Civil Service Ethics Department

announced "Taiwan Power Company Guidelines on Interactions with Vendors" on May 21, 2013, and demanded unconditional compliance from procurement officers.

- D. Employee discipline: on April 30, 2013, Taiwan Power Company held its "Discipline Review Meeting" to discuss enhancement measures to the current management system, and introduced "random audits."
- E. Change of inspection method: the procedures for inspecting power transformers have been changed so that they are performed at places where Taiwan Power Company has control over.

III Acceptance of bribery by ○ District's Senior Industrial Park Administrator of the Industrial Development Bureau, MOEA

In 2010, ○ District's industrial park administrator was assigned to manage four public tenders as part of the industrial park's "○○ Vehicle Space Improvement Project." The winning bidders were found to have delivered less than what the contract required and bribed engineers of the supervising company to have them collaborate with government inspectors. According to investigations made by Banqiao District Prosecutor's Office, ○ District's industrial park administrator ○○ Huang was found to have revealed design schematics and the indicative reserve price to Yong ○ Company while working as the leader of the procurement team, and borrowed NT\$300,000 and received illicit gains of more than NT\$420,000 from the contractor.

Below are the further prevention measures that the Civil Service Ethics Office of the Industrial Development Bureau (Ministry of Economic Affairs) had implemented following this incident:

- A. Regular performance review and job rotation: personnel who are susceptible to high corruption risk should be rotated on a regular basis and have persons of acting duty assigned for proper internal control.
- B. Thoroughly record and report all lobbied requests according to the "Government Procurement Act" and the "Ministry of Economic Affairs Ethics Guidelines for Staff and Procurement Officers."
- C. Enhanced supervision over public procurements: an audit team has been assembled to review public construction surveillance results made by inspectors, and to exercise enhanced supervision over inferior work quality, failed inspections, and falsified test reports.
- D. Establishing and updating risk alert database: the Ministry of Economic Affairs has set up a "Risk Alert Database" for government agencies to check upon regularly. In this case, Zhong ○ Company and Yong ○ Company have both been blacklisted by the Industrial Development Bureau according to Article 101 of the Government Procurement Act; prior to the incident, Yong ○ Company was already listed as a risky supplier whereas administrator ○○ Huang was identified as a risky employee for many years.

IV Ministry of Justice jail guard assisting inmate in communicating with motor vehicle theft criminals on the outside

○○ Chiu, the leader of an motor vehicle theft organization, was arrested on August 10, 2010 and jailed the next day. On August 18, 2010, the ○○ Jail Civil Service Ethics Office overheard Chiu's conversation that one of the jail guards had been helping Chiu deliver

messages to the motor vehicle theft organization. Following an active investigation by the Civil Service Ethics Office, it was discovered that officers ○○ Chien and ○○ Lin were suspected of helping Chiu deliver messages to motor vehicle theft accomplice ○○ Chu, with instructions to gift Chien with "Mercedes" and "Kuozei" vehicles, and to repair and replace Lin's private vehicle engines free of charge. The case was investigated by the ○○ County Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice on December 21, 2010, and prosecuted by the ○○ Public Prosecutors Office on August 20, 2012.

Below are the further prevention measures that the Civil Service Ethics Office of the Agency of Corrections (Ministry of Justice) had implemented following this incident:

- A. Identify key subjects, implement preventive risk control, monitor personnel who have contact with inmates, monitor conversations, and conduct random inspections to explore signs of abnormality and thereby investigate in a timely manner. Enhance supervision over personnel who exhibit unusual lifestyles or behaviors.
- B. Enhance supervision over subordinates' ethics, and impose strict boundaries of interaction between jail officers and inmates. Any outside requests to visit inmates, provide living supplies or offer extra care to particular inmates must proceed according to rules; offering of private favors is strictly prohibited.
- C. Making information transparent to inmates: a set of "Penitentiary Q&A" has been created to provide transparent information on jail policies, rights, and procedures. Detailed information has also been made available through brochures and web pages to provide assurance to inmates' families and friends, and thereby prevent people from seeking preferential treatment through bribery.

V Acceptance of bribery within Taipei Mortuary Services Office

○○ Chen and 14 other mortuary workers had been accepting bribes from funeral service providers at NT\$600 ~ NT\$1,000 per body. They were prosecuted by Taipei District Prosecutor's Office for acceptance of bribery under the Anti-Corruption Act. All 15 mortuary workers were dismissed between October 18, 2012, and June 14, 2013, by Taipei Mortuary Services Office for violations against Ethics Guidelines.

After the incident, Taipei Mortuary Services Office conducted a full-scale review over its practices and recommended the following improvements:

A. Enhanced auditing and discipline requirements

Taipei Mortuary Services Office introduced its Ethics Guidelines in 2000 that prohibited frontline personnel from carrying more than NT\$1,000 cash at anytime during work hours; violators will be subject to the performance review board if found. In the future, Taipei Mortuary Services Office will be making more frequent inspections and demanding absolute compliance with the following rules, while violators will be subject to more stringent review by the performance review board.

B. Promotion of the "New Funeral Culture"

To remove the bad habit of private gifts, Taipei Mortuary Services Office has on many occasions invited folk culture experts to host seminars and convey new ideas that would prevent funeral service providers from offering private gifts to mortuary workers.

C. Transparency measures

Taipei Mortuary Services Office has been making its services transparent to the public by setting up a uniform service window and allowing bookings to be made online. People can now apply for 17 services online and on their own, which eliminated the incentives and opportunities for people to bribe for services.

D. Active care unit strengthening mechanism

An active care unit comprising three members has been created within the Civil Service Ethics Office of Taipei Mortuary Services Office. The role of the active care unit is to provide the public with suggestions regarding their needs, convey the importance of rejecting private gifts, and accept improvement suggestions and malpractice reports.

VI Bid rigging and acceptance of kickbacks by Taipei City Hospital orthopedic physician

While reviewing procurements of orthopedic supplies, the Civil Service Ethics Office of Taipei City Hospital found that an orthopedic physician, ○○ Chen, had been making procurements that exceeded the hospital's contracted usage by millions of dollars, which made the transactions suspicious according to the Government Procurement Act. Following a full-scale investigation, it was discovered that ○○ Chen had been collaborating with A Company to purchase medical supplies the hospital already owned at twice the price, and overstated the volumes used by patients. The case was referred to Shilin District Prosecutor's Office, where ○○ Chen was prosecuted for conspiring with A Company in multiple crimes such as bid rigging, accepting kickbacks, and making fraudulent claims from the National Health Insurance scheme.

This case uncovered by the Civil Service Ethics Office had attracted the attention of Taipei City Hospital, which held meetings to explore ways of eliminating internal loop holes. Below are the further prevention measures developed by the hospital:

A. Eliminating internal loop holes

The hospital has demanded all departments to exercise due diligence when estimating and budgeting their purchases. A new function was also introduced to the ERP system, where reminders are sent whenever the volume procured is about to reach its limit. Furthermore, medical supply users were urged to conduct supply inspections according to proper procedures.

B. Checking and balancing on the procurement process

The Government Employee Ethics Unit was instructed to escalate fraud-prevention in the procurement process; for example, at some stage during the procurement process the Government Employee Ethics Unit would step in and thoroughly review the drafted procurement documents for any possible violations against the Government Procurement Act.

C. Fraud-finding through special audits

Taipei City Hospital comprises eight branches; if fraud is discovered in one of the branches, a full-scale audit needs to be performed to determine whether there are similar occurrences in other branches.

D. Control was tightened on medical supplies that could be purchased and used without prior review. Steps were taken to ensure that new tenders are organized at least six months before the existing contract expires, during which users are required to provide information on the items they have purchased for more than NT\$100,000 over the last two years in order to facilitate the tender.

VII Corruption by procurement staff member ○○Jing of New Taipei City Water Resources Bureau

Former employee ○○ Jing of New Taipei City Water Resources Bureau was assigned to the "○○ Road, ○○ District Drainage Improvement Project (○○ Rd to ○○ Rd)". While the work was conducted, the contractor - ○○ Construction Company (hereafter "○○ Company" decided to offer Jing a bribe of NT\$200,000 in an attempt to speed up the time taken for the improvement project. The case was investigated under the command of the Ministry of Justice, Banqiao District Prosecutor's Office (now named New Taipei City District Prosecutor's Office), which prosecuted ○○ Jing for accepting bribes and violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The court later sentenced ○○ Jing to 3 years and 8 months imprisonment, and deprived ○○ Jing of civil rights for 2 years.

Below are the further prevention measures that the Civil Service Ethics Department of New Taipei City had implemented following this incident:

A. "Project Bronze Mirror"

Following this incident, the Civil Service Ethics Department of New Taipei City Government proposed a plan called "Project Bronze Mirror", which was later approved by the mayor. This project gave supervisors the responsibility to identify and monitor risky personnel within their organizations. If any staff member of New Taipei City Government is found to have violated laws or disciplinary rules without being identified as risky, the direct supervisor would be held accountable for lack of supervision. Supervisors within New Taipei City Water Resources Bureau have escalated supervision over their subordinates, and are reviewing and reporting subordinates' performance on a regular basis.

B. Enhanced performance review

In addition to reiterating rules that prohibit employees from visiting inappropriate places or having non-work related interactions with people that present conflict of interest to their roles, New Taipei City Government has introduced harsher penalties for employees who visit inappropriate places, and vouched to place vendors on the replacement list during annual reviews if they are found to have violated the rules.

C. Regular job rotation system

The head of Water Resources Bureau had called for a "Worker Allocation Meeting" to devise a regular job rotation system for positions that are prone to corruption, whether permanent or temporary employees. Depending on the job nature, employees are now being rotated across regions, departments or offices after a period of time.

VIII Corruption by sanitation worker ○○Chao of the Environmental Protection Bureau of Taichung City Government

Sanitation worker ○○ Chao of the Environmental Protection Bureau of Taichung City Government, ○○ District was found to have accepted cash, cigarettes and other illicit gains from January 2004 to May 2005, January 2007 to February 2010, and January 2011 to July 2011 when he drove a garbage truck to ○○ Community and helped load garbage onto the truck. Taichung District Prosecutor's Office had thus prosecuted ○○ Chao for accepting bribery under the Anti-Corruption Act. On December 27, 2012, Taichung Summary Court convicted

○○ Chao guilty for accepting bribery under Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act. Chao was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment with a 5-year probation.

Below are the further prevention measures that the Civil Service Ethics Department of Taichung City had implemented:

A. Regular and random audits on community sanitation workers

The Environmental Protection Bureau of Taichung City Government employs a vast number of sanitation teams. Some of them are deployed to cover remote areas and therefore makes them prone to weakness. This is why audits need to be conducted both regularly and randomly to identify areas of weakness and to serve as warnings to the weak-minded.

B. Promote the public's legal awareness

It is difficult to discover people accepting illicit money or other gains during their sanitation duties, which is why the city government has been utilizing its resources (e.g. Internet, posters, etc.) to convey proper legal concepts to the public, and thereby eliminate the bad habit of "red envelope" culture.

IX Acceptance of kickbacks and bribes by officer ○○Wong of Kaohsiung City Bus Service Administration

Officer ○○ Wong of Kaohsiung City Bus Service Administration was suspected of accepting kickbacks and bribes from several suppliers. The case was investigated by AAC's Southern Investigation Office, and Wong was prosecuted for violations against Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 (for accepting kickbacks on procurement of office equipment), Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 (abusing authority for fraudulent gains), and Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 (accepting bribes) of the Anti-Corruption Act, and Article 339 of the Criminal Code (fraud).

Below are the further prevention measures that the Civil Service Ethics Department of Kaohsiung City had implemented following this incident:

A. High-risk government officials who are involved in corruption shall be barred from any government duties before legal proceedings are concluded. ○○ Wong received two major misconducts on record on November 8, 2013, and was dismissed immediately.

B. Regular job rotation: the violator was able to develop influence over suppliers because procurement tasks had long been handled solely by Wong, and therefore gave rise to the opportunity to abuse authority. The city government will be implementing regular job rotations to avoid similar occurrences.

C. Balance and audit for procurement tasks: any public tender where the winning bid is below 80% of the reserve price needs to be investigated by a review panel or a project team to determine whether the supplier intends to deliver items of inferior quality. This matter is not a personal decision. To prevent handling officers from choosing suppliers out of personal preference, small-amount purchases need to be audited regularly and supported by quotations or proposals from at least three suppliers.

D. Attendance management: Prevent employees from exploiting loop holes in the system and evading leave-taking regulations, the personnel department has been instructed to lower its tolerance on mis-logged attendance from 5 times per month to 3 times per month.

X Abuse of authority for fraudulent gains by ○○ District Health Inspector, Kaohsiung City

Kaohsiung City ○○ District health inspector ○○ Zou was vested only with the authority to process business cessation, license modification, and license renewal for medical practitioners, and was aware that any penalties on overdue license renewals needed to be imposed by the Department of Health according to the Physicians Act. However, while processing physician ○○ Chang's license renewal, Zou falsified Chang's first receipt in attempt to fraudulently claim Chang's NT\$20,000 overdue fine for Zou's own gain. Zou was prosecuted by the district prosecutor's office for 4 years imprisonment.

Below are the further prevention measures that the Civil Service Ethics Office of the Department of Health (Kaohsiung City) had implemented:

A. Removing ○○ Zou from current position

From January 7, 2013 onwards, ○○ Zou's position was reassigned to workplace health, which limited exposure to the public.

B. Revision of internal control policy

According to the policies of Kaohsiung City health stations: "Upon receiving service-related payments, cashiers must issue stamped receipts immediately to the respective payers." However, given the lack of robust control imposed under the policy, an additional requirement has been introduced so that "No approval stamp shall be given unless the receipt is personally presented by the cashier, accounts personnel or authorized persons thereof."

C. Regular job rotation

Health inspector is an influential role, and a person may not be able to exercise duties objectively once he/she develops personal relations or becomes overly familiar with the local community. To prevent similar occurrences, health inspectors stationed at 39 zones are now being rotated on a regular basis.

D. Administrative transparency measures

To protect the public's interests, every health station has been requested to publish details on various charges and penalties up on the service counter or online, so that people know the administrative procedure and can therefore help identify misconducts.

E. Unified contact window

Recommendations have been raised to establish unified contact windows at each health station to process people's payments. This contact window is separated from persons who collect cash and persons who verify transactions to minimize opportunities that people may exploit for misconduct.

Section 3 Special examinations and review

Under AAC's supervision, every Government Employee Ethics Unit is required to conduct integrity evaluations on a yearly basis and plan their special audits using a risk-based approach. These audits are aimed to help government agencies achieve KPIs such as reducing wastage, increasing revenues, uncovering corruptions, etc. Below are some of the prominent cases:

I Audit on the fight against drugs by law enforcement (urine tests, drug analysis, and fines)

The Civil Service Ethics Office of ○○ City police department conducted a special audit on Level 3 and Level 4 drug cases solved in 2012. According to policy, anyone who possess

or administer Level 3 or Level 4 drugs for a volume less than 20 grams without justified reasons is subject to fines and is required to attend drug hazard seminars (organized by the local Department of Health); failure to attend the seminar without valid reasons shall receive additional fines. However, the audit found no records of attendance or fines relating to the seminar in recent years. It was later discovered that the penalty had long been neglected due to lack of communication. The Department of Health was invited to assist in the investigation, and presented records to show that there had been 1,904 unjustified non-attendances to the drug hazard seminar between 2010 and July 2013. Based on this information, the police department issued 1,593 penalty notices for a total fine of NT\$31.82 million; by the end of July 2013, NT\$8.674 million of which had been recovered.

II Audit on Ministry of Education subsidies (NT\$1 million and above) to non-profit organizations

The Civil Service Ethics Department of the Ministry of Education conducted a special audit on educational subsidies (NT\$1 million and above) granted to non-profit organizations in 2010, and discovered that the subsidies had been claimed to cover personnel and administrative expenses at a tournament of the ○○ Student Sports League when these two items were not eligible for claims. The tournament organizer was instructed to return the amount claimed, and informed that it would be rejected of further subsidies for one year if the amount is not returned within a specific time. The Civil Service Ethics Department then invited other departments to discuss and determine the amount refund at NT\$9,041,927; of which NT\$5,960,784 were granted in 2010 and NT\$3,081,143 were granted in 2011. Consent was given to recover this subsidy over 10 years. Meanwhile, the Civil Service Ethics Department also made suggestions to: develop an objective system to ensure fair allocation of subsidies; enforce supervision and make beneficiaries accountable for the subsidies they receive; enhance education on procurement procedures and use of budget; and introduce the use of "NPO Subsidy Checklist" as means of ensuring compliance.

III Audit on flood prevention and road repair work opening contracts

The AAC had coordinated Government Employee Ethics Units across 19 county/city governments (including Keelung City) to conduct a special audit on "Flood Prevention and Road Repair Works." The main focuses of this audit were "open contracts," "disaster recovery," repeated claims, mispricing, overstatements, unreasonable changes of contract terms, non-compliant purchases, and inclusion of regular and non-urgent maintenance works as part of the emergency events. A total of 1,519 flood prevention and road repair works were chosen at random; among which were 1,157 open contracts and 362 disaster recoveries. The audit was carried out via document review and on-site inspection; a total of 1,113 document reviews and 504 on-site inspections had been made. The audit found 12 cases that were suspected of corruptive activities, and 20 public servants who were subject to administrative discipline. NT\$752,691 of default charges and excess claims were recovered from contractors located in New Taipei City, Kaohsiung City, Yunlin County, and Pingtung County.

IV Audit on "Employment Assistance for the Disadvantaged"

To relieve unemployment of the socially disadvantaged following the worldwide financial

crisis, the former Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan (hereinafter the "Council of Labor Affairs") launched a program named "Employment Assistance for the Disadvantaged" between January 5, 2010 and June 30, 2012, to help the socially disadvantaged with their employment by subsidizing the employers. The total subsidy amounted to NT\$5,065,971,452. During the program, it was discovered that some employers had created phantom employees and falsified their attendance records in an attempt to claim the subsidy. To address this malpractice, the AAC carried out its phase one audit between April and June 2012 on a total of 826 cases and 1,549 people. As a result, seven cases were referred to prosecutors for further investigation which they successfully recovered NT\$2,255,180 and proposed six improvements.

Since March 2013, AAC has widened its audit efforts to 5,565 cases and 8,695 people; as a result, 21 cases were referred to prosecutors for further investigation (16 cases are under investigation, one case was discharged, three were deferred, and one was convicted guilty) which they successfully recovered NT\$2,973,360 with NT\$51,840 awaiting to be executed and NT\$708,320 in midst of being collected. This audit had effectively reduced waste of public resources.

V Audit on subsidized lunch for junior high school and elementary school students

Following the news report in May 2011 that some of the meat and utensils used to prepare subsidized lunch for school students contained beta-adrenergic agonist and maggots, the AAC carried out two audits in May 2011 and March 2012 on how junior high schools and elementary schools have been procuring subsidized lunches, and achieved fruitful results. To follow up on the suggestions made in the previous audit, the AAC carried out its 3rd audit in March 2013.

The audit found three cases suspected of corruptive activities which were referred to prosecutors at Government Employee Ethics Units, and 40 cases that involved negligent administrative practices. Schools have been urged by Civil Service Ethics Departments of various municipalities, counties and cities to make improvements in terms of fraud prevention; in the meantime, the Ministry of Education was informed of the outcome and issued a written notice to each county and city on August 27, 2013, that demanded further supervision from the local authority. Keelung City, Miaoli County, Taitung County, Penghu County and Kinmen County Governments had all included the subsidized lunch issue into their 2013 integrity reports and made commitments to follow up on future developments.

Section 4 Divulgence of secrets - Prevention over penalty for negligent leakage

I Abuse of authority for private citizen information

A temporary employee - ○○ Sung was hired by the ○○ Bureau of a city government to process subsidies for low-income households. Having been granted access to the "Ministry of the Interior, National Social Welfare System," Sung made abusive use of the access right in 2011 and made more than 100 inquiries on backgrounds of people who were unrelated to Sung's duty, such as colleagues, legislators, and the deputy mayor. The city government's Civil Service Ethics Office later uncovered the abuse and accompanied ○○ Sung to confess to the AAC's Central Investigation Office. The case was later referred to Taichung District Prosecutor's Office.

Given the confidentiality of personal information held by government agencies, the AAC has been urging Government Employee Ethics Units to conduct audits on information security to ensure protection of personal information.

II Tipping off on police inspection information

○○ Huang, an officer of the Special Police Unit,○○ Branch, was an old acquaintance of former police officer Chu. Chu had the habit of driving after drinking, and one night in October 2012, Chu called Huang at a time when Huang was on duty and used the phrase "What time do the late night snacks end?" to learn details of when and where police checkpoints were deployed. Upon being asked, Huang retrieved the duty roster and learned that the police would be patrolling from 22:00 until 01:00 the next day, and then divulged to Chu that the late night snacks end at 01:00. According to a subsequent investigation, the time information that Huang divulged to Chu matched exactly the time the police was deployed for duty at an alcohol checkpoint.

The random inspections had been arranged by the police for purposes none other than ensuring the safety of the public and fighting crimes. Divulgence of such information would give offenders the chance to evade, and render the inspection efforts futile. Despite having access to sensitive information, Huang had neglected his duty to maintain secrecy and chose to divulge the deployment plan to Chu, which constituted a violation against Article 132, Paragraph 1 of The Criminal Code. The case was investigated by Taoyuan District Prosecutor's Office and Huang was prosecuted in August 2013.

To prevent similar occurrence, the Civil Service Ethics Office of the police department had taken steps to promote proper legal awareness among police officers by creating learning materials on major breaches, and setting up an "alert system" to identify officers that are susceptible to violations while making sure that everyone maintains the required level of discipline.

III Negligent divulgence of reserve price in public tenders

In May 2013, the management office of a city government administration building organized a "2013 Cable TV Service Tender." While the bid was being opened, the tender host mistook the bid as being lower than the reserve price, and hence awarded the tender and publicly revealed the reserve price. It was not until later when the tenderer's bid was discovered to be higher than the reserve price that the host announced the abandonment of the tender. Regardless of the mistakes made, the host's decision to announce the reserve price at the time the bid was opened had already violated Article 34, Paragraph 3 of the Government Procurement Act, where: "the reserve price must still be kept secret after the bid is opened until the time the tender is awarded..." whereas the mistake itself constituted a violation against Article 52, Subparagraph 1, where: "tenders with reserve prices shall be awarded to the lowest bidder within the reserve price, provided that all tender requirements are met." This negligent divulgence of non-military secrets by a public servant was considered a violation against Article 132, Paragraph 2 of The Criminal Code. The tender host in this case had admitted to the negligence and was accompanied by the ethics officer to confess to the AAC.

To prevent similar occurrences, whether due to negligence or misinterpretation of the law, the AAC made a nation-wide announcement to all Government Employee Ethics Units on June 13, 2013, to urge for enhanced supervision over confidential information especially during public tenders.

Section 5 Administrative anti-corruption

I Fraudulent allowance claims involving travel agency consumption record

The AAC received report that Kaohsiung City Government employee Lin had presented forged expense proof from travel agency ABC to claim leave subsidies. A further investigation revealed that there were others who took the same method and conspired with travel agencies DEF and GHI to make fraudulent claims. A total of 113 offenders had been involved.

Kaohsiung District Prosecutor's Office had offered to drop charges for those who confessed and returned the mis-claimed proceeds, but given the adverse consequences of misusing the Citizen Travel Card for fraudulent claims, the disciplinary review panel had decided to issue two warnings to these offenders.

II Police officer's failure to conduct alcohol tests and confiscate driver's licenses

While investigating another case, Taipei District Prosecutor's Office, ○○ Bureau, ○○ Faction, discovered that officer ○○ Chiu was suspected to have been lobbied to turn a blind eye on drunken drivers. The district prosecutor's office had discharged its indictment against ○○ Chiu for violations against the Anti-Corruption Act and The Criminal Code due to insufficient evidence.

However, despite the absence of criminal liabilities, ○○ Chiu's failure to conduct alcohol tests and confiscate driver's licenses had violated the "Disciplinary Guidelines for Police Officers" and severely impacted the reputation of the law enforcement department, for which Chiu was recorded with one count of misconduct.

III Fire department's failure to maintain the safety inspection log

Officer ○○ Chang and officer ○○ Wang of Taichung City Fire Department, ○○ Brigade, ○○ Squad, conducted a fire safety inspection for a local community in April 2011. Despite knowing that improvements had not been made, the two of them stated in their inspection report that the community had passed inspection, and therefore avoided penalties. Taichung District Prosecutor's Office later made a deferred prosecution against ○○ Chang and ○○ Wang for document forgery and violations against Articles 213 and 216 of The Criminal Code.

Meanwhile, the Civil Service Ethics Office of Taichung City Fire Department proposed to hold Chang and Wang accountable for administrative liabilities, which the disciplinary panel agreed and recorded one count of misconduct on each of them.

IV Breach of public servant ethics by the former Deputy Director-General of the Water Resources Agency

The Civil Service Ethics Office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs received reports that the former Deputy Director-General of the Water Resources Agency, ○○ Bureau, ○○ Chien had unusually close interactions with 5 contractors including ○○ Construction. They were often seen traveling and gambling together, and involved in unusual sexual relationships. According to the evidence gathered, ○○ Chien was indeed found to have accompanied four contractor representatives to a trip to the Mainland, and the case was later referred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutor's Office for further investigation.

Kaohsiung District Prosecutor's Office later discharged its indictment against ○○ Chien as the misconduct did not constitute an act of corruption; however, the Water Resources Agency's disciplinary panel decided that the MOEA should hold ○○ Chien accountable for administrative liabilities, and thus recorded one count of misconduct. The Control Yuan later passed an impeachment against ○○ Chien, and the MOEA referred ○○ Chien to Public Functionary Disciplinary Sanction Commission, where ○○ Chien was demoted by two grades.

V Misappropriation of food and materials involving the manager of Taiwan Railway Restaurant

The Civil Service Ethics Office of Taiwan Railways Administration received a report on October 3, 2012 that stated: "○○ Restaurant team leader ○○ Li collaborated with spouse, cousin and other relatives working in the same restaurant to produce more meal boxes than were reported. These excess meal boxes were distributed to on-train service staff and outlets where they were sold for cash and were privately divided among them. Their conspiracy had caused shortage in food and packing materials, and since the group of them controlled the procurement process, they were offered kickbacks and sexual treatment by suppliers." According to an investigation by the Civil Service Ethics Office of Taiwan Railways Administration, team leader ○○ Li had made NT\$2,742,765 of illicit gains by selling empty meal boxes and pork ribs that belonged to ○○ restaurant, while ○○ Li's manager had also been covering Li's misdeeds. Furthermore, in an attempt to destroy evidence, ○○ Li falsified the restaurant's inventory records which constituted a violation against The Criminal Code. Following the Civil Service Ethics Office's investigations, ○○ Li was referred to the disciplinary panel where it was decided to demote Li to kitchen staff and record one count of misconduct.

VI Request of kickbacks and abusive of power by township mayor

○○ Yeh, a township mayor in Hsinchu County, was found to have abused procurement authorities and collaborated with Secretary ○○ Kao, Construction Section Chief ○○ Tseng, and the Director of the Accounting Office ○○ Li to control the timing of which contractors' billings are paid. Yeh then requested for kickbacks or private treatments from contractors both explicitly and implicitly. To avoid a liquidity crisis, the contractors were coerced into offering kickbacks and entertainment among other illicit benefits.

The 4 of them were later prosecuted by Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office for violations against the Anti-Corruption Act. The Control Yuan then passed impeachments against them and referred them to the Public Functionary Disciplinary Sanction Commission.

Section 6 Criminal offenses

I Acceptance of kickbacks and bribes by officer ○○Wong of Kaohsiung City Government

The AAC's Southern Investigation Office received intelligence that an officer of Kaohsiung City Government had been calling suppliers on pay phone and demanding tributes. Given the materiality of this intelligence, the AAC agreed to conduct further investigations by retrieving suppliers' phone records. Indeed, the investigated suppliers had all received calls from pay phone days before the Mid-Autumn Festival and Chinese New Year. The AAC later discovered

that all of the calls originated from a certain area within Kaohsiung City, and a retrieval of video surveillance footage identified officer ○○ Wong as the culprit. On March 5, 2013, the AAC's resident prosecutor filed a request for phone surveillance to Kaohsiung District Court, and was able to gather evidence on ○○ Wong's illicit contacts with suppliers.

According to the intelligence gathered from phone surveillance, ○○ Wong was in frequent contact with ○○ Hsu, who was the person-in-charge of a contractor for Hsiung ○○ Company, the company responsible for the bidding project of Kaohsiung City Bus Service Administration, and the bribe was likely to be delivered using private vehicle. The resident prosecutor then directed the AAC Agent to apprehend ○○ Wong after the two of them had left the scene, at which time ○○ Wong was found carrying an envelope with NT\$10,000 cash, while another envelope containing NT\$177,500 of cash was found inside the vehicle. A house search was later conducted at Wong's residence, during which the investigator confiscated over NT\$40,000 of gift vouchers and large quantities of premium liquor.

Due to the fact that ○○ Wong had been uncooperative in explaining the time, place and amount of kickbacks and bribes received, the prosecutor was given permission to hold Wong in custody. Over the several interrogations that followed, ○○ Wong admitted to having accepted bribes from 9 companies for a total of NT\$2,648,500 cash, gift vouchers totaling NT\$233,000, 2 laptops, 3 cellphones, one crate of premium liquor, and uncollected bribes that amounted to NT\$1.21 million. In the end, ○○ Wong was prosecuted for violations against Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 (kickbacks on public purchases), Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 (abuse of authority for extortion), and Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 (acceptance of bribe) of the Anti-Corruption Act, and Article 339 (fraud) of The Criminal Code.

II Dereliction of duty and murder involving Tainan district prosecutor ○○Yen

In December 2011, the AAC received intelligence that Tainan district prosecutor ○○ Yen was involved in complex personal relations and was suspected for dereliction of duty. The investigation was spearheaded by the AAC's resident prosecutor, who retrieved ○○ Yen's phone records and compared financial transactions to discover several unusual inflows of cash, and the payer was being investigated by Kaohsiung District Prosecutor's Office at the time the payments were made. The AAC Agent consolidated all findings to the resident prosecutor, who then requested for phone surveillance. Over nearly six months of phone surveillance, the team discovered that Yen was also suspectedly involved in the homicide at Jinshan Temple.

○○ Yen was an old acquaintance to Shi ○ Hsiao, a former curator of Jinshan Temple. ○○ Yen helped Shi ○ Hsiao with legal affairs and thus was able to learn that the temple had billion dollars worth of assets all under Shi ○ Hsiao's name. After Shi ○ Hsiao passed away, ○○ Yen collaborated with funeral service provider ○○ Chuang to exploit the legal loop hole that Jinshan Temple was not a registered corporate entity in an attempt to seize control of assets under Jinshan Temple. In order to force Shi ○ Chen, the successor of the Jinshan Temple, to give up control of the temple, ○○ Yen and ○○ Chuang placed a GPS device on Shi ○ Chen's vehicle so that they could follow Shi ○ Chen and gather evidence of him breaking the religious code. Having failed to collect evidence after substantial time has passed, ○○ Yen and ○○ Chuang decided to murder Shi ○ Chen and seize control of the temple.

In mid-April 2012, while Shi ○ Chen was paying a visit to Chi-En Temple, ○○ Yen instructed an accomplice to bump into Shi ○ Chen's vehicle with a minivan three times, and when Shi ○ Chen stepped out of the vehicle, another accomplice was instructed to run over and kill Shi ○ Chen on site. Fortunately, Shi ○ Chen was able to escape the deadly impact. In mid-September that year, ○○ Yen and ○○ Chuang hired a gunner to enter into Shi ○ Chen's office during a religious event held in Pingtung and assassinate Shi ○ Chen. The gunner was taken down by Shi ○ Chen's driver and delivered to the police.

On September 5, 2013, the AAC's head prosecutor collaborated with Pingtung District Prosecutor's Office in a search and arrested ○○ Yen. ○○ Yen was later prosecuted for attempted murder.

III Illegal subsidies involving Tainan City, ○○ District Farmer's Association

An AAC Agent discovered that a Farmer's Association in Tainan City, ○○ District, may have insiders working with local businesses to forge records of public tender, inspection and billing claims. After a series of audits and evidence gathering, officer ○○ Lu of the Farmer's Association was found to have conspired with a local ○○ District business owned by Yang brothers to forge construction, inspection and billing records for a marketplace within the vicinity. This fake construction was used to make a fraudulent claim of the subsidies offered by the Agriculture and Food Agency, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, totaling NT\$1.49 million.

In June 2013, the AAC's resident prosecutor directed a team of 27 members including the AAC Agents and officers of Tainan District Prosecutor's Office to search 7 premises and call for the presence of 14 suspects including ○○ Yang. Due to the completeness of the evidence gathered, the suspects made no attempt to deny wrongdoing, whereas the Yang brothers admitted to the crime and returned all NT\$1.49 million of illicit gains.

