

# Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

2015 Annual Report

The logo 'AACG' is rendered in large, 3D, light blue letters with a white outline. It is centered within a complex, futuristic digital interface. The interface features concentric circles, glowing lines, and various icons such as a globe, a magnifying glass, and a document. The background is a light blue gradient with a faint world map visible at the bottom.

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# Competent Government Transparent Taiwan International Alignment

The AAC is the exclusive integrity agency responsible for preventing and investigating corruption, as outlined in the United Nations Convention against Corruption (hereinafter referred to as "Convention" ), that aims to "lower the rate of corruption", to "increase the rate of corruption conviction" and to "protect human rights". The AAC plans the nation's integrity policies, strengthens anti-corruption and corruption prevention measures, refines corruption investigation work and improves the nation's integrity performance.

For the Convention to carry an effective legal status in Taiwan, the Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption was enacted and came into effect on December 9, 2015, becoming the legal basis for our nation's legal system and measures against corruption. In compliance with the Convention and the act for its implementation, the AAC revised the National Integrity Building Action Plan, created integrity learning courses, carried out anti-corruption promotional campaigns, investigated selected cases of high risk affairs, strengthened internal controls and advocated corporate integrity, adopting diverse strategies to integrate the strength of government departments. In 2015, the AAC took precautionary actions on 333 cases and conducted reviews on 97 cases, saving NT\$573,268,119 in public funds and adding NT\$301,412,691 in revenue to the national treasury.

With respect to malpractice investigations, the AAC has made good use of hi-tech equipment to collect criminal evidence and has implemented the resident prosecutor mechanism in combination with "pre-prosecution investigations" to crack down on corruption successfully with concert effort from all of our personnel. In light of issues resulted from cross-border crimes, such as the returning of assets, extradition, and repatriation, the AAC has also strengthened

the mechanism for assisting in investigations across borders, dispatching personnel and establishing windows for sharing intelligence with related countries/regions in the spirit of the Convention. Moreover, the AAC has been active in interacting with foreign authorities and groups through overseas trips and international conference opportunities to lay down the foundation for international cooperation in the future.

Taiwan ranked 30<sup>th</sup> among 168 countries in the 2015 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) released by Transparency International (TI) – the best over the past decade. This excellent outcome was the result of the government's determination to emphasize integrity, the public and private sectors' collaborated efforts against corruption and the public's trust and support. On this excellent existing basis, the AAC and all anti-corruption colleagues should adopt the active attitude of "never best, only better" , pulling people together against corruption, cultivating a culture of integrity and establishing a more matured anti-corruption mechanism to realize the vision of "clean and competent government, transparent Taiwan, and aligning with international standards" .

Director-General,  
Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice **Lai, Jer-Shyong** Sincerely  
July 2016

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# Chapter 1

## Organization and Responsibilities of the AAC

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### Section 1 The Organization

#### I. Organizational Characteristics

On October 31, 2003, the United Nations passed the "United Nations Convention against Corruption" (UNCAC), which was then put into effect on December 14, 2005. So far, a total of 178 parties have signed the UNCAC. Article 6 (Preventive Anti-Corruption Body or Bodies) and Article 36 (Specialized Authorities) of the UNCAC emphasize the importance that every country which signs the agreement must establish an anti-corruption body or bodies and "specialized authorities" based on their own legal systems, and empower them with the "necessary independence." Although we are not a signatory to the UNCAC, we nevertheless see ourselves as a member of the global community, and are guided by Article 141 of the Constitution to respect international conventions and the Charter of the United Nations. For this reason, we are obligated to strive to adopt the terms of the UNCAC. Similarly, the "National Integrity System (NIS)" proposed by Transparency International in 2000 emphasized that an independent authority is an indispensable part for supervising ethical governance. One after another, countries around the world have shown their commitments to fight corruption, and set up their own specialized authorities to enforce ethical governance.

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

- (1) The AAC is the equivalent of the exclusive integrity authority outlined in the UNCAC. It serves to prevent and investigate matters of corruption, and is responsible for carrying out the nation's ethical governance policies. For this reason, the AAC is not merely an administrative institution. Its "corruption or related crime investigators" are able to act as law enforcement authorities while investigating corruption crimes; meanwhile, the Agency has a finely selected team of resident prosecutors from the Ministry of Justice which is

directly involved in the AAC's investigations, helping to improve evidence-gathering and prosecution. So far as the investigation of corruption is concerned, the AAC is distinct from judicial police authorities in general and acts as a prosecutorial authority as well.

- (2) The AAC has been organized and positioned as a specialized, dedicated and professional authority on all matters concerning ethical governance. The Agency plans the nation's anticorruption strategies and coordinates with other government institutions to implement these strategies. It has been vested with the mission to fight against corruption and help build a "clean and competent government" with the limited manpower at its disposal.
- (3) The AAC now has an integrated ethical governance network to work with, and therefore allows it to achieve much more than what individual Government Employee Ethics Units ever could. Internally, the AAC is constantly involved with the enhancement of internal control mechanisms to fight corruption and reduce waste within the government. At the same time the AAC may also respond immediately to corruption investigations under the command of experienced prosecutors, and thereby protect the government's clean and competent image. By consolidating Government Employee Ethics Units across all levels, the AAC now has the ability to oversee ethical governance both within and outside the government body.

## II. Organization Structure and Members

According to Article 1 of Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, the AAC's responsibilities include planning the nation's ethical governance policies, and carrying preventions and investigations against corruptive behaviors. The AAC is comprised of 7 functional departments, including the "Planning Division", the "Corruption Prevention Division", the "Malpractices Investigation Division", the "Civil Service Ethics Division", and the Northern, Central and Southern Investigation Offices. Furthermore, a Secretarial Office, a Personnel Office and an Accounting Office have also been established to assist the functional departments. The AAC has been organized with a maximum staff size of 254. As of the end of December 2015, the AAC had budgeted for a staff of size 235 people and an actual staff size of 212. A Clean Politics Advisory Committee has been assembled to provide clean government policy consultation and advice and carry out review and supervision of cases that have been investigated. With this external review mechanism, the operations and case investigations of the AAC are able to be more transparent and fair (see Figure 1-1).



Figure 1-1 Organization of the AAC

### III. Government Employee Ethics Units

As the end of December 2015 there were a total of 1,145 Government Employee Ethics Units and 2,884 government ethics officers at the central and local governments. The Presidential Office, the Executive Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Control Yuan, the Examination Yuan and most of their subordinates have set up Government Employee Ethics Units within them, whereas Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, and various other city and county governments all have Government Employee Ethics Units available.

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

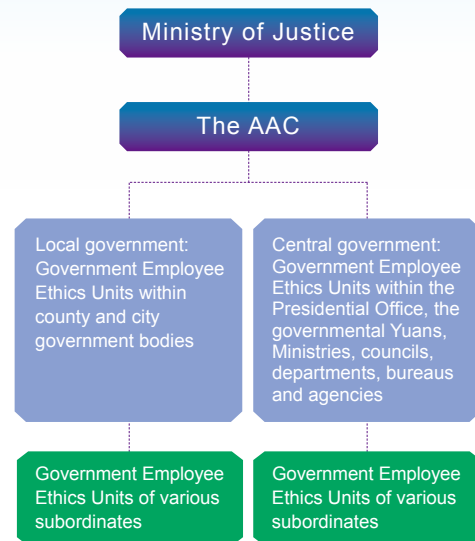


Figure 1-2  
Organization of Government Employee Ethics Units

## Section 2 Authorities

### I. AAC's Authorities

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

Given its relatively small size, the AAC conducts corruption investigations not only with the manpower it has, but also in collaboration with the 1,145 Government Employee Ethics Units on all ethical governance-related matters (see Figure 1-3).