This case had been initiated by the AAC Agents of the Southern Investigation Office, who combed through old files in search for criminal evidence. The AAC is currently expanding its investigation to determine if there were any other accomplices; meanwhile, the Agriculture and Food Agency is conducting a full review to identify similar offenses and finding ways to eliminate loop holes. By implementing further prevention measures, the AAC hopes to stop fraudulent claims of public resources from the root cause.

IV Corruption involving the mayor ○○Chuang of ○○Township, Changhua County

In December 2011, the AAC's Central Investigation Office received intelligence that ○○ Chuang, the mayor of ○○ District, Changhua County had been abusing approval authorities on public tenders and conspiring with tenderers in bid rigging activities through an intermediary, ○ Hsu. The AAC accepted the case and invited Changhua District Prosecutor's Office to lead the investigation. In the meantime, phone surveillance was granted by court as means of gathering criminal evidence against ○○ Chuang and other suspects.

While gathering evidence, the investigation team noticed that ○ Hsu returned to office immediately after a tender deadline before leaving again to meet the tenderers, and hence suspected that other public servants may have been involved in the divulgence of secret.

Having gathered and analyzed criminal evidence on the road lamp project for quite some time, Changhua District Prosecutor's Office directed the AAC's Central Investigation Office to a search at ○ Hsu's premise and at the suspected tenderers in November 2013. ○ Hsu was found to possess name cards of suspected tenderers, and after being interrogated, ○ Hsu finally testified that mayor ○○ Chuang had been divulging secrets, conspiring in bid rigging, and receiving kickbacks from tenderers. The AAC then searched ○○ Chuang's office and residence and called Chuang along with other related public servants into questioning. Eventually, ○ Hsu and ○○ Chuang were prosecuted by Changhua District Prosecutor's Office for violating Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 (kickbacks on public purchases) of the Anti-Corruption Act.

Receiving kickbacks is one of the common malpractices found among local mayors. The success of this investigation not only helped stop the bad habit and made public servants more obedient to laws, but showed the government's commitment in eliminating corruption.

V Acceptance of kickbacks and bribes involving members of the ○○ Farm of the Veterans Affairs Council

In December 2012, the AAC received intelligence that ○○ Farm of the Veterans Affairs Council was constructing housing, landscapes, and facilities to meet the growing number of tourists, and the farm's administrator, ○○ Liu, was using this opportunity to accept kickbacks or bribes from construction contractors. The AAC's resident prosecutors then commanded an investigation in this regard. The AAC's Central Investigation Office had been conducting phone surveillance and gathering evidence on suspicious personnel since December 2012, and launched an active search in January 2013 at the proper timing. The AAC's resident prosecutor joined a group of 28 members including Nantou district prosecutors, AAC Agents, and officers of the prosecutor's office to search ○○ Liu's residence and 10 other locations where the contractors operated. NT\$1 million of cash was found at ○○ Liu's residence, which was suspected to be the criminal gains. After questioning some of the contractors involved, the investigation team discovered that ○○ Liu had been making abusive use of authority to extort contractors for a bribe of NT\$100,000 during the "2012 ○○ Farm Lobby Renovation Project" and the "○○ Farm Landscaping Project" held in May 2012. Meanwhile, an intermediary was used to receive NT\$2 million of kickbacks from contractors. Later in September 2012, Liu once again received NT\$1 million of kickbacks through the intermediary during the "○○ Farm Outdoor Theater Store and Restaurant Expansion Project." The amount of illicit gains totaled NT\$3.1 million.

Being the head of department, ○○ Liu not only failed to set good example for the subordinates, but instead exploited every opportunity to extort contractors for kickbacks and bribes that undermined the government's credibility. This case had been a prominent example of the AAC's commitment in straightening the government's procurement process.

VI Organized corruption involving New Taipei City Police Department, ○○ Bureau, in anti-sex trade

In May 2013, the AAC's Central Investigation Office received intelligence that officers ○○ Hsu and ○○ Hung of the anti-sex trade unit within New Taipei City Policy Department, ○○ Bureau, were old acquaintances to sex trade operators ○○ Cheng and ○○ Shen. When Cheng and Shen started the trade again in February 2013, they bribed the two officers and

offered them a share of the profit. These bribes amounted from NT\$15,000 to NT\$20,000 per month, depending on the business volume. ○○ Shen would meet ○○ Hung in public areas of ○○ District to deliver the bribe, and ○○ Hung would pass on the bribe to ○○ Hsu and other officers. The AAC accepted the case on May 15 the same year, and invited New Taipei District Prosecutor's Office to spearhead the investigation.

As soon as the case was established, the AAC's Central Investigation Office started retrieving phone records, video surveillance footage, drive recorder files and gathered physical evidence. By analyzing the timeline and pattern of criminal conducts, investigators found highly unusual interactions between sex trade operators and public servants that fit the pattern of corruption crime. The investigators then proceeded with phone surveillance and were able to obtain evidence of bribery.

Moreover, to obtain evidence for violations against social order, the AAC mobilized 30 Agents in November 2013 and coordinated with more than a hundred police officers from National Police Agency's Civil Service Ethics Office and Keelung City Police Department into a three-way search to confiscate accounting records among other evidence. This operation covered a total of 19 premises and called in 40 people for questioning including ○○ Hsu and ○○ Hung, and all of whom had admitted to the crime. As a result, two police officers Hsu and Hung, and five sex trade operators, Cheng, Shen and otherd, were prosecuted for acceptance and offering of bribe, harboring of illegal sex trade, molest and other violations against the Anti-Corruption Act and The Criminal Code.

Following the AAC's investigation, the Civil Service Ethics Office of the National Police Agency and New Taipei City Police Department, ○○ Bureau, had raised and implemented a number of improvements, including the introduction of enhanced training for police officers and a full-scale raid on illegal sex trade, which successfully reduced the number of sex trade operators by 9 from 33.

VII Harboring of Chinese marriage scams involving head officer of National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior

The National Immigration Agency (NIA) of the Ministry of the Interior has officers deployed throughout counties and cities to perform duties such as monitor and interview immigrants, enforce the Immigration Act, and provide temporary shelter. In 2012, the AAC's Northern Investigation Office received intelligence that NIA officer ○○ Ouyang had shown lack of discipline and was suspected of abusing police authorities for illegal activities.

The AAC invited Lienchiang District Prosecutor's Office to spearhead in the investigation, which found that ○○ Ouyang had been abusing his authorities to develop intimate relationships with several women from the Mainland. In addition, ○○ Ouyang had also accepted sexual treatments and other illicit benefits to harbor a marriage scam, allowing ○○ Chang to operate in illegal karaoke parlors in Matsu, Taiwan, that would employ migrant workers, Taiwan, where ○○ Ouyang would visit from time to time. Under the command of Lienchiang District Prosecutor's Office, the AAC Agents were mobilized into a wide-scale search in June 2013, which led to the apprehension and custody of suspect ○○ Ouyang. Following the AAC's investigations, ○○ Ouyang and other offenders were referred to Lienchiang

District Prosecutor's Office where ○○ Ouyang was prosecuted for violations against the Anti-Corruption Act in August 2013.

Marriage scams and human trafficking have attracted worldwide attention given their increasing occurrence in recent years. These cases mostly involved trafficking of women into Taiwan disguised as marriage, where they are exploited to work illegally. NIA officers are expected to shield themselves from the temptation of money and women when performing their duties, and harboring of criminal activities in this case was a severe blow to the country's reputation. The success of this case had been a good warning to those that are susceptible to the temptation, and worked to improve the nation's image.

VIII Corruption involving former ○○ District Court Prosecutor ○○ Chan

During August and December 2009, when a waste processing company was facing protests from local residents, former Taiwan ○○ District Court Prosecutor ○○ Chan made false claims of being able to dismiss the protest by prosecuting protesters, and hence extorted NT\$736,740 from the company. This conduct had violated Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act.

The misconduct was uncovered by the AAC in October 2011, which the prosecutor appealed and many of the AAC's Agents were assigned to assist in the investigation from January 2013 onwards; on November 12, 2013, Taiwan High Court convicted ○○ Chan guilty of violation against Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act, and sentenced Chan to 10 years imprisonment and deprived Chan of civil rights for 6 years. Meanwhile, Chan was also being claimed for the NT\$736,740 criminal gains.

The judgment made by Taiwan High Court read: "As a prosecutor, Chan had the duty to uphold the nation's laws and maintain justice in the best interest of the people. However, Chan had neglected that duty for self interest... Although the amount of illicit gains received was far from the average corruption cases, this misconduct has undermined the reputation of prosecutors and public servants as a whole, and compromised the integrity of the government. It is the profound negative impact done to the justice system for which this court is seeking retribution." What the high court had commented on Chan's crimes was also what the people had expected from all public servants, and served as a valid warning to those who are involved in the line of justice.

IX Dereliction of duty, acceptance of bribes, and fraudulent claim of travel allowance by Taiwan Power Company inspector

Taiwan Power Company (Taipower) purchases more than NT\$2 billion of power transformers each year under the Government Procurement Act. It has a research center that is responsible for inspecting the power transformers it purchases. According to Taipower's policies, inspectors ○○ Chen and ○○ Cheng needed to be present at the supplier's premise at all times when the power transformer was being tested, in order to determine whether the equipment had met Taipower's standards. Despite being aware of their duties, ○○ Chen and ○○ Cheng had intentionally accepted the supplier's bribes and allowed themselves to be treated to entertain at an escorted karaoke parlors, leaving the supplier to test its own

equipment unattended. After the test was completed, Chen and Cheng signed off on the test report without being able to assure the quality of the equipment supplied, and hence constituted a dereliction of duty.

Furthermore, Taipower employees ○○ Li and ○○ Lin, while being assigned to inspect power transformer suppliers, had intentionally accepted the supplier's bribes and allowed themselves to be treated to entertain at escorted karaoke parlors, and later assisted the supplier in falsifying the inspection report. Also, inspectors ○○ Chen, ○○ Cheng, and ○○ Li and 4 other employees of Taipower's research center including ○○ Gan, ○○ Luo, ○○ Cheng and ○○ Chen had made fraudulent claims of travel allowance from Taipower when they were assigned to perform inspections at suppliers' premises.

Following an investigation by the AAC's Agent, 8 Taipower employees and 5 supplier's staff were referred to the district prosecutor's office where they were prosecuted. As part of the AAC's "further prevention" initiative, the AAC helped Taipower re-examine its power transformer procurement and inspection procedures to eliminate opportunities where people may exploit for fraud.

X Acceptance of bribes involving former team leader of Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government

Taipei City Government Civil Service Ethics Office received a report that one of the team leaders within the Department of Environmental Protection had been accepting bribes from drainage service companies. After a preliminary investigation, the AAC found evidence indicating that team leader Chen was indeed involved in the reported crime. This led the AAC to conduct active searches under the command of its resident prosecutor. In this case, the AAC joined Taipei City Civil Service Ethics Office and the Civil Service Ethics Office of Taiwan High Prosecutor's Office into assembling an investigation team. Through a series of phone surveillance and active search, the team was able to obtain proof of criminal activities within a short period of time.

According to investigation, team leader Chen had been intentionally hinting drainage service provider to "make compensations for his effort," which led the service provider to pay bribes totaling NT\$20,000 in fear of being picked on. From 2012 onwards, the service provider was paying NT\$50,000 per month to avoid frequent inspections and hassles from Chen. At the end of the investigation, Chen had received a total of NT\$600,000 in bribes. As the case matured, the AAC Agents conducted a raid under the prosecutor's command just before Chen's retirement, and confiscated accounting records and notes that were critical to the case. The suspects eventually relented during interrogation, and the court approved to hold the suspects in custody until they were prosecuted for acceptance and offering of bribes.

The case had not only been a successful collaboration between Government Employee Ethics Units under the command of the resident prosecutor, but was also a good demonstration of the AAC's investigation capabilities.



Chapter 5 Statistics

| | | |
|-----|-----------|--------------------------|
| 241 | Section 1 | Corruption investigation |
| 245 | Section 2 | Prevention Operations |
| 252 | Section 3 | Ethics Affairs |
| 253 | Section 4 | Others |

B. By nature of corruption (January to December 2013)

Unit: No. of cases

| Source of intelligence | Outcome of accepted cases | | | | | | | | Outcome of investigated cases | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|----------------------------|------------|
| | Referred to district prosecutor's office | Referred to other government agencies | Referred to relevant Government Employee Ethics Units | Referred to law enforcement | Referred to local Civil Service Ethics Office | Referred to other the AAO departments | Filed for future reference | Proceeded to investigation due to material evidence | Total | Corruption involved - referred to district prosecutor's office | Non-Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Transferred to District Prosecutors Offices/Judicial Police | Non-Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Transferred to District Prosecutors Office | No Jurisdiction for Transfer by Military Prosecutors | Re-litigating of Reference | Total |
| Major constructions | 1 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 3 | 7 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 6 | 11 |
| General constructions | 23 | 2 | 57 | 3 | - | 4 | 19 | 57 | 165 | 4 | 5 | - | - | 18 | 27 |
| Major procurements | 1 | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 15 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 5 |
| General procurements | 54 | 4 | 106 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 104 | 299 | 19 | 6 | 1 | - | 30 | 56 |
| License registration | 3 | - | 6 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 13 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Urban Planning | - | 1 | 13 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | 23 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Finance | 5 | 4 | 7 | 1 | - | 2 | 8 | 2 | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Supervision | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 10 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Taxation | 6 | 2 | 14 | - | - | - | 9 | 2 | 33 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 5 |
| Customs | 1 | - | 11 | - | - | 6 | 2 | 27 | 47 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 7 | 12 |
| Law enforcement | 9 | 6 | 109 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 24 | 228 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 28 | 35 |
| Justice | 18 | 3 | 24 | 1 | - | 1 | 231 | 17 | 295 | - | 3 | - | - | 8 | 11 |
| Legal | 3 | 1 | 10 | - | - | - | 11 | 13 | 38 | 3 | - | - | - | 6 | 9 |
| Land Development | 1 | 4 | 18 | - | - | - | 10 | 17 | 50 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 7 |
| Land Administration | 3 | 3 | 16 | - | - | 1 | 23 | 13 | 59 | 2 | - | - | - | 5 | 7 |
| Environmental Protection | 6 | - | 24 | - | - | 4 | 10 | 31 | 75 | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | 10 | 20 |
| Medical and health | 5 | 7 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 57 | 22 | 130 | 4 | 5 | 2 | - | 4 | 15 |
| Education | 15 | 5 | 73 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 40 | 159 | 5 | 5 | 1 | - | 20 | 31 |
| Fire safety | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | 4 | 9 | 23 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 4 |
| Funeral | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 11 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 8 |
| River and gravel management | 1 | 1 | 12 | - | - | - | 7 | 5 | 26 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Subsidies | 5 | 1 | 10 | - | 1 | 2 | 8 | 26 | 53 | 7 | 2 | 1 | - | 7 | 17 |
| Military | 2 | 2 | 16 | - | - | 2 | 11 | 18 | 51 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Others | 21 | 6 | 108 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 67 | 90 | 306 | 24 | 14 | 5 | - | 38 | 81 |
| Total | 183 | 52 | 701 | 32 | 6 | 41 | 590 | 550 | 2,155 | 95 | 55 | 17 | - | 204 | 371 |

III Cases in which AAC closes Investigation by transferring suspects to relevant District Public Prosecutors Office (January to December 2013)

Unit: Case, Individual, NT\$

| Nature of corruption | No. of cases | Persons | | | | | | | Public Representatives | Ordinary Public Citizens | Amount Involved in Suspected Corruption |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | Total | | | Public Servants | | | | | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Senior Level | Mid-Level | Junior Level | | | | |
| Major constructions | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 200,000 | |
| General constructions | 4 | 23 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | - | 12 | 19,514,528 | |
| Major procurements | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 200,000 | |
| General procurements | 19 | 48 | 36 | 12 | 2 | 19 | 8 | - | 20 | 6,112,738 | |
| License registration | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,000 | |
| Urban Planning | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Finance | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Supervision | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Taxation | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 173,616 | |
| Customs | 3 | 35 | 24 | 11 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 29 | - | |
| Law enforcement | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 56,503 | |
| Justice | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Legal | 3 | 14 | 14 | - | 1 | - | 5 | - | 8 | - | |
| Land Development | 3 | 11 | 8 | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | 9 | 71,000 | |
| Land Administration | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4,800 | |
| Environmental Protection | 6 | 12 | 11 | 1 | - | 1 | 7 | - | 4 | 655,600 | |
| Medical and health | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 176,294 | |
| Education | 5 | 23 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | - | 14 | 877,449 | |
| Fire safety | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Funeral | 5 | 26 | 23 | 3 | - | - | 20 | - | 6 | 961,900 | |
| River and gravel management | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Subsidies | 7 | 66 | 40 | 26 | - | 5 | 9 | 2 | 50 | 81,244 | |
| Military | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Others | 24 | 80 | 63 | 17 | 7 | 17 | 12 | - | 43 | 5,934,678 | |
| Total | 95 | 357 | 270 | 87 | 13 | 62 | 76 | 2 | 204 | 35,022,350 | |

IV Cases in which AAC forwards to relevant District Public Prosecutors Office its findings in investigation on corruption and malfeasance suspects (January to December 2013)

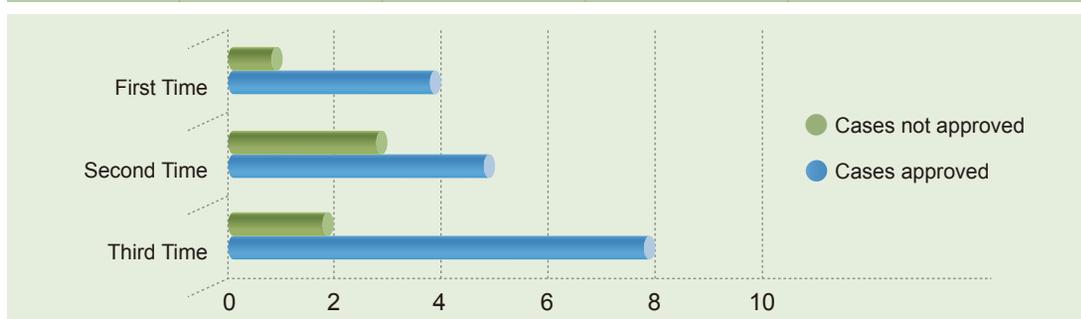
Unit: Case, Individual

| Nature of corruption | Number of cases closed by District Public Prosecutors Office | | | | | | | Number of individuals in cases closed by District Public Prosecutors Office | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|------------|
| | Charged | | | Charge Deferred | Charge Withdrawn | Others | Total | Charged | | | Charge Deferred | Charge Withdrawn | Others | Total |
| | Total | Regular Procedure | Application for Summary Procedure | | | | | Total | Regular Procedure | Application for Summary Procedure | | | | |
| Major constructions | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 3 |
| General constructions | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 6 | 17 | 17 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 20 |
| Major procurements | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| General procurements | 10 | 10 | - | 3 | - | 1 | 14 | 38 | 38 | - | 4 | - | 1 | 43 |
| License registration | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Urban Planning | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Finance | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Supervision | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Taxation | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Customs | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Law enforcement | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | 5 |
| Justice | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Legal | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Land Development | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Land Administration | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| Environmental Protection | 6 | 6 | - | - | 1 | - | 7 | 12 | 12 | - | - | 1 | - | 13 |
| Medical and health | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Education | 4 | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | 6 | 7 | 7 | - | 5 | 5 | - | 17 |
| Fire safety | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Funeral | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 23 | 23 | - | 1 | - | - | 24 |
| River and gravel management | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Subsidies | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 5 | 9 | 9 | - | 1 | - | - | 10 |
| Military | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Others | 20 | 20 | - | 6 | 3 | - | 29 | 47 | 47 | - | 8 | 12 | - | 67 |
| Total | 71 | 71 | - | 21 | 6 | 2 | 100 | 186 | 186 | - | 30 | 19 | 2 | 237 |

V Statistics on Approval of Informant's Reward

2013 Informant's Reward Approved and Disbursed by AAC

| 2013 | Cases reviewed | Cases approved | Cases not approved | Total amount approved |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| First Time | 10 | 8 | 2 | NT\$9,599,998 |
| Second Time | 8 | 5 | 3 | NT\$3,083,332 |
| Third Time | 5 | 4 | 1 | NT\$2,399,999 |
| Total | 23 | 17 | 6 | NT\$15,083,329 |



VI Review of Cases of the Clean Politics Advisory Committee by the AAC

| | Date of Meeting | Cases on File | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Commencement Date | Cases reviewed |
| 2013 First Meeting | March 14, 2013 | November 1, 2012 to January 31, 2013 | 218 |
| 2013 Second Meeting | June 13, 2013 | February 1, 2013 to April 30, 2013 | 159 |
| 2013 Third Meeting | October 30, 2013 | May 1, 2013 to August 31, 2013 | 308 |

Section 2 Prevention Operations

I Statistics for Corruption Prevention Operations by Government Employee Ethics Units

| | | Statistical Item | Statistical Results | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--|---|------------------------|--------|
| Anti-Corruption | Public Participation | Subject: Enterprises and manufacturers | No. of cases | 1183 | |
| | | | Number of Participants | 106,642 | |
| | | Subject: Civilian societies and non-government organizations | No. of cases | 2,454 | |
| | | | Number of Participants | 1,022,931 | |
| | | Subject: School teachers and students | Cultivation Plan (Public primary school below Primary Four) | No. of cases | 659 |
| | | | | Number of Participants | 68,006 |
| | | Fostering Plan (Public primary school above Primary Five) | No. of cases | 2,839 | |
| | | | Number of Participants | 232,824 | |

| | | Statistical Item | | Statistical Results |
|--|---|---|--|---------------------|
| Anti-Corruption | Public Participation | Subject: General members of the public (including community colleges) | No. of cases | 2,435 |
| | | | Number of Participants | 2,107,444 |
| | | | Cumulative Number of Participants | 20,454 |
| | | Promotion anti-corruption volunteers | Ethics Dissemination and Promotion (case) | 6,378 |
| | | | Assisting Implementation of Government Policies (case) | 3,320 |
| | | | Collation of Public Sentiments and Needs (case) | 3,317 |
| | | Promotion of Ethics Platform | Acceptance of Feedback on Policy Implementation and Reforms (case) | 1,155 |
| | | | Dissemination of Anti-Corruption Information (case) | 1,442 |
| | | | | |
| | Ethics Dissemination | Dissemination in Writing | No. of cases | 6,079 |
| | | | Persons | 2,074,016 |
| | | Oral Dissemination | No. of cases | 10,939 |
| | | | Persons | 657,679 |
| | | Electronic Dissemination | No. of cases | 11,900 |
| | | | Persons | 2,722,991 |
| | | Artistic Dissemination | No. of cases | 8208 |
| | | | Persons | 347,135 |
| | | Internet Dissemination | No. of cases | 7,788 |
| Persons | | | 1,981,681 | |
| Corruption-prevention Warning | | Ethics Reward | Number of Individuals Rewarded | 1,690 |
| | | Warning Action (case) | | 229 |
| | Ethics Announcement (case) | | 70 | |
| | Special examination (case) | | 2,655 | |
| | Case Review (case) | | 7,575 | |
| | Procurement Supervision | On-site Supervision (case) | 85,371 | |
| | | Supervision of Written Review (case) | 69,564 | |
| | Joint-construction Audit (case) | | 1,361 | |
| | Joint-operation Check (case) | | 2,716 | |
| | Compilation of Overall Procurement Analysis Report (case) | | 1,070 | |
| | Procurement Abuse Cases transferred to Judicial Institutions for Investigation (case) | | 120 | |
| | Public Opinion Survey | Self-handled (case) | 328 | |
| | | Outsourced (case) | 119 | |
| Further Corruption-prevention | Study and Compilation of Review Briefings on Embezzlement Cases (case) | | 117 | |
| | Study and Proposal of Reform Recommendations (case) | | 853 | |
| Registration of Ethics-related Incidents | Requests for making an intercession | | 10,114 | |
| | Gifts | | 26,426 | |
| | Private treatments | | 12,762 | |
| | Other Ethics-related Incidents | | 3,672 | |

II Statistics for 2013 Government Employee Ethics Units Accepting Submission of Assets and Review upon Drawing of Lots

| Acceptance of Submission Persons (A) | Number of Cases Actually Reviewed upon Open Drawing of Lots (B) | Percentage of Drawing of Lots ($B \div A$) | Number of Cases Compared with Preceding Year (C) | Percentage of Drawing of Lots ($C \div B$) |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| 54,039 | 8,304 | 15.4% | 3,843 | 46.3% |

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

Unit: Case, NT\$ '0,000

| Month | Total Number of Case Reviewed | Total Number of Case Reviewed | | | Cases with No Fines Imposed | | | Amount Fined | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|---|--|-----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | | Overdue Submission | Intentional False Submission | Total | Overdue Submission with Acceptable Reasons (No Fines) | Non-intentional False Submission (No Fine) | Total | Overdue Submission | Intentional False Submission | Grand Total |
| January | 31 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 153 | 153 |
| February | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| March | 35 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 196 | 196 |
| April | 27 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 10.5 | 114 | 124.5 |
| May | 31 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 98 | 116 |
| June | 31 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 6.5 | 111 | 117.5 |
| July | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| August | 9 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 34 | 34 |
| September | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| October | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| November | 27 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 120 | 94 | 214 |
| December | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 191 | 4 | 96 | 100 | 0 | 89 | 89 | 155 | 800 | 955 |

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

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

Unit: Case, NT\$ '0,000

| No. (Date) | Total Number of Case Reviewed | Cases Decided and Fines Imposed | | Cases with No Fines Imposed | Cases Requiring Further Review | Rescission of Original Decision |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | No. of cases | Amount | | | |
| First (2013.1.24) | 4 | 2 | 179 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Second (2013.2.6) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Third (2013.3.20) | 3 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Fourth (2013.6.27) | 5 | 2 | 87 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Fifth (2013.8.13) | 6 | 4 | 1,658 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Sixth (2013.9.24) | 4 | 1 | 14,968 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Seventh (2013.10.31) | 5 | 2 | 95 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Eighth (2013.11.22) | 5 | 2 | 112 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Ninth (2013.12.3) | 2 | 2 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 35 | 16 | 17,267 | 5 | 14 | 0 |

V Important Conclusions from Central Integrity Committee

| Meeting No. | Case No. | Main (Assisting) Organizer | Important Conclusions |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---|--|
| Meeting of 10th Committee (2013.1.11) | 10201-1 | Directorate-General of Personnel Administration | Committee member Chen Chang-Wen proposed a "government lawyer" mechanism, whereby in addition to national examinations for judges and prosecutors, there can be positions of "government lawyers"; the latter can be legal consultants for the respective government authorities and their heads. As this involves the responsibilities of the Examination Yuan, the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration has been requested to consult the Ministry of Civil Service and the Ministry of Examination with respect to a feasible plan. |
| Meeting of 10th Committee | 10201-2 | Financial Supervisory Commission | Committee member Chen Chang-Wen said that in relation to The Freedom of Government Information Law, certain government authorities continue to resist providing information which should be accessible to the public and requiring the latter to demand access to it through the court. The FSC is requested to study such incidence and brief Committee Member Chen as and when it is appropriate. |
| Meeting of 10th Committee | 10201-3 | National Science Council | In order for funding of scientific research to be more flexible, the National Science Council had in April 2012 established a procedure for approving such funding. In August the NSC simplified the relevant regulations for subsidy plans and liberalized the scope of transfer authorization. In October, the NSC reported to the Executive Yuan with respect to its agreement to provide a list of the amount of flexible spending for its subsidy plan to this Committee. Furthermore in February 2013 it relaxed the scope of authorization for small-amount purchase of equipment (below NT\$ 50,000). Through continuous discussions and changes of its scientific research funding reimbursement system the NSC has attempted to enhance Taiwan's international competitiveness for scientific research as well as her innovation efficiency, in order to create a more amenable scientific research environment. |
| Meeting of 10th Committee | 10201-4 | Ministry of Justice | Corruption and malfeasance rate has been declining in recent years, while conviction rate has been gradually improving. Committee member Chen Chang-Wen noted that the rate of acquittal was 21.4%, and expressed the hope for the Ministry to exercise utmost caution when prosecuting any suspects for corruption. He requested the Ministry of Justice and AAC to continue to make improvement efforts and improve the conviction rate for corruption and malfeasance cases. |

| Meeting No. | Case No. | Main (Assisting) Organizer | Important Conclusions |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Meeting of 10th Committee | 10201-5 | Ministry of Justice | Judging by the Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) one can see that compared with other countries Taiwan has made considerable progress. The AAC is requested to share with the public its efforts and results. |
| Meeting of 10th Committee | 10201-6 | Ministry of Justice | Since the implementation of Guidelines for Registration and Inspection of Lobbyist on September 7, 2012, the AAC has completed 1,569 sessions of propaganda. However the report indicated that there were 906 cases that failed to be conform with the Guidelines and had to be cancelled, with the result that the number of cases actually registered was about 162. This is indication that certain aspects of the Guidelines require in-depth discussion. The AAC is requested to carry out further propaganda or undertake promotion of the regulation before conducting improvement review so as to achieve the objective of the Guidelines. |
| Meeting of 11th Committee | 10207-1 (2013.07.17) | Financial Supervisory Commission | Committee member Chen Chang-Wen noted the questions surrounding the FSC's move to penalize the banks over the application of "The Freedom of Government Information Law" and the FSC's statement. He requested that the FSC file a report with the Executive Yuan in order for the Legal Affairs Committee to make an impartial judgment with respect to the legality of both sides' representations. |
| Meeting of 11th Committee | 10207-2 (2013.07.17) | Ministry of Justice | The AAC is requested to issue regular report on its analysis of the types of corruption and malfeasance cases in its "Analysis of Current Ethics Situation" report to the respective Government Employee Ethics Units and requiring ethics personnel to play their rightful role of ethics advisor to the heads of such institutions. Ethics personnel should also assist the respective heads to be apprised of potential ethics risks in their institutions so as to adopt necessary corruption-prevention and anti-corruption measures. |
| Meeting of 11th Committee | 10207-3 (2013.07.17) | Ministry of Economic Affairs | Public-share entities are by nature private enterprises with shares owned by the government and as such are not subject to stricter supervision unlike national entities. However, the competent authorities for such entities should bear the responsibility or supervising their management. Thus in the event of a problem the public will question the competent authority for the entity in question. In this context, the respective measures presented in reports of the MOEA, e.g. ethics regulations and mechanism for registration of lobbyist, management of procurement and sales systems, strengthening of internal control and internal audits, and strengthening of control of re-invested entities etc. should be thoroughly implemented. |
| Meeting of 11th Committee | 10207-4 (102.07.17) | Ministry of Economic Affairs Ministry of Finance Ministry of Transportation and Communications Veterans Affairs Council | With regard to the management and supervision of public-share entities, the employment regulations are the most important aspects of their operations. Therefore the respect competent authorities for public-share entities should strengthen their selection of officially-assigned chairmen and general managers. They should furthermore be required to participate in integrity reports of their competent authorities, and give prompt report of contraventions by public-share entities and follow-up actions thereof. In addition the respective competent authorities for public-share entities should have a system for reviewing the veracity of the performance, moral character and ethics assessment of officially-assigned directors and supervisors, such that individuals who are found to be unqualified should be subject to resignation mechanism. |
| Meeting of 11th Committee | 10207-5 (2013.07.17) | Ministry of Justice (Ministry of Finance Ministry of Transportation and Communications Veterans Affairs Council) | The Ministry of Justice is requested to make arrangements for other competent authorities with public-share entities such as Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC) and Veterans Affairs Council etc. with respect to tabling of project reports in subsequent meetings, in order that all members of the Committee can understand the state of supervision of the respective competent authorities of national entities and public-share operations. |
| Meeting of 11th Committee | 10207-6 (2013.07.17) | Directorate-General of Personnel Administration Ministry of Justice | Permission is granted to the Ministry of Justice to incorporate ethics-related courses in the study hours of public servants, subject to the Ministry forwarding the design of course contents and means of teaching to the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration's reference committee members for their views. The latter should conduct joint planning with the Ministry of Justice. |

VI Statistics on Convening of Integrity Reports by Central Government Authorities and Municipal, County (City) Governments

A. 2013 Statistics on Convening of Integrity Reports by Central Government Authorities

| Authority | Meetings held | Meeting Chairman | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------|---------|------|-------------|----------------|--------|---------|
| | | Authority | | | | | 所屬機關 | | | | |
| | | Head | Deputy Head | Chief of Staff | Others | Remarks | Head | Deputy Head | Chief of Staff | Others | Remarks |
| The Presidential Office | 12 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| National Security Council | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| National Security Bureau | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Judicial Yuan | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Examination Yuan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ministry of Civil Service | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ministry of Examination | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Civil Service Protection and Training Commission | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Control Yuan | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| National Audit Office | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Executive Yuan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| National Palace Museum | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ministry of the Interior | 23 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ministry of foreign Affairs | 99 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ministry of Finance | 76 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ministry of Economic Affairs | 127 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ministry of Transportation and Communications | 75 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ministry of Justice | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ministry of Education | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ministry of Health and Welfare | 17 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Environmental Protection Administration | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Veterans Affairs Council | 13 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Council of Agriculture | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Council of Labor Affairs | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coast Guard Administration | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Directorate-General of Personnel Administration Accounting and Statistics | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fair Trade Commission | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| National Science Council | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Research, Development and Evaluation Commission | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Council for Economic Planning and Development | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ministry of Culture | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Atomic Energy Council | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Financial Supervisory Commission | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Authority | Meetings held | Meeting Chairman | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|---------|--|
| | | Authority | | | | | Affiliated Authority | | | | | |
| | | Head | Deputy Head | Chief of Staff | Others | Remarks | Head | Deputy Head | Chief of Staff | Others | Remarks | |
| Taiwan County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Fujian County | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | 557 | 43 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 355 | 75 | 66 | 2 | | |