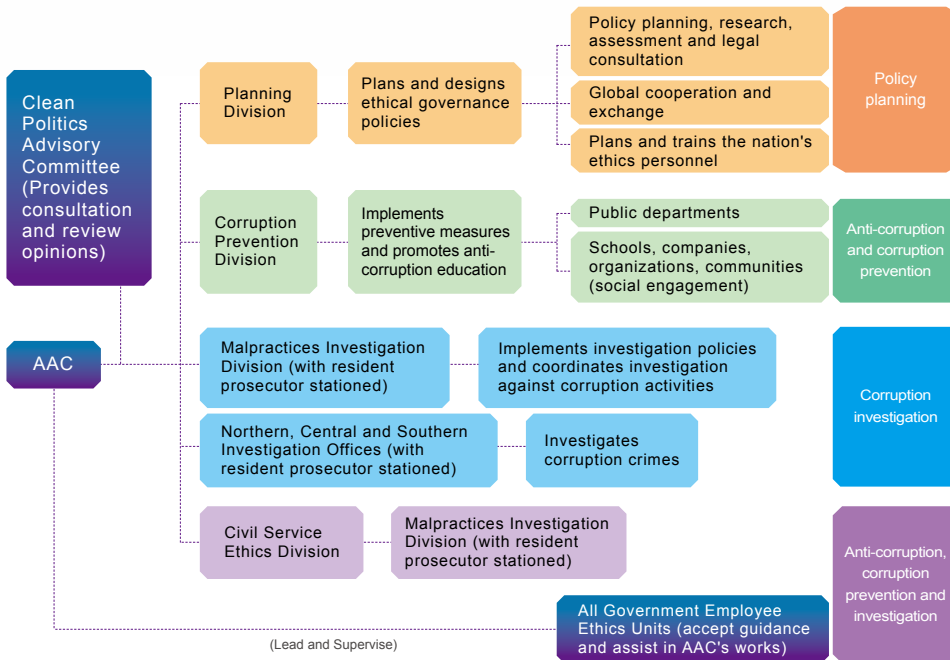


Figure 1-3 Functional Structure of the AAC

## II. Responsibilities of Government Employee Ethics Units

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



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## Chapter 2

# 2015 Ethical Governance Analysis

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## Section 1 Ethical Governance in Taiwan

### I. Analysis of Global Ethical Governance Ranking

#### A. Corruption Perception Index

According to the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) published by Transparency International (TI) in 2015, Taiwan scored 62 out of 100, ranking 30<sup>th</sup> overall among 168 nations and regions in the world. This score has improved by 1 point, moved up 5 places compared to the previous year (2014) and raised for three years in a row, which put Taiwan ahead of 82% of all rated countries. It is the highest ranking since 2005. (See Figure 2-1)

Among the countries in the Asia Pacific region, our CPI ranked 7<sup>th</sup> behind New Zealand (4<sup>th</sup> overall with the CPI score of 88), Singapore (8<sup>th</sup> overall with the CPI score of 85), Australia (13<sup>th</sup> overall with the CPI score of 79), Hong Kong (18<sup>th</sup> overall with the CPI score of 75), Japan (18<sup>th</sup> overall with the CPI score of 75) and Bhutan (27<sup>th</sup> overall with the CPI score of 65) in 2015. The global ranking is also up from 39<sup>th</sup> in 2008 to 30<sup>th</sup> in 2015. Among Asian Pacific countries, the CPI

scores in New Zealand, Australia, and Japan have gone down, while rankings in Singapore and Hong Kong decreased. It is rare for Taiwan to show progress in both its score and ranking when many Asian countries have shown otherwise.

Comparing the CPI with 2014's performance, in terms of professional assessment, Taiwanese scores remained the same as 2014 from according to Global Insight, Inc. (GI), Bertelsmann Foundation (BF), The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) and International Country Risk Guide (ICRG); in terms of corporate management survey, Taiwanese scores increased 8 points in the assessment from Political and Economic Risk Consultancy, and increased 2 points in World Economic Forum (WEF), while the scores from International Institute for Management Development (IMD) decreased 5 points from 65 in 2014. Generally speaking, the evaluation of Taiwan remained positive according to the above-mentioned survey conducted by the corporate managers.

Table 2-1

CPI scores and ranking of Taiwan in the recent 11 years

Year	Ranking	Score
2005	32	5.9
2006	34	5.9
2007	34	5.7
2008	39	5.7
2009	37	5.6
2010	33	5.8
2011	32	6.1
2012 *	37	61
2013	36	61
2014	35	61
2015	30	62

Note: Starting from 2012, CPI has changed the scoring scale to 0-100.

## B. Report on Corruption Evaluation in Asia

According to the report on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015 from Asia Intelligence published by Political and Economic Risk Consultancy (PERC), Taiwan has received its best scores on Corruption Evaluation in 10 years. The periodical targeted Taiwanese Foreign residents and Taiwanese citizens, reflecting that 60% of the respondents claimed the corruption has improved in the past 12 months, while 30% of them believed the level of corruption stayed the same, and only less than 10% thought the problem has deteriorated. Taiwan ranks the 6<sup>th</sup> among Asian countries this year, with the top 5 being Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong, Macau, and Malaysia.

The excellent performance of the corruption evaluation has not been a coincidence. First of all, Taiwanese government has actively made efforts to effectively solve corruption related problems. The Ministry of Justice established The Agency Against Corruption in 2011 to plan and organize anti-corruption initiatives and policies, greatly enhancing the government's capability to curb corruption and applying severe punishment for corruption. The result has been prominent, and the scores of the perception of corruption has greatly improved, surpassing that of China as well as breaking the past record.

Furthermore, the survey indicated the operation of the separation of power for checks and balances has been enhanced, with a multi-party democratic system to ensure the exposure of political scandals to the public, while civic groups urge the government to improve governance and transparency by means of assemblies, parades or social movement. These actions will make politicians have no choices but to respond to their voters accordingly.

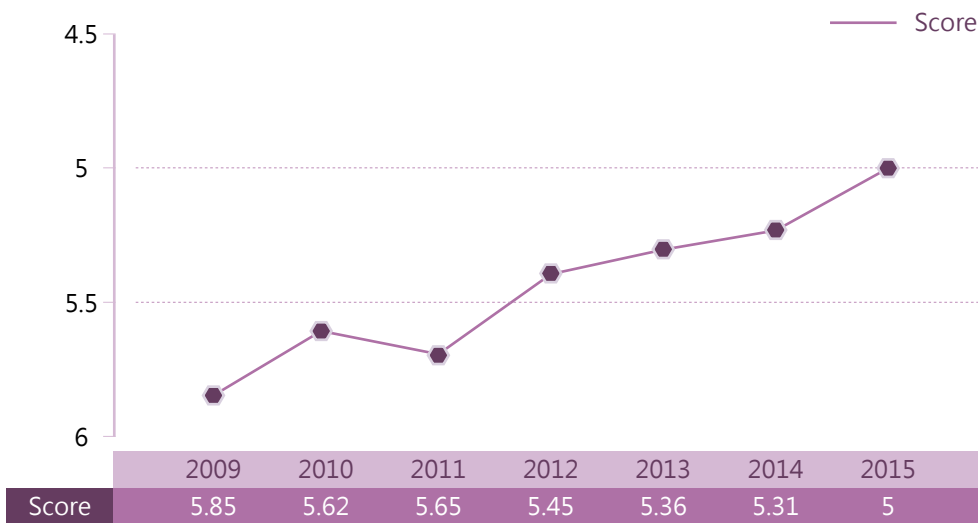


Figure 2-1 Perception of Corruption in Taiwan from 2009-2015

### C. Governance Defense Anti-Corruption Index

On January 29, 2013, Transparency International (TI) published Taiwan's Government Defense 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, putting Taiwan ahead of 89% of all countries rated.

The second announcement of Governance Defense Anti-Corruption Index in 2015 included 140 countries in the world. Transparency International Chinese Taipei announced the GDAI index in Asian Pacific region on the 4<sup>th</sup> of November, 2015. Taiwan, along with Australia, Japan and Singapore are classified as B (low level of corruption) among 17 countries in Pacific Asia, second to New Zealand, which ranked an A (the lowest level of corruption). This achievement confirms that the efforts the government made as well as the transparent system in national defense are recognized by the international community (See Table 2-2).

**Table 2-2** GDAI in 17 countries in Pacific Asia

Country	Level	Description	Country	Level	Description
New Zealand	A	A-the lowest level	China	E	E - higher level
Australia	B	B - low level	Thailand	E	
Japan	B		Sri Lanka	E	
Singapore	B		Pakistan	E	
Taiwan	B		Cambodia	F	F - the highest level
Korea	C	C - medium level	Burma	F	
Bangladesh	D	D - high level			
India	D				
Indonesia	D				
Malaysia	D				
Philippines	D				

Description : GDAI was calculated from 77 indicators in 5 areas, namely, "politics", "finance", "personnel affairs", "execution (or military operation)" and "public procurement". Classification from level A (the lowest level of risk) to level F (highest level of risk).

## II. Domestic Corruption Index Opinion Poll

In 2015, the AAC commissioned Transparency International Chinese Taipei to conduct the "2015 Ethical Governance Opinion Survey" (including phase 1: "Public perception on corruption and source of information", and phase 2: "Integrity evaluation on public sectors") to understand how the general public evaluate public servants, related projects and promotion and anti-corruption policies and initiatives. The results will serve as feedback for governmental sectors and reference for future policy promotion.

This quantitative research was conducted through Random Digit Dialing (RDD), targeting adults aged 20 and above in Taiwan Areas (excluding Kinmen County and Lienchiang County). The effective sample size was set at 1,102 in phase 1, and in phase 2 the effective sample size was set at 1,106; this survey had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 2.95 percent at a 95% level of confidence.

### A. General impression on anti-corruption initiatives

#### (1) Interviewees' perception towards anti-corruption policy and initiatives

- a. Opinions on prioritizing anti-corruption policies and initiatives: Respondents believe the government should prioritize "Enhancement on a transparent standardized operation procedure in the examination" (32.7%); followed by "Focusing on investigation and seizure of corruption cases" (20.2%), "Focusing on legal loopholes and mistakes in public sectors" (16.5%), "Promoting anti-corruption education." (9.6%), and "Increasing the reward for reporting illegal actions or protection of the whistleblower" (7.2%), while 13.6% of the respondents did not comment on this question (See Figure 2-2).

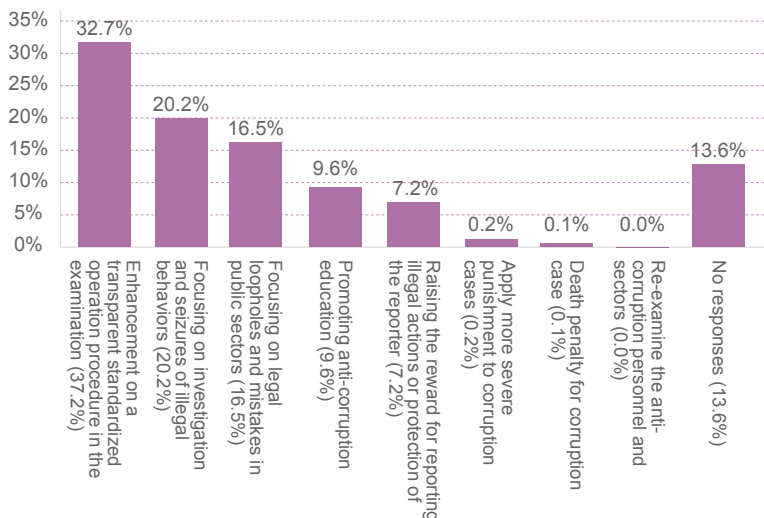


Figure 2-2 Opinions on prioritizing anti-corruption policies and initiatives

b. Tolerance on corrupted public officials: 16% of the interviewees responded "tolerable" (5 points); 43.4% responded "totally intolerable" (0 point); only 0.3% (10 points) of the interviewees responded "acceptable" to corruption in public sectors. The general score was 2.11, indicating very low tolerance toward corruptions in public servants.

(2) Interviewees' willingness to report illegal conducts

a. Regarding the interviewees' willingness to report illegal conducts, 61.4% of interviewees responded that they "Would" be willing to report misconducts, while 29.3% answered that they "Would Not" be willing to report misconducts (See Figure 2-3).

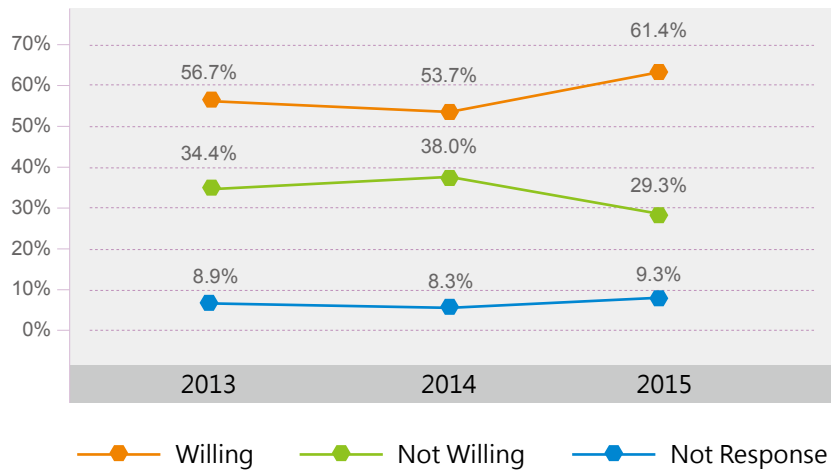


Figure 2-3 Interviewees' Willingness to Report Illegal Conducts

b. Reasons for failing to report illegal conducts: "It doesn't help to report" (24%); "It's better to mind my own business" (23.1%); "Fear of revenge" (18.9%); "Don't know how to report." (13.4%); "Difficult to find evidence" (9.1%). (See Figure 2-4)

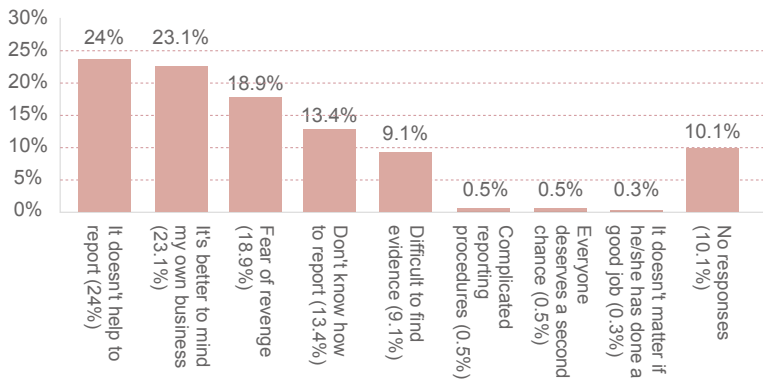


Figure 2-4 Reasons for failing to report illegal conducts

## B. People's perception towards the integrity of different types of public servants:

### (1) Interviewees' perception towards the integrity of public servants

The top 5 in the integrity evaluation this year are "public hospital staff", "supervisors", "fire safety personnel", "health inspector", "educational administrator". The ranking of health inspectors has risen from 8<sup>th</sup> in 2014 to the 4<sup>th</sup>. (See Table 2-3)