VII Statistics for Warning Actions and Further Corruption-Prevention Cases

A. Warning Actions

2013 Statistics for Warning Action Cases

Unit: Case

| Issued by AAC (Lian-Yu-Jing-Zi) | Submission by Government Employee Ethics Unit (Sheng-Lian-Yu-Jing-Zi) | Total |
|---------------------------------|---|-------|
| 29 | 64 | 93 |

B. Further Corruption-prevention

2013 Statistics for Further Corruption-Prevention Cases

Unit: Case

| Issued by AAC (Lian-Zai-Fang-Zi) | Submission by Government Employee Ethics Unit (Sheng-Lian-Zai-Fang-Zi) | Total |
|----------------------------------|--|-------|
| 134 | 250 | 384 |

Section 3 Ethics Affairs

I Statistics on Inspections by Government Employee Ethics Unit

| Month | Transfer of general wrongful acts | Notice of wrongful acts to other institutions | Administrative corruption investigation | General Responsibility | Administrative processing of complaints | Closure of case on clarification of complaints |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|--|
| January | 57 | - | 26 | 52 | 358 | 208 |
| February | 56 | 5 | 21 | 36 | 318 | 197 |
| March | 54 | - | 23 | 58 | 397 | 262 |
| April | 47 | 1 | 18 | 26 | 377 | 188 |
| May | 24 | 2 | 18 | 29 | 309 | 180 |
| June | 61 | 1 | 13 | 57 | 363 | 224 |
| July | 39 | 1 | 24 | 57 | 478 | 256 |
| August | 30 | 1 | 17 | 20 | 267 | 193 |
| September | 34 | 4 | 19 | 45 | 413 | 219 |
| October | 30 | 1 | 23 | 51 | 396 | 258 |
| November | 66 | 15 | 36 | 73 | 468 | 306 |
| December | 1 | - | - | 159 | - | 113 |
| Total | 499 | 31 | 238 | 663 | 4,144 | 2,604 |

II Statistics of Results of Security Maintenance of the Organization

| Work Category | Sub-item | No. of cases |
|---|---|--------------|
| Protection of Official Secrets | Passage of new (revised) regulations | 245 |
| | Propaganda on official secrets | 17,381 |
| | Inspection of protection of official secrets | 8,498 |
| | Maintenance of project secrets | 581 |
| | Special report on protection of official secrets | 90 |
| | Investigation of cases involving breach of confidential regulations | 56 |
| | Investigation and processing of disclosure of official secrets | 186 |
| Maintenance of security of organization | Passage of new (revised) regulations | 283 |
| | Information for general security-threat or representation petitions | 4,146 |
| | Information for major security-threat or representation petitions | 172 |
| | Propaganda on security maintenance | 15,865 |
| | Security maintenance checks | 12,389 |
| | Maintenance of project security | 1,201 |
| | Briefing of security maintenance | 776 |
| | Maintenance of security of head of organization | 769 |
| | Dedicated briefing of security maintenance | 149 |
| Investigation of security-threat case | 42 | |

Section 4 Others

I Statistics on International Exchange of Ethics-related Work

A. Participation of officials in foreign meetings

| Name of Meeting | Date | Participants | Location | Topic or Results |
|---|---------------------|---|----------------|---|
| 16th APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG) Meeting | January 26-28, 2013 | Head Prosecutor Zhou Huai-Lian, Officer Zhang Han-Shu | Indonesia | In addition to present oral report about anti-corruption work in Taiwan, our representatives obtained through interaction with delegates, information on focal points of APEC's annual anti-corruption work and the status of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) by various APEC members. |
| APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Work Group: "Designing Best Models on Prosecuting Corruption and Money Laundering Cases Using Financial Flow Tracking Techniques and Investigative Intelligence for Effective Conviction and Asset Recovery to Promote Regional Economic Integration" | June 11-13, 2013 | Head Prosecutor Zhou Huai-Lian | Chile | Presented report about prosecuting corruption and money laundering models in Taiwan, and exchanged ideas with representatives from other members about anti-corruption efforts. |
| 5th IAACA Seminar (International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities Annual Seminar in 2013) | June 21-24, 2013 | Head Prosecutor Zhang Jing-Wen | Mainland China | Exchanged and shared ideas with representatives of other nations' ethics institutions. |

| Name of Meeting | Date | Participants | Location | Topic or Results |
|---|--------------------------------|--|-----------|---|
| 17th APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG) Meeting | June 24-26, 2013 | Prosecutor Zhan Chang-Hui, Agent Fan Yi-Kai | Indonesia | To present oral reports about anti-corruption work in Taiwan, our representatives obtained through interaction with delegates, information on focal points of APEC's annual anti-corruption work and the status of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) by various APEC members. In addition, our delegates reported at the "Strengthening Integrity through Public-Private Partnership: Preventing Facilitation Payment and Managing Gift Rule" on Facilitation Payment and Bribery Rules. Our delegates also made keynote speeches. |
| APEC Healthcare Stakeholders Awareness High-Level Workshop: Fostering Ethical Environments in the Medical Device & Biopharmaceutical Sectors | September 3, 2013 | Director-General Chu Kung-Mao, Agent Fan Yi-Kai, Officer Zhang Han-Shu | Indonesia | Our representatives presented a report on the progress of promotion of business ethics in private sectors in Taiwan's medical device and biopharmaceutical industries, giving greater visibility for Taiwan. |
| APEC PATHFINDER DIALOGUE ON "COMBATING CORRUPTION AND ILLICIT TRADE ACROSS THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION: A SHARED PARTNERSHIP FOR PROTECTING NATIONAL ASSETS, HUMAN CAPITAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES" | September 23-25, 2013 | Head Prosecutor Lin Zong-Zhi | Thailand | Discussion with APEC member countries and exchanged with them experience on combating corruption and illegal trades. |
| 7th Annual Conference and General Meeting of the IAACA | November 21 - December 1, 2013 | Head Prosecutor Lin Zong-Zhi, Prosecutor Deng Qiao-Ling | Panama | Exchanged and shared ideas with representatives of other nations' ethics institutions. |

B. Overseas Visits by Officers

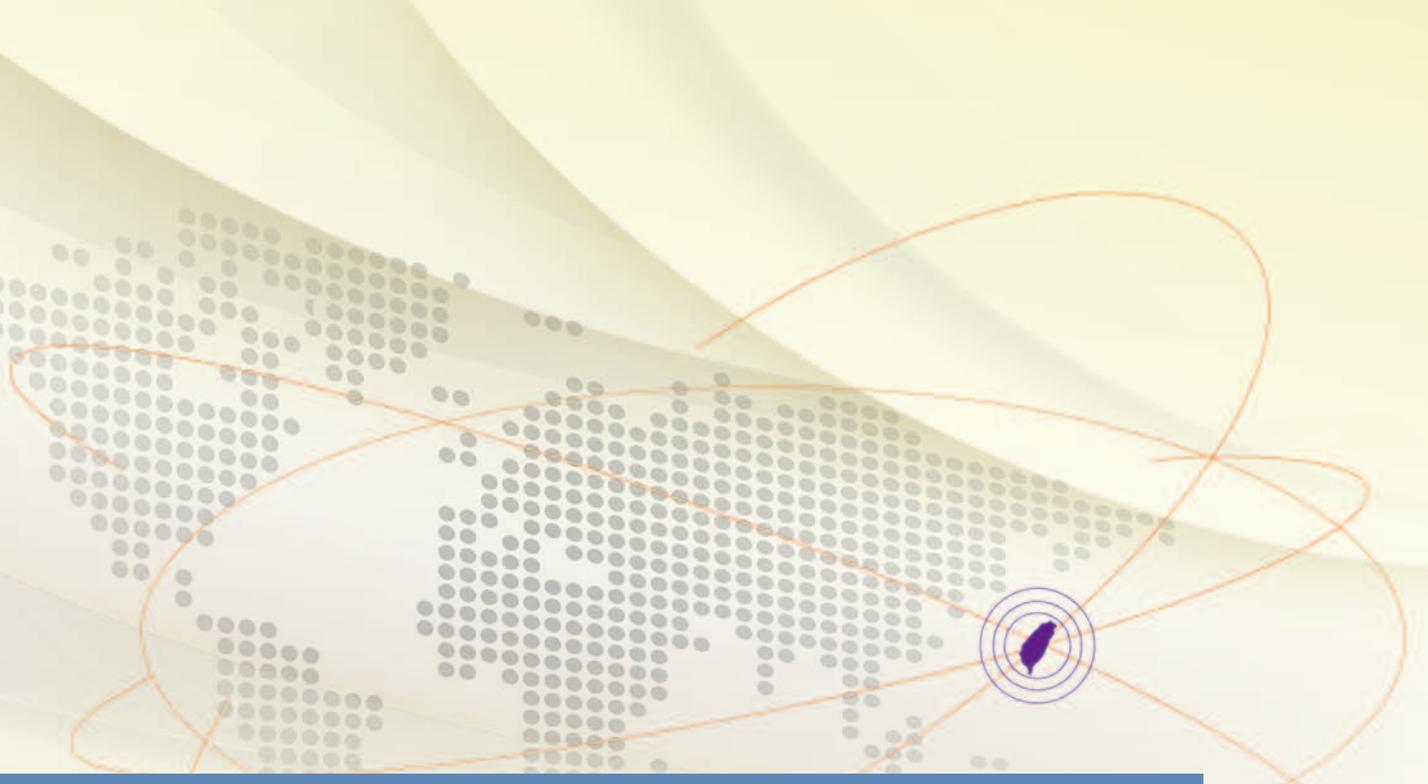
| Name of Trip | Date | Participants | Location | Topic or Results |
|--|----------------------|---|----------|--|
| Visit to Japan to study ethics operations by Japanese government | December 11-14, 2013 | Director-General Chu Kung-Mao, Head Prosecutor Gao Da-Fang, Director Lin Guang-Ming, Officer Zhu Yuan-Pei | Japan | Visited Public Servant Ethics Review Committee under Japan's National Personnel Authority, Administrative Evaluation Bureau under Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and Supreme Public Procurator's Office to understand results of anti-corruption and corruption eradication efforts by both sides and conducted exchange of experience. |

C. Receiving foreign guests on visits to AAC

| Date | Visiting Countries and Entities | Persons |
|--------------------|---|---------|
| March 11, 2013 | Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, Hungary | 2 |
| April 16, 2013 | Ulaanbaatar Trade & Economic Representative Office in Taipei | 2 |
| June 17, 2013 | Legal experts and parliamentary representatives from Thailand | 3 |
| July 4, 2013 | People's Procuratorate of Fujian Province, Mainland China | 12 |
| July 19, 2013 | The President of Transparência e Integridade Associação Cívica (Portugal) | 2 |
| August 23, 2013 | The President of the Korean Chapter of Transparency International | 4 |
| September 10, 2013 | Journalists from Forbes Magazine, U.S. | 1 |
| September 17, 2013 | Scholars from the Georgetown University Law Center | 3 |
| October 7, 2013 | National Anti-Corruption Commission, Thailand | 80 |

II Statistics of Research Commissioned by AAC

| Study Plan | Research Entity | Status |
|---|--|---|
| Study of legislation of the protection act of whistleblowers inside the government | National Chengchi University | To enable members of the public to be more willing to make disclosures, and to rebuild the social image of whistleblowers, the AAC has commissioned National Chengchi University to conduct legislative studies on this matter. The study period was between August 6, 2012 and August 5, 2013. National Chengchi University had presented its report and had recommended passage of "Whistleblower Protection Act". The AAC has formed a legislation team, and has submitted its proposal to the Ministry of Justice on November 28, 2013. The draft "Whistleblower Protection Act" is currently being studied by the Ministry of Justice. |
| Study of legislation of the protection act of whistleblowers in private sectors | Taiwan Technology Law Institute | <p>Protection of public sector whistleblower is only the starting point. The nation's clean image may still be affected by illicit acts in the private sector or other internal corruption and malfeasance in enterprises. As an extension of the study results of public sector Whistleblower Protection Act, the AAC has also included in its studies, the protection of whistleblowers with regard to corporate fraud and malfeasance. This was being carried out by Taiwan Technology Law Institute as commissioned on November 18, 2013.</p> <p>It is pertinent to note that such study covered a wide range of issues. Thus any information on criminal offense of private sector that involves public interest shall be included. Recently there were reports about a fraudulent act of Hon Hai Group's senior management. Given that Hon Hai Group is a renowned enterprise in Taiwan, such a scandal would indirectly affect Taiwan's reputation of integrity and hence the willingness of foreign companies to invest in Taiwan. Therefore any informant in this regard should be protected as whistleblower in the private sector.</p> <p>The AAC expects to propose the future legislative direction of "Private Sector Whistleblower Protection Act" before November 17, 2014. It will table specific recommendations, measures and the authority responsible in order to implement the policy and raise the nation's overall competitiveness.</p> |
| Commission of comparison and analysis of National Security and Official Secrets Acts and measures by major countries in the world | Institute for Information Industry | <p>The above plan was conducted between August 14, 2012 and August 13, 2013 covering a term of 12 months. Relevant policies and materials on national security, maintenance of official secrets, protection of institutional security, maintenance of public affairs secrets and information and communications security policies contained in literature are collected and studied in order to establish a database for such maintenance operations.</p> <p>For the commissioned plan in all 26 bi-weekly reports on international maintenance were completed. They contained a total of 280 sections. In addition, seven analysis reports with special topics were completed. A forum specifically on "Maintenance of Public and Institutional Secrets and Sensitive Information" was also held. The study results will serve as reference for the AAC's drafting of maintenance laws and regulations and operational measures.</p> |
| Feasibility study on compulsory filing and trust of assets but without such public disclosure | National Taipei University, National Chung Cheng University | The feasibility study was conducted by way of comparative study, using legislations of Germany and Austria as examples. It examined the meaning of the legal system for filing and public disclosure of assets of public servant, and identified the areas in which revision of Taiwan's Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants for filing of assets by public servants can learn from. The results of the aforesaid study had been forwarded to the Ministry's team for revision to the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants, as an important basis of reference for proposed revisions. |
| Study on 2013 Public Survey on Ethics Indicator and Institutional Integrity Assessment Tools | Study on 2013 Public Survey on Ethics Indicator and Institutional Integrity Assessment Tools | Construction of a universal ethics assessment for the Executive Yuan's respective ministries and commissions in order to assist such institutions with regard to risk management as well as encourage them to begin to focus on ethics. Such ethics assessment mechanism can also improve the administrative transparency and level of disclosure of the respective institutions. |
| Handbook on Ethics Quality Control Circle | Shih Hsin University | <p>The said research proposes seven items of recommendation for Ethics Quality Control Circle:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The superior authority should be elevated to a status of "Yuan" to highlight its importance and all-encompassing nature. (2) Implementation of relevant education and training requires the participation and investment of heads of organizations or superior authorities. (3) Consideration to be given to orderly promotion in phases of planning models with successful experience and can act as showcase its impact. (4) Ethics Quality Control Circle to contain two separate and distinct topics: "Achieving Aim" and "Resolution of Problems". (5) The characteristics and flexibility of institutions should both be taken into account in order to implement in an effective manner, penalty and rewards incentives. (6) Accumulate theoretical and practical experience in order to strengthen knowledge management and the effect of application of such knowledge. (7) Strengthen communication and marketing of Ethics Quality Control Circle, with attention to the promotional effects on local and foreign customers. |



Chapter 6

Outlook for "New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest" - Zero Tolerance for Corruption

Appendix

| | |
|-----|--|
| 260 | Appendix 1: Integrity Chronicle by Agency Against Corruption (AAC), Ministry of Justice (2013) |
| 282 | Appendix 2: 2013 Clean Governance Survey and Study of Assessment Tools |
| 295 | Appendix 3: Statistical Report on Results of Initiating Corruption and Malfeasance Cases |

➤ Chapter 6 Outlook for "New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest" - Zero Tolerance for Corruption

The results of integrity governance promoted by the Agency are not abstract ideas; they are specific and practicable. In 2013, the Agency promulgated the major policy of "New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest". It considered matters from the perspective of the people, and launch in succession, a number of integrity governance measures and actions in order to gain a firm understanding of foreign and local anti-corruption trends. All these were in order to foster assessment by international integrity governance organizations with regard to the state of our integrity governance such as to improve our national competitiveness. Major areas of focus in the future are set out below:

A. Establishment of key performance indicators to showcase the achievements of transformation in Government Employee Ethics Units and their personnel

In 2014, the Agency formulated "Key Performance Indicators" with respect to its efforts for promoting integrity governance. They include four major areas namely "Reduction of Corruption Crimes by Public Servants", "Reduction of Waste of Public Funds", "Increase in National (Public) Funds", and "Investigation (and Institution) of Major Corruption and Malpractice Cases". The Agency will regularly report its results to gain public understanding and support of its integrity governance work.

B. Geared to global anti-corruption trends and promotion of domestic legislation of international conventions

On October 31, 2003 the United Nations Congress passed the "United Nations Convention against Corruption". It took effect on December 14, 2005. To-date it has 171 signatory nations. Its global anti-corruption legal structure has been widely accepted by the international community. Although the R.O.C. is not a member of the United Nations, our government has demonstrated its resolve to combat corruption and be geared towards international anti-corruption trends as well as international legal system. At present the government has made initial progress with respect to the promotion of the Convention locally by way of legislation. In the future the government will, in conjunction with the respective ministries and commissions as well as Government Employee Ethics Units to practice anti-corruption laws and policies built based on the Convention. This would be more effective in preventing and eliminating corruption, and would be useful in elevating Taiwan's international status.

C. Implementation of National Integrity Building Action Plan and construction of substantive transparency mechanism

Sustained promotion of "National Integrity Building Action Plan" with emphasis on 8 areas, namely strengthen efforts on investigating and prevention of corruption, implementing public service ethics, promotion of business ethics in private sectors, expansion of education and propaganda, raising transparency and effectiveness, adherence to open procurement, practicing fair political involvement, participating in international and cross-strait cooperation, in order to achieve far-reaching integrity-building; quicken the revisions of Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants and Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest; promote accountability and transparency; check the transparency of institutional work processes, and analyze the enhancement of transparent public-convenience measures. In 2014 the priority is "Land Development Operations."

D. Strengthen education on law and discipline at the fundamental level, and cultivate campus integrity

The plan for 2014 is to conduct law and discipline education at all counties and cities for construction management personnel with "No tolerance for land development scandals - You can refuse corruption"; compile the anti-corruption work manual for nutrition lunch purchasing operations to serve as reference for schools which purchase nutrition lunches, with such handbooks being made available for perusal by public servants and the public so as to improve the propaganda's effectiveness; continuous production of foundation and cultivation of integrity on campus, which will be launched by anti-corruption volunteers for dissemination in public primary schools and kindergartens, and dissemination of ethics and legal governance concepts among senior students of primary schools and above as well as their principals for the purpose of character-building.

E. Establishment of national security platform and development of ethics partnership

To establish national security AAC Anti-Corruption Platform and form in conjunction with competent authorities, prosecutor's offices, and local governments as well as private forces, a nationwide national security reporting and investigation network so as to promptly prevent farming and logging abuses and environmental pollution as well as prevent tardiness in administrative inspection. Continued establishment of an AAC Anti-Corruption Platform for Hualien-Taitung Railroad through cross-department cooperation involving MOTC, Public Construction Commission, Hualien County and Taitung County governments, Hualien and Taitung district prosecutor offices in order to achieve administrative transparency, open information mutual collaboration between judicial and administrative organs so as to ensure that the project is completed in time and according to its quality requirements.

F. Foster the effect of warning and audits and activate a regulatory- based prevention of further corruption

Thorough implementation of "New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest", and adherence to the principle of "preventing corruption before investigating it" with comprehensive participation and supervision as well as giving full exposure to warning functions. Strengthen audit of special examination projects in high-risk operations and implementation of ethics risk management. Finally, activation of the mechanism for prevention of further corruption for corruption case or contraventions, in order to prevent any loopholes in corruption-prevention.

G. In-depth cultivation of closure of investigations, with focus on benefiting the public and eradicating shortcomings

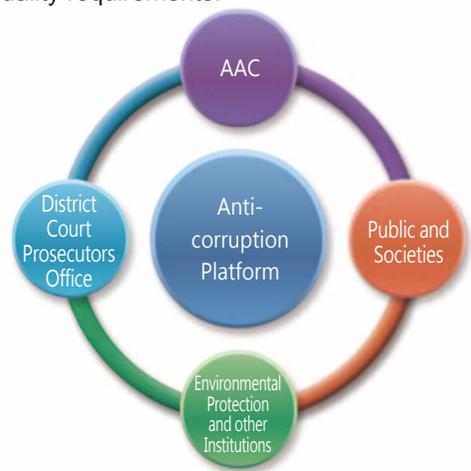
The AAC will continue to thoroughly implement "New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest" as an ethical governance concept. It will continue to work with the Central Government and local Government Employee Ethics Units to achieve greater momentum on investigation of cases through proper planning. In addition to uncovering long-term, structural or cartel-related corruption and malfeasance, the AAC will combine the forces of Government Employee Ethics Units at all levels to focus on corrupt behavior that upset the public, and seek to thoroughly handle work associated with investigation closure of each case. It will deal with corrupt elements in accordance with the results of investigation. For cases in which the individuals have been found to be in breach of the law, the AAC will activate corruption-investigation mechanism. This is in order to elevate the performance of ethics institutions. For lesser offense, it will propose effective and viable solutions so as to "save public funds" and "increase Treasury income", thereby gaining the public's support.

H. Implementation of institutional maintenance of operations and strengthen of measures for confidentiality maintenance measures

The AAC will seek to build a public service environment that caters to maintenance of confidentiality and institutional security. This will enable the AAC and the respective Government Employee Ethics Units to fulfill their responsibilities in a sustained manner. In this regard the AAC will urge all Government Employee Ethics Units to integrate their administrative resources so as to plan and execute public service confidence and institutional security maintenance work based on the requirements of their respective operations. It will assist such institutions in such implementation in order to achieve security with respect to confidential information.

I. Showcase linked-platform function and integrate the forces of Civil Service Ethics

In the future the AAC will integrate the overall strength of superior Government Employee Ethics Unit to demonstrate its internal control functions. It will furthermore continue to operate the "Government Procurement Audit Platform" and the National Audit Office's relevant linked-warning platform mechanism with a view to construct a means of operation-linked platform in order to strengthen horizontal link for



the respective institutions. This will enable it to conduct investigation and management specifically for potential irregularities and hence demonstrate the warning function, thereby creating the multiplication effect of "Preventing corruption-investigation corruption-Further prevention of corruption" and achieving the AAC's target of assisting benefiting administration.

J. Finely-tuned corruption-investigation strategies with thoroughly implementation of human rights protection in order for the public to identify with them

Continuous lock on corruption offenses by senior management and those structural in nature. The AAC will also activate initial activation of investigation in conjunction of Government Employee Ethics Units to gather information on offense at first opportunity. It will fine-tune investigation in order to improve conviction rate. The AAC will adopt the principle of confession for ordinary corruption cases in order to give offending public servants a chance for correction and gain relief in criminal sentencing by the court. The AAC will distribute its investigation procedure in accordance with the "Guidelines on Ensuring Human Rights Protection in Corruption-Investigation Procedures" in order to protect the litigants' rights.

K. Integrate corruption-investigation resources to raise the power of corruption-investigation

The AAC will continue to strengthen its coordination and contact with prosecution and judicial police systems. It will achieve effective integration of corruption-investigation forces through exchange of information on corruption offense or joint investigation, tacking on corruption in an all-round way so as to uncover corruption and illicit actions beforehand. In addition, the AAC will strengthen the establishment of investigation technology with full evidence-gathering tools into an integrated information system to assist the investigation and evidence-gathering operations of ethics operation.

L. Cultivating an image of zero tolerance for corruption and malfeasance by promoting the passage of "Whistleblower Protection Act"

The AAC will continue to promote the passage of "Whistleblower Protection Act" in its effort to foster an environment in which the public are not afraid of exposing corruption and malfeasance. In addition, so as to extend full protection to whistleblowers, the AAC has commissioned a "Study of legislation of Private Sector Whistleblower Protection Act". This is with a view to build a comprehensive anti-corruption and malfeasance investigational lead network.

M. Strengthen mutual legal assistance and establish trans-national anti-corruption network

The AAC will continue to strengthen mutual legal assistance internationally and with Mainland China. It will seek to cooperate trans-nationally to investigate and eradicate corruption and malfeasance. It will also seek to recover all illicit gains.

The AAC is charged with conducting investigations of corrupt acts by the nation. Its mission is to uncover, prevent and investigate corruption. As such it will formulate anti-corruption policies and specific means. Hitherto it has been able to keep up with developments and formulate the right strategies. In 2013 it launched its major policy of "New concept of integrity- Based on the people's interest". First of all, the AAC aims to propagate the concept through multiple channels in order that public servants can exercise rejection of corruption as a customs and habit, as well as for the public to cultivate a concept of "zero tolerance for corruption". Investigation of corruption is strengthened by way of partnership with other organs. The aim is to combine all investigation bodies to foster corruption-investigation strength. The AAC will also build a structure to prevent further corruption so as to prevent recurrence of corruption. It will promote the concept of "Civil Service Ethics" such as to allow warning to replace traditional whistleblowing system. Its aim is to nip corruption in the bud, thus reducing damage to the minimum.

Corruption is not isolated or individual problem; it is a trans-national phenomenon that affects the society and economy of all nations. Integrity in governance is far from being capable overnight achievement. It needs the concerted effort by all levels of society, government authorities and private enterprises. Notwithstanding the significant amount of obstacles ahead, the AAC vows to proceed without fear and work with one and all against corruption. Only by mutual supervision and inter-regional cooperation can it achieve its mission. Ultimately its aim is to create the image of an ethical government and excellent investment environment that is beneficial to all parties involved.

Appendix 1 Integrity Chronicle by Agency Against Corruption (AAC), Ministry of Justice (2013)