**Table 2-3** Interviewees' Rating of the Level of Integrity Governance of General Public Servants

Personal Category	October 2015				October 2014			June 2013		
	Average	SD	No of cases	Rank	Average	SD	Rank	Average	SD	Rank
Public Hospital Staff*	6.24	2.18	985	1	6.47	2.22	1	6.19	2.23	1
Supervisor	5.77	2.19	949	2	5.90	2.31	2	5.72	2.39	3
Fire Safety Personnel*	5.63	2.33	975	3	5.85	2.45	3	5.61	2.48	4
Health Inspector*	5.49	2.26	934	4	5.24	2.33	8	5.48	2.39	7
Educational Administrator*	5.43	2.19	979	5	5.60	2.34	5	5.58	2.39	5
Tax Auditors	5.38	2.33	929	6	5.48	2.39	6	5.55	2.39	6
Police Officers*	5.37	2.18	1020	7	5.12	2.40	10	4.67	2.44	12
Military Personnel*	5.33	2.41	961	8	5.65	2.44	4	5.88	2.38	2
Environmental Inspectors	5.22	2.36	985	9	5.19	2.37	9	5.40	2.28	8
Funeral Staff	5.18	2.39	887	10	4.96	2.52	11	5.05	2.49	9
Prosecutors*	5.11	2.38	940	11	5.27	2.33	7	4.83	2.54	10
County/city Government Directors and Chiefs*	4.91	2.30	958	12	4.39	2.36	16	4.08	2.45	17
Township/City Directors and Chiefs*	4.85	2.33	972	13	4.22	2.44	19	3.98	2.49	18
Central Government Ministers and Directors*	4.80	2.44	943	14	4.26	2.57	18	3.91	2.56	20
Judge*	4.77	2.55	952	15	4.95	2.45	12	4.56	2.57	14
Customs Officers	4.75	2.37	897	16	4.84	2.42	14	4.48	2.41	15
Water Resources Staff*	4.72	2.26	913	17	4.39	2.45	15	4.63	2.44	13
Wardens*	4.63	2.29	851	18	4.84	2.31	13	4.77	2.37	11
Construction Management Officers*	4.51	2.27	957	19	4.30	2.39	17	4.19	2.50	16
Public Construction Officers*	4.42	2.29	954	20	3.89	2.45	24	3.86	2.54	22
Government Procurement Officers*	4.26	2.34	941	21	4.04	2.49	21	3.97	2.57	19
Township Representatives*	4.24	2.49	979	22	4.08	2.55	20	3.87	2.63	21
County/City councilor*	4.23	2.45	1004	23	4.01	2.50	22	3.64	2.62	24
Legislator*	4.22	2.51	996	24	3.95	2.49	23	3.50	2.64	25
Land Development Officers*	4.05	2.42	930	25	3.58	2.56	25	3.68	2.58	23

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

2. "\*" indicates a significant difference in average number between 2014 and 2015.

3. "General public servants" was not included in the ranking in 2015, so the ranking of 2013 and 2014 are recounted.

- (2) As for the how the interviewees developed their perceptions towards public servants' integrity: the information comes mainly from television (63.4%), and followed by friends and relatives (36.3%), newspapers (30.6%), internet (23.1%), and personal experience (20.1%). Overall the television was deemed by interviewees as the main source of their perception.
- (3) Regarding the evaluation for the severity of common acts of corruption: on a scale of 0 to 10, the interviewees responded 7.12 points averagely on "corporate bribe the government to influence policy making" which is most severe among four common acts of corruption, followed by 6.25 points on "bribery in election", 5.50 points on "lobbying public servants", and 4.06 points on "red envelope (money) bribery to public servants" (See Table 2-4).

**Table 2-4** Interviewees' Perception Towards Severity of Illegal Conducts

Illegal Conducts	October 2015		October 2014		June 2013	
	Average	SD	Average	SD	Average	SD
Private gifts to public servants	4.06	3.20	3.94	3.23	*4.47	4.22
Severity of lobbying	↓ 5.50	2.88	*5.72	2.86	*5.70	2.79
Severity of bribery during elections in Taiwan	↓ 6.25	2.93	*6.55	2.99	*6.63	2.91
Level of influence by the benefits provided by corporate	↓ 7.12	2.62	*7.44	2.55	7.15	2.57

Note: \* indicates a significant difference comparing with 2015. ( $P \leq 0.05$ )

## Section 2 Corruption Crime Trend Analysis

### I. Corruption Crime Situational Analysis

#### A. The number of corruption cases indicted by district prosecutor's offices per 100, 000 people from 2002 to 2015

According to the number of indictments made by the district prosecutor's office against corruption crimes, an average of 4.8 people were indicted for corruption for every 100,000 people in the population in 2002; this average peaked at 6.4 in 2008 and has been dropping gradually over the years, with an exception of an increase to 5.5 in 2014, it has decreased to its all-time low at 3.2 in 2015.

**Table 2-5** District Prosecutors' Indictment against Corruption Cases - 2002 ~ 2015

year/ month	Total criminal indictments	Indictments against corruption-related cases			Total number of people prosecuted	No. of people prosecuted for corruption			
		Total	Anti-Corruption Act	Offenses of Malfeasance in Office		Total	Corruption indictments per 100,000 people	Anti-Corruption Act	Offenses of Malfeasance in Office
2002	125,289	524	498	26	153,003	1,085	4.8	1,044	41
2003	113,004	591	561	30	136,258	1,101	4.9	1,065	36
2004	118,851	357	339	18	139,454	756	3.3	728	28
2005	134,624	465	445	20	158,817	1,092	4.8	1,056	36
2006	158,889	512	485	27	189,943	1,330	5.8	1,274	56

year/ month	Total criminal indictments	Indictments against corruption-related cases			Total number of people prosecuted	No. of people prosecuted for corruption			
		Total	Anti- Corruption Act	Offenses of Malfeasance in Office		Total	Corruption indictments per 100,000 people	Anti- Corruption Act	Offenses of Malfeasance in Office
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
2014	192,915	426	386	40	219,121	1,292	5.5	1,226	66
2015	199,963	337	308	29	226,278	760	3.2	719	41

Description: 1. Corruption indictments per 100,000 people = No. of people prosecuted for corruption/median population \* 100,000.

2. Average population = (closing population + previous closing population) / 2

3. Information Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice.

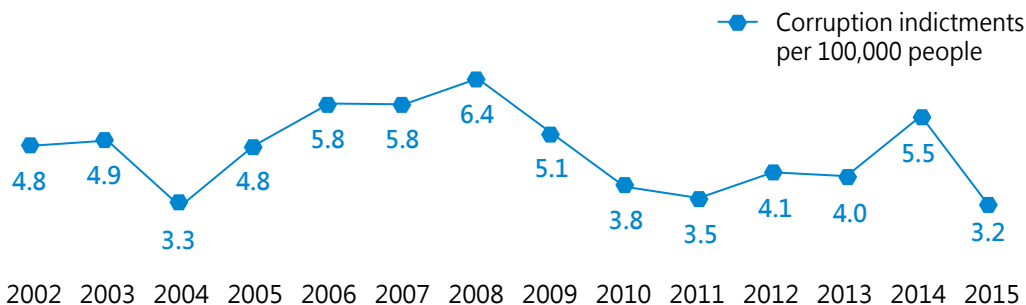


Figure 2-5 Rate of Corruption Indictments Per 100,000 Population

## B. Conviction rates against corruption cases relatively increased

Since the "Crackdown on Gangsters and Corruption Action Plan" was implemented during the period of July 2000 to December 2015, a total of 21,957 people have been indicted by district prosecutor's offices for corruption. So far, judgments have been awarded to 15,411 of those indicted, and 9,677 or 62.79% 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 71.73% on corruption indictments up until Dec. 2015, which proved the effectiveness of this initiative.

## C. Study of corruption from the investigation conducted by prosecutors

In 2015, a total of 164 cases of corruption (indictments filed) had been investigated by prosecutors at various public prosecutors offices (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office), a total of 297 public servants have been implicated. However, a corruption case indicted in a particular year did not necessarily occur during the year and could



not represent the particular agency's current integrity situation because there was quite a time difference between the closure of investigation and the time of crime. Analyses on individuals involved, laws implicated, risk events, special corruption cases were carried out as follows: (To see the full discussion, see Appendix 4).

(1) Individuals involved

- a. According to the analysis of individuals involved, 16 individuals (5.39%) were elected representatives (Legislative Yuan, city councils of special municipalities, county/city councils, and township councils), 33 were senior-level public servants (11.11%), 114 were associate-level public servants (38.38%), 97 were junior-level public servants (32.66%), and the other 37 were contract and hired employees (including technicians, janitors, drivers, contract employees, hired employees, employees working abroad, and substitute civilian servicemen) (12.46%).
- b. Based on the types of organs served by individuals involved at the time of their offenses, there were 106 individuals for central government authorities (35.69%), 175 for local governments (58.92%), none for national legislative bodies, 16 for local legislative bodies (5.38%), and zero for others (i.e. individuals who were authorized or entrusted of public servant status and individuals who committed offenses while concurrently serving at different organs).
- c. Based on individuals involved by gender, males accounted for 264 individuals (88.89%), and females accounted for 33 individuals (11.11%)

(2) Laws implicated (the most severe one is recorded if multiple laws are implicated .)

The top 5 corruption laws implicated, ranked in numbers of offenders

- a. Demanding, taking or promising to take bribes or other unlawful profits by an act that belongs to the official duties: 59 people involved (16.91%).
- b. Fraudulently making others to deliver personal property or a third person's property under cover of legal authority: 57 people involved (16.33%).
- c. Directly or indirectly seeking unlawful gains for oneself or for others in matters under his charge or supervision while clearly knowing the act violates the laws and thereby having gained profits: 47 people involved (13.47%).
- d. Demanding, taking or promising to take bribes or other unlawful profits by the acts that violate the official duties: 45 people involved (12.89%).
- e. A public official who discloses or gives away a document, plan, information, or another thing of a secret nature relating to matters other than national defense: 23 people involved (6.59%).

(3) Analysis of risk events

According to "Principle governing the genre of corruption and classification of special events" announced by department of statistics of Ministry of Justice on 1st of September 2014, we have analyzed the following:

Offences in law enforcement category include sheltering and harboring prostitution and gambling industries, illegal search and leak of personal information (26 cases, 15.85%).

Offenses in administration affairs include illegal claim of money, alleged corruption in public procurement (25 cases, 15.24%). Offenses in construction category include illegal conducts in public procurement, faulty or irresponsible supervision on contracting performance (22 cases, 13.41%). Offenses in military affair category include illegal conduct in public procurement, embezzlement in public funds or military supply (14 cases, 8.53%). Offenses in medical and health category include leaking of confidential business information, illegal conducts in public medical equipment procurement (9 cases, 5.48%). (See Figure 2-6).

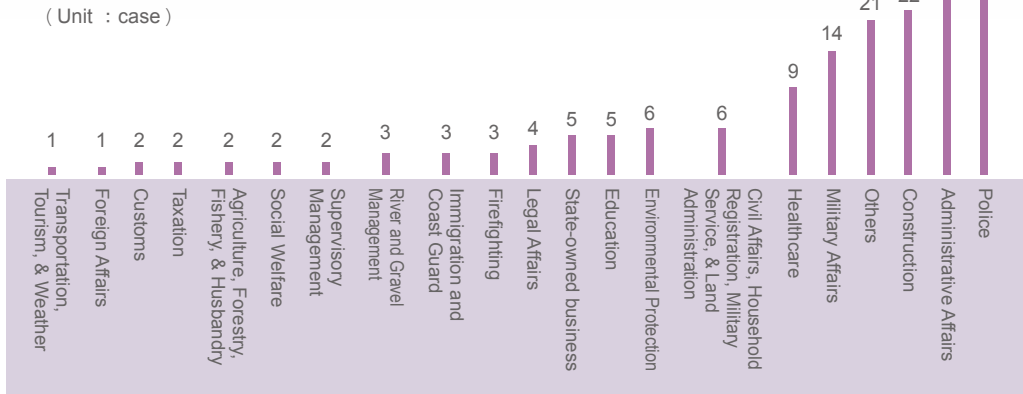


Figure 2-6 Analysis of risk events

1. The statistics is based on the cases investigated by the prosecutors in district prosecutor's offices from Jan. 2015 to Dec. 2015. This may include cases prosecuted before or after this period.
2. This chart is categorized as a sub category of risk incidents. The public servants in the above chart are thus categorized as such. For example, if a case is categorized as "Customs Affairs" category, the involved person does not have to be working in Customs Department in the Ministry of Finance as this categorization does not equal to the name of the governmental body.
3. Information source: Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

(4) Analysis of special corruption cases:

Of the 164 corruption indictments filed by various public prosecutors offices in 2015, 79 were special corruption cases, including 45 procurement cases, 26 cases of fraudulent claiming of public funds, 5 subsidy cases, 2 cases of destruction of public lands, and 1 substitute military service case (See Figure 2-7).

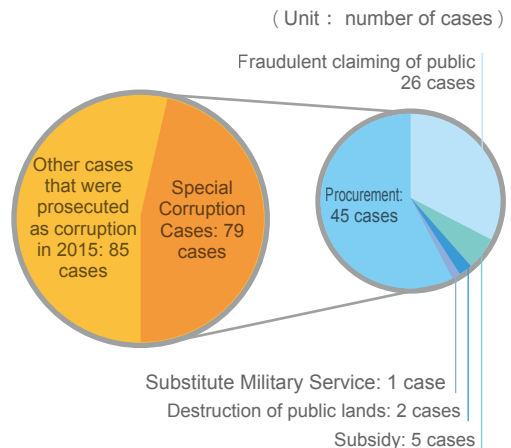


Figure 2-7 Analysis of Special Corruption Category

1. The statistics is based on the cases investigated by the prosecutors in district prosecutor's offices from Jan. 2015 to Dec. 2015. This may include cases prosecuted before or after this period.
2. This chart is categorized as a sub category of risk incidents. The public servants in the above chart are thus categorized as such. For example, if a case is categorized as "Customs Affairs" category, the involved person does not have to be working in Customs Department in the Ministry of Finance as this categorization does not equal to the name of the governmental body.
3. Information source: Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

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

### A. 2015 data and statistics:

During the period of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015 to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015, the AAC received 1,205 cases of corruption investigations. These cases mostly involved construction (159 cases; 13.20%), state-owned enterprises (117 cases; 9.71%), and education (98 cases; 8.13%). After deliberation by the AAC's Intelligence Review Committee, a total of 427 corruption cases were deemed to be substantial and were referred to the AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division and district investigation offices for further investigation; these cases mostly involved construction (58 cases; 13.58%), Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service, & Land Administration (42 cases; 9.84%) and Stated-Owned Enterprises (33 cases; 7.73%). The above mentioned "accepted" cases that were listed for reference and "investigated" cases that were closed all needed to be forwarded to the "Clean Politics Advisory Committee" and monitored by external supervisors to avoid cases being covered up (see Table 2-6, 2-7).