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|--|
| 1 | 2 | Chief Secretary Cheng gave a lecture to the 2nd Corruption Investigation Class of 2012 on "Practical Actions in Support of the Operations of Regional Ethics Affairs Contact and Coordination Centers" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 1 | 3 | AAC investigated an associate engineer of Kaohsiung International Airport of Civil Aeronautics Administration, MOTC for allegations of accepting commissions and bribery against whom charges were pressed by the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office after investigation. |
| 1 | 8 | The AAC and the New Taipei District Prosecutors Office conducted a joint investigation into allegations against the actual person-in-charge of Xin-X International Development Co., Ltd., surnamed Yao, and others of illegally importing controlled substances or prohibited drug/pesticide containing agricultural products from China and of suspected bribing of public servants for passage and shielding. Simultaneous searches at 31 premises were conducted across Taiwan, seizing over 2680 boxes of foods and agricultural products, including black fungus, white jelly fungus, dried shredded black fungus, mushroom, day lily, and screw cake pastry. 27 people were brought back for questioning, and the main suspect Yao and 3 others were detained. |
| 1 | 8 | The Central Investigation Office of AAC and the Nantou District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated allegations against the director of Cingjing Farm, Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan, surnamed Liu, of accepting commissions for projects. Simultaneous searches were carried out in 10 premises, including those of the Cingjing Farm and relevant firms, and 9 suspects and witnesses were summoned for questioning. The prosecutor's request to detain the main suspect Liu following re-interrogation was approved. |
| 1 | 9 | Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang gave a lecture to the 2nd Corruption Investigation Class of 2012 on "Integrity Policies" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 1 | 11 | The Southern Investigation Office of AAC conducted an investigation into allegations against an assistant engineer of Hydraulic Engineering Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government of misappropriating public properties possessed for duties in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act, and the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office indicted the suspect following the closure of investigation. |
| 1 | 11 | The Executive Yuan held the 10th member meeting of the Central Integrity Committee. In the meeting, reports on "The Current Integrity Trend and Its Analysis", "The Implementation of the Regulations on Lobbying Registration and Inspection of the Executive Yuan and Its Subordinate Organs", and "The TRA Procurement Scandal Review and Improvement Measures" were presented. |
| 1 | 14 | Director-General Chou gave a lecture on "Integrity Planning and Implementation for the Golden Decade" to the 2nd Corruption Investigation Class of 2012 at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 1 | 16 | Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang gave a lecture to the 2nd Corruption Investigation Class of 2012 on the Administrative Procedure Act at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 1 | 20 | The AAC Operating Procedures for Intelligence Processing and Case Investigation and the AAC Intelligence Review Operation Explanation were stipulated. |
| 1 | 24 | The Transparency International (TI) held a press conference at the NTU Alumni Hall today to announce for the Government Defence Anti-Corruption Index (GDAI) for the first time. Among the 82 countries ranked, Taiwan was listed as one of the nine countries at lesser risk of defence corruption, outperforming 89% of the countries ranked. |
| 1 | 25 | The AAC sent representatives to partake in the 2013 First APEC Senior Officials Meeting and Anti-Corruption and Transparency Task Force Meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia, reporting on Taiwan's success in implementing the UNCAC and promoting Taiwan's integrity image. |
| 1 | 28 | Director-General Chou presided over the Comprehensive Seminar for the 2nd Corruption Investigation Class of 2012 at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center, and directors of various AAC divisions answered trainees' questions on various integrity affairs. |
| 1 | 28 | Director-General Chou gave a lecture to the counselors of the 30th Civil Service Ethics Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center on "Expectation and Encouragement for Anti-Corruption Training". |
| 1 | 28 | Deputy Director-General Yang gave a lecture to the counselors of the 30th Civil Service Ethics Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center on how to enhance the coherence of anti-corruption agents. |
| 1 | 28 | The Southern Investigation Office of AAC conducted an investigation into the allegation of using one's official position to gain money and valuables against Inspector Tzou XX of Lingya District Public Health Center, Kaohsiung City. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office pressed charge against Tzou upon the closure of investigation and asked for a 4-year sentence. |
| 1 | 31 | The AAC investigated the case against a general affairs officer of the New Taipei City Funeral Parlor for two offenses of causing a public official to make a false entry in a public document. The accused was sentenced to 1 year and 4 months in prison for each offense by the Taiwan New Taipei District Court and shall serve 1 year and 5 months in prison, be on 5-year probation and pay NT\$100,000 to the national coffers. |
| 1 | 31 | The Northern Investigation Office of AAC investigated allegations against Yeh XX and Hsiao XX, borough secretaries at the Da-an District Office, Taipei City, of making repetitive claims for the civil servant forced leave subsidy and the borough affairs fee with the same expenditure both of whom were under the suspicion of altering a private document, using the official position to gain money and valuables and committing fraud. The Taipei District Prosecutors Office indicted Yeh XX and deferred the prosecution of Hsiao XX following the closure of its investigation. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|--|
| 1 | 31 | The Central Investigation Office of AAC conducted an investigation into procurement bribery allegations against the head of the Disaster Rescue Section, Taichung City Fire Department and the director of the Secretariat Office, Tainan City Fire Department. Charges were pressed by the Taichung District Prosecutors Office following the closure of investigation. |
| 2 | 7 | The Northern Investigation Office of AAC investigated Chan XX, a contract employee, and Hsu XX, a temporary staff, of the Mortuary Services Office, Keelung City for allegedly seeking bribes from funeral service providers, being under the suspicion of accepting bribery in performing one's official duties. Charges were pressed by the Keelung District Prosecutors Office following the closure of investigation. |
| 2 | 19 | The Principles for Implementing Integrity Quality Control Circles by Government Employee Ethics Units was stipulated, and written documents requesting government employee ethics units of various competent authorities to strengthen their enforcement were sent. |
| 2 | 19 | Deputy Director-General Yang presided over the deliberation meeting for the amendment draft of the Regulations Governing Contacts between Civil Servants of the Executive Yuan and Its Subordinate Organs and Personnel of Foreign Representative Offices in ROC" . |
| 2 | 20 | Director-General Chou gave a lecture to the 30th Civil Service Ethics Class on "Policies and Actions for the Current Integrity Work" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 2 | 21 | The AAC and the Taipei District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated allegations against Chen, who worked as the captain of the Ditch Cleaning Team for the Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government, and others of accepting bribery in violation of duties. Agents raided 4 premises of implicated public servants and firm, brought back 3 involved individuals and seized related evidence. Chen was detained upon the court's approval of the prosecutor's request following interrogation, and the implicated firm was informed to pay a NT\$200,000 bail. |
| 2 | 21 | The Central Investigation Office of AAC investigated Chen XX, a Tainan County civil servant, for negligently turning over a supposedly-confidential non-defense document of ROC. The Tainan District Court sentenced Chen to 40 days in detention, which can be substituted with a fine of NT\$1,000 per day of detention, while granting a 2-year probation. |
| 2 | 21 | Presided over by Minister Without Portfolio Luo Ying-shay, the Executive Yuan convened the Judicial Yuan, Ministry of Civil Service, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Law and Regulation Commission, and Ministry of Justice to review the amendment draft of the "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". |
| 2 | 22 | Presided over by Minister Without Portfolio Luo Ying-shay, the Executive Yuan convened the Judicial Yuan, Control Yuan, Examination Yuan, and Ministry of Justice to discuss the draft of amendments to articles 4 and 20 of the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants proposed by the AAC (the MOJ). |
| 2 | 25 | The AAC released the report for the 2012 Government Integrity Public Opinion Survey and Indicator Study on its website. |
| 2 | 26 | A meeting of the Audit and Preventive Support Task Force was held, and a special report on measures for audit improvement was presented by the Department of Civil Service Ethics, MOTC and the Department of Civil Service Ethics, MOEA. |
| 2 | 27 | Minister Tseng and Director-General Chou presided over the opening ceremony for the 30th Anti-Corruption Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center, which was also attended by head officials of government employee ethics units and local representatives. |
| 3 | 1 | The Southern Investigation Office of AAC investigated the principal and director of general affairs of an elementary school in Majia Township, Pingtung County for suspicion of forgery and misappropriation of public properties. Charges were pressed by the Pingtung District Prosecutors Office following the closure of investigation. |
| 3 | 4 | Deputy Director-General Yang represented the AAC in the Deliberation Meeting for the National Security Act Amendment Draft convened by the Ministry of Justice. |
| 3 | 5 | The Southern Investigation Office of AAC conducted an investigation into the allegation against a Wangan Airport employee of fraudulently claiming transportation expenses for official business trips – suspected of using one's official position to gain money and valuables. The Penghu District Prosecutors Office indicted the alleged employee following the closure of its investigation. |
| 3 | 8 | The Southern Investigation Office of AAC conducted an investigation into the allegation against a Wangan Airport employee of fraudulently claiming transportation expenses for official business trips – suspected of using one's official position to gain money and valuables. The Penghu District Prosecutors Office indicted the alleged employee following the closure of its investigation. |
| 3 | 11 | The Ministry of Justice held a joint handover and swear-in ceremony for outgoing and incoming senior officials and heads of its subordinate authorities. The new director-general of AAC, Chu Kun-mao, assumed his office on March 11, 2013. In an interview during the ceremony, Director-General Chu indicated that the AAC has established civil service ethics units in most of the nation's administrative authorities with the purpose of "focusing on corruption prevention and complementing with corruption eradication" as civil service ethics units will function in early-warning so that civil servants will not be able to and will not dare to commit corruption. |
| 3 | 11 | Prof. Dr. Máté SZABÓ (Commissioner for Fundamental Rights Hungary) and Mr. Levebte SZEKELY (Representative of Hungarian Trade Office) visited the AAC and exchanged opinions with Director-General Chu on integrity issues. |
| 3 | 11 | The Southern Investigation Office of AAC investigated allegations against Lee XX, a teacher at the Minsheng Elementary School in Pingtung City, and three others of fraudulently claiming subsidies for the wages of kitchen staff in public schools (the crimes of fraud and causing a false entry in an official document). The Pingtung District Prosecutors Office granted deferred prosecution to Lee and the 3 others after investigation. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|--|
| 3 | 13 | In order to actively promote the government's establishment of administrative transparency measures that are conducive to good public governance, the AAC held an observation session on "The Promotion of Administrative Transparency Measures" to have government authorities understand the keys of the promotion of administrative transparency. In addition, Director-General Chu presided over a seminar to have opinions exchanged on related actions for the promotion of administrative transparency measures. |
| 3 | 13 | Chief Secretary Cheng accepted an invitation from the Training Institute for Judges and Prosecutors, sharing with administrative enforcement officers the AAC's organizational features and work emphases through the topic of "A Brief Introduction of Integrity Affairs". |
| 3 | 14 | Presided over by Director-General Chu, the 1st meeting of 2013 of the Clean Politics Review Committee was held. Reviews of 218 pending cases for the period were carried out, and all cases had been approved for reference. Respectively, "The 2012 Special Audit Report on Mortuary Services" and "Through Complete and Exhaustive Legislation – Combining Forces of the People to Jointly Combat Corruption" were presented during the meeting, and discussions of "Results of Formal Reviews of Cases to Be Filed and Cases Actually Reviewed during the Meeting" and "The Proposal to Introduce Preliminary Reviews by Experts for the Investigation of Accusations Concerning Major Projects" were carried out. |
| 3 | 14 | Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, the Ministry of Justice held a meeting reviewing the approval to join UNCAC and the enactment of an act for its implementation. The AAC acted as the secretarial unit, and related authorities, experts and scholars were invited to participate in the meeting. |
| 3 | 14 | The Southern Investigation Office of AAC investigated Cheng XX, an employee at the Civil Service Ethics Office of the Export Processing Zone Administration, MOEA, for alleged misappropriating public properties under his supervision. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office indicted Cheng after investigation. |
| 3 | 14 | The Northern Investigation Office of AAC and the Yilan District Prosecutors Office jointly conducted an investigation into the New Taipei City and Yilan County school lunch scandal. Prosecutor Mao You-tzeng of the AAC and Head Prosecutor Lin Hung-sung, Prosecutor Shen Nian-tzu, and 5 other prosecutors of Yilan District Prosecutors Office raided 7 premises in Yilan County and New Taipei City with 39 AAC agents, bringing back 12 individuals that included the owner, surnamed Li, of the catering service, the broker, and the director, surnamed Tsai, of XX Vocational High School. In addition, relevant books containing evidence of bribery were also seized. |
| 3 | 18 | The 2013 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop was held in Kinmen. Chief Secretary Cheng lectured on "Current Policies for Anti-Corruption Work", enabling the personnel of agencies, schools and state-operated enterprises not established of an ethics unit who assist in ethics affairs to understand current regulations and emphases of work related to ethics operations. |
| 3 | 19 | In order to have an understanding of the AAC's and subordinate agencies' carrying out of operations, to facilitate affairs contact and coordination and to plan measures for improvement, the AAC held the first two sessions of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar through the Central Investigation Office. Director-General Chu and division representatives conducted inspections and conveyed new anti-corruption concepts to officials of the Central Investigation Office and government employee ethics units in the Nantou region, exchanging opinions with participating officials. Additionally, Director-General Chu and officials visited the president of Taiwan Tainan District Court, and the chief prosecutor of Tainan District Prosecutors Office to strengthen the regional contact platform for integrity affairs. |
| 3 | 20 | Director-General Chu visited Auditor General Lin Ching-lung and the two exchanged opinions on integrity issues. |
| 3 | 20 | A tea reception organized for the media and subordinate organs of the Ministry of Justice was held. During the reception, a collection of the AAC's distinct achievements in eradicating and preventing corruption was presented and outstanding anti-corruption personnel effective in enforcing civil service ethics affairs gave talks to enhance the AAC's news highlights and the depth and breadth of reports. |
| 3 | 21 | Accepting an invitation from the Training Institute For Judges and Prosecutors, Chief Secretary Cheng gave a lecture on "Clean, Competent Government and Code of Integrity" to administrative enforcement officers, introducing Taiwan's public integrity situation and anti-corruption strategies and actions. |
| 3 | 21 | Director-General Chu attended the meeting held by the Ministry of Justice, "Discussion of combination in corruption investigation mechanism between AAC and Investigation Bureau". After the meeting, both authorities submitted and concurred with the practices of combination in corruption investigation mechanism between two bodies. |
| 3 | 22 | In an interview with ETtoday, Director-General Chu expressed a strong ambition to tackle corruption in the public sector, proposing several new guidelines for anti-corruption work, such as the promotion of "Government Ethics in Action", the carrying out of a full corruption prevention promotion, the boosting of relationships with corruption eradication allies, and a zero tolerance for corruption, and demanding anti-corruption personnel to form a highly-efficient force against corruption. |
| 3 | 22 | Director-General Chu visited the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center to inspect its operations and to listen to briefings. In addition, Director-General Chu passed on his thoughts and experiences to members of the 30th Anti-Corruption Class. |
| 3 | 25 | The Southern Investigation Office of AAC investigated former speakers of the Hairui Township Council, Chiu XX (17th) and Hsu XX (18th), and member Chou XX for allegedly seeking unlawful gains from illegal use of official vehicles and related fuel cards. The 3 individuals were deemed to have sought unlawful gains in violation of subparagraphs 4 and 5 of paragraph 1, article 6 of the Anti-Corruption Act. Charges were pressed against Chiu and others in accordance with the Anti-Corruption Act by the Taitung District Prosecutors Office following the closure of its investigation. |
| 3 | 25 | The AAC and the Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated the case of accepting bribery in violation of duties against 4 Keelung Customs officials. On March 22 and 23, 2013, led by prosecutors Mao You-tzeng and Lin Chun-yi, AAC agents raided 8 premises and arrested 4 individuals. Following questioning, prosecutors made requests to detain the 4 individuals, which were approved by the court. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|---|
| 3 | 25 | The AAC investigated allegations of NHI fraud against doctors of public health centers in counties and cities. Among them, Tsai XX, a doctor and also the director at the Public Health Center of Xihu Township, Miaoli County, who was indicted by the Miaoli District Prosecutors Office for four NHI fraud-related offenses for illegal gains, was sentenced to a 2-year imprisonment, a 4-year probation and a payment of NT\$150,000 to the national coffers by the Miaoli District Court. |
| 3 | 27 | The Northern Investigation Office of AAC investigated Liu XX, an environmental health inspector of the Taipei City Cleaning Squad, and 2 others for allegedly making false entries in the Violation Notice in their official capacity, each being suspected of forging documents and seeking unlawful gains. Liu and the 2 others were indicted by the Taipei District Prosecutors Office following the closure of its investigation. |
| 3 | 27 | Deputy Director-General Cheng gave a lecture on "Regional Contact Platform for Corruption Eradication" to the 30th Anti-Corruption Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 3 | 27 | Deputy Director-General Yang and directors of the AAC's Corruption Prevention Division, Malpractices Investigation Division and Civil Service Ethics Division attended the deliberation meeting organized by the Public Construction Commission for the Government Procurement Joint Audit Platform Establishment Project. |
| 3 | 28 | Accompanied by Director Hsieh Ming-kuan of Malpractices Investigation Division, Prosecutor Wang Wen-te, Head Prosecutor Chang Ching-wen, and Section Chief Kung Hsien-tai, Director-General Chu visited MJIB Director-General Wang Fu-lin. The two sides exchanged opinions on the establishment of a contact mechanism between the two agencies and the principles for the subsequent stipulation of practical actions. |
| 3 | 28 | The Southern Investigation Office of AAC conducted an investigation into the allegation of misappropriating public properties against Chiang XX, a member of the district cleaning squad in Tainan City. Chiang was indicted by the Tainan District Prosecutors Office following the closure of investigation. |
| 3 | 28 | The Central Investigation Office of AAC investigated Liu XX, the director of Cingjing Farm, Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan, of accepting commissions over public projects. The Nantou District Prosecutors Office indicted Liu and a second suspect following the closure of investigation, and the Taiwan Nantou District Court approved to continue holding Liu in detention for him being likely to collude on testimony and to flee the country. |
| 3 | 28 | In order to have an understanding of the actual training situation during the professional learning period of the 30th Anti-Corruption Class, Director-General Chu also carried out informal talks with trainees besides lecturing on "New Anti-Corruption Concepts". |
| 3 | 29 | The AAC held the 3rd session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar through the Revenue Service Office, New Taipei City Government during which Director-General Chu and division representatives carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics officials who proposed concrete suggestions as well. Additionally, Director-General Chu and officials visited New Taipei City Deputy Mayor Hou You-yi, the president of Taiwan New Taipei District Court, and the chief prosecutor of Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office to strengthen the regional contact platform for integrity affairs. |
| 4 | 1 | Amendments to the Act of the Establishment and Management of the Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers, as promulgated on February 3, 2012, took effect on April 1, 2013. |
| 4 | 2 | The AAC held the 4th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar through the Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office during which Director-General Chu and division representatives carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics officials who proposed concrete suggestions as well. Additionally, Director-General Chu and officials visited the president of Taiwan Pingtung District Court and the chief prosecutor of Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office to strengthen the regional contact platform for integrity affairs and had tea with the captain and vice-captain of the Pingtung Region Anti-Corruption Volunteer Team to find out about the actual situations regarding anti-corruption volunteers and platform operation for the strengthening of interactions in the carrying out of affairs. |
| 4 | 2 | Director Huang from Independent Commission Office, Investigation Bureau, MOJ, leading 2 Deputy Directors, 4 Section Chiefs and a handler to AAC for the first negotiation to the terms of "Regulations on Job connections between AAC and Investigation Bureau". |
| 4 | 3 | The AAC held the 5th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar through the Kaohsiung City Government during which Director-General Chu and division representatives carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics officials who proposed concrete suggestions as well. Additionally, Director-General Chu and officials visited Kaohsiung Mayor Chen Chu to enhance the mechanism of operation of the regional contact platform for integrity affairs and had tea with the captain and members of the Kaohsiung Region Anti-Corruption Volunteer Team to gain an understanding of the actual situations regarding anti-corruption volunteers and platform operation for the strengthening of interactions in the carrying out of affairs. |
| 4 | 3 | Director-General Chu accepted an interview with Kaohsiung City's Fengmin Radio during which he talked about new anti-corruption concepts and the importance of protecting whistleblowers. |
| 4 | 8 | Deputy Director-General Yang presided over the Meeting for Reinforcing the Internal Control Mechanism for Procurement Supervision. Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan, Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government, and Civil Service Ethics Office, New Taipei City Government all sent representatives to attend the meeting. During the meeting, revision advices and suggestions regarding the Self-Inspection/Evaluation Form for Procurement Cases of Government Employee Ethics Units, as drawn up by the AAC, were proposed. |
| 4 | 8 | The AAC held the 6th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar through the Taiwan Power Company during which Director-General Chu lectured on "new anti-corruption concepts" and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics officials of state-owned enterprises. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|--|
| 4 | 9 | Along with Deputy Director Wang, 4 section chiefs and Senior Specialist Yeh of Civil Service Ethics Division, Director Hsieh of Malpractices Investigation Division went to the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice for the 2nd deliberation meeting on the drafted Directions Governing Contacts between the Agency Against Corruption and the Investigation Bureau Regarding Malpractices Investigation. |
| 4 | 9 | The AAC held the 2013 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop for the Penghu region and the 7th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during the 9th and 10th of April. Director-General Chu lectured on "Current Policies for Anti-Corruption Work" to make participants understand current regulations and emphases of work related to ethics operations and also visited the Taiwan Penghu District Court and Penghu District Prosecutors Office to strengthen the mechanism for lateral contact between the AAC and judicial authorities. |
| 4 | 10 | Regarding the Central Investigation Office's investigation of the bribery case against Chen XX and Tai XX, former chief of the Finance Section and former technical specialist of the Construction Section of Shuilii Township Office, Nantou County respectively, who were alleged to have jointly demanded NT\$100,000 in cash from a contracted firm, the AAC transferred the case to the Nantou District Prosecutors Office for investigation after Tai XX was arrested red-handed at the township office by the AAC on October 3, 2012. The Nantou District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 4 | 11 | To gather advices and suggestions for drawing up a complete and exhaustive law protecting whistleblowers that suits the condition of our country, the AAC and the National University of Kaohsiung co-organized the 2013 Forum on Integrity— Beginning with the Discussion about "The Protection of Whistleblowers", which was attended by over 130 participants, including anti-corruption volunteers and representatives from the administrative, legislative, prosecutorial, judicial police and educational sectors and the village/borough anti-corruption platforms. |
| 4 | 12 | In order to help government employee ethics units understand the practical actions for promoting "anti-corruption platform" and "anti-corruption volunteer", the AAC held the Anti-Corruption Platform and Volunteer Observation Session at the 5F auditorium of the Ministry of Justice. Director-General Chu delivered an address and moderated the informal discussion, exchanging opinions extensively with participating government employee ethics colleagues. |
| 4 | 14 | Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to attend the National Care for Children Day event organized by the Police Broadcasting Service of National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior. |
| 4 | 15 | The AAC held the 8th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu lectured on "anti-corruption new concepts" and fully exchanged opinions with government employee ethics officials of the Water Resources Agency, MOEA and its subordinate organs. |
| 4 | 15 | The AAC held the 9th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and division representatives carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues in the Taichung region. Additionally, Director-General Chu and officials visited the chief prosecutor of Taichung District Prosecutors Office to strengthen the regional contact platform for integrity affairs. |
| 4 | 16 | The representative of Ulaanbaatar Trade & Economic Office in Taipei, Mr. ELBEG SAMDAN, visited the AAC and exchanged opinions with Director-General Chu and Deputy Director-General Cheng on integrity issues. |
| 4 | 17 | The AAC convened a meeting to deliberate on practical actions for implementing "corruption prevention, corruption eradication, and further corruption prevention", discussing and proposing reform suggestions for government employee ethics units' handling of administrative violation cases not constituted as corruption besides carrying out the eradication of administrative corruption in accordance with the Directions Governing the Reinforcement of the Eradication of Administrative Corruption by Government Employee Ethics Units. Additionally, in regard to major cases followed with interest by the Legislative Yuan, cases exposed by the media that caught the attention of the society, cases indicted or deferred by prosecutors, and cases that reviews were necessary following court rulings, the compilation of a special review report on corruption cases was deliberated. |
| 4 | 17 | Director-General Chu conducted an informal discussion with members of the 30th Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center, teaching and exchanging thoughts on anti-corruption work. |
| 4 | 19 | Director-General Chu was invited to attend the Anti-Corruption Promotion Workshop held by the Central Deposit Insurance Corporation and gave lectures on "The Code of Integrity and Ethics for Civil Servants and Case Discussion" and "The Regulations on Lobbying Registration and Inspection of the Executive Yuan and Its Subordinate Organs and Case Discussion". |
| 4 | 22 | The AAC assisted the Mainland Affairs Council, Executive Yuan and the Law and Regulation Commission, Executive Yuan in holding the Cross-Strait Legal Exchange Event, conducting the Sunshine Laws seminar at the Grand Hotel. Relevant personnel led by Deputy Director-General Yang, who also moderated the seminar, interacted with a 15-member delegation headed by Deputy Director Gan Zangchun of Legal Affairs Office of the State Council on several issues, such as our country's Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants and examination, selection and training of anti-corruption personnel. |
| 4 | 22 | The AAC held a week long special workshop on corruption prevention affairs at the Regional Civil Service Development Institute of Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan. |
| 4 | 22 | The case involving an employee of the Hydraulic Engineering Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government suspected of misappropriating public properties possessed for duties in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act, which was investigated by the Southern Investigation Office of AAC, was found guilty in the first instance ruling by the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court. |
| 4 | 22 | The AAC held the 2013 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop for the Taitung region and the 10th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during the 22nd and 23rd of April. Director-General Chu lectured on "Current Policies for Anti-Corruption Work" to make participants understand current regulations and emphases of work related to ethics operations and also visited the chief prosecutor of Taitung District Prosecutors Office and the president of Taiwan Taitung District Court to strengthen the regional contact platform for integrity affairs. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|--|
| 4 | 24 | The AAC held the 11th and 12th sessions of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and division representatives carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues from the Veteran Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Economic Affairs. |
| 4 | 25 | Presided over by Director-General Chu, the AAC held the Officials of Government Employee Ethics Units of Central Competent Authorities Connection Meeting to elucidate new anti-corruption concepts in order to put "Government Ethics in Action" into practice. During the meeting, discussions and exchanges of opinions on 3 issues – "Fulfilling the Compliance with the Code of Integrity and Ethics by Civil Servants and the Reinforcement of Inspection Actions", "Reinforcing the Collection and Report of Government Employee Ethics Data and the Reflection Actions", and "Practical Strategies and Ways for Promoting Government Ethics in Action" – were carried out. Forty-one officials in all, including officials from the Government Ethics Department, Office of the President, participated in the meeting. |
| 4 | 26 | Director-General Chu accepted the invitation of Chiayi County Government and National Chung Cheng University to be a keynote speaker at the 2013 Academic Forum on Government Integrity – Industrial Development and Local Prosperity: Looking at Government Efficiency and Industry, Government Cooperation from the Corporate Perspective, speaking on "Analyzing, Prospecting and Putting into Practice the New Blueprint from the Current Government Integrity Trends". Director-General Chu explained the new government integrity blueprint to seminar participants and emphasized that the eradication of corruption cannot become a stumbling block to corporations. Both "promoting what is beneficial" and "preventing what is corrupt" must be taken into consideration to facilitate the development of businesses in Taiwan and to let Taiwan be free from corruption at the same time. |
| 4 | 26 | The Southern Investigation Office of AAC investigated the forgery allegation against Tseng XX, the assistant director of Border Affairs Corps of the National Immigration Agency. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to the case. |
| 4 | 26 | The AAC held the 13th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and division representatives carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues in the Chiayi region. Additionally, Director-General Chu and officials visited the chief prosecutor of Chiayi District Prosecutors Office and the president of Taiwan Chiayi District Court to strengthen the regional contact platform for integrity affairs. |
| 4 | 27 | Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to attend the 2013 Keelung Fairy Tale Festival – Anti-Corruption and Law Promotion Event |
| 4 | 29 | The AAC held the 14th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and division representatives carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues in the Miaoli region. Additionally, Director-General Chu and officials visited the president of Taiwan Miaoli District Court and the chief prosecutor of Miaoli District Prosecutors Office to strengthen the regional contact platform for integrity affairs. |
| 4 | 30 | The AAC held the deliberation meeting of the Government Procurement Joint Audit Platform Task Force to discuss tasks, the method of operation, and the division of work of the task force. |
| 4 | 30 | Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang gave a lecture on "Legal System Reform" to the 30th Anti-Corruption Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 4 | 30 | Minister of Justice Tseng Yung-fu presided over the "A Date with the Minister" seminar for the 30th Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 4 | 30 | The first 2013 meeting of Corruption Exposure Reward Committee was held by the AAC. Of the 10 corruption exposure reward claims reviewed, 2 cases were refuted of reward and 8 cases were approved of the granting of rewards in the sum of NT\$9,599,998. |
| 5 | 1 | The AAC held the 15th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and division representatives carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues from the MOTC and its subordinate organs. Additionally, Director-General Chu and officials visited the deputy minister of MOTC to strengthen the regional contact platform for integrity affairs. |
| 5 | 1 | Director-General Chu gave a lecture to the 30th Anti-Corruption Class on "Anti-corruption New Concepts and Work Experience Sharing" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 5 | 2 | Deputy Director-General Yang gave a lecture to the 30th Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class on "Civil Service Ethics Management and Risk Management" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 5 | 2 | Regarding the AAC-investigated corruption case against Chen XX – former captain of the Ditch Cleaning Team for the Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government – and others, the Taipei District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 5 | 2 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against Liu XX, leader of the cleaning squad, and Tseng XX, member of the cleaning squad, of the Sanwan Township Office, Miaoli County of having sought unlawful gains in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The AAC searched the suspects' offices and other premises and questioned 4 individuals related to the case. The suspects were released on bail following the prosecutor's re-interrogation. |
| 5 | 3 | The AAC held the 16 th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and division representatives carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues at the Taipei City Government. Additionally, Director-General Chu and officials visited Taipei City Mayor Hau Lung-bin to strengthen the regional contact platform for integrity affairs. |
| 5 | 6 | The AAC and the New Taipei District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated the Taipower case involving fraudulent inspection and acceptance of procured transformers. Searches were carried out in 25 premises – including the Taipower and the contracted firm, related evidence were seized, and the suspect, surnamed Chen, and 15 other individuals, including witnesses, were brought back for questioning. The suspect, surnamed Chen, was detained upon the approval of the prosecutor's request. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|--|
| 5 | 7 | The MOJ's Task Force for Amendments to the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants held its first meeting during which resolutions on 7 amendment issues were reached, including the scope of declarants covered, the frequency of declaration, the reference point, the content of declaration, the making public (or not) of the content declared and the deadline for making public the content, the content of mandatory trust of property, the legal consequence of a false declaration or a failure to declare as required, and the retention period for declaration materials. |
| 5 | 7 | The AAC held the 17th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and representatives from the Malpractices Investigation Division carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues in the Changhua region. |
| 5 | 8 | Director-General Chu was invited to attend the Code of Integrity and Ethics Explanation Meeting organized by the Education Bureau, Taichung City Government, conveying anti-corruption and law and discipline concepts to principals and directors of general affairs of schools in Taichung City face-to-face. |
| 5 | 8 | The AAC held the 18th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and representatives from the Corruption Prevention Division carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues of the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan and its subordinate organs. |
| 5 | 9 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office investigated the allegation against Tsai XX, former head of the Wufeng District Cleaning Squad of the Department of Environmental Protection, Taichung City Government, of misappropriating non-public properties possessed for duties in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taichung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 5 | 9 | Deputy Director-General Yang attended the Declassification of High Resolution DTM (Digital Terrain Model) Data deliberation meeting held by the Executive Yuan, giving opinions on the interpretation of provisions prescribed in the Classified National Security Information Protection Act during the meeting. |
| 5 | 9 | Deputy Director-General Yang presided over the First Meeting of 2013 for Improving Investigation Operations – Central Government Departments during which 9 government employee ethics units of central competent authorities, such as the Department of Civil Service Ethics, MOTC, presented special reports. |
| 5 | 10 | The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division investigated a contract employee, surnamed Tsai, of the Department of Finance, Keelung City Government for having allegedly misappropriated public properties in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The Keelung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 5 | 10 | Deputy Director-General Yang presided over the First Meeting of 2013 for Improving Investigation Operations – County and City Governments during which 12 government employee ethics units of local competent authorities, such as the Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government, presented special reports. |
| 5 | 10 | In a meeting with Commissioner of Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Education Ke Shi-ling, Director-General Chu indicated that the Department of Civil Service Ethics should assist the Ministry of Education in strengthening the promotion of integrity and ethical codes to establish proper gift-accepting concepts among teachers so as to meet the public impression. |
| 5 | 13 | In order to reinforce benefits of Government Procurement Joint Audit Platform established with the Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan, the AAC send representatives to participate in the Seminar on Government Procurement in Aboriginal Areas (Hualien session) held by the Public Construction Commission and Council of Indigenous Peoples, Executive Yuan, through face-to-face communication, listening to the problems encountered by aboriginal townships when carrying out procurement affairs. |
| 5 | 13 | The AAC held the 19th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and representatives from the Planning Division carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues at the Tainan City Government. |
| 5 | 13 | More than 60 students, led by Professor Chan Ching-fen of Department of Public Administration and Policy, National Taipei University, visited the AAC and exchanged opinions. |
| 5 | 13 | In a meeting with Director Lin Kuang-ming of Civil Service Ethics Office, Atomic Energy Council, Director-General Chu indicated that the Civil Service Ethics Office should strengthen its call to employees, reminding them that they should properly fulfill the reason for running public errand to avoid violating the law if they have filled in and submitted a form for public errand according to Document Tai-Hua-Fa-Yi-Zi No. 0715107 of the Ministry of Civil Service dated June 1, 1992. |
| 5 | 13 | Deputy Director-General Cheng presided over the Meeting for Deliberating on and Analyzing the Approval (Joining) of UNCAC and the Enactment of a Draft for Its Implementation. Representatives from the MOJ's Department of Legal System, Department of Prosecutorial Affairs and Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs were invited to deliberate on the draft for the implementation of the UNCAC, the version in traditional Chinese, and other issues. |
| 5 | 15 | A delegation of AAC personnel, led by Deputy Director-General Cheng, visited the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Singapore to conduct talks on the establishment of bilateral mechanisms for intelligence exchange and mutual assistance in investigation. Having gained the Singaporean side's approval, the two sides designated windows for matters such as case contact and investigation assistance, respectively. |
| 5 | 16 | The AAC held the Deliberation Meeting for the Prevention of Corruption Committed by Temporary Staff and Actions for Its Promotion to gain an understanding of the practical situation regarding the exercise of power of authority by temporary staff of agencies and schools and to deliberate on potential violation risks faced by personnel at the grass-roots level, legal responsibilities, and promotion matters on corruption prevention. During the meeting, government employee ethics units were told to reinforce their law and discipline promotions to personnel at the grass-roots level whose affairs involved the exercise of power of authority to actively put the "corruption prevention first" concept into practice. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|---|
| 5 | 16 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated an officer of the Chiayi Mobile Flotilla of Coast Guard Administration for fraudulently claiming investigation rewards, using figureheads, in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. Five premises, including homes and offices of the suspect and figureheads were searched, and 15 individuals, including the suspect and witnesses, were summoned for questioning. |
| 5 | 16 | Director-General Chu led a group of AAC personnel in attending the End-of-Training Seminar for the 30th Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Center. |
| 5 | 17 | In an interview with Transparency International Chinese Taipei, Director-General Chu talked about anti-corruption new concepts and the "Corruption Prevention First, Corruption Eradication Second" idea. |
| 5 | 17 | In a meeting with Section Chief Kang Ming-wang of Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Education, Director-General Chu indicated that the mechanism for further prevention of corruption regarding college procurement should be reinforced. |
| 5 | 17 | In a meeting with Director Chen Kang-sheng of Civil Service Ethics Office, National Science Council, Executive Yuan, Director-General Chu indicated that the government employee ethics unit should coordinate related units to deliberate on tabulating NSC-subsidized research expenditure items to be cancelled after verification and should clearly notify leaders of subsidized projects to avoid any unintentional violations of the law by outstanding academics. |
| 5 | 17 | In a meeting with Director Kuo Chang-ying of Civil Service Ethics Office, Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, Director-General Chu pointed out that the government employee ethics unit should carry out acceptance inspections of medications and pharmaceuticals procured by the correction authority and should properly list personnel of risk concern. |
| 5 | 20 | The AAC invited the Civil Service Ethics Office, Council of Agriculture and the Civil Service Ethics Office, Soil and Water Conservation Bureau to deliberate on the examination of the Rural Rejuvenation Plan in order to avoid any waste in the expenditure of the rural rejuvenation fund. |
| 5 | 20 | In an interview on the "Go Taiwan! All about It!" program of the Broadcasting Corporation of China, Director-General Chu spoke on the topic of "The AAC and the Maintaining of Clean, Honest Ethics in Civil Service", talking freely about anti-corruption new concepts. |
| 5 | 20 | The AAC held the 20th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and representatives from the Malpractices Investigation Division carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues of the Ministry of Finance and its subordinate organs. |
| 5 | 20 | Commissioned by the AAC, the Institute for Information Industry held the Focus Group Seminar on the Safeguarding of Confidential and Sensitive Information of Governmental Authorities. Representing the AAC, Deputy Director-General Yang attended the seminar during which 8 experts and scholars were invited to conduct in-depth discussions on issues related to the safeguarding of information. |
| 5 | 21 | In order to reinforce benefits of Government Procurement Joint Audit Platform established with the Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan, the AAC send representatives to participate in the Seminar on Government Procurement in Aboriginal Areas (Nantou session) held by the Public Construction Commission and Council of Indigenous Peoples, Executive Yuan, through face-to-face communication, listening to the problems encountered by aboriginal townships when carrying out procurement affairs. |
| 5 | 21 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office investigated several personnel of the Military Service Bureau and Maintenance Office of Kaohsiung City Government for alleged violations of the Anti-Corruption Act, searching 8 premises of bribe-giving firms, including locations in Taichung City, Miaoli County, and Penghu County, and summoning 9 individuals, including suspects Li XX, Chang XX and Tsai XX, for clarification. Following interrogation, the 3 suspects were detained upon the approval of the prosecutor's request. |
| 5 | 21 | The AAC held the 21th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and representatives from the Civil Service Ethics Division carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues of the Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan and its subordinate organs. |
| 5 | 22 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated Chang XX, a section chief of the Pingtung County Government, for allegedly accepting bribery and receiving unlawful gains from a firm in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act in his handling of the Linbian Creek dredging project. Twelve premises, including the suspect's home and office and the sand and gravel firm, were searched, and 10 individuals, including the suspect and witnesses, were summoned for questioning. The Taiwan Pingtung District Court released the suspect, Chang XX, on a NT\$200,000 bail and the owner of the firm, Lin XX, on a NT\$50,000 bail. |
| 5 | 22 | Minister Tseng presided over the Training Completion Ceremony for the 30th Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center of the Ministry of Justice. The 75 graduating trainees were qualifiers for the anti-corruption category of the 2012 Senior and Junior Civil Service Examinations. Thirty-two officials, including Prosecutor-General Huang, Director-General Chu, and Deputy MJB Commissioner Wu, attended the ceremony. Besides handing out prizes to outstanding trainees, officials also watched video clips made by the trainees. |
| 5 | 22 | Deputy Director-General Yang gave a lecture on "Civil Service Ethics Management and Risk Management DNA" to the Assistant 9th Grade Officials Training Class at the Regional Civil Service Development Institute of Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan. |
| 5 | 23 | The AAC held the Meeting Reviewing the Report on the Inspection of Indefinite Delivery Contracts for Flood Prevention and Emergency Road Repair Projects during which government employee ethics units of local competent authorities (e.g. Kaohsiung City, Taichung City, Yunlin County, Yilan County, Miaoli County, and Chiayi County) presented brief reports on the enforcement of the special inspection and reached a resolution to carry out a subsequent, 2nd phase inspection. |
| 5 | 23 | Director-General Chu gave a lecture to the Assistant 9th Grade Officials Training Class on "Current Policies for Anti-Corruption Work" and presided over a comprehensive seminar at the Regional Civil Service Development Institute of Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|--|
| 5 | 23 | Director Huang from Independent Commission Office, Investigation Bureau, MOJ, leading 2 Deputy Directors, 4 Section Chiefs and a handler to AAC for the first negotiation to the terms of "Regulations on Job connections between AAC and Investigation Bureau". |
| 5 | 24 | The AAC sent representatives to participate in the Meeting Deliberating on Performance Indicators for the National Integrity Building Action Plan held by the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan. |
| 5 | 24 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office investigated several personnel of the Military Service Bureau and Maintenance Office of Kaohsiung City Government for alleged violations of the Anti-Corruption Act, conducting searches in 5 premises, including offices of Military Service Bureau and Maintenance Office and homes of suspects and also summoning Chao XX and 3 other individuals for clarification. After being interrogated by the prosecutor, the suspect, Chao XX, was released on a NT\$1,500,000 bail. |
| 5 | 24 | Director-General Chu and AAC officials in charge of related affairs attended the 27th Affair Connection Meeting between Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice and Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice. |
| 5 | 27 | Accepting an invitation, Director-General Chu attended the Anti-Corruption Rule of Law Education Promotion held by the Yilan County Government, conveying face-to-face law and discipline concepts against corruption to principals and directors of general affairs of schools in Yilan County. |
| 5 | 27 | The AAC held the 22th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and representatives from the Corruption Prevention Division carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues of the Yilan County Government and its subordinate organs. |
| 5 | 28 | Director-General Chu, Director-General Wang of Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, and Chairman Wei of Taipei Customs Brokers Association jointly held a press conference to make public "A Letter to Air and Sea Freight Customs Brokers", as well as signing the Declaration of Honesty, to declare their hope of not having any more occurrence of smuggling and customs bribery. After the press conference, the letter was mailed to 1,608 air and sea freight customs brokers. |
| 5 | 29 | The AAC held the 23th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and representatives from the Planning Division carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with supervisory and government employee ethics colleagues of the National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior and its subordinate organs. |
| 5 | 30 | The AAC held the Meeting Reviewing the Mid-term Report on the Auditing of Land Readjustment, Expropriation and Development Operations during which government employee ethics units of local competent authorities (e.g. Taichung City, Taoyuan County, and Changhua County) briefed on auditing results and deliberated on matters concerning subsequent audits. |
| 5 | 30 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office and the Taipei District Prosecutors Office jointly conducted an investigation into allegations of accepting bribery in violation of duties and colluding with firms to make fraudulent project payment claims against an associate technical specialist of the Parks and Street Lights Office, Public Works Department of Taipei City Government. Over 20 AAC agents, led by Prosecutor Mao You-tseng of the AAC and Prosecutor Hsieh Chi-meng of the Taipei District Prosecutors Office, conducted simultaneous searches in 6 offices and homes in Taipei City, New Taipei City, and Taoyuan County, and the civil servant and firms implicated in the case were summoned for questioning. Tseng XX, the firm owner, was released on a NT\$100,000 bail by the prosecutors following interrogation, and the suspect was released on bail by the Taiwan Taipei District Court. |
| 5 | 30 | IMD announced 2012 IMD world Competitiveness Yearbook. Taiwan's ranked as 11th out of 60 countries, which is the third in Asia region, only behind Hong Kong (3rd) and Singapore (5th). In the 4 indication of Taiwan this year, Taiwan's ranked as 8th in "Government Effectiveness" and 10th in "Corporate Effectiveness", keeping within 10th of the global rank. Both "Financial Performance" and "Infrastructure" are ranked as 16 th . |
| 5 | 31 | The AAC held the Workshop Training for Password Encryption Personnel of Government Employee Ethics Units during which the National Security Bureau lectured on "Password Encryption Operations" and "The Introduction of Encryption Equipment" to reinforce the safeguarding of official secrets and the working of password encryption. |
| 5 | 31 | The AAC held the Educational Training on the Drafting, Wording and Processing of Official Documents, inviting Chief Secretary Lin as the course lecturer to enhance the document writing ability of fellow AAC employees. |
| 6 | 3 | The AAC held the 24 th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and representatives from the Civil Service Ethics Division carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues of the Ministry of Justice and its subordinate organs. |
| 6 | 3 | AAC conducted an investigation into the allegation against an employee at Department of Finance, Keelung City Government, of misappropriating public equipment or properties, violating Anti-Corruption Act. The Keelung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 6 | 3 | For encouraging people to report corruption and shaping the culture of zero tolerance for corruption, the AAC invited experts from fields of criminal code, criminal policies and administrative management, and held a panel "Negotiation and Amendment to The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation". The issues blow were occurred by all the attendees: a) Expansion in the Range of Informant Rewards: Apart from rewarding for reporting bribery, rewards are also given to people who provides helpful evidences in breaking corruption cases and tipping off cases which are granted deferred prosecution and non-prosecution on prosecutorial discretion order. b) Conditions and Time for rewarding: Remaining in the existed terms, partial rewards are given only when guilty in the first instance. |
| 6 | 3 | AAC Accepting an invitation from Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan. Director-General Chu spoke on "Prospects and Practices on Taiwan's Integrity Policies", sharing and interacting with officers on integrity in Taiwan and progress on existed integrity policies. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|---|
| 6 | 4 | During June 4 and 5, the AAC held the 2013 Senior Officials Seminar with Director-General Chu presiding over the seminar and Minister Tseng making the opening remarks. During the seminar, participants discussed about and exchanged opinions on several issues, such as the Speedup of the Appointment of Additional Personnel at the Grass-roots Level and the Implementation of "Government Ethics in Action" for the Improvement of Integrity Affairs. In all, 78 officials from government employee ethics units of central and local competent authorities took part in the seminar. |
| 6 | 5 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation against Lai XX, a correctional officer at the Kaohsiung Second Prison, of accepting bribery in violation of duties. Over 20 officers, led by AAC Prosecutor Wang Po-tun and Kaohsiung District Prosecutor Cheng Yi-hsiung, searched 4 premises, including Lai's office and dormitory, seizing liquor and cigarettes for evidence and bringing back Lai and 4 inmates for questioning. Lai was released on NT\$30,000 bail by the court after being re-interrogated by the prosecutors. |
| 6 | 6 | The AAC held the 25th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and representatives from the Civil Service Ethics Division carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues in the Taoyuan region. |
| 6 | 6 | The AAC held the 26th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and representatives from the Malpractices Investigation Division and Civil Service Ethics Division carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and subordinate District Prosecutors Offices. |
| 6 | 10 | The AAC held the 27th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and representatives from the Corruption Prevention Division carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with officials of government employee ethics units of Ministry of the Interior and its subordinate organs, Ministry of National Defense, Mainland Affairs Council, Overseas Community Affairs Council, Fair Trade Commission, Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Central Election Commission, and Directorate-General of Personnel Administration. |
| 6 | 11 | The AAC held the 28th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and representatives from the Corruption Prevention Division carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with officials of government employee ethics units of the Ministry of Education. |
| 6 | 11 | Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, the 9th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest was held to continue the deliberation of issues to be amended, such as persons regulated. |
| 6 | 11 | The APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG) held the Workshop on Designing Best Models on Prosecuting Corruption and Money Laundering Cases during June 11 and 13, 2013 in Chile. The AAC sent representatives to participate in the event and presented a report. |
| 6 | 13 | Director-General Chu chaired the 1st session of the Workshop on the Public Construction Tenders Management System – Blueprint for Early-Warning Preventing Corruption in Procurement for which Professor Tseng Hui-pin of Department of Civil Engineering, NTU and Dr. Li Meng-hsueh of Center for Weather Climate and Disaster Research, NTU were invited to give lectures and to exchange opinions with AAC officers in charge of malpractices investigation. In all, 31 people participated in the workshop. |
| 6 | 13 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted a probe of Liu XX, the former chief of Shengguang Police Station, Heping Precinct, Taichung City Government Police Department, for allegedly violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taichung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 6 | 13 | Presided over by Director-General Chu, the 2nd meeting of 2013 of the Clean Politics Review Committee was held. During the meeting, two reports were presented, "New Anti-Corruption Concepts – People-Based" and "Inspection Report on the Use and Management of the Police Knowledge Intranet System", and reviews were carried out on results of preliminary reviews of cases to be filed and cases submitted for review at the meeting. Prior to the meeting, committee members Chien Mei-hui, Chen You-chia and Wang Li-chen conducted preliminary reviews on 159 pending cases for the period and selected 19 cases to be submitted for review at the meeting following preliminary reviews. In the end, the committee approved the filing of all 19 cases. |
| 6 | 14 | Director-General Chu and Bureau of Labor Insurance General Manager Luo Wu-hu jointly held the "Implementation of Scalper Hunting Project" press conference during which results of the crackdown on scalpers of labor and farmer's health insurances through the network of anti-corruption platforms were revealed and calls for public and private medical institutions in the nation to join the AAC's anti-corruption platforms were made, linking up via the network, so as to eliminate scalpers of labor and farmer's health insurances. |
| 6 | 17 | Prof. Sanguan Lewmanomont, a law expert and former member of the Senate of Thailand, headed a Thai Senate delegation in a visit to the AAC during which delegation members exchanged opinions with Director-General Chu on anti-corruption issues. |
| 6 | 17 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation involving 3 environmental health inspectors of the Cleaning Squad of Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government for allegedly making false entries in official documents and seeking unlawful gains. The accused were found guilty by the Taiwan Taipei District Court. |
| 6 | 17 | Accepting an invitation from the Kaohsiung Harbor Police Office, National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior, Director-General Chu spoke on "Anti-Corruption Laws and Regulations and Analyses of Corruption Cases" to share and interact with police officers on legal concepts and current measures against corruption. |
| 6 | 18 | Discussing about "ethical management and zero tolerance against corruption" in an interview with Manager Today, Director-General Chu stressed that a "zero-tolerance" attitude should be adopted toward both corporate and civil servant corruption. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|---|
| 6 | 19 | Teaming up with the "You as the Master of Taipei City" program of Taipei Broadcasting Station, the AAC aired the "Anti-Corruption Front Line" program. For its initial airing, Director-General Chu was invited for a live interview during which he talked freely about "New Anti-Corruption Concepts – People-Based", explaining and introducing these profound ideas to the general public in simple language. |
| 6 | 19 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into forgery allegations against Wang XX and Chang XX, firefighters for the Fire Bureau of Taichung City Government. The Taichung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to the accused. |
| 6 | 19 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the forgery allegation against Lu XX, the acting personnel officer at the Changbin Township Office, Taitung County, sending Lu for prosecution on suspicion of violating Articles 211 and 216 of the Criminal Code. The Taitung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation, and charges were pressed against Lu. |
| 6 | 21 | In an interview with Voice of Han Broadcasting Network, Director-General Chu spoke freely about "New Anti-Corruption Concepts – People-Based". The interview was aired on the 24th and 28th of June and the 3rd of July. |
| 6 | 21 | The AAC sent representatives to participate in the 5th IAACA Seminar, which took place in Jinan, China between June 21 and 24, 2013, during which AAC representatives exchanged and shared experiences with representatives from other countries' anti-corruption agencies. |
| 6 | 21 | The AAC held the 29th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and representatives from the Malpractices Investigation Division carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues in the Keelung region. |
| 6 | 21 | The AAC conducted an investigation into allegations against Chen XX, the ex-chairman of Matsu Liquor Factory Industry Co., Ltd., and four other individuals, who were accused of having violated the Anti-Corruption Act. The Fujian Lienchiang District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 6 | 23 | The 3rd APEC Senior Officials' Meeting took place in Medan, Indonesia from June 24 to 26. Related meetings were also held, such as the 17th Meeting of the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group and the Workshop on Strengthening Integrity through Public-Private Partnership: Preventing Facilitation Payment and Managing Gift Rule. AAC representatives participated in the meetings, presented reports and took part in discussions. |
| 6 | 24 | The AAC held the 30th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu and representatives from the Planning Division carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues in the Hsinchu region. |
| 6 | 24 | The AAC held the 2013 Workshop on the Safeguarding of Official Secrets and the Protection of Personal Information in Taichung City to enhance the professional knowledge and skills of fellow government employee ethics colleagues of central and local competent authorities in enforcing the safeguarding of official secrets and to deepen their understanding of related contents and doubts on the applicability of the Personal Information Protection Act in order to achieve the safeguarding of official secrets and the observance of the Personal Information Protection Act. |
| 6 | 24 | The AAC conducted an investigation into the allegation against a technician of the East Coast National Scenic Area Administration, Tourism Bureau, MOTC of fraudulently gaining money and valuables. The Taitung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to the case. |
| 6 | 24 | The AAC and Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated Prosecutor Ching XX for allegedly violating the Anti-Corruption Act and accepting unlawful gains in violation of duties. The Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court sentenced the accused to 12 years in prison and an additional 4 months in prison for the crime of leaking non-defense related secrets committed by a civil servant. |
| 6 | 24 | Director-General Chu attended the northern session of the Training of Anti-Corruption Story Volunteers, which hoped to tell anti-corruption stories and to carry out educational promotion in schools through anti-corruption volunteers. |
| 6 | 26 | Teaming up with the "You as the Master of Taipei City" program of Taipei Broadcasting Station, the AAC aired the "Anti-Corruption Front Line" program. For its second episode, NCCU Associate Professor of Law Li Sheng-chieh was invited for a live interview on the topic, "The Whistleblowing Era – Protection and Rewards for Reporting Corruption", during which he explained the direction of policies for the Whistleblower Protection Act that our country currently deliberates on implementing. |
| 6 | 26 | Director-General Chu gave a lecture to instructors of the 31st Anti-Corruption Class on "Expectation and Encouragement for Anti-Corruption Training". |
| 6 | 26 | Deputy Director-General Yang gave a lecture to instructors of the 31st Anti-Corruption Class on "How to Enhance the Cohesiveness among Anti-Corruption Agents". |
| 6 | 26 | Presided over by Deputy Director-General Yang, the 2013 Meeting for Revising the Performance Appraisal System for Government Employee Ethics Units was held to incorporate various specific measures adopted for "New Anti-Corruption Concepts" and "Government Ethics in Action" as performance appraisal items, as well as following the principle of "corruption prevention first, corruption eradication second" in guiding anti-corruption work to achieve the "people-based" objective. |
| 6 | 27 | The AAC held the 2013 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop in Kaohsiung City during which Director-General Chu lectured on "New Anti-Corruption Concepts" to make participants understand current regulations and emphases of work related to ethics operations in order to enhance their concepts of their work and professional knowledge and skills. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|--|