**Table 2-6** Accepted and Investigated Cases by category in 2015

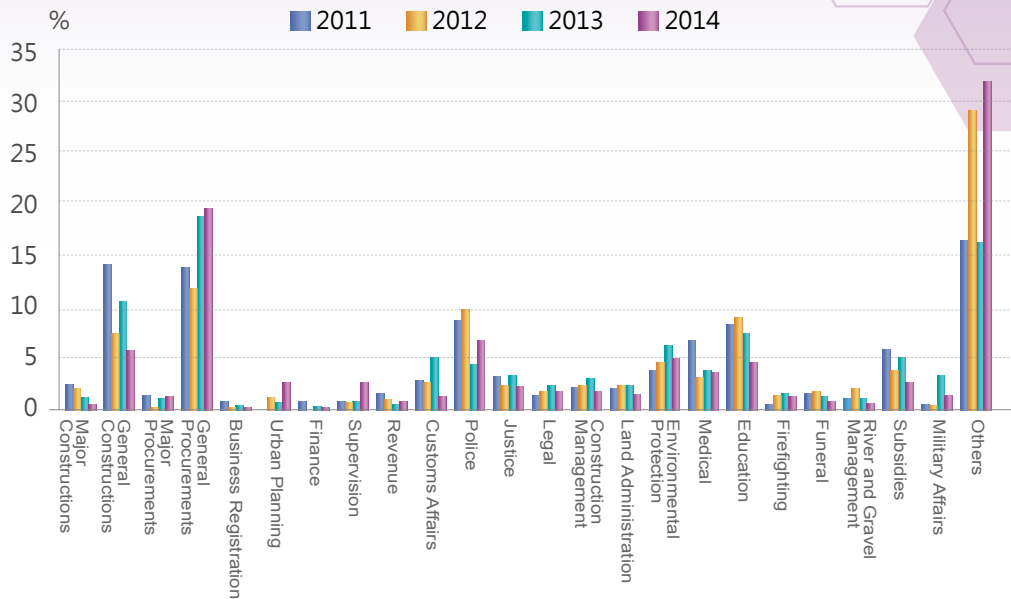
Category	Cases Accepted		Cases Investigated	
	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%
Business Management	17	1.41	4	0.94
Finance & Insurance	13	1.08	1	0.23
Revenue	20	1.66	6	1.41
Customs Affairs	27	2.24	10	2.34
Telecommunication Regulation	1	0.09	1	0.23
Road Supervision	21	1.74	10	2.34
Transportation, Tourism and Meteorology	61	5.06	31	7.26
Justice	75	6.22	16	3.74
Legal	68	5.64	17	3.98
Police	81	6.72	21	4.92
Firefighting	14	1.16	7	1.64
Construction	159	13.20	58	13.58
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service, & Land Administration	97	8.05	42	9.84
Immigration & Coast Guard	17	1.41	9	2.11
Environmental Protection	36	2.99	23	5.34
Healthcare	60	4.98	21	4.92
Social Welfare	18	1.49	7	1.64
Education	98	8.13	28	6.56
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry	27	2.24	9	2.11
River and Gravel Management	21	1.74	10	2.34
Military Affairs	22	1.83	13	3.10
Foreign Affairs	5	0.41	4	0.94
National Security	1	0.09	1	0.23
National Property Management	5	0.41	1	0.23
State-Owned Business	117	9.71	33	7.73
Administration Affairs	28	2.32	15	3.51
Others	96	7.98	29	6.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>1205</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>100</b>

## B. Analysis of corruption cases from 2011 to 2015:

As of December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015, a total of 2,170 corruption cases were deemed to material and were referred to AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division and district investigation offices for further investigation. A breakdown of this total revealed that 354 cases were raised during July 20<sup>th</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup> in 2011, 387 cases were raised in 2012, 554 cases were raised in 2013, 448 cases were raised in 2014, and 427 cases were raised in 2015 (See Table 2-6, 2-7).

**Table 2-7** Investigated Cases by category from July 2011 to 2014

Category	2011		2012		2013		2014		Total	
	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%
Major Constructions	9	2.54	8	2.07	7	1.26	2	0.45	26	1.49
General Constructions	49	13.84	28	7.24	57	10.29	26	5.80	160	9.18
Major Procurements	5	1.41	1	0.26	7	1.26	6	1.34	19	1.09
General Procurements	48	13.56	45	11.63	102	18.41	86	19.20	281	16.12
Business Registration	3	0.85	1	0.26	3	0.54	1	0.22	8	0.46
Urban Planning	0	0	5	1.29	4	0.72	12	2.68	21	1.20
Finance	3	0.85	0	0.00	2	0.36	1	0.22	6	0.34
Supervision	3	0.85	3	0.78	5	0.90	12	2.68	23	1.32
Revenue	6	1.69	4	1.03	3	0.54	4	0.89	17	0.98
Customs Affairs	10	2.82	10	2.58	28	5.05	6	1.34	54	3.10
Police	30	8.47	37	9.56	24	4.33	30	6.70	121	6.94
Justice	11	3.11	9	2.33	18	3.25	10	2.23	48	2.75
Legal	5	1.41	7	1.81	13	2.35	8	1.79	33	1.89
Construction Management	8	2.26	9	2.33	17	3.07	8	1.79	42	2.41
Land Administration	7	1.98	9	2.33	13	2.35	7	1.56	36	2.07
Environmental Protection	14	3.95	18	4.65	35	6.32	22	4.91	89	5.11
Healthcare	23	6.50	12	3.10	21	3.79	16	3.57	72	4.13
Education	29	8.19	34	8.79	40	7.22	20	4.46	123	7.06
Firefighting	2	0.56	6	1.55	9	1.62	6	1.34	23	1.32
Funeral	6	1.69	7	1.81	7	1.26	4	0.89	24	1.38
River and Gravel Management	4	1.13	8	2.07	6	1.08	3	0.67	21	1.20
Subsidies	20	5.65	14	3.62	27	4.87	12	2.68	73	4.19
Military Affairs	2	0.56	2	0.52	18	3.25	6	1.34	28	1.61
Others	57	16.10	110	28.42	88	15.88	140	31.25	395	22.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>100</b>



Note: As a priority, AAC's cases are first classified into categories available in this table (e.g. police, environmental protection, education, etc.); cases are classified into general categories (e.g. general procurements and general constructions) only if there is not suitable alternative. For example: if a police officer involved a general procurements case, it will be classified into the "Police" category.