| 6 | 28 | The AAC and National Chengchi University co-organized the northern sessions of the Forum on Integrity – Beginning with the Discussion about "The Protection of Whistleblowers", which focused on the discussion of the Act on the Protection of Internal Whistleblowers of Misconduct drafted by the National Chengchi University on behalf of the AAC. Director-General Chu and Dean of NCCU College of Law Kuo Ming-cheng made the opening remarks. The 1st session was moderated by NCCU Associate Professor of Law Yang Yun-hua, and Chang Shi-ming, the head of the legislation section for the office of Legislator Hsieh Kuo-liang, NTU Associate Professor of Political Science Peng Chin-peng, and NCCU Associate Professor of Law Li Sheng-chieh were invited as discussants. The 2nd session was moderated by Vice Dean of NCCU College of Law Ho Lai-chieh, and Legislator Wu Yi-chen, Aletheia University Associate Professor of Law Wu Ching-chin, NCCU Associate Professor of Law Hsu Heng-ta, and Huang Hsiu-chin, deputy director of Civil Service Protection & Training Commission, were invited as discussants. Over 300 people participated in the forum, and participants asked questions enthusiastically. Contents of discussions will serve as reference for the stipulation of the Whistleblower Protection Act by the AAC. |
| 6 | 28 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated Weng XX, a technical specialist of the Kaohsiung City Bus Service Administration, on suspicion of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. AAC Prosecutor Wang Po-tun and 20 AAC agents arrested the bribery suspect, Weng XX, and the firm owner, surnamed Hsu, red-handed in front of the entrance to the parking lot of Weng's residence in Zuoying District, Kaohsiung City, seizing also the bribe money. Related employees of the firm involved were summoned for questioning. The request to detain Weng was approved by the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court. |
| 6 | 28 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office investigated Chen XX, assistant patent examiner of the Intellectual Property Office, Ministry of Economic Affairs, who was accused of having fraudulently claimed overtime pay, for suspicion of using his official position to gain money and valuables and causing a public official to make a false entry in a public document. The Taipei District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges against Chen. |
| 6 | 28 | Accepting an invitation from the Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan, Director-General Chu gave a speech on the topic, "From Establishing Proper Legal Concepts to the New Anti-Corruption Concepts", to share and interact with heads of the commission's subordinate authorities and chairmen, general managers, and employees of invested enterprises on legal concepts and current measures against corruption. |
| 7 | 1 | In order to strengthen the risk early-warning mechanism and the corruption prevention performance of government employee ethics units, the AAC re-adjusted the structure of corruption prevention operations and stipulated the Case Assignment Handling Principles for Cases of Early-warning Measure by Government Employee Ethics Units and the Case Assignment Handling Principles for Cases of Further Corruption Prevention by Government Employee Ethics Units, setting up specifically standards and procedures for the assignment of early-warning measure and further corruption prevention cases and methods for the registration and closure of these cases, to perfect the mechanisms for risk early-warning and further corruption prevention. |
| 7 | 2 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office investigated Huang XX, the head of Mechanical Section, Metal & Mechanical Industries Division of the Industrial Development Bureau, MOEA who allegedly demanded and took bribe from a firm working for the Industrial Development Bureau while carrying out official duties, for suspicion of demanding and taking bribe in the act of carrying out duties in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The Taipei District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation, and charges were pressed against Huang and 2 executives of the deputy general manager level at the bribing firm. |
| 7 | 2 | The Agency Against Corruption, the Small and Medium Enterprise Administration, MOEA, and the Managertoday jointly held the 2013 SME Corporate Social Responsibility Award Ceremony and Sharing Seminar at the NTUH International Convention Center. For the award ceremony, Vice President Wu Den-yih was invited to give the opening remark and to be the presenter of the 2nd SME Corporate Social Responsibility Award. Justice Minister Tseng and Director-General Chu were also guests at the award ceremony. |
| 7 | 3 | Teaming up with the "You as the Master of Taipei City" program of Taipei Broadcasting Station, the AAC aired the "Anti-Corruption Front Line" program. For the 3rd episode, Lawyer Chiang Chao-pin of Far East Law Offices was invited to talk about "Law and Life – An Introduction of the National Compensation System", introducing briefly the national compensation system of our country and sharing also some of the cases. |
| 7 | 3 | The AAC held the 31th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with employees of the Port of Keelung, Taiwan International Ports Corporation, Ltd. |
| 7 | 3 | Deputy Director-General Yang was a guest and made the opening remark at the opening ceremony of the 2013 Happy Integrity Summer Social Camp organized by Keelung City Government, which hoped to raise the honesty and integrity of participating students through courses and training. |
| 7 | 3 | Minister Tseng presided over the 5th Integrity Meeting of the Ministry of Justice. Attending committee members made proposals for the Ministry of Justice to establish channels for international cooperation and to appoint civil service ethics officers at the grass-root level for regular participation in the International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) in order to encourage civil service ethics officers at the grass-root level to get connected internationally. |
| 7 | 3 | To encourage the public to bravely report corruption and to shape a zero-tolerance atmosphere against corruption in our country, the AAC held seminars inviting experts and scholars to actively push for the amendment of the Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation. |
| 7 | 4 | The director of the political division of People's Procuratorate of the Fujian Province, Zhu Jun, and delegates from the Prosecutors Association of Fujian Province, 11 guests in all, visited the AAC. Members of the delegation exchanged opinions with Director-General Chu, Deputy Director-General Cheng, Deputy Director-General Yang, and other AAC officials on anti-corruption issues. During the visit, the two sides undertook enthusiastic discussions to effectively facilitate mutual interaction between the two prosecutorial systems across the strait and to deepen their understanding of the anti-corruption authority of our country. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|---|
| 7 | 4 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated a contracted temporary employee of the Hengchun Township Office, Pingtung County for having allegedly embezzled public parking fees, market rentals and swimming pool ticket fares. The Pingtung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 7 | 5 | Deputy Director-General Cheng attended the southern session of the Training of Anti-Corruption Story Volunteers, which hoped to tell anti-corruption stories and to carry out educational promotion in schools through anti-corruption volunteers. |
| 7 | 5 | The format of the Government Employee Ethics Unit Corruption Prevention Statistics Table was revised, and government employee ethics units were notified to begin using the new format, starting July 1, 2013. |
| 7 | 8 | The AAC held the 30th session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues in the Yunlin region. |
| 7 | 8 | Deputy Director-General Yang attended the eastern session of the Training of Anti-Corruption Story Volunteers, which hoped to tell anti-corruption stories and to carry out educational promotion in schools through anti-corruption volunteers. |
| 7 | 8 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office investigated Director-General Chao of the Ministry Service Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government for suspicion of receiving stolen property and 3 individuals, surnamed Li, Chang, and Tsai, for suspicion of fraud. The Taichung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 7 | 8 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against Union Rice Chairman Chuang, Manager Yan, and others of violating the Government Procurement Act. The Changhua District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to the case. |
| 7 | 9 | Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer 2013 was released. Global Corruption Barometer 2013, drawn on a transnational survey conducted by a professional institution commissioned by the TI, which interviewed over 114,000 respondents in 107 countries from September 2012 to March 2013. Results of the survey showed that 71% of Taiwanese respondents thought that corruption in Taiwan had lessened in the past two years. |
| 7 | 9 | To put the AAC's new anti-corruption concepts into practice, such as "Corruption Prevention First, Corruption Eradication Second" and "Participation by the Entire People", the AAC revised the performance appraisal system for government employee ethics units and notified the rolling revision in writing in the hope of properly achieving the work objective of "people-based" in keeping with current anti-corruption policies. |
| 7 | 9 | The AAC held the Seminar on Malpractices Investigation Affairs between the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice and Prosecutorial Agencies to draw a consensus on malpractices investigation and to increase the efficiency of malpractices investigation. |
| 7 | 9 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office investigated a technician of the Second Funeral Parlor of Taipei Mortuary Services Office for suspicion of accepting bribery in his official position. The Taipei District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 7 | 10 | Deputy Director-General Cheng attended the opening ceremony of the 2013 National High School Workshop on Integrity and gave the opening remark, expecting and encouraging participating students to gain a better understanding of anti-corruption work through course learning and group discussion. |
| 7 | 10 | Teaming up with the "You as the Master of Taipei City" program of Taipei Broadcasting Station, the AAC aired the "Anti-Corruption Front Line" program. For the 4th episode, Kevin Yeh, executive director of Transparency International Chinese Taipei, was invited to talk about "Numbers Talk – Knowing the International Rating Indicators" to introduce related integrity indicators published by Transparency International over the years, including the CPI (Corruption Perception Index) and the GCB (Global Corruption Barometer). |
| 7 | 11 | Deputy Director-General Cheng attended the opening ceremony of 2013 Fundamental Rooted Civil Ethic Project, which was organized jointly by Tainan City Government and Tainan District Court, Prosecutors Office. It is a project connected with juridical and administrative resources via the cooperation crossing all governmental departments and local power to aggressively promote the fundamental rooted civil ethical education among basic civil servants. The enterprises were invited for talks with competent authorizes to build the ethical partnership with private sectors and develop correct concept of rule by law for civil servants and enterprises. |
| 7 | 15 | In an interview with UFO Radio's "UFO Breakfast" program, Director-General Chu analyzed, from the GCB, the current anti-corruption situation in Taiwan and future response strategies, in a vivid way, allowing the public to understand the AAC's various corruption prevention, anti-corruption and malpractices investigation measures. |
| 7 | 15 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the forgery allegation against Lai XX, a section chief of the Keelung City Veterans Service Department, Veterans Affairs Commission. The Taiwan Keelung District Court sentenced the accused to 5 months imprisonment and 3 years probation. |
| 7 | 16 | Minister of Justice Tseng Yung-fu attended the opening ceremony for the 31st Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. Justice officials, Director-General Chu, and government employee ethics officials of various competent authorities were also present at the ceremony. |
| 7 | 16 | Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang gave a lecture on "Legal System Reform" to the 31st Anti-Corruption Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 7 | 16 | Director-General Chu gave a lecture on "Current Anti-Corruption Policies and Measures" to the 31st Anti-Corruption Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 7 | 16 | Deputy Director-General Cheng, Deputy Director-General Yang, Corruption Prevention Division Chief Tseng, and hired committee members selected 7 winning works for the "Yelling Out Core Values of Being Clean and Competent – Anti-Corruption Broadcasting Creation Award" event, which was held via the Police Broadcasting Service. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|--|
| 7 | 17 | The Executive Yuan held the 11th member meeting of the Central Integrity Committee during which 4 reports were presented, including "States of Implementation of Items Instructed by the Chairman in Past Meetings", "Current Integrity Trends and Analyses", "Progress in Efficiency Enhancement of Integrated Services", and "Review and Improvement Concerning the Management of State-owned Enterprises", and a discussion on "Including Integrity-related Courses into Mandatory Learning Hours of Civil Servants" was proposed. |
| 7 | 17 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated a staff of Tainan Branch of the Bureau of Standards, Metrology & Inspection, MOEA for suspicion of forgery. The Tainan District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to the case. |
| 7 | 17 | Accepting an invitation, Director-General Chu attended the Keelung Customs session of the Regional Integrity Seminar of Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, speaking about and promoting law and discipline concepts to customs colleagues, and Deputy Director-General Cheng participated in the integrity seminar involving customs brokers. |
| 7 | 18 | Director-General Chu presided over the Comprehensive Seminar for the 31st Anti-Corruption Class that was held at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center, which invited Chief Secretary Liao of Civil Service Protection & Training Commission to attend and had representatives from various divisions of the AAC answering trainees' questions on various anti-corruption affairs. |
| 7 | 18 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against Huang XX, an agent of Building Violations Enforcement Corp, Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government, of using an opportunity to cause disturbance and then passing himself as the special assistant of the speaker of Kaohsiung City Council to swindle money and valuables from the owner of a construction company, surnamed Wu. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation. |
| 7 | 19 | Deputy Director-General Cheng gave a lecture on "Regional Contact Platform for Corruption Eradication" to the 31st Anti-Corruption Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 7 | 19 | The President of TIAC Portugal, Luis de Sousa, and the Deputy CEO of TI-Chinese Taipei, Ko Chuan-yu, visited the AAC. Director-General Chu received the guests in person and exchanged opinions with them on integrity issues. |
| 7 | 19 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the forgery allegation against a janitor of the Personnel Office of Taipei Songshan Airport, Civil Aeronautics Administration of MOTC. The Taipei District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 7 | 19 | Accepting an invitation, Director-General Chu attended the Kaohsiung Customs session of the Regional Integrity Seminar of Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, speaking about and promoting law and discipline concepts to customs colleagues, and Deputy Director-General Yang participated in the integrity seminar involving customs brokers. |
| 7 | 19 | Chief Secretary Lin Chin-tsun attended the central session of the Training of Anti-Corruption Story Volunteers, which hoped to tell anti-corruption stories and to carry out educational promotion in schools through anti-corruption volunteers. |
| 7 | 22 | In order to fully implement the AAC's various operations and to transform the culture of ethics in civil service, subsequently serving an "early-warning" function against all potential malpractices, the "corruption prevention, corruption eradication, and further corruption prevention" principle was followed to help fellow civil servants solve their integrity-related doubts and concerns. Taking "preventing the occurrence of malpractices and avoiding unintentional violation of the law by civil servants" as the highest guiding principle, 18 strategies and 52 specific measures for promoting "new anti-corruption concepts – people based" were stipulated, and government employee ethics units were notified of these strategies and measures in writing. |
| 7 | 23 | Deputy Director-General Yang, Chief Tseng of Corruption Prevention Division, and others, led by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai, attended the cross-ministerial meeting held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in response to the Global Corruption Barometer report released by Transparency International. |
| 7 | 24 | Deputy Director-General Yang gave a lecture on "Integrity Management and Risk Management" to the 31st Anti-Corruption Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 7 | 24 | Deputy Director-General Yang attended the 11th National Security and Confidentiality Work Meeting, offering opinions on several drafts discussed at the meeting, including the Directions Governing Implementation of Security and Confidentiality Work by Overseas Missions and the Points for Attention Regarding Security and Confidentiality Work by Personnel of Overseas Missions. |
| 7 | 25 | The Ministry of Justice held the 2nd meeting of the Task Force For Amendments to the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants. Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-hsiang, several amendment issues were deliberated on, including declaration frequency and method. |
| 7 | 25 | The AAC held the 2013 Meeting for Improving Corruption Prevention Operations during which representatives from 33 government employee ethics units of competent authorities deliberated on the new framework for corruption prevention operations in order to enhance corruption prevention practices. |
| 7 | 26 | The AAC and the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training jointly held a press conference on outcomes of inspection of the Sustainable Employment Program for the Disadvantaged. Starting off with the objectives of "stopping illegal, fraudulent claiming of subsidies" and "assisting with the improvement of audit deficiencies" and combining with the lowering of the proportion of falsely granted subsidies by the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training, the aim is to reduce the expenditure of government funds to prevent the governmental measure from losing its good intention. |
| 7 | 26 | Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, the Ministry of Justice held the 10th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest to continue the deliberation of issues to be amended, such as persons regulated. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|--|
| 7 | 27 | Deputy Director-General Cheng appeared and gave the opening remark at the "2012 Joining Hands for Integrity, Embracing the Sunshine" 16th 3 on 3 Street Basketball Tournament and Anti-Corruption Fair held by the Pingtung County Government. |
| 7 | 29 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against Chung XX, a technician at the Maintenance Office, Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government, Huang XX, an officer at the Kaohsiung City Motor Vehicles Office, Directorate General of Highways, MOTC, and 78 other individuals who were suspected of fraudulently claiming Citizen Travel Card subsidies for expenses during mandatory vacations. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and had granted deferred prosecution and non-prosecution on prosecutorial discretion to those accused. |
| 7 | 29 | The AAC investigated a secretary at the First Branch of Taiwan Water Corporation for suspicion of leaking non-defense secrets. The Keelung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 7 | 29 | Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, the Ministry of Justice held the 2nd meeting reviewing the approval to join UNCAC and the enactment of an act for its implementation. The AAC served as the secretarial unit, and related authorities, experts and scholars were invited to participate in the meeting. |
| 7 | 30 | Accepting an invitation, Director-General Chu attended the Taichung Customs session of the Regional Integrity Seminar of Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, speaking about and promoting law and discipline concepts to customs colleagues, and Deputy Director-General Yang participated in the integrity seminar involving customs brokers. |
| 7 | 30 | Accepting an invitation from the Veterans Affairs Commission of Executive Yuan, Director-General Chu gave a speech on the topic, "From Establishing Proper Legal Concepts to the New Anti-Corruption Concepts". In all, 250 employees of VAC agencies in the northern region and the Taipei Veterans General Hospital participated in the event. |
| 7 | 31 | Accepting an invitation, Director-General Chu attended the Taipei Customs session of the Regional Integrity Seminar of Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, speaking about and promoting law and discipline concepts to customs colleagues, and Deputy Director-General Yang participated in the integrity seminar involving customs brokers. |
| 8 | 1 | The AAC held the 5th session of the 2013 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop in Hualien County during which Director-General Chu lectured on "New Anti-Corruption Concepts" to make participants understand current regulations and emphases of work related to ethics operations in order to enhance their ideas of their work and professional knowledge and skills. |
| 8 | 1 | The AAC held the 33rd session of the AAC and Subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units Inspection and Affairs Seminar during which Director-General Chu carried out inspections and exchanged opinions with government employee ethics colleagues in the Hualien region. |
| 8 | 1 | The Directions Governing Contacts between the Agency Against Corruption and the Investigation Bureau Regarding Malpractices Investigation was enacted by the Ministry of Justice and came into effect on August 1, 2013. |
| 8 | 2 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office and the Penghu District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated the allegation of misappropriating public properties against a temporary staff, surnamed Chen, of the Judao Blessed Garden Crematorium under the Civil Affairs Department of Penghu County Government. On July 31, 2013, 11 AAC agents, led by AAC Prosecutor Wang Po-tun and Penghu Prosecutor Peng Yu-ching, searched Chen's office and 2 other premises, seized related evidence and brought back the suspect and related witnesses – 15 people in all. |
| 8 | 2 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation against Lin XX, a nurse at the Dongshi District Health Center of Taichung City, of using the official position to gain money and valuables. The Taichung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation, and charges were pressed. |
| 8 | 2 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation against a firm owner, surnamed Wang, of bribing the deputy director of Taipower's Taichung Power Plant without violation of duties. The Taichung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 8 | 2 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office investigated a squad leader, surnamed Yeh, of Offshore Flotilla 3, Maritime Patrol Directorate General, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan for suspicion of leading non-defense related confidential information in violation of Paragraph 1, Article 132 of the Criminal Code. The Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to the case. |
| 8 | 2 | Deputy Director-General Cheng gave a lecture on "Practical Actions in Support of the Operation of Regional Ethics Affairs Contact and Coordination Centers" to the 12th Ninth Grade Officials Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 8 | 5 | The case against the Wei family in Keelung for allegedly operating gambling arcade machines, which was investigated by the AAC's Northern Investigation Office, had been ruled guilty by the Taiwan Keelung District Court. |
| 8 | 5 | Deputy Director-General Yang gave a lecture on "Analysis of the Current Integrity Trend and Risk Management" to the 12th Ninth Grade Officials Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 8 | 5 | Director-General Chu headed a delegation to China between the 5th and 9th of August during which delegation members visited Chinese judicial and anti-corruption departments, such as the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Beijing Municipal People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Supervision under the State Council, the National Bureau of Corruption Prevention, and the PRC Discipline Inspection and Supervision Institute, for exchanges on anti-corruption and corruption eradicating mechanisms. |
| 8 | 5 | Chief Secretary Lin delivered lecture "Investigation Secrecy and Civil Ethic Press Handling" course to 12th term of 9th grade officer research class at Anti-Corruption Training Center. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|--|
| 8 | 7 | Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang gave a lecture on "Legal System Reform" to the 12th Ninth Grade Officials Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 8 | 12 | Deputy Director-General Yang and Chief Secretary Lin helped judge reading reports written by members of the 12 th Ninth Grade Officials Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 8 | 13 | Director-General Chu gave a lecture on "Policies for Current Integrity Work" to the 12th Ninth Grade Officials Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 8 | 14 | The case of forgery, fraudulently gaining of money and embezzlement against a Cishan Hospital nurse surnamed Huang, which was investigated by the AAC's Southern Investigation Office, was ruled a 2-year sentence in a summary judgment by the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court. |
| 8 | 14 | Minister Tseng presided over the "Pep Talk" seminar with the 12th Ninth Grade Officials Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 8 | 14 | Director-General Chu presided over the "A Date with the Director-General" seminar for the 12th Ninth Grade Officials Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 8 | 15 | Deputy Director-General Yang presided over the Meeting Reviewing the 2013 Government Integrity Public Opinion Survey and the Mid-term Report on the Study of Tools for Appraising the Integrity of Authorities. |
| 8 | 15 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation against a firm repairing elevators for the Chiayi City Government of giving inflated figures in its request for payment. The Chiayi District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 8 | 15 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office investigated a temporary staff, surnamed Lai, of the Civil Affairs Section of Tamsui District Office, New Taipei City for suspicion of misappropriating public properties. The Taiwan New Taipei District Court handed down a 20-month prison sentence, a disfranchisement of 2 years, a 5-year probation, and a payment of NT\$50,000 to the national coffers. |
| 8 | 15 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation against the captain of Lienchiang County Specialized Operation Brigade of First Specialized Operation Corps of National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior for suspicion of sheltering Chinese women staying in Taiwan by arranged fake marriages. The Fujian Lienchiang District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 8 | 19 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against an officer of the Keelung Branch Office of Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine, Council of Agriculture, who was accused of causing a public official to make a false entry in a public document and fraud. The Keelung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted deferred prosecution to the case. |
| 8 | 19 | Between August 19 and 23, the AAC held the 2013 Workshop on Maintaining Security and Confidentiality of Information by Government Agencies to enhance the professional knowledge and competence of civil service ethics personnel in regard to the maintenance of agency security and the safeguarding of official secrets. In all, 45 people participated in the workshop. |
| 8 | 20 | Accepting an invitation from the Education Department of New Taipei City Government, Director-General Chu spoke to directors of general affairs and heads of general affairs section of public schools of all levels under the department on the topic, "Integrity and Ethics Principles to Be Noted by Procurement Personnel and Related Cases", sharing and interacting with them on current measures for improving government integrity and particulars to be noted pertaining to government integrity. |
| 8 | 20 | Chief Secretary Lin moderated the seminar course for the 12 th Ninth Grade Officials Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center, which was held on August 20 and 22. |
| 8 | 20 | The AAC Yearbook for 2012 was published. Yearbook contents included the integrity policy planning, specific anti-corruption measures, and malpractices and corruption investigation results of the AAC, as well as yearbooks of various government employee ethics units, making public Taiwan's integrity situation and implementation achievements. |
| 8 | 23 | The Chair of Transparency International-Korea, Dr. Geo-Sung Kim, accompanied by the 3 deputy executive directors of Transparency International-Chinese Taipei, Hsing-chung Liao, Min-hui Cheng, and Po-hung Kao, visited the AAC. Deputy Director-General Yang personally received these guests and chaired an informal discussion to exchange opinions and experiences on integrity issues, which was conducive to the selling of AAC's anti-corruption ideas and the improvement of our country's anti-corruption image. |
| 8 | 23 | The case against Wang XX, owner of a construction company in Taoyuan, and Yang XX of a construction consulting company for allegedly bribing the secretary-general of Taoyuan County Government, which was investigated by the AAC, was found guilty by the Taiwan Taoyuan District Court. |
| 8 | 26 | The AAC held the Meeting Reviewing the End-of-term Achievement Report on the Commissioned Project – "Comparative Analysis of Laws and Measures of Major Countries on Protecting National Security and State Secrets". |
| 8 | 26 | Director-General Chu chaired the Comprehensive Discussion with the 12th Ninth Grade Officials Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center during which Director-General Chu and trainees deliberated on various issues related to anti-corruption affairs. |
| 8 | 28 | Director-General Chu presided over the Officials of Government Employee Ethics Units of County and City Governments Connection Meeting, which centered on the "Exchange of Opinions on the Effectiveness of Implementation of 'New Anti-Corruption Concepts – People-based' by Government Employee Ethics Units of County and City Competent Authorities". Twenty-four government employee ethics officials from county and city governments participated in the meeting. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|---|
| 8 | 28 | Accepting an invitation from the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, Director-General Chu spoke on "Dignity Arising from Knowing and Abiding by the Law – Talking about Shaping a New Customs Culture from the Perspective of Judicial Experience" to share and interact with Customs Administration officers on current measures for improving government integrity. |
| 8 | 29 | Between August 29-30, along with Director Hsieh of Malpractices Investigation Division, Section Chief Lei Chin-shu, and Prosecutor Chan Chang-hui of Central Investigation Office, Director-General Chu visited the Public Prosecutions Office of Macao Special Administrative Region and the Commission Against Corruption of Macao, holding talks with the prosecutor general of Macao Special Administrative Region and CCAC agents. |
| 8 | 30 | The case accusing Director Gain of Fire Bureau, Hsinchu County Government and 2 other individuals of using their official positions to accept bribes and unlawful gains from firms, which was investigated by the AAC's Central Investigation Office, was found guilty by the Taiwan Taichung District Court. |
| 9 | 2 | The AAC held 4 sessions of the Educational Training on Government e-Procurement System and Public Construction Tenders Management System on September 2 nd , 6 th , 9 th , and 12 th – two in the northern region, one in the central region, and another in the southern region. Over 1,100 civil service ethics personnel participated. |
| 9 | 3 | AAC delegates, led by Director-General Chu, participated in the APEC Healthcare Stakeholders Awareness High-Level Workshop: Fostering Ethical Business Environments in the Medical Device and Biopharmaceutical Sectors, which was held in Bali, Indonesia. Director-General Chu also delivered an address at the meeting. |
| 9 | 4 | Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, the Ministry of Justice held the 11th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest to continue the deliberation of issues to be amended, such as persons regulated. |
| 9 | 5 | Director-General Chu gave a lecture on "Instructions by the Head Teacher" for the 2nd phase of the 31st Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 9 | 6 | Deputy Director-General Yang presided over the Second Meeting of 2013 for Improving Investigation Operations, which looked to improve investigation operations, to uncover corruption and to give early warnings against corruption through the discussion of related cases. |
| 9 | 6 | Accepting an invitation, Deputy Director-General Cheng attended the Touring Anti-Corruption Platform Seminar conducted by the Pingtung County Government and took part in the general discussion to gain an understanding of people's needs and the matters reflected. |
| 9 | 6 | Director-General Chu was invited to speak on "Corporate Integrity and Rule of Law against Corruption" at the 2013 Workshop for Corruption-free Projects at the Grass-root Level by the Tainan Public Works Bureau, using profound legal literacy and ample practical experience in law, as well as practical cases, to explain the code of integrity and ethics for civil servants and the law-breaching risks and criminal liability of civil servants while carrying out their duties. Director-General Chu also introduced the new concept of "anti-corruption work to start with corruption prevention" to participating civil servants and businesses, looking to develop a civic consciousness of integrity and observance of the law in the hope of spreading the "rule of law against corruption" to the grass roots. |
| 9 | 6 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against a New Taipei City Government worker surnamed Chen of using the official position to gain money and valuables, and the accused was found guilty by the Taiwan New Taipei District Court. |
| 9 | 9 | The AAC held the Deliberation Meeting on the Price of Inter-entity Supply Contract Not Equaling to the Lowest Price with the Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan, the Bank of Taiwan, and the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Finance to uncover problems and to draw out actions for further corruption prevention. |
| 9 | 9 | On September 9th and 24th, Director-General Chu gave lectures to the 31st Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class on "Reminders on Emphases of Civil Service Ethics Work" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 9 | 9 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against Chen XX, a township office cashier in Pingtung County, of misappropriating employee NHI fees. Chen was sentenced to 2 years and 8 months imprisonment and 3 years disfranchisement by the Taiwan Pingtung District Court. |
| 9 | 10 | Ralph Jennings, reporter for Forbes, visited the AAC and was received by Director-General Chu and Deputy Director-General Yang. During the visit, he was introduced of the AAC's malpractices investigation successes, the progress in the Whistleblower Protection Act, and anti-corruption measures of "new anti-corruption concepts – people based". The two sides interacted enthusiastically – conducive to the foreign media understanding the AAC's latest policies and achievements. |
| 9 | 11 | To put "Corruption Prevention First" into effect, the AAC worked with MOTC, Yilan District Prosecutors Office, Hualien District Prosecutors Office, Yilan County Government, and Hualien County Government to establish the Anti-Corruption Platform for Suhua Highway Improvement Project and also held the Event for Transparent Cooperation between Administrative and Judicial Authorities and Communication among Anti-Corruption Platforms at the third-floor auditorium of Fourth Maintenance Office, Directorate General of Highways, MOTC. |
| 9 | 11 | Chief Secretary Lin gave a lecture on "Discussion about the Definition of Civil Servant and the Obligation to Maintain Confidentiality" to the 2013 Substitute Military Service Draftee Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 9 | 11 | On behalf of AAC, Deputy Director –General Yang attended the meeting of "Regulations for The Implementation of Inter-entity Supply Contracts" and negotiation on improvement in bidding terms of inter-entity supply contracts. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|--|
| 9 | 13 | To put early-warning measures and the "one case, one file" principle for cases of further corruption prevention into effect, the AAC, in writing, notified government employee ethics units of competent authorities to attach with each case photocopies of related documentations (e.g. the indictment, the deferred prosecution order, the non-prosecution on prosecutorial discretion order, the court's written judgment, the signed approval of the head of authority, the rewards and punishment order, the meeting minutes, and the form for follow-up control) when reporting such a case to the AAC. |
| 9 | 14 | The AAC issued letters to government employee ethics units of competent authorities, requesting supervision of the investigation of overseas observation/inspection trips by their respective organs, to prevent overseas trips "phony for inspection, real for recreation" from occurring and to eliminate potential risks for such false trips. |
| 9 | 16 | The AAC and the Financial Supervisory Commission held the first session of the 2013 Symposium on Corporate Social Responsibility and Ethical Management by Listed Companies at the GIS NTU Convention Center, inviting Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-hsiang to give the opening remark and Deputy Director-General Cheng to be one of the discussants. The symposium provided guidance to businesses on practicing ethical management and fulfilling social responsibilities in order to establish quality, incorruptible, efficient management environments. |
| 9 | 17 | Dr. Mark Vlastic, law professor at Georgetown University, visited the AAC. During the visit, Director-General Chu introduced in depth issues such as Taiwan's legislation of the UNCAC, amendment of laws and implementation of UNCAC preventive measures, as well as the current promotion of "new anti-corruption concepts – people based", to deepen other countries' understanding of Taiwan's practice of the UNCAC and to promote the AAC's image as an exclusive integrity authority. |
| 9 | 18 | Director-General Chu chaired the Meeting for Improving the Effectiveness of Disciplinary Inspection of Courts and Prosecutorial Authorities. Over 70 officials from government employee ethics units of courts and prosecutorial authorities were invited to participate, working to develop an early-warning function and to carry out the sharing of responsibility. |
| 9 | 18 | The AAC and the Financial Supervisory Commission held the 2nd session of the 2013 Symposium on Corporate Social Responsibility and Ethical Management by Listed Companies at the Sheraton Hsinchu Hotel. Director-General Chu made the opening remark, and Chief Secretary Lin was one of the discussants. |
| 9 | 23 | The AAC sent representatives to participate in the APEC Pathfinder Dialogue on Combatting Corruption and Illicit Trade held in Bangkok, Thailand during September 23 and 25. |
| 9 | 23 | The AAC and the Financial Supervisory Commission held the 3rd session of the 2013 Symposium on Corporate Social Responsibility and Ethical Management by Listed Companies at the GIS NTU Convention Center. Deputy Justice Minister Chen Ming-tang was invited to give the opening remark, and Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to be one of the discussants. |
| 9 | 23 | Director-General Chu was invited to moderate the presentation of the paper, "Applicability and Review of the Anti-Corruption Act", at the 2013 Integrity and Anti-Corruption Seminar and Anti-Corruption Lecture Series organized by the Yunlin District Prosecutors Office. |
| 9 | 25 | The Ministry of Justice held the 3rd meeting of the Task Force For Amendments to the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants. Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-hsiang, the deliberation of issues to be amended, such as persons regulated, continued at the meeting. |
| 9 | 25 | Accepting an invitation, Director-General Chu gave a lecture on "New Anti-Corruption Trends" at the 2013 Irrigation Association Guidance Affairs Workshop, using practical cases, along with his profound knowledge, to explain to irrigation association personnel in charge of guidance affairs the potential criminal liability and risks that civil servants may encounter while carrying out their duties, as well as the current priority direction of integrity work. |
| 9 | 25 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office teamed up with the MOJ's Bureau of Investigation and the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office to form an "incorruptible triangle" in the investigation of the corruption case involving the Guanyin Township Office in Taoyuan County. |
| 9 | 26 | The AAC and the Financial Supervisory Commission held the 4th session of the 2013 Symposium on Corporate Social Responsibility and Ethical Management by Listed Companies at the Grand Hi-Lai Hotel. Chief Secretary of Ministry of Justice Chou Chang-chin was invited to give the opening remark, and Deputy Director-General Cheng was invited to be one of the discussants. |
| 9 | 26 | The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Civil Service promulgated the amended Enforcement Rules of Act of the Establishment of the Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers. |
| 9 | 27 | The AAC and the Financial Supervisory Commission held the 5th session of the 2013 Symposium on Corporate Social Responsibility and Ethical Management by Listed Companies at the Evergreen Laurel Hotel Taichung. Director-General Chu made the opening remark, and Deputy Director-General Yang was one of the discussants. |
| 9 | 28 | Accepting an invitation, Deputy Director-General Yang attended the "2013 Safeguarding the Ocean, Clean Homeland" anti-corruption beach cleaning event held jointly by the Department of Government Ethics of the Judicial Yuan and the Civil Service Ethics Department of Taoyuan County Government. The event incorporated the current "new anti-corruption concepts - people based" philosophy and hoped to encourage citizens to participate enthusiastically in anti-corruption affairs ("beach cleaning" sounding like "rooting out corruption" in Chinese). |
| 9 | 30 | The AAC and the Financial Supervisory Commission held the 6th session of the 2013 Symposium on Corporate Social Responsibility and Ethical Management by Listed Companies at the GIS NTU Convention Center. Chief Secretary Lin made the opening remark and was one of the discussants. |
| 9 | 30 | Accepting an invitation, Deputy Director-General Cheng attended the Into the School Student Development Event held by the Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government and encouraged schoolchildren to become outstanding students with integrity and fine character. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|---|
| 10 | 1 | The AAC investigated two brothers surnamed Lin for suspicion of bribing a civil servant for actions in violation of duties. The Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and had granted deferred prosecution. |
| 10 | 1 | Director-General Chu gave a lecture on "Anti-corruption New Concepts and Work Experience Sharing" for the 2 nd phase of the 31 st Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 10 | 2 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation of the violation of the Anti-Corruption Act against Li XX, a civil servant for the Building Permit and Inspection Division of Public Works Bureau, Tainan City Government. The Taiwan Tainan District Court sentenced Li to 2-year imprisonment, 5-year probation, and a NT\$300,000 payment to the national coffers. |
| 10 | 3 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against Chang XX, an NIA officer, of using the official position to gain money and valuables. Chang was found guilty by the Taiwan Taichung District Court. |
| 10 | 3 | The AAC held the 2013 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop for the Lienchiang region during which Director-General Chu lectured on "New Anti-Corruption Concepts" to make participants understand current regulations and emphases of work in regard to ethics operations. Director Chu also visited the Lienchiang District Prosecutors Office to strengthen the mechanism for lateral contact between the AAC and judicial authorities. |
| 10 | 4 | Presided over by Director-General Chu and participated by about 120 civil service ethics colleagues, the 2013 Explanation Session for Promoting the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest for Government Employee Ethics Units of Competent Authorities was held to effectively enhance the professional knowledge and competence of civil service ethics colleagues on the recusal of public servants due to conflicts of interest. |
| 10 | 7 | A 80-member delegation of officials in training led by the National Counter Corruption Commission of Thailand visited Taiwan, Received by Director-General Chu, delegation members and AAC officials exchanged experiences in integrity work. In addition, the AAC introduced the current integrity situation in Taiwan, and Director-General Chu presented "New Anti-corruption Concepts – People-based" anti-corruption measures. The two sides interacted enthusiastically, which was conducive to other countries' anti-corruption authorities understanding the AAC's latest policies and achievements. |
| 10 | 11 | The AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division conducted an investigation into allegations against Yuan XX, technical specialist for the former Port Authority of Taichung, MOTC, of using the official position to make fraudulent reimbursement claims for business trip expenses. The Taichung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation, and charges had been pressed. |
| 10 | 11 | The case investigated by the AAC's Southern Investigation Office involving a health inspector of Lingya District Public Health Center, Kaohsiung City, who was accused of using the official position to gain money and valuables, was ruled an 1 year and 9 months prison sentence, 2-year disfranchisement, and 4-year probation by the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court. |
| 10 | 14 | Director-General Chu gave a lecture on "Reminders on Emphases of Civil Service Ethics Work" for the 2nd phase of the 31st Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 10 | 14 | On behalf of Minister Luo, Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai Pi-yu presided over the "A Date with the Minister" seminar for the 31st Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class, which was participated in full by Director-General Chu as well, at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 10 | 14 | Chief Secretary Lin gave a lecture on "Analyses of Common Corruption Cases" at the education event on rule of law held by the Chiayi County Government for its employees. |
| 10 | 15 | Director-General Chu moderated the End-of-Training Seminar for the 2nd phase of the 31st Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center, and AAC division representatives answered trainees' questions on various integrity affairs. |
| 10 | 16 | With the start of regular property declaration by public servants for 2013 approaching, 2 sessions of the 2013 Explanation Session for Promoting the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants and the Online Declaration System for Government Employee Ethics Units of Competent Authorities were held on October 16 and 18 to enhance the professional knowledge and competence of civil service ethics colleagues regarding property declaration. Deputy Director-General Yang presided over these sessions, and about 260 civil service ethics colleagues participated. |
| 10 | 17 | Co-chaired by Director-General Chu and Director Chen Chuan-hsi of Department of Information Management, Ministry of Justice, the Public Servant Property Declaration Examination Platform Launching Meeting was held. Representatives from the Department of Information Management, MOJ, the Control Yuan, and government employee ethics units of several competent authorities participated in the meeting. It was concluded at the meeting that the trial operation of the examination platform is to be carried out immediately and that points for attention regarding the security of information over the examination platform are to be legalized for users to abide by. |
| 10 | 17 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation of committing bribery without violation of duties against Yuan XX of Jia-X Land Development Co., Ltd. The Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 10 | 21 | Director-General Chu attended the in-school integrity promotion event held by the Taichung City Government, which hoped to convey concepts of moral character and integrity to students through story-telling. |
| 10 | 23 | The Taiwan Taipei District Court handed out the verdict for the case against an assistant patent examiner of the Intellectual Property Office, Ministry of Economic Affairs for allegedly making fraudulent claims of overtime pay, an investigation conducted by the AAC's Northern Investigation Office, and found the defendant guilty as charged. |
| 10 | 24 | Deputy Justice Minister Tsai Pi-yu attended the Training Completion Ceremony for the 31st Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. MOJ officials, Director-General Chu, and officials from government employee ethics units of various competent authorities were also in attendance. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|---|
| 10 | 24 | The 2013 Assisting Ethics Personnel Workshop was held in Miaoli County during which Director-General Chu lectured on "New Concept of Integrity" to make participants understand current regulations and emphases of work in regard to ethics operations in order to enhance their ideas of their work and professional knowledge and competence. |
| 10 | 25 | Accepting an invitation, Chief Secretary Lin attended the Touring Anti-Corruption Platform Seminar (the Taiwu Township Office session) conducted by the Civil Service Ethics Department of Pingtung County Government and also took part in the general discussion to gain an understanding of people' needs and the matters reflected. |
| 10 | 28 | Accepting an invitation, Director-General Chu attended the 2013 "Ethical Management, Honest Business" Corporate Integrity Forum – A Discussion of Corporate Integrity from the Perspective of Food Safety held by the Chiayi City Government and delivered a speech on "Corporate Integrity and the Building of National Integrity" in an effort to draw an anti-corruption consensus between the corporate and private sectors. |
| 10 | 28 | Director-General Chu presided over the Meeting for Improving the Anti-Corruption Efficacy of Correction Authorities, which was participated by 41 officials from government employee ethics units of correction authorities, to deliberate on ways to prevent corruption and malpractices in the management of prisons and detention centers in order to shape a new culture in prisons and detention centers and to increase the efficacy of anti-corruption efforts. |
| 10 | 30 | Presided over by Director-General Chu, the 3rd meeting of 2013 of the Integrity Review Committee was held. During the meeting, reports on "Early Warning and Further Corruption Prevention" and "Clarification on the Enactment of the Whistleblower Protection Act" were presented, and discussions on "Results of Formal Reviews of Cases to Be Filed and Cases Actually Reviewed during the Meeting" and "Member List for the Preliminary Review Subcommittee of the Integrity Review Committee of Agency Against Corruption" were carried out. Following preliminary review, 23 pending cases were submitted for review at the meeting of which 20 cases were approved for filing. |
| 10 | 31 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office and the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office conducted a joint investigation into the bribery allegation against an officer of Military Dependents Service Division of Political Warfare Bureau, MND concerning the subsidy for the demolition of a military dependents' village. |
| 11 | 4 | Director-General Chu and Chief Secretary Lin were invited to the Anti-corruption Law and Regulation Promotion for Officials held by the Directorate General of Highways, which was participated by 607 officials, to lecture on "New Concept of Integrity". |
| 11 | 6 | Presided over by Deputy Minister of Justice Chen Ming-tang, the Ministry of Justice held the 12th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group for the Amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest to continue the deliberation of issues to be amended, such as persons regulated. |
| 11 | 6 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office and the New Taipei District Prosecutors Office conducted a joint investigation into the allegation against Chen XX, an associate technical specialist for the Waste Management and Planning Section of Environmental Protection Department, New Taipei City Government, of extorting money under a pretext. Chen admitted to the allegation after being re-interrogated by the prosecutor from the New Taipei District Prosecutors Office and was later released on NT\$50,000 bond. |
| 11 | 7 | Presided over by Deputy Minister Chen, the Ministry of Justice held a deliberation meeting on the Draft Amendment to Parts of the National Integrity Building Action Plan during which issues on the promotion of corporate integrity, such as the reinforcement of management and supervision of government-owned shareholding, were deliberated. |
| 11 | 8 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation against Peng XX, a member of the Cleaning Squad of Wufeng Township Office, Hsinchu County, of causing a public official to make a false entry in a public document. The Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation, and additional charges were pressed. |
| 11 | 8 | Accepting an invitation, the AAC participated in the seminar, "Protection of Corporate Informants and Whistleblowers – From a Labor Perspective", organized by Legislator Wu Yi-Chen's office, Taiwan Labor Front, and Taiwan Occupational Safety and Health Link. Aside from Director-General Chu, who was invited to give an address, Deputy Director of Malpractices Investigation Division Wang Chuei gave a presentation on "Protection of Labors Who Have Reported Internally: The Importance of Whistleblower Protection" and also discussed the above-mentioned issue with Legislator Wu, the CLA representative, the MOHW representative, and participating scholars with the two sides interacting enthusiastically. During the seminar, the AAC also conveyed its priority policies for "New Concept of Integrity" to make participants understand integrity policies. |
| 11 | 11 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation against Ou XX, a borough warden in Kaohsiung City, of misappropriating public properties. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation, and charges were pressed. |
| 11 | 11 | Director-General Chu attended the integrity forum on corporate integrity and corporate competitiveness, "Corporate Integrity & Sustainable Development", held by the Taichung City Government during which the challenges and social responsibilities of business in the face of globalized competition were discussed through various issues. |
| 11 | 13 | The Central Investigation Office and New Taipei District Court, Prosecutors Office jointly investigated the harboring of New Taipei City police Mr. Hsu to porn businesses via acceptance of bribery. Total 130 manpower of the Agency and National Police Agency were mobilized to search the porn businesses and polices involved. Meanwhile, related suspects were brought back for interrogation. |
| 11 | 15 | Director-General Chu was invited to give a lecture on "Anti-Corruption Laws and Regulations and Case Introduction" at the 2013 Second-half Year Orientation Workshop for Reserve and Overseas Personnel of the Executive Yuan and Its Subordinate Organs held by the Institute of Diplomacy and International Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. |
| 11 | 15 | Deputy Director-General Yang visited Chairperson of Bank of Taiwan Lee Jih-Chu to discuss how to implement the price checking and inquiring mechanism for inter-entity supply contracts and to set up a contact platform for cooperation between the two sides so that information on abnormalities can be reported to the AAC for the early warning function to kick in as soon as possible in order to increase the impartiality and efficiency of procurement. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|---|
| 11 | 15 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office and the Pingtung District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated the Air Force 1st Logistics Command procurement scandal. |
| 11 | 15 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office and the New Taipei District Prosecutors Office conducted a joint investigation into allegations against police officer Hsu XX and others of accepting bribes and sheltering a prostitution ring. |
| 11 | 18 | Director-General Chu gave a lecture on "Instructions by the Head Teacher" to the 2013 Corruption Investigation Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center and had an informal discussion with class representatives in the evening. |
| 11 | 20 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office and the New Taipei District Prosecutors Office conducted a joint investigation into allegations against Chen XX, a clerk for the Taipei Office of Marketing Business Division of CPC Corporation, Taiwan, of taking advantage of small projects to collude with firms to fraudulently claim project payments. |
| 11 | 20 | Deputy Director-General Cheng gave a lecture to the 2013 Corruption Investigation Class on "Regional Contact Platform for Corruption Investigation" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 11 | 21 | Director-General Chu visited externally hired members of the Central Integrity Committee, Kao Hsi-Chun and Chen Chang-Wen, to convey the AAC's "New Concept of Integrity" and achievements on two-year anniversary, as well as listening to their opinions and suggestions on Taiwan's integrity policies and major, high-profile incidents. |
| 11 | 21 | Deputy Director-General Yang gave a lecture to the 2013 Corruption Investigation Class on "Integrity Management and Risk Management" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 11 | 22 | The AAC sent representatives to participate in the 7th IAACA Annual Conference and General Meeting held in Panama City from 22nd to 24th November, 2013 for thorough discussions on anti-corruption issues, such as independence, reliability, transparency, and anti-corruption enforcement of anti-corruption authorities. Additionally, AAC representatives were invited to take part in the 5th Session of the Conference of the State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption held at the same location from November 25-29. |
| 11 | 22 | To carry out integrity promotion in schools and to develop the speculative spirit of college students, the AAC and the Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government co-organized the 7th Anti-Corruption Inter-Collegiate Debate Competition. Director-General Chu attended the event and delivered an opening remark, hoping to bring anti-corruption issues to the attention of college students through public debates. |
| 11 | 22 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against Chin XX and Hsieh XX, general manager and project manager for an engineering consultant company, of bribing the deputy director and the secretary of a government agency. The accused were found guilty by the Taiwan New Taipei District Court. |
| 11 | 22 | The Central Investigation Office investigated the case that driver Hsu ○○, Liu ○○ and Jian ○○ of National Conscription Agency, MOI falsely reimbursed the accommodation fee by taking the chance of driving officers to northern region for meeting. The deferred prosecution was ruled after the investigation was finalized by the prosecutor of Nantou District Court, Prosecutors Office. |
| 11 | 25 | The annual report for the second year of the AAC was published. Report contents included implementation achievements on the AAC's priority operations since its establishment, such as "corruption prevention", "corruption investigation", "further corruption prevention", and "maintenance", as well as the outlook for future work, making public the AAC's and national integrity building achievements. |
| 11 | 28 | Director-General Chu visited the externally hired member of the Central Integrity Committee, Peng Chin-Peng, to convey the AAC's "New Concept of Integrity" and achievements on two-year anniversary, as well as listening to his opinions and suggestions on Taiwan's integrity policies and major, high-profile incidents. |
| 11 | 28 | The Southern Investigation Office and Tainan District Court, Prosecutors Office jointly investigated the case that contractor Mr. Yang who was suspected to do shoddy work and use inferior materials for the "○○ retaining wall restoration work" of Water Resources Agency, Tainan City Government. The prosecutor Kao, Da-Fang and Hsu, Chia-Long of the Agency was assigned by the MOJ to jointly direct the anti-corruption officer, prosecutor investigator and judicial polices, total in 23 persons, to search the offices of residences, total in 5 places of the suspect Yang, check and detain related evidences. Total 8 suspects Yang and witnesses were brought back and the suspect King and witness were questioned otherwise on December 2 nd . |
| 12 | 2 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office, the Pingtung District Prosecutors Office, and the People's Livelihood Squad B of Criminal Investigation Corps, Pingtung County Police Bureau jointly conducted an investigation into allegations against Ming X Enterprise's Chen XX of making fraudulent claims of the Pingtung Air Force Base Noise Prevention Subsidy in collusion with Wen XX and 78 other Pingtung City residents. The Pingtung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 12 | 2 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the case against Yuan XX of Jia X Land Development Co. for suspicion of bribery without violation of duties. Yuan had been found guilty by the Taiwan Hsinchu District Court. |
| 12 | 2 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the allegation against Chang XX, chief officer of Taichung Mobile Flotilla of Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, of fraudulently claiming consultation fees. The Taichung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and pressed charges. |
| 12 | 3 | Transparency International had released its Corruption Perceptions Index for 2013. With a score of 61, Taiwan ranked 36th among 177 countries and regions in the world – one place higher than last year's ranking and better than nearly 80% of the countries ranked. The AAC immediately issued a press release in response and carried out related analyses. Such a ranking indicated that further integrity building efforts are needed still and that anti-corruption advocacy and "zero tolerance for corruption" are to be reinforced to continue improving Taiwan's international integrity ranking. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|--|
| 12 | 3 | Director General Chu gave a lecture to the 2013 Corruption Investigation Class on "New Concept of Integrity – based on the people's interest" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 12 | 5 | Chief Secretary Lin gave a lecture to the 2013 Corruption Investigation Class on "A Summary of Specific Offenses of the Criminal Code and Case Analysis" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 12 | 6 | The AAC conducted 2 sessions of the 2013 Connection Meeting for Improving Malpractices Investigation Operations" . |
| 12 | 9 | To put the National Integrity Building Action Plan and the New Concept of Integrity – based on the people's interest into practice and to improve our country's rankings in various international integrity assessments, the AAC teamed up with the Center for Integrity and Governance of Shih Hsin University to host the 2013 Conference on Integrity and Governance on International Anti-Corruption Day. The conference was attended by experts and scholars, including Regional Director Srirak Pliapat, Deputy Regional Director Rukshana Nanayakkara, and Senior Programme Coordinator Liao Ran of TI Asia Pacific Department, TI-CT Chairman Edward Huang, and TI-CT Executive Director Kevin Yeh, and Justice Minister Luo Ying-shay delivered a speech in person. During the conference, discussions on several issues were carried out, such as "how to improve international integrity rankings" and "the assessment of anti-corruption authorities", and, in the afternoon, a workshop was conducted to discuss in depth specific measures for improving integrity rankings. |
| 12 | 10 | The 28th Connection Meeting between Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice and Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice was held. Justice Minister Luo Ying-shay and Deputy Justice Minister Tsai Pi-yu were invited to give speeches and work instructions. 112 MJIB and AAC officials (including those from government employee ethics units of central and local competent authorities) participated in the meeting during which work reports on security of government authorities and confidentiality of official secrets were presented. In addition, special reports were presented by the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of the Interior and the Ethics Office, Ministry of Examination to enhance the discussion and interaction between MJIB and AAC on related affairs. |
| 12 | 10 | Accompanied by Deputy Director-General Yang and Deputy Director Liu of Corruption Prevention Division, Regional Director Srirak Pliapat, Deputy Regional Director Rukshana Nanayakkara, and Senior Programme Coordinator Liao Ran of TI Asia Pacific Department and TI-CT Executive Director Kevin Yeh visited Executive Director Wu Rong-chuan of the Department of NGO International Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two sides exchanged opinions on strengthening international cooperation against corruption. |
| 12 | 10 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office had conducted an investigation into allegations of repeated voucher selling against Chen XX and 9 other temporary employees of Yu X Co., Ltd. and Lian X Service Co., Ltd. – winners of the labor service procurement tender of Kaohsiung City Shipping Co., Ltd. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and granted non-prosecution on prosecutorial discretion. |
| 12 | 10 | Chief Secretary Lin gave a lecture to the 2013 Corruption Investigation Class on "A Summary of Specific Offenses of the Criminal Code and Case Analysis" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 12 | 11 | Between December 11 and 14, 2013, a group of AAC colleagues, led by Director-General Chu, went on an oversea trip to observe and inspect the integrity operations of the Japanese government. The delegation visited several Japanese authorities, including the National Public Service Ethics Board, the Supreme Public Prosecutors Office, the Administrative Evaluation Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Japan, to exchange on integrity affairs and to promote our country's integrity policies and concepts, increasing Taiwan's international visibility. |
| 12 | 11 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office and the Tainan District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated XX Fire Equipment Inc. and 4 other firms for suspicion of fabricating testing records and lying about the safety of fire equipment tested (e.g. fire extinguishers) to fraudulently claim project payments. On December 11, 2013, 14 AAC agents and over 50 prosecutor investigators, fire officers from the Tainan City Fire Department, and police officers from the Hunei Precinct of Kaohsiung City Police Department, led by AAC Prosecutor Hsu Chia-lung and Tainan Prosecutor Li Shang-Yu, searched and inspected the offices of the 5 firms involved, seizing related evidence and bringing back 22 suspects and related witnesses. |
| 12 | 16 | The Judiciary and Organic Laws and Statutes Committee of the Legislative Yuan had completed the review of draft amendments to Articles 4 and 20 of the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants as requested by the Executive Yuan, the Control Yuan, and the Examination Yuan. |
| 12 | 16 | The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated Huang XX, the owner of Gu X Company, for allegedly cheating in a procurement tender in violation of the Government Procurement Act. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation, granting deferred prosecution to Huang and Gu X Company. |
| 12 | 16 | The AAC investigated allegations against Ou XX, a Pingtung County police officer, of forging criminal evidence and making a false accusation in collusion with an informant surnamed Huang. The Pingtung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation, and charges were pressed. |
| 12 | 17 | Chief Secretary Lin gave a lecture to the 2013 Corruption Investigation Class on "A Summary of Specific Offenses of the Criminal Code and Case Analysis" at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center. |
| 12 | 18 | The AAC held the first pre-con meeting for the 12th Member Meeting of the Central Integrity Committee during which a decision was reached to replace the topic, :Corruption Prevention and Investigation Mechanism and Division of Tasks of the Ministry of National Defense.; with the topic proposed by the AAC, :Anti-corruption Platform Initiated Environmental Protection Measures and Strategies:. Additionally, the 2nd pre-con meeting is expected to be held on January 21, 2014. |
| 12 | 18 | Director-General Chu presided over the End-of-Training Seminar for the 2013 Corruption Investigation Class at the Anti-Corruption In-Service Education Center and had photos taken with class members. In addition, representatives from various AAC divisions answered class members' questions on integrity affairs. |