Figure 2-8 Investigated Cases from July 2011 to 2014

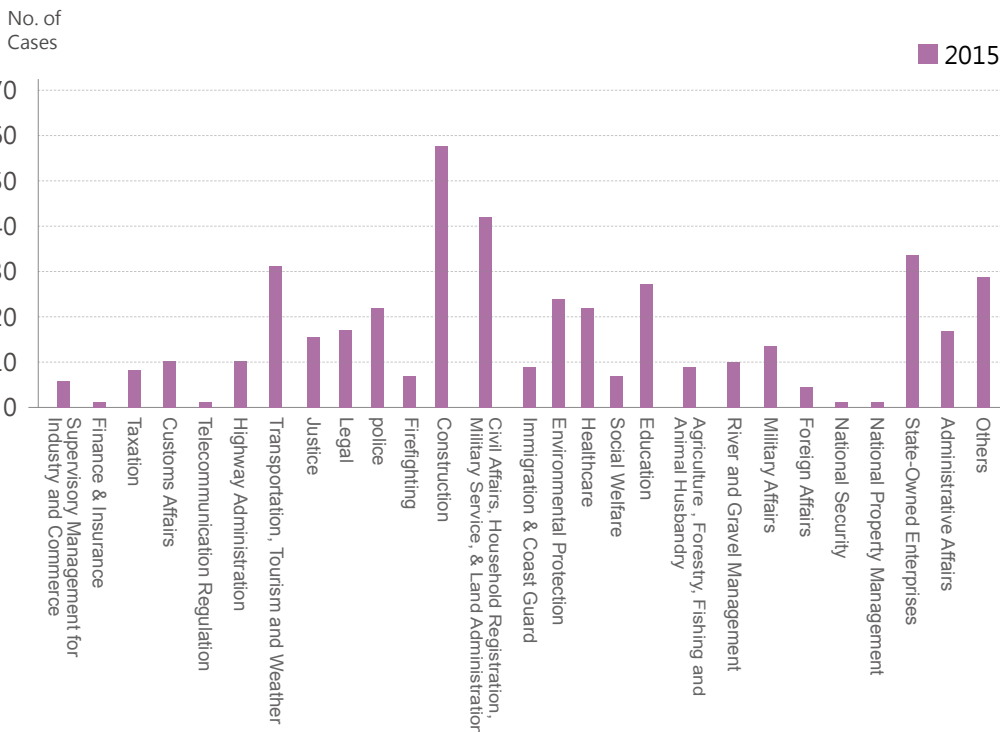


Figure 2-9 Investigated Cases in 2015

## Chapter 3

# Anti-Corruption Work

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### Section 1 Core Work for Anti-corruption

"Anti-corruption", "Corruption Prevention" and "Corruption Investigation" are our core missions. In terms of anti-corruption efforts, we have worked and supervised the Government Employee Ethics Units to inform the general public about the damage corruption has on our society and promote social participation in anti-corruption measures, while integrating integrity and ethics with school curriculum and community to include the concept in the education system. In terms of prevention, we have spared no efforts to construct a transparent system in governmental sectors to maximize the risks of corruption. We will actively investigate alleged cases, following all legal procedures to protect human rights and increase conviction rate.

#### A. Our Goals

(1) Reduce Corruption Cases and Crimes :

We aim to enhance anti-corruption measures and prevention, while perfecting and exercising law to reduce corruption.

(2) Increase Conviction Rate :

We aim to put a sharp focus on investigation with careful investigation, strict legal procedures and sound evidence before convictions.

(3) Protect Human Rights :

We aim to establish strict discipline in investigation and code of ethics in exercising the power to ensure no innocents in the convicted and no leniency for the guilty.

#### B. Our Core Missions

(1) Anti-corruption :

We aim to establish consensus, integrate resources and bridge the international community through various promotion channels.

(2) Corruption Prevention :

We aim to establish rules and regulations, highlight the risks and enhance supervision and actively correct illegal conducts and behaviors.

(3) Corruption Investigation :

We aim to operate competitive edge, and enhance quality and the collection of evidence to increase precision in prosecution.

## C. Strategy and Measures

### (1) Propose Corruption Prevention Laws

- a. Promote "United Nations Convention against Corruption" in various governmental sectors, reflecting legal regulations and administrative measures and execute "National Integrity Building Action Plan" with reference from the concept of "National Anti-Corruption System" adopted from Transparency International.
- b. Research and revise "Anti-corruption Officials Power Exercise Act" to have legal regulations and authority clearly stated in law as to enable the prosecution of internal corruption, while building legal foundation for the Government Employee Ethics Units to promote anti-corruption initiatives and protect human right as well as the administrative independence of the ethical governance personnel.
- c. Research and revise "Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants", "Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest", "Ethics Guidelines for Civil Servants" and "Operation Principles on Inspection of Lobbying Registration System for Executive Yuan and its Subordinates" to cultivate ethic in public sectors and enhance risk management.
- d. Make the best use of the "Leniency Policy" and "Witness Protection Act" in "Anti-Corruption Act", and research and revise the draft of "Whistleblower Protection Act" to enhance the overall anti-corruption strategy.

### (2) Cooperation with Public and Private Organizations

- a. Promote social participation mechanism, recruit anti-corruption volunteers, and interact with general public in local communities to communicate anti-corruption information, improve horizontal communication in different sectors and establish a platform for communication.
- b. Work closely with Government Employee Ethics Units of central and local government to market and promote anti-corruption information through various channels including video clips, promotional events and develop anti-corruption education materials.
- c. Organize integrity forum, conference and seminar to establish consensus in public and private sectors and accumulate energy for the related research while constantly work with private organizations and the academia in different fields of study to construct principles and anti-corruption networks to enable a society with zero tolerance for corruption.
- d. Manage "Anti-Corruption Platform" to allow the public servant to work smoothly, protect the rights of business company, construct good public facility for the people, and support the government to better supervise and monitor.
- e. Promote honesty and code of ethics in corporate level with the authority concerned. Through conference and training workshop, we actively establish a platform for communication for corporate owners and high-ranking managers.

### (3) Fortify Anti-corruption Network

- a. Reflect anti-corruption mechanism, supervise the execution and operation through Central Integrity Committee and regular integrity reports in governmental sectors in all levels.



- b. Fortify anti-corruption risk management with the combination of risk management concept targeting specific personnel or event to monitor anti-corruption reports, petition, public procurement, survey and ethic investigation and enhance the ability to gather information and analyze risk related data.
  - c. Enhance core abilities of ethical governance personnel, promoting the values of the Government Employee Ethics Units. In accordance with law and legal procedures, we give timely anti-corruption risk information to heads of different departments to warn and alarm possible violation of the law.
  - d. Design and organize projects in various sectors to discover common mistakes and invite academics, the industry and authority concerned to discuss and draft anti-corruption guide and give suggestions on reforms and initiatives.
  - e. Organize research through public poll, monitor the level of corruption and change and design integrity assessment system to construct and devise a mean to analyze, evaluate and monitor administrative sectors in Taiwan.
- (4) Energize Malpractices Investigation
- a. Cooperate with Government Employee Ethics Units to further investigate existing cases to discover clues of potential illegal conducts.
  - b. Establish 24-hour toll-free number (0800-286-586) with designated personnel respond in 48 hours when requested.
  - c. Strictly abide by "Regulations for Anti-corruption Personnel", establish disciplines, forbid trapping and illegal collection of evidence and protect the reputation of the alleged to safeguard the basic human right.
  - d. Establish "Resident Prosecutor" system. Resident prosecutor is sent by the Ministry of Justice to Agency Against Corruption to supervise the Agent to timely investigate the case, participate in the Intelligence Review Committee to facilitate a more complete and informed investigation and increase conviction rate and efficiency in cracking down corruption case.
  - e. Utilize the resident prosecutor mechanism and combine it with the pre-investigation mode in Agent to allow an early intervention of judicial investigation, minimizing the time limitation to boost effectiveness.
  - f. Target corruption in high ranking officials and structural corruption and encourage confessions to corruption.
  - g. Adopted external supervision mechanism, establish "Clean Politics Advisory Committee" to provide consultation, comments and suggestions for anti-corruption policy and assess and monitor documented cases.
- (5) Promote International Interactions
- a. Exchange visits with foreign counterparts, participate in topic-oriented international seminars, forums and training to learn from the best of other nations and further the potential of international cooperation.