| Month | Date | Integrity Chronicle |
|-------|------|--|
| 12 | 23 | The AAC conducted an investigation into the embezzlement allegation against an employee of the Zhutian Township Office in Pingtung County. The Pingtung District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and had granted deferred prosecution to the case. |
| 12 | 25 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office conducted an investigation into the fraud allegation against Hsu XX, an official vehicle driver for the Transportation and Communications Management Unit. The Nantou District Prosecutors Office had closed its investigation and had granted deferred prosecution to the case. |
| 12 | 25 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office conducted an investigation into allegations against Liu XX, former chief of Shengguang Police Station, Heping Precinct, Taichung City Government Police Department, who was accused of having sought unlawful gains by not taking in illegal foreign labors discovered as required by law and not referring their employer to the competent authority for punishment. The Taiwan Taichung District Court had found Liu guilty as charged. |
| 12 | 27 | The AAC's Northern Investigation Office and the Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office jointly conducted an investigation into allegations against Chen XX, Chang XX, and others, all surveyors at Jhudong Land Office of Hsinchu County, who were accused of taking bribes from individuals and land administration agents applying for land resurvey. On the morning of the 26th, 31 agents from the AAC's Northern Investigation Office, led by AAC Prosecutor Mao You-Tseng and Head Prosecutor Lin Li-chia, Prosecutor Hung Ming-Hsien, and Prosecutor Su Heng-Yi of the Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office, searched the Jhudong Land Office of Hsinchu County and 3 other premises. Chen and 6 other individuals were brought back, and resurvey applications, resurvey maps, computers, and related account books were seized as evidence. |
| 12 | 30 | The AAC's Central Investigation Office had investigated Chuang XX, a professor at the National Formosa University, for allegedly gaining money and valuables fraudulently. The Taiwan Taichung District Court had found Chuang guilty as charged. |
| 12 | 31 | Deputy Director-General Yang Shih-chin chaired the Meeting Reviewing the 2013 Government Integrity Public Opinion Survey and the End-of-Term Report on the Study of Tools for Appraising the Integrity of Authorities. |
| 12 | 31 | The 3rd 2013 meeting of the Corruption Exposure Reward Committee, Ministry of Justice was held. Of the 5 corruption exposure reward claims reviewed, 1 was refuted of reward and 4 were approved of the granting of rewards in the sum of NT\$2,399,998. |

Appendix 2 2013 Clean Governance Survey and Study of Assessment Tools

The Agency requested Transparency International Chinese Taipei to conduct the 2013 Clean Governance Survey and Study of Assessment Tools for the purpose of establishing a set of common assessment tools for the ethics of administrative agencies and understanding the public's perception on overall government ethics work and the effects of clean governance initiatives. The results of these surveys provide feedback for use in determining future policies.

The mean values for the public's perception on the integrity of the respective categories of public servants in the 2013 survey are not significantly higher than those in previous years. Only with regard to certain positions such as Head and Directors of Central Government, Head and Directors of County & City Government, Head and Directors of Township & City Office, Legislators, County & City Council Members, Township Representatives, Judges, Prosecutors, Construction Management Personnel, Customs Personnel and Government Procurement Personnel are the mean values significantly lower than those in the previous years. The interviewees' perception of corruption-free level of respective categories of public servants is set out below on a year-by-year basis.

Appendix Table 2-1 Consolidated Table of Interviewees' Assessment of Public Servants' Level of Integrity

| Personnel Category | June 2013 | | | | June 2012 | | | June 2011 | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---------|
| | Mean | Standard Deviation | Integer | Ranking | Mean | Standard Deviation | Ranking | Mean | Standard Deviation | Ranking |
| Public Hospital Medical Personnel | 6.19 | 2.23 | 1066 | 1 | 6.14 | 1.98 | 1 | 5.88 | 2.19 | 2 |
| Military Personnel | 5.88 | 2.38 | 1046 | 2 | 5.99 | 2.08 | 2 | 5.84 | 2.32 | 4 |
| Motor & Vehicle Personnel* | 5.72 | 2.39 | 1043 | 3 | 5.93 | 2.07 | 4 | 6.11 | 2.30 | 1 |

| Personnel Category | June 2013 | | | | June 2012 | | | June 2011 | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|---------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---------|
| | Mean | Standard Deviation | Integer | Ranking | Mean | Standard Deviation | Ranking | Mean | Standard Deviation | Ranking |
| Ordinary Public Servants | 5.62 | 2.36 | 1081 | 4 | 5.97 | 2.01 | 3 | 5.87 | 2.22 | 3 |
| Fire & Safety Inspection Personnel | 5.61 | 2.48 | 1051 | 5 | 5.57 | 2.13 | 7 | 5.13 | 2.35 | 7 |
| Education Personnel | 5.58 | 2.39 | 1054 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Tax Inspection Personnel | 5.55 | 2.39 | 1040 | 7 | 5.66 | 2.19 | 6 | 5.73 | 2.22 | 5 |
| Health Inspection Personnel | 5.48 | 2.39 | 1038 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Environmental Protection Inspection Personnel* | 5.40 | 2.28 | 1052 | 9 | 5.68 | 2.16 | 5 | 5.45 | 2.16 | 6 |
| Mortuary Service Office Personnel | 5.05 | 2.49 | 1004 | 10 | 5.07 | 2.35 | 9 | 4.99 | 2.47 | 9 |
| Prosecutors* | 4.83 | 2.54 | 1044 | 11 | 5.34 | 2.33 | 8 | 5.00 | 2.44 | 8 |
| Prison Management Personnel | 4.77 | 2.37 | 994 | 12 | 4.83 | 2.20 | 13 | 4.72 | 2.25 | 14 |
| Policemen* | 4.67 | 2.44 | 1085 | 13 | 5.01 | 2.17 | 10 | 4.76 | 2.34 | 13 |
| River & Water Resource Personnel | 4.63 | 2.44 | 1017 | 14 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Judges* | 4.56 | 2.57 | 1040 | 15 | 4.99 | 2.40 | 11 | 4.56 | 2.51 | 16 |
| Customs personnel* | 4.48 | 2.41 | 1020 | 16 | 4.86 | 2.17 | 12 | 4.91 | 2.19 | 11 |
| Construction Management Personnel* | 4.19 | 2.50 | 1047 | 17 | 4.77 | 2.12 | 15 | 4.34 | 2.26 | 17 |
| Head and Directors of County & City Government* | 4.08 | 2.45 | 1056 | 18 | 4.77 | 2.17 | 14 | 4.92 | 2.32 | 10 |
| Head and Directors of Township & City Office* | 3.98 | 2.49 | 1039 | 19 | 4.63 | 2.18 | 17 | 4.67 | 2.39 | 15 |
| Government Procurement Personnel* | 3.97 | 2.57 | 1043 | 20 | 4.34 | 2.31 | 19 | 4.31 | 2.30 | 18 |
| Head and Directors of Central Government* | 3.91 | 2.56 | 1041 | 21 | 4.68 | 2.31 | 16 | 4.84 | 2.43 | 12 |
| Township Representatives* | 3.87 | 2.63 | 1052 | 22 | 4.35 | 2.21 | 18 | 4.29 | 2.44 | 20 |
| Government Public Construction Personnel* | 3.86 | 2.54 | 1051 | 23 | 4.25 | 2.28 | 20 | 4.30 | 2.27 | 19 |
| Land Development & Consolidation Personnel* | 3.68 | 2.58 | 1035 | 24 | 3.93 | 2.28 | 23 | – | – | – |
| County & City Council Members* | 3.64 | 2.62 | 1064 | 25 | 4.14 | 2.25 | 21 | 4.21 | 2.45 | 21 |
| Legislators* | 3.50 | 2.64 | 1056 | 26 | 4.09 | 2.27 | 22 | 4.19 | 2.44 | 22 |

Notes: 1. Ranking is calculated without considering the range estimation; the differences among the mean values of various categories of public servants may be within the error range.

2. *Indicates significant difference between the mean of 2013 and that of 2012.

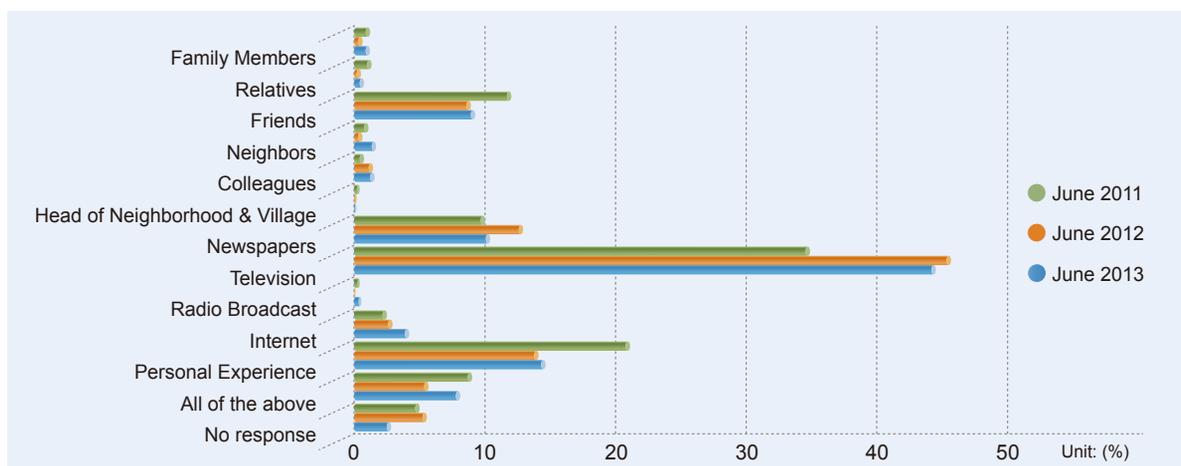
3. "Education Personnel" is restored as a survey category in 2013, whereas "Health Inspection Personnel" is a new addition. "River & Water Resource Personnel" is an existing category that has been renamed in 2013, and is therefore not compared with 2012's ranking.

Appendix Table 2-2 Consolidated Table of Interviewees' Perception of Public Servants' Level of Integrity over the Past Two Decades

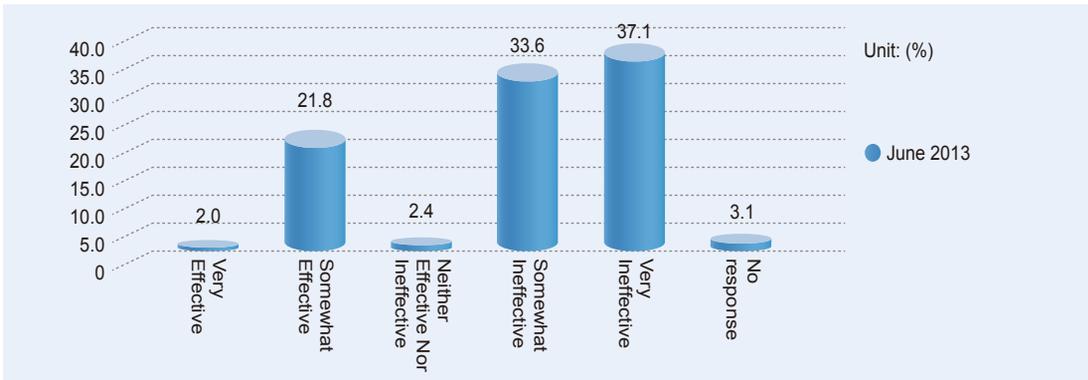
| Personnel Category | July 1997 | March 1998 | July 1998 | November 1998 | March 1999 | October 2000 | March 2001 | September 2001 | August 2003 | July 2004 | October 2004 | July 2005 | July 2006 | July 2007 | July 2008 | June 2009 | July 2010 | June 2011 | June 2012 | Annual Average | June 2013 | Deviation from Annual Mean |
|--|-----------|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Head and Directors of Central Government | | | | | | | | | 4.79 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.73 | 3.83 | 4.33 | - | 4.77 | 4.92 | 4.84 | 4.68 | 4.92 | 3.91 | *-1.01 |
| Head and Directors of County & City Government | 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 | 4.77 | 4.97 | 4.08 | *-0.89 |
| Head and Directors of Township & City Office | | | | | | | | | | 4.86 | 4.69 | 4.46 | 4.35 | 4.43 | 4.63 | 4.66 | 4.64 | 4.67 | 4.63 | 4.89 | 3.98 | *-0.91 |
| Ordinary Public 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 | 5.97 | 5.73 | 5.62 | -0.11 |
| Legislators | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3.97 | 4.01 | 4.04 | 3.95 | 3.65 | 3.81 | 4.04 | 4.07 | 4.37 | 4.19 | 4.09 | 4.02 | 3.50 | *-0.52 |
| County & City Council Members | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.27 | 4.26 | 4.19 | 4.07 | 3.91 | 3.99 | 4.15 | 4.13 | 4.48 | 4.21 | 4.14 | 4.16 | 3.64 | *-0.52 |

| Personnel Category | 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 | June 2012 | Annual Average | June 2013 | Deviation from Annual Mean |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Township Representatives | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.43 | 4.33 | 4.32 | 4.27 | 4.25 | 4.36 | 4.40 | 4.50 | 4.29 | 4.35 | 4.34 | 3.87 | *-0.47 | |
| 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 | 4.99 | 5.35 | 4.56 | *-0.79 |
| Prosecutors | | | | | | | | | | 5.72 | 5.46 | 5.49 | 5.33 | 5.51 | 5.46 | 5.27 | 5.48 | 5.00 | 5.34 | 5.41 | 4.83 | *-0.58 |
| Policemen | 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 | 5.01 | 5.01 | 4.67 | -0.34 |
| Military Personnel | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.39 | 5.56 | 5.84 | 5.99 | 5.70 | 5.88 | 0.19 |
| 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 | 4.77 | 4.62 | 4.19 | *-0.43 |
| 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 | 4.86 | 4.96 | 4.48 | *-0.48 |
| Motor & Vehicles 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 | 5.93 | 5.66 | 5.72 | 0.06 |
| Mortuary Service Management 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 | 5.07 | 4.98 | 5.05 | 0.07 |
| Prison Management Personnel | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.23 | 5.09 | 5.19 | 4.97 | 4.68 | 4.93 | 4.94 | 4.86 | 4.32 | 4.50 | 4.72 | 4.83 | 4.86 | 4.77 | -0.09 |
| River & Water Resource Personnel | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.63 | - |
| Rivers and Sandstone Management Works Personnel | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.06 | 4.19 | 3.89 | 3.77 | 3.61 | 3.77 | 3.70 | 3.75 | 3.84 | 3.77 | 3.83 | 3.83 | - | - |
| Fire & Safety Inspection 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 | 5.57 | 5.80 | 5.61 | -0.19 |
| 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 | 6.14 | 6.07 | 6.19 | 0.12 |
| Environmental Protection Inspection 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 | 5.68 | 5.79 | 5.40 | -0.39 |
| Health Inspection Personnel | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.48 | - |
| Tax Inspection 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 | 5.66 | 5.60 | 5.55 | -0.05 |
| 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 | 4.11 | 4.34 | 4.11 | 3.97 | -0.14 |
| Government Public Construction Personnel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.33 | 4.35 | 4.10 | 4.25 | 4.26 | 3.86 | *-0.40 |
| Land Development & Consolidation Personnel | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3.93 | 3.93 | 3.68 | -0.25 |
| Land Administrators | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.75 | 5.75 | 5.56 | 5.56 | - | 5.66 | - | - |
| Industrial & Commercial Inspection 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 Disbursement Personnel | 5.42 | 5.86 | 5.76 | 5.30 | 5.47 | 5.24 | 5.36 | 5.55 | 5.05 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.45 | - | - |
| Publicly-owned Business Personnel | 5.60 | 5.75 | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.66 | 5.47 | 5.58 | 5.78 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.64 | - | - |
| Education Personnel | 6.73 | 6.98 | 7.08 | 6.92 | 6.86 | 6.70 | 6.60 | 6.80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6.83 | 5.58 | -1.25 |

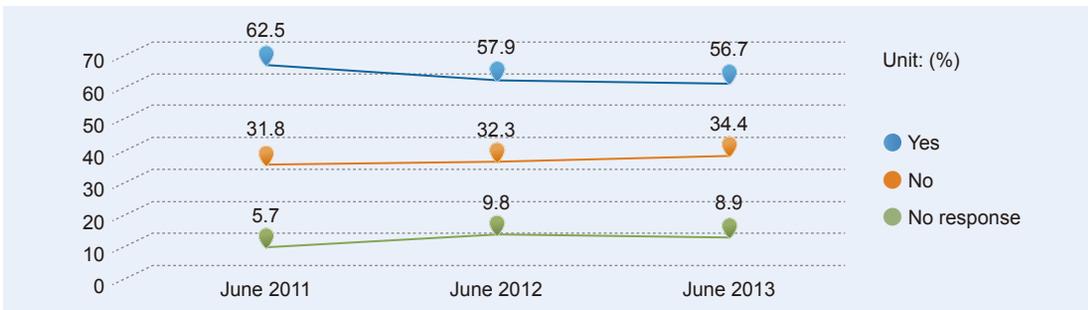
Note: *Indicates statistically-significant deviation between survey results of annual mean (<0.05).



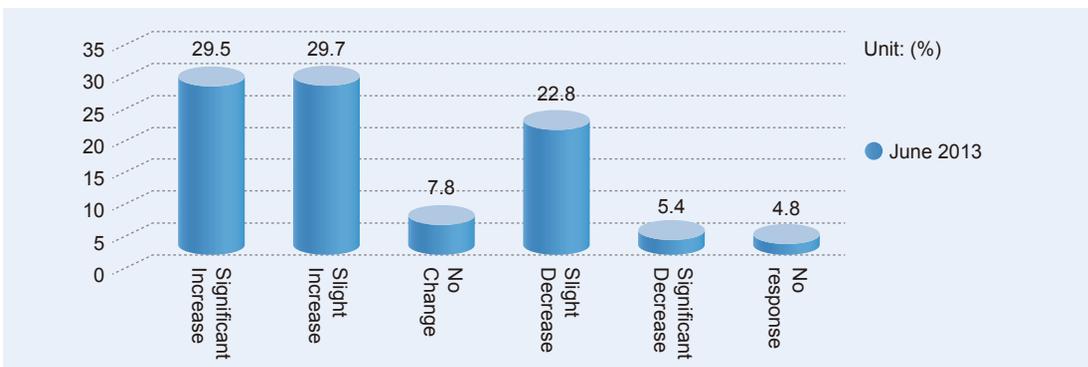
Appendix Figures 2-1 Main Source of Interviewees' Impression on Public Servants



Appendix Figures 2-2 Opinion of Interviewees on Effectiveness of Government's Anti-Corruption Work



Appendix Figures 2-3 Willingness of Interviewees to Report Corrupt and Illegal Acts



Appendix Figures 2-4 Opinion of the Public on State of Corruption for the Past Two Years in Taiwan



Appendix Figures 2-5 Opinion of Interviewees on Whether Government Integrity Would Improve Over the Given Year

With respect to the current study period, the policy recommendations for study of public opinion on ethical governance in Taiwan region include:

- A. The survey indicates that the incidence of "election bribery" in 2013 is slightly more serious than that in 2011. In addition, election bribery prevailed as the most common form of corruption among the other three contraventions (election bribery, intercession/requesting, and canvassing/giving of red envelopes). This order remains unchanged. This result insinuates that there has been no structural change in the public's attitude. It is also a timely reminder to the Ministry of Justice and the respective responsible government authorities that despite invested efforts in this regard, such efforts have been insufficient to turn around the public's perception. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that government authorities which have been particularly effective in uncovering corruption should compile their achievements and experience into case studies for learning and emulation by other authorities. Also, we should encourage the heads of the respective levels of public prosecutors offices to lead their colleagues to find new ways in which the public or non-government organizations can participate in anti-corruption work during the course of the investigation.
- B. Compared with the survey results of the preceding two years, the current survey shows that the public's positive views towards the integrity of the many administrative executives (including the heads of all departments in the Central Government, county and city mayors, and village and township heads), and the representatives at all levels (including legislators, county & city council members, and township representatives) have continued to decrease. This is a warning sign that reveals how the public has not felt any substantive improvements in the integrity of these politicians—ranging from those of the administrative executives of the Central Government to those of the representatives of local governments—and this decrease should elicit attention from the government authorities. The results also indicate that over sixty percent of the interviewees are not confident in seeing an improvement in the government's ethical level within the next year. It is recommended that the Central and local government authorities establish a mechanism for assessment of the performance of clean government. The evidence-based assessment results will be used to shape the image of the integrity of the respective levels of government in the minds of the public. Another recommendation is for the respective levels of government to invest greater resources in the promotion of government integrity and relevant actions.
- C. Military personnel rank second in the public's perception respect to ethical performance. It must be particularly noted that in the Government Defense Anti-Corruption Index (GDAI) published this year, Taiwan is ranked among the world's Top 10 for the respective items with respect to the transparency of government procurement. The Index also reveals the clean image that the military has received through the international community's objective assessment. Indeed, the current survey has reaffirmed the military's efforts to maintain its integrity. However, it is yet to be seen whether the Hong Zhong-Qiu incident will affect the public's perception of the military's integrity in subsequent surveys. As such, the Ministry of National Defense's Civil Service Ethics Office should conduct an in-depth review on this matter in the context of government integrity, with announcement to the public in general,

and the international media in particular, of the measures it has taken in relation to matter so as to reduce any negative impact on the perception of the national military forces' integrity.

- D. According to the results of the current survey, about sixty percent of the public feels that corruption has increased in government departments. In addition, seventy percent of the public feels that the government has not achieved enough with respect to its anti-corruption efforts. This may be related to the many corruption scandals involving government officers, public representatives, publicly-elected local heads and even school principals during the past year. Although this reveals government ethics units' proactive attitudes towards fighting corruption, one should note that, at the same time as investigating the case, the government should also work to help the public understand its responses and improvement measures in relation to the scandals and implement internal risk controls vis-à-vis the quality of government integrity in order to prevent repetition of any such similar cases. In addition, the government should allow the public to realize the effect of its integrity quality and management in order for the public to have greater confidence in the government's resolve to combat corruption.
- E. Compared to the surveys conducted in the past two years, the current survey shows a decrease in the public's willingness to lodge complaints about government officials' corrupt or illegal conduct and an increase in the public's unwillingness to make such complaints. This result is not beneficial to the establishment of an anti-corruption network involving the public. Thus it is recommended that the Agency Against Corruption not only strengthen the education and promotion of anti-corruption efforts but also foster the passage and implementation of laws "Fraud Finder Protection Act". This would help increase the public's willingness to provide information as well as protect their relevant rights.
- F. Judicial personnel in the wide sense include "prosecutors", "policemen" and "judges", all of which have shown declining trends based on the results of the survey. This is an indication that although the judicial system is staffed with highly-professional workers, any difference between the judicial profession and the society's expectation will affect the public's perception on the integrity of judicial personnel. Thus it is recommended to foster the transparency of the administrative workings of the judiciary as well as incorporate transparency and disclosure in performance targets.

The integrity assessment indicators and mechanism, conclusions and recommendations presented in the study report for the period are as follows:

- A. Upon consultation with local and foreign literature and various existing government integrity indices system, the research team has proposed to set four aspects for integrity assessment: "Investments and Efforts on Government Integrity", "Transparency and Disclosure", "Internal Responsibilities and Control" and "Integrity Assessment". They are summarized below:
- (a) "Investments and Efforts on Government Integrity" are indicators for objective investments, training and propaganda, resolve of the heads of department and sustained improvement mechanism.
- (b) "Transparency and Disclosure" include indicators such as administrative transparency, transparency in procurement works, and government ethics etc.

- (c) "Internal Responsibilities and Control" contain indicators such as petition and appeals, breach of law and contravention of regulations and internal audit and accountability etc.
- (d) "Integrity Assessment" includes public opinion, media reports and government authority's responses.

B. Integrity Assessment Work:

- (a) Integrity assessment consists of three major phases: Assessment initial work, self-assessment by government authorities and expert visits and assessment.
- (b) Results of trial assessment: The self-assessment reports of the National Immigration Agency, MOI and the Forestry Bureau of Council of Agriculture have been reviewed by the respective assessment committee members. The latter had also carried out on-site visits and assessments of the respective agencies on December 19, 2013 and December 23, 2013. Both agencies have passed assessment.

C. Conclusions from studies:

- (a) The core of integrity assessment is to assist government authorities with respect to risk management. Thus, in relation to such assessment, the agency that scores higher marks is one that is willing to face and examine risks and identify the key issues. It also devotes efforts in finding solutions to reduce the recurrence of integrity risk. In relation to an agency with a lower score, the focus of assessment is not so much on the number of previous breaches of integrity. Instead it is on whether or not the agency has studied and implemented improvement solutions or mechanism after such cases in an attempt to lower their recurrence rate.
- (b) Integrity assessment is able to urge the respective agencies to become aware of integrity: It also possesses the function of "education" on integrity. Not everyone in government agencies can understand the role of ethics. Thus the completion of assessment work by the respective work units and employees should not be solely undertaken by Civil Service Ethics Offices. The heads of the respective agencies would also make an effort to instill in the respective agencies during planning and implementation of the relevant plans or policies an awareness of the participation of Civil Service Ethics staff. This is in order that ethics personnel can protect government employees from breaching the law without even knowing that they have done so.
- (c) Ethics assessment can raise the administrative transparency and level of disclosure by the respective government agencies: This means allowing external experts to examine through certain methods and procedures, whether or not the agencies' ethics-related work is properly functioning. The experts' affirmation of their agencies' public credibility will significantly their persuasion. It can also spur the agencies to make even greater efforts with respect to ethics-related work.

D. Recommendations from studies:

- (a) With respect integrity assessment: A recommendation is to carry out priority integrity assessment for all three levels of Central Government agencies with low public opinion

and high integrity risks based on the preceding years' survey results of public perception of integrity indicators in Taiwan. This would involve carrying out dialogue with the Heads and work supervisors of the agencies under review, and explaining to them the purposes of assessment as well as its benefits for improving integrity work of the agencies. Only then will the assessment process be smooth and the assessment results be improved. The assessment should also be linked with the AAC's key performance indices (KPI), with emphasis on the key issues of "pre-warning" and "saving public money", in order to examine the level of efforts put in the agencies under review.

(b) Assessment criteria to be ascertained:

1. There is significant disparity with respect to the percentage of work SOP implemented by the respective agencies: As a result of considerable disparity with regard to the operating nature of Central Government agencies, the number of work SOP that are required to be implemented also differs. The credibility and effectiveness of Criterion 2.1.5 ("Ratio of Standard Operational Procedure for Agencies" remain to be deliberated on a continuous basis with actual practice and experts.
2. Significant disparity of public dissemination of operations by agencies of different nature say by way of the internet: The different operating nature of Central Government agencies means that agencies with higher requirement for secrecy with regard to their operations should be separately considered in relation to assessment under the aforesaid criterion.
3. The calculation standard for the agencies' operational items remains to be ascertained: The calculation of operational items is originally with reference to the "Statement of Allocation of Responsibilities by Level" discussed with the agency under review. However, although with regard to the Forestry Bureau, reference has been made with the aforesaid Statement, certain problems remain in relation to the calculation of the agency's operational items. Thus the ascertainment of calculation standards for agencies' operational items would require discussion with other agencies in order to gain common understanding.
4. The delineation of the total number of procurement cases and total amount remains to be ascertained: In relation to the calculation of the aforesaid totals, small-amount procurements by the respective units using their petty cash has been removed after deliberation with the agencies under review. However there remains an excessive number of procurement cases by the agencies. Thus there is a need for further discussions with the agencies under review.

Integrity Assessment Trial Operation

The entire Integrity Assessment consists of three major phases: Assessment initial work, self-assessment by government authorities and expert visits and assessment. The relevant meetings or activities under the aforesaid are set out below. The assessment results for the National Immigration Agency and Forestry Bureau are also explained below.

I Assessment Initial Work

A. Holding assessment work briefings

Holding assessment operation briefings during which discussions, briefings and communication will be carried out with the agencies under review on the relevant materials including the purpose, duration, work-flow process, assessment items and materials and documents required to be prepared. This is in order to facilitate the agency's self-assessment work at the next phase. Furthermore the time and order (can be by way of drawing of lots) of the respective agencies can be determined in order to facilitate the visiting hours of the assessment committee members.

B. Holding of Assessment Committee Workshop

(a) Appointment of Assessment Committee members

With respect to the appointment external integrity assessment committee members, it is recommended that they should possess doctorate degrees conferred by local universities accredited by the Ministry of Education or foreign universities recognized by the Ministry. They should in addition have conducted integrity reports in the Ethics Committees at the Central or local government level, or have garnered numerous years of practice or research work in government integrity and thus possess in-depth knowledge of government integrity and relevant information.

(b) Course Contents for Workshops

The contents of the courses for Assessment Committee's training workshop are designed as follows:

1. Introduction on the tenets, objectives and subject of Integrity Assessment.
2. Introduction of Integrity Assessment Plan.
3. Explanation and discussions on on-site assessment items and assessment standards.
4. Dissemination of the concepts of assessment ethics, fairness and justice.
5. Execution of Declaration of Avoidance of Conflict of Interest.
6. Allocation and confirmation of the agencies to be visited by Assessment Committee members and the relevant times.
7. Sharing of assessment experience by the respective assessment committee members and exchange of ideas.

In relation to the ethical standards of the assessment committee and avoidance of conflict of interest, the team has listed them below in order to ensure public credibility of the Integrity Assessment as well as a fair, open and objective assessment mechanism. They should be adhered to and examined by the Committee members. The ethical standards in the current assessment are as follows:

1. In order to maintain impartiality and objectivity of integrity assessment of agencies, the itinerary of assessments, name list of committee members and results of assessment will not be published.

2. Assessment will be carried out fairly and objectively without any pre-conceived positions, with the agencies under review being given appropriate improvement recommendations.
3. Entertainment, gifts and lobbying of agencies under review will not be entertained during the assessment period.
4. During on-site assessment the performance of the agencies under review will be based on the assessment items and principles in order to ensure consistency in assessment.

Where there is potential for conflict of interest such as an assessment committee member is involved in any of the following interested-party relationship, such member shall not hold any appointment as the external assessment committee member of such agencies. In addition, all individuals who have been appointed as expert members of the committee shall be required to execute "Code of Ethics for Integrity Assessment Committee of Administrative Agencies and Consent for Avoidance of Interest":

1. Full-time or part-time appointment in the agencies under review during the past 3 years.
2. The spouse or next-of-kin is an employee in the agencies under review;
3. Paid or unpaid appointment in the agencies under review, e.g. advisory committee member and consultant.
4. Dealings with business interest in any form during the past 3 years with the agencies under review, e.g. bid winner.

II Self-Assessment by Government Agencies

A. Organization of Self-Assessment Teams

Self-assessment team of the agency under review can consist of the head of the agency and directors of the respective departments including, agency head, operations section chiefs, heads of Civil Service Ethics Offices, accounting and personnel etc. and internal employees. A recommendation would be for officers of chief secretary and above to be the convener for the team, in order to facilitate self-assessment and related work. Furthermore the self-assessment team's task is to collect all types of written or statistical information based on pre-set assessment items and implications of indicators/criteria, in order to examine the agency's integrity operations and mechanism and their effect. Experts and academics can also be invited to give counsel and provide recommendations for self-assessment activities and ethics.

During the self-assessment process, the agency will propose improvement proposals formed as a result of systematic collation and analysis of relevant materials and in an evidence-based manner. The team can carry out continuous examination and improve its assessment items and implications of indicators in order to achieve conformity with the integrity criteria. The self-assessment reports of the National Immigration Agency and Forestry Bureau were respectively submitted on December 16 and December 20, 2013 to the assessment committee. They will serve as the basis for on-site visits and assessment by the experts.

B. Format of Self-Assessment Reports and Content Templates

Self-assessment reports should contain relevant written evidence and public affairs statistical data based on the indicators and reference criteria listed in the integrity-assessment items, with examination and explanation on an item-by-item basis the actual status of the agencies' work in the respective situations and their actions. There should be annotated the source of all statistical data. Furthermore, where the agencies have any innovative methods with respect to assessment items, they can also briefly describe such achievements in their self-assessment reports. In any case any such description would require information that can corroborate such achievements.

The relevant written evidence can be organized in their respective order, according to the four major items of assessment items: "Investments and Efforts on Government Integrity", "Transparency and Disclosure", "Internal Responsibilities and Control" and "Integrity Assessment and Agency Response". They should be numbered accordingly and compiled into volumes for retention. Upon on-site visits by experts, such information can then be displayed in the agencies' briefing or meeting rooms for perusal by external visiting committee members.

The format of the agencies' self-assessment reports is recommended to be size 14 "Kai" (proper hand) Chinese font characters. Their height should be 25 points. Table 7.1 is a simple template for the format of such report. See also Appendix 6 for details of the template for the contents of the agency's self-assessment report.

III Assessment Visits by Experts

A. Rating Method

The aim of integrity assessment is to assist the agencies in review to improve their relevant operations. The standard for recognizing assessment results involves assessment of the respective assessment criteria based on the overall actual performance of the agencies under review by the assessment committee with respect to the respective assessment items, taking into consideration the agencies' assessment report and on-site visits. For rating table please see "Table of Rating of Assessment Criteria during Expert Visits". The ratings are: 1.0 - Ideal; 0.85 Acceptable; 0.7 Pending Improvement; 0.6 Not ideal. The assessment committee member will select the appropriate rating for each item. If the assessment committee member finds any unique situations with respect to the assessment item, such member can make annotations in the rating table.

At the same time, during assessment the assessment committee member can assign different weighting to the respective indicators according to their importance. Secondly, the score for the respective indicators will be calculated based on the rating results and the weight of each indicator perspective. Please refer to the Table of Calculation of Assessment Rating during Expert Visits. Finally the scores in the Assessment Rating Table are tallied and averaged out, with the assessment result being assigned based on the total mean. Please see the Table of Total Assessment Rating for Expert Visit.

Appendix Table 2-3 Template for Agency Self-Assessment Report

1. Brief introduction on agency

- (1) Agency's history, organizational structure, summary of operation and scale of agency personnel.
- (2) Key items in anti-corruption work: Risk evaluation (identification of risk segments and the strength of their risk), relevant preemptive measures or risk control strategies, their effect upon implementation and problems.

2. Composition of Self-Assessment Team and work division

- (1) Explanation on work-division structure.
- (2) Relevant work on self-assessment process.

3. Investment and effort in integrity

- (1) Description of overall situation and explanations
- (2) Item-by-item examination of the respective criteria: With respect to the objective indicators, the implication and reasons for the level of their data may be explained. With respect to the subjective indicators, the evidence and written materials collated can include: event planning documents, promotion DM and posters, official organizing documents, meeting records, controlled records, study reports, policy speeches and relevant written reports etc.
- (3) Problems, predicament and shortcomings pending improvement

4. Transparency and disclosure

- (1) Description of overall situation and explanations
- (2) Item-by-item examination of the respective criteria
- (3) Problems, predicament and shortcomings pending improvement

5. Internal accountability and control

- (1) Description of overall situation and explanations
- (2) Item-by-item examination of the respective criteria
- (3) Problems, predicament and shortcomings pending improvement

6. Integrity assessment and agency response

- (1) Description of overall situation and explanations
- (2) Item-by-item examination of the respective criteria
- (3) Problems, predicament and shortcomings pending improvement

7. Conclusions:

If after the self-assessment the agency discovers any deficiency or shortcomings, it can propose self-improvements.

Appendix: Important written materials

Appendix Table 2-4 Assessment Weighting for Indicator Perspective

| Assessment Item | Indicator Perspective | Assessment Weighting |
|--|---|----------------------|
| I. Investment and effort in integrity (30%) | 1.1 Objective investment | 6% |
| | 1.2 Training and propaganda | 6% |
| | 1.3 Agency head's resolve and sustained improvement mechanism | 18% |
| II. Transparency and Disclosure (35%) | 2.1 Administrative transparency | 15% |
| | 2.2 Transparency in procurement transparency | 15% |
| | 2.3 Integrity and Ethics | 5% |
| III. Internal accountability and control (30%) | 3.1 Representations and complaints | 7% |
| | 3.2 Breach of law and contravention of regulations | 7% |
| | 3.3 Internal audit and accountability | 16% |
| IV. Integrity assessment and agency response (5%) | 4.1 Public opinion | 2% |
| | 4.2 Media report and agency response | 3% |

A recommendation is for integrity assessment results to be by way of rating with certification (lights). They can be classified into three types of certification:

- (1) "Pass": An agency is deemed to have passed certification if its rating is 80 marks and above. The agency should file with the AAC any self-improvement program and the relevant results of its implementation of such program.
- (2) "Pending Observation": An agency should be subject to observation if its rating is between 70 and 79 marks. The agency should file with the AAC any self-improvement program and the relevant results of its implementation of such program, with tracking and following up by the AAC.
- (3) "Fail": An agency is deemed to have failed certification if its rating is 69 marks and below. The agency should file with AAC any self-improvement program and the relevant results of its implementation of such program, with tracking and following up by AAC. The agency should then submit self-assessment report after a certain period of time for re-assessment.

B. Process for on-site assessment

On-site visits to agency should be 3.5 hours per visit. The assessment committee member's work includes: Briefing by the agency under review, perusal of written materials, one-to-one interview with the agency's employees, presentation of issues to be clarified, listening to oral representations by the agency under review, conducting rating and proposing improvement recommendations, and signing off visit with the agency's representatives. Details are as follows:

The agency under review gives 20-minute briefing based on its self-assessment report. The outline of its briefing is as follows:

- (1) Brief introduction on agency: Agency's history, organizational structure, summary of operation and scale of agency personnel etc.
- (2) Composition of self-assessment team: Explanation of its work-division structure and relevant actions during its self-assessment.

(3) Explanation on respective assessment items: Description of existing status, problems and predication and shortcomings to be improved etc.

(4) Conclusion: Proposing improvement strategies and specific measures.

The assessment committee member peruses all written materials prepared by the agency under review, and conducts random sample interview with regard to the contents in such materials or the existing status of the agency in order to ensure the materials' accuracy as well as to further understand the thoughts of the agency's employees. The assessment committee member then asks questions of self-assessment team with regard to "problems to be clarified". The latter will give oral response.

Thirdly, the self-assessment team can take leave after completing its oral response. The assessment committee member completes the "Rating of Basic Criteria" and "Calculation of Assessment Rating during Expert Visits", and drafts site visit assessment report. The assessment committee member will also give specific improvement recommendations for closure of the visit. Finally, the convener of assessment team and the agency's head or his designated staff shall jointly sign the "Completion of On-site Assessment" to complete the on-site assessment visit.

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

A. Since President Ma's inauguration (for a period of 68 months from May 2008 to December 2013), a total of 2,464 corruption and malfeasance cases have been handled by the respective District Public Prosecution Offices by way of investigation or prosecution. As a result of which, 7,565 individuals/cases have been prosecuted. The amount involved in such prosecutions totaled NT\$4,807,182,220. On average there were 36 prosecutions a month, involving 111 persons/cases. With respect to the 3,445 individuals for whom judgment was delivered during the aforesaid period, 1,544 were convicted for corruption and malfeasance offenses, and 796 were for non-corrupted or non-malfeasance offenses. In all 2,340 individuals were convicted, a conviction rate of 67.9%.

B. During the 54 month-period of "National Integrity Building Action Plan", a total of 1,878 corruption and malfeasance cases have been handled by the respective District Public Prosecutors Offices by way of investigation or prosecution. As a result of which, 5,424 individuals/cases have been prosecuted. The amount involved in such prosecutions totaled NT\$3,294,522,884. On average there were 35 prosecutions a month, which involved 100 individuals/cases. With respect to the 1,962 individuals for whom judgment was delivered during the aforesaid period, 968 were convicted for corruption and malfeasance offenses, and 503 were for non-corrupted or non-malfeasance offenses. In all 1,471 individuals were convicted, a conviction rate of 75.0%.

C. During the 162-month period from July 2000, a total of 6,779 corruption and malfeasance cases have been handled by the respective District Public Prosecutors Offices by way of investigation or prosecution. As a result of which, 19,227 individuals/cases have been prosecuted. The amount involved in such prosecutions totaled NT\$ 35,640,164,225. On average, there were 42 prosecutions a month, which involved 119 individuals/cases. With respect to the 12,851 individuals for whom judgment was delivered during the aforesaid period, 5,673 were convicted for corruption and malfeasance offenses, and 2,271 were for non-corrupted or non-malfeasance offenses. In total 7,944 individuals were convicted, a conviction rate of 61.8%.

I Foreword

The "National Integrity Building Action Plan" is in a sense an extension of previous initiatives of the Ministry in order to demonstrate its resolve to eradicate bad practices and undertake governance in an incorruptible manner. Thus, since July 8, 2009 it has incorporated past programs such as "Well-formed Government Ethics Program", "Black Gold Eradication Program", "Anti-Corruption Program" and subsequent programs. The vision of the Action Plan is to construct strategic targets for national integrity and create a clean government and a society that is founded on trust.

The "Black Gold Eradication Program" has achieved significant results since its implementation in July 2000. In consideration of maintaining continuity and completeness of statistical results, as well as demonstrating the anti-corruption achievements of the "National Integrity Building Action Plan" following its implementation, the Ministry has combined the relevant data on anti-corruption and malfeasance cases by the respective district prosecutors offices in three perspectives—since President Ma's inauguration, since the implementation of the "National Integrity Building Action Plan" and since July 2000—in order to track their effectiveness.

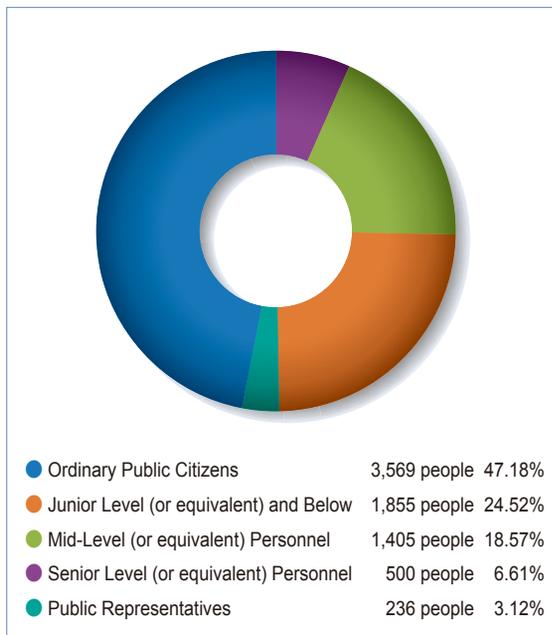
II Effectiveness of investigation and prosecution of corruption and malfeasance cases following President Ma's inauguration

1. Since President Ma's inauguration (May 2008 to December 2013 for a total of 68 months), a total of 2,464 corruption and malfeasance cases have been handled by the respective District Public Prosecutors Offices by way of investigation or prosecution. As a result of which, 7,565 individuals/cases have been prosecuted. They include 500 senior level public servants (constituting 6.61% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 1,405 mid-level public servants (constituting 18.57% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 1,855 junior level public servants (constituting 24.52% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 236 public representatives (constituting 3.12% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted) and 3,569 public citizens (constituting 47.18% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted). On average there were 36 prosecutions a month, which involved 111 individuals/cases. The amount involved in such prosecutions totaled NT\$4,807,182,220.
2. With respect to the 3,445 individuals for whom judgment was delivered during the aforesaid period, 1,544 were convicted for corruption and malfeasance offenses and 796 were non-

corrupted or non-malfeasance offenses, as a result of which 2,340 individuals were convicted, a conviction rate of 67.9%. Such outstanding results have fully demonstrated the government's resolve to reduce corruption and to restore public officers' standing. (Details are as set out in Table 1, Figure 1 and Table 2).

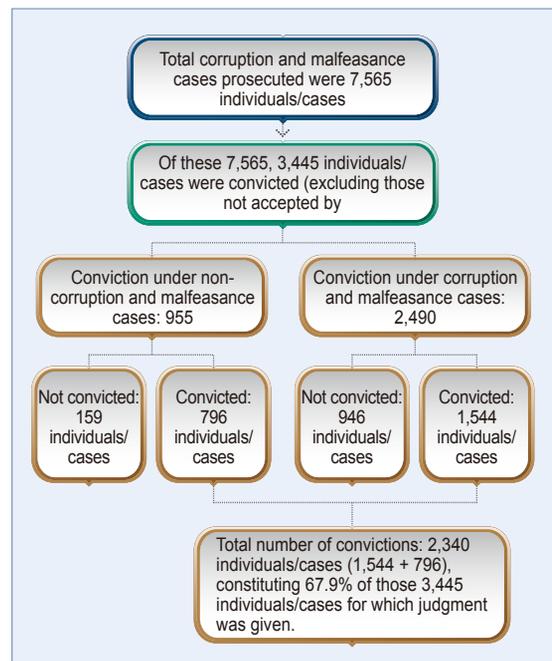
Appendix Table 3-1 Statistical Results of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases since President Ma's Inauguration (May 2008 to December 2013)

| Item | Data | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Total Number of Cases Prosecuted | 2,464 cases | |
| Class of Prosecuted Subject | Senior Level Public Servants | 500 individuals/cases |
| | Mid-Level Public Servants | 1,405 individuals/cases |
| | Junior Level Public Servants | 1,855 individuals/cases |
| | Public Representatives | 236 individuals/cases |
| | Public Citizens | 3,569 individuals/cases |
| | Total 7,565 individuals/cases | |
| Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted | 4,807,182,220 | |



Appendix Figures 3-1 Distribution of Subjects in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated and Prosecuted Since May 2008 by Level

Appendix Table 3-2 Summary of Conviction Rate of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Between May 2008 and December 2013

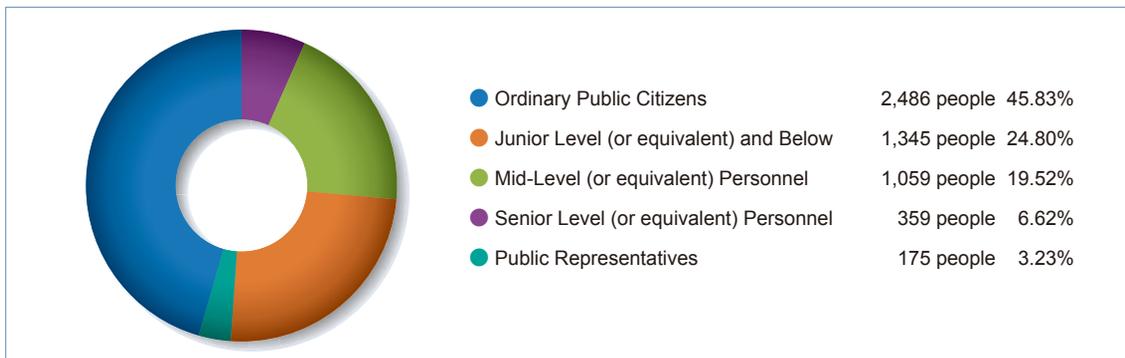


III Results of corruption investigation under "National Integrity Building Action Plan"

1. Since the implementation of "National Integrity Building Action Plan" (July 2009 to December 2013 for a total of 54 months), there have been handled by the respective District Public Prosecutors Offices whether by way of investigation or prosecution, a total of 1,878 corruption and malfeasance cases, as a result of which 5,424 individuals/cases have been prosecuted. The amount involved in such prosecutions totaled to NT\$3,294,522,884. They include 359 senior level public servants (constituting 6.62% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 1,059 mid-level public servants (constituting 19.52% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 1,345 junior level public servants (constituting 24.80% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 175 public representatives (constituting 3.23% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted) and 2,486 public citizens (constituting 45.83% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted). On average there were 35 prosecutions monthly, involving 100 individuals/cases. The individuals/cases for prosecution of mid and senior level public servants (by appointment and above) and public representatives constituted 29.37% of total number of individuals prosecuted (see Table 3 and Figure 2 for details).
2. With regard to corruption and malfeasance cases for which judgment had been given involving 1,962 individuals, 968 individuals were convicted as such, and 503 individuals were convicted for other offenses. In total 1,471 individuals were convicted, a conviction rate of 75.0%

Appendix Table 3-3 Summary of Results of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases after the Implementation of the Action Plan [54 months cumulatively]

| Item | Data | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Prosecutions | 1,878 cases | |
| Class of Prosecuted Subject | Senior Level Public Servants | 3359 individuals/cases |
| | Mid-Level Public Servants | 1,059 individuals/cases |
| | Junior Level Public Servants | 1,345 individuals/cases |
| | Public Representatives | 175 individuals/cases |
| | Public Citizens | 2,486 individuals/cases |
| Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted | NT\$3,294,522,884 | |
| | Total 5,424 individuals/cases | |



Appendix Figures 3-2 Distribution of Subjects in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated and Prosecuted Since July 2009 by Level

IV Effect of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Since July 2000

1. Since the implementation of the "Black Gold Eradication Program" (since July 2000 for a total of 162 months), there have been handled by the respective District Public Prosecution Offices whether by way of investigation or prosecution, a total of 6,779 corruption and malfeasance cases, as a result of which 19,227 individuals/cases have been prosecuted. The amount involved in such prosecutions totaled NT\$35,640,164,225. They include 1,184 senior level public servants (constituting 6.16% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 3,506 mid-level public servants (constituting 18.23% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 5,112 junior level public servants (constituting 26.59% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 901 public representatives (constituting 4.69% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted) and 8,524 public citizens (constituting 44.33% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted). On average there were 42 prosecutions monthly, involving 119 individuals/cases. The individuals/cases for prosecution of mid and senior level public servants (by appointment and above) and public representatives constituted 29.08% of total number of individuals prosecuted, thus demonstrating that investigation and prosecution was not only targeted at junior level public servants but also mid and senior level public servants as well as public representatives (see Table 4 and Figure 3 for details).

Appendix Table 3-4 Table of Results of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Since July 2000
[162 months cumulatively]

| Item | Data | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Number of cases Prosecuted | 6,779 cases | | |
| Class of Prosecuted Subject | Senior Level Public Servants | 1,184 individuals/cases | Total 19,227 individuals/cases |
| | Mid-Level Public Servants | 3,506 individuals/cases | |
| | Junior Level Public Servants | 5,112 individuals/cases | |
| | Public Representatives | 901 individuals/cases | |
| | Public Citizens | 8,524 individuals/cases | |
| Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted | NT\$35,640,164,225 | | |



Appendix Figures 3-3 Distribution of Subjects in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated and Prosecuted Since July 2000 by Level

2. In addition the statistical results of corruption and malfeasance prosecutions for each year between July 2000 and December 2013 are listed below to reflect the status of cases investigated and prosecuted in the respective years as well as the amount seized with respect to such investigations and prosecutions. The highest number of prosecution was in 2003, with 640 cases, which the highest number of prosecution of individuals/cases was in 2008 with 1,932, and the highest amount involved in prosecution was 2002, it being NT\$7,210,219,431. (See Table 5 for details)
3. From January to December 2013, there were 1,100 new cases investigated and prosecuted by the respective District Public Prosecution Offices, with 400 cases involved 1,299 individuals being prosecuted. The amount seized with respect to corruption and malfeasance totaled NT\$617,563,629.

Appendix Table 3-5 Table of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases during Each Year Since July 2000

| Period | Item | Number of cases prosecuted | Number of individuals prosecuted | Level | | | | | Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance (NT\$) |
|-------------------------------|------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | | | Senior level (or equivalent) Personnel | Mid-level (or equivalent) Personnel | Junior Level (or equivalent) and B | Public Representatives | Public Citizens | |
| July 2000 to December 2000 | | 337 | 958 | 44 | 203 | 225 | 143 | 343 | 3,639,520,245.00 |
| January 2001 to December 2001 | | 585 | 1,737 | 122 | 373 | 706 | 120 | 416 | 5,916,553,448.26 |
| January 2002 to December 2002 | | 605 | 1,278 | 50 | 270 | 339 | 61 | 558 | 7,210,219,431.00 |
| January 2003 to December 2003 | | 640 | 1,276 | 75 | 206 | 406 | 65 | 524 | 6,716,359,847.00 |
| January 2004 to December 2004 | | 414 | 920 | 51 | 148 | 307 | 68 | 346 | 2,657,351,319.00 |
| January 2005 to December 2005 | | 468 | 1,299 | 64 | 179 | 352 | 55 | 649 | 1,363,136,290.52 |
| January 2006 to December 2006 | | 543 | 1,668 | 85 | 268 | 445 | 65 | 805 | 1,109,643,933.00 |
| January 2007 to December 2007 | | 559 | 1,862 | 149 | 325 | 362 | 49 | 977 | 1,989,674,363.50 |
| January 2008 to December 2008 | | 534 | 1,932 | 140 | 359 | 401 | 64 | 968 | 1,523,103,211.00 |
| January 2009 to December 2009 | | 484 | 1,607 | 84 | 234 | 433 | 45 | 811 | 1,266,673,756.00 |
| January 2010 to December 2010 | | 394 | 1,209 | 80 | 177 | 297 | 40 | 615 | 633,215,551.00 |
| January 2011 to December 2011 | | 375 | 1,063 | 62 | 197 | 250 | 48 | 506 | 466,287,675.00 |
| January 2012 to December 2012 | | 441 | 1,119 | 88 | 278 | 281 | 28 | 444 | 530,861,526.00 |
| January 2013 to December 2013 | | 400 | 1,299 | 90 | 289 | 308 | 50 | 562 | 617,563,629.00 |
| July 2000 to December 2013 | | 6,779 | 19,227 | 1,184 | 3,506 | 5,112 | 901 | 8,524 | 35,640,164,225.28 |

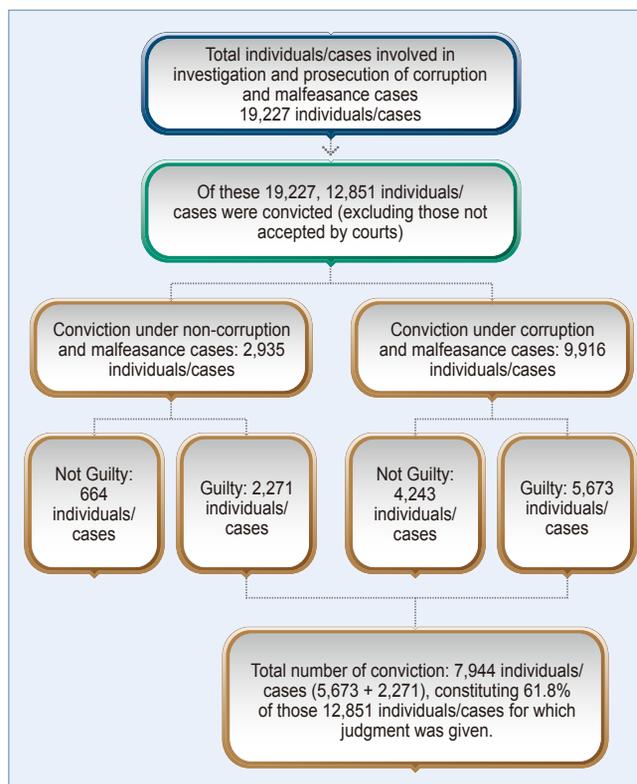
Note:

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

4. Conviction rate: Since July 2000, District Prosecutors Offices have investigate and handled 19,227 individuals/cases for corruption and malfeasance offenses, out of which judgment has been given (not including rejected cases and others) for 12,851 individuals, with 5,673 individuals being convicted for corruption and malfeasance offenses, and 2,271 individuals being convicted for non-corruption and malfeasance offenses. In total 7,944 individuals have been convicted, a conviction rate of 61.8% based on the aforesaid 12,851 individuals for whom judgment has been given.

5. Among the cases investigated and prosecuted by District Prosecutors Offices for which judgment had been delivered, the conviction rate for Penghu District Prosecutors Office was highest at 76.3%, while that for Lienchiang Public Prosecution Office was the lowest at 33.3%. In addition, the constituent elements for Clause 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Anti-Corruption Act were amended to consequential offense on November 7, 2001 and the Criminal Code of the Republic of China was amended on July 1, 2006; the definition of civil servant has narrowed, resulting in a lower conviction rate of criminal cases. (see Tables 6 and 7 for details).

Appendix Table 3-6
Summary of Conviction Rate of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases from July 2000 to December 2013



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

| Item | By the Verdict | | Conviction Rate (%) |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Number of Individuals in Cases for Judgment Delivered | Number of Individuals Convicted | |
| Black Gold Eradication Program (July 2000 to December 2013) | 12,851 | 7,944 | 61.8 |
| Black Gold Eradication Program (July 2000 to December 2013) | 3,445 | 2,340 | 67.9 |
| National Integrity Building Action Plan (July 2009 to December 2013) | 1,962 | 1,471 | 75.0 |

Note:

1. The Table only sets out the status of cases in which prosecution had commenced and judgment delivered after the implementation of all three Plans/Programs.

2. Conviction Rate = Number of individuals convicted/(number of individuals convicted + number of individuals acquitted) x 100%.

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

V Conclusion

The Executive Yuan has set up the Central Integrity Committee to demonstrate its resolve in eradicating malpractices and establish a clean government. It was also in adherence with President Ma's campaign promises. The aim of the Committee is to integrate all executive agencies under the Executive Yuan and entrusted the Ministry of Justice with the administrative duties and promote "Clean Governance Movement", with regular review on the progress of corruption prevention, investigation and ethical conduct.

Under the "National Integrity Building Action Plan", focuses on eight major issues: Fostering eradication and prevention of corruption, implementation of ethical conduct, promotion of business ethics in private sectors, expansion of education and promotion, improvement of efficiency and transparency, adherence to openness in procurement, practice of fair politics, and participation in international cooperation. The multi-faceted policies are aimed at consolidating the strengths of the respective Ministries in order to demonstrate the government's resolve with respect to eradication and prevention of corruption.

To strengthen its efforts with regard to prevention and eradication of corruption, Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice (AAC) has actively promoted a mechanism for "prevention, eradication and further prevention of corruption". Through this mechanism the AAC counsels and oversees the implementation of internal control management of Government Employee Ethics Units at various levels, establishment and evaluation information for institutional integrity risks, implementation in a planned manner, and special examination. It also expands its emphasis on the implementation of joint audit projects with regard to high-risk operations of major structural nature. It gives prompt advice against deficiencies, studies reform recommendations, compiles anti-corruption guidelines/directives, and strengthens corruption-prevention works. It aims to achieve the combined targets for eradication and prevention of corruption in order to lower the rate of corruption and malfeasance convictions.

The Ministry will continue to promote relevant integrity policies in pursuit of its three major targets of reducing the rate of corruption and malfeasance offenses, improve conviction rate for such cases and protection of human rights. It will adopt a mechanism for "prevention, investigation, and further prevention" to realize "treatment of both symptoms and source" in order to initiate a new era in clean government. The hope is to completely eliminate corrupt elements and eradicate 'black gold' so as to attain a clean and competent government.

National Library Publication CIP

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice Annual Report.
2013 / Chief Editor Cheng Ming-Chien, Yang Shi-Jeng.
-- Taipei City : Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, 2014.10
Page; cm
ISBN 978-986-04-2685-4 (paper back)

1. Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

589.13

103021759

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Name | Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice 2013 Annual Report |
| Issuer | Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice |
| Address | 7F., No.318, Songjiang Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 10468, Taiwan (R.O.C.) |
| Phone | +886-2-2567-5586 |
| Publisher | Lai Jer-Shyong |
| Chief Editor | Cheng Ming-Chien 、 Yang Shi-Jeng |
| Deputy Editor | Lin Che-Hui 、 Ou Chien-Chih 、 Chou Chih-Hsin |
| Steering Committee | Liu Kuang-Ghi 、 Hsieh Ming-Kuan 、 Lin Kuang-Ming 、 Yeh Chung-Fa 、 Wang Jyue 、 Chang Hung-Chun 、 Shang Muh-Chyun 、 Kao Teng-Ko 、 Kan Yu-Ling |
| Editor | Hsu Mao-Chi 、 Ghen Wen-Hua 、 Tsai Min-Fong 、 Hsing Chi-Chun 、 Huang Shang-Hsiang 、 Fan Yi-Kai |
| Art Design | Tang Cultural & Creative Design Co. Ltd. |
| Printing Plant | Tang Cultural & Creative Design Co. Ltd. |
| Publishing Date | October 2014 |
| First Publishing Date | October 2014 |
| Frequency | Once a year |
| Price | NT\$ 420 |
| GPN | 1010302101 |
| ISBN | 978-986-04-2685-4 |

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 . 102 年度 / 鄭銘謙, 楊石金總編輯 .

-- 臺北市 : 法務部廉政署, 民 103.10

面 ; 公分

ISBN 978-986-04-2685-4(平裝)

1. 法務部廉政署

589.13

103021759

| | |
|------|--|
| 刊名 | 法務部廉政署 102 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 7 樓 |
| 電話 | (02) 2567-5586 |
| 發行人 | 賴哲雄 |
| 總編輯 | 鄭銘謙、楊石金 |
| 副總編輯 | 林嘉慧、歐建志、周志信 |
| 指導委員 | 劉廣基、謝名冠、林廣明、葉傳發、王珣、張鴻俊、 商牧群、高登科、甘玉玲 |
| 編輯 | 許茂吉、陳雯華、蔡旻峰、邢啓春、黃尚香、范宜愷 |
| 美術設計 | 唐潮文創設計事業有限公司 |
| 印刷廠商 | 唐潮文創設計事業有限公司 |
| 出版年月 | 中華民國 103 年 10 月 |
| 創刊年月 | 中華民國 103 年 10 月 |
| 刊期頻率 | 每年 1 期 |
| 定價 | 新臺幣 420 元 |
| GPN | 1010302101 |
| ISBN | 978-986-04-2685-4 |

如欲轉載敬請依著作權法相關規定辦理



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



ISBN : 978-986-04-2685-4
GPN : 1010302101