- b. Actively participate in international seminar related to the prosecution of corruption, enhancing the ability to investigate corruption and be updated to the latest policy and approach. We aim to actively promote cross-strait and international juridical cooperation, establishing operation counterparts and enhancing the ability and responsiveness to overseas crimes.
  - c. Train personnel with ethical governance knowledge and foreign language proficiency to handle international anti-corruption affairs, communicate with overseas Taiwanese organizations, keep a close contact with international anti-corruption organizations, and build effective communication mechanism as well as a solid foundation for Taiwan to join international anti-corruption and integrity organization.
- (6) Cultivate Ethical Governance Personnel with Comprehensive Skills
- a. Boost organizational energy, invest sufficient resource to arrange trainings to equip staff with professional knowledge and stimulate potentials, and cultivate innovative thinking and macro perspective comprehensively.
  - b. Develop specialized educational materials, setting goals and design a training course that combines academic knowledge and practical know-how supported with case study to diversify the training. We organize evaluation on performance to complete the educational training system to enhance the effectiveness of ethical governance personnel.
  - c. Construct a training structure with different stages of learning; strengthen core key capability of medium and high ranking managers. The course is based on three key management skills, namely, "Communication and Expression", "Problem-solving Skill" and "Leadership Skill" and the advance coursed are planned systematically to increase the core professional capability in manager level.

## Section 2 A Sound Legal System

### A. Legislating the Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption

United Nation Convention against Corruption has passed on the 31<sup>st</sup> of Oct. 2003 and took effect on 14<sup>th</sup> of Dec. 2005. So far, 178 countries have endorsed. The anti-corruption system it constructed is also widely accepted by the international community. Taiwan, although not being an endorsed state, has demonstrated our determination to fight corruption and connect to the world's trend on anti-corruption measures and international law. The President announced the accession to the "United Nations Convention against Corruption" on 22 of June, 2015, and revised and enacted "Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption" on the 20<sup>th</sup> of May, 2015. The Act was enacted on 9<sup>th</sup> of Dec. 2015 by the Executive Yuan. As the Article 2 in the Act has stated that according to the regulations that announced by the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the Convention has the domestic legal effect, while according to the Article 7, all levels of

government agencies shall apply the content of the Convention to their regulations and administrative measures, any contradiction between them, shall be established, revised or abolished accordingly within 3 years of its enactment.

## **B. Revise "The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation" and research the draft of Whistleblower Protection Act**

To reward the informant, we actively promote the revision of the Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation, extend the reward threshold and partially reward the informant whose information directly helps to comprehend the corruption case although the given facts from the informant are different from the conviction report. The draft of the revision has been submitted to the Executive Yuan on 28<sup>th</sup> of Dec. 2015, and is now under assessment.

Furthermore, in order to reduce corruption and respond to the expectation of the revision of Whistleblower Protection Act, the AAC initiated the research on the legislation of the Act in 2012, and regularly organized the evaluation seminar in 2013 and 2014. The Whistleblower Protection Act protects the identity, personal safety and work rights of the informant who reports governmental criminal injustice or critical illegal conducts in administration, while providing principles to forbid inappropriate measures taken by the sectors toward the reporter and direct the responsibility to provide evidence to the sector and vicious reporting. The drafts are submitted to Executive Yuan on 31<sup>st</sup> of Dec. 2014 and 30<sup>th</sup> of Oct. 2015 for assessment.

## **C. Formulate the "Anti-corruption Officials Power Exercise Act"**

To respond to the enactment of Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption on 9<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2015, and reflect the spirit of Article 6 Paragraph 2 of the Act, we aim to revise the law to give necessary independence for ethics officer to allow efficiency in the exercise of power and free from the influence of others and provide necessary protection to the public servant and the public to protect human right.

We organized the research of "Legislation of Anti-corruption Officials Power Exercise Act" in 2015 to revise and draft the legislative strategy and feasibility, speculating its purpose, content, range and procedures to fit the actual need of our current anti-corruption work and organize a specialized team to promote the Act.

## **D. Revise the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflict of Interest and the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants**

To execute Sunshine Act, prevent the conflict of interest and establish a healthy property claiming system, the AAC requested further assessment from the Executive Yuan on 3<sup>rd</sup> Jul. 2015 and 15<sup>th</sup> Sep. 2015 targeting controversial issues in legislation and controversies in the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest and the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants.

The draft of the revision of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest has finalized after three assessments. The revision key points include: modifying

current rules concerning the conformity in the eligibility of the law, the range of the related suspects, definition of non-property interest, exceptions on trading behaviors concerning public servants and involved parties and the sectors, and the amount of violation fine.

Furthermore, the Executive Yuan had called for an assessment conference for the draft of the revision of the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants on December 07, 2015, the key points of revision include: modify the range of property declaration, specification of the declaration date and reference date, purpose and related institutes of the property declaration platform of the Ministry of Justice, obligations for group and individual to provide information, the eligibility of the declarer, reflection on involuntary trust and flexible declaration system, and punishable elements and the fine.

## Section 3 Anti-Corruption Tasks

### I. Enhance the Anti-corruption Promotion

#### A. To Promote the Content of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The AAC have organized two seminars on 23<sup>rd</sup> Jun. and 1<sup>st</sup> Sep. 2015, in order to help people understand the content of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. During the seminars, the AAC invited experts and scholars to publish academic papers accordingly and leaders and pioneers in the industry to be the speakers of the seminar. The seminar had attracted 380 participants including public servant from various sectors, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, private organizations, experts and scholars, private legal institutions and postgraduate students. Furthermore, on June 25, 2015 the AAC invited Barry Rider from the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom to give a speech on "The Property Obtained from Severe Offense in Civil Code and Corruption".

In addition, the AAC organized educational workshops in 6 regions, including the northern, southern, middle, eastern, Penghu and Kingmen with universities on "United Nation Convention against Corruption" in 2015. The workshops introduced the background, structure and important content of the convention to inform anti-corruption officials, public servants and the general public. The number of participants was 705 people.

#### B. Implement Anti-corruption Training for Public Servants

- (1) To establish correct legal concept, we not only organized and supervised training with all levels of Government Employee Ethics Units, but also coordinated with National Academy of Civil Service to include anti-corruption courses in public servant related courses such as, "Advance Civil Service Training", "Associate Public Servant Upgrading to Senior official Training", "Rank Promotion Training" and "Foundation Training for New Recruitment". The training classes in 2015 were including 237 classes and 10,840 trainees.
- (2) The Department of Civil Service Ethics of the Ministry of National defense actively coordinate with Transparency International Chinese Taipei and the University of National

Defense to jointly endorse "The Agreement on Educational Cooperation for Military Force" to strengthen anti-corruption concept of medium and high ranking military officials. The agreement include 4 anti-corruption courses in the curriculum of medium and high ranking military official professional training in the University of National Defense, namely, "Analysis and Construction of Anti-corruption Evaluation System in Military Force", "Core Value and Anti-corruption Code of Ethics in Public Affairs", "Transparency in Administration and Ethical Management" and "Integrity and Self-discipline of a Leader". The class hours in total were 8 hours with 730 participants in 2015. The courses will be promoted to various military training programs.



### C. Promote Digital Anti-corruption Education

- (1) Design 7 digital courses - "Case Study on Operation Principles on Inspection of Lobbying Registration System", "Case Study and Introduction of Legal Liability of Public Servants", "Sunshine Act", "Protection of the Confidential Documents", "Transparency in Civil Service", "Anti-corruption Policy in Taiwan", "Anti-corruption Trend around the World" with Regional Civil Services Development of Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan in 2014. The courses were uploaded online on 24<sup>th</sup> Apr. 2015. And we have requested assistance from Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan, National Academy of Civil Service, and Training Centre for public servants of Taipei City Hall, Kaohsiung Regional Civil Services Development to construct online learning program. In 2015, we have issued 25,915 qualifications with 48,998 qualified learning hours.
- (2) We continued to work with Regional Civil Services Development of Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan to design 4 multi-media courses, namely, "Profit-making and Convenience", "Case Study of Small Sum Application by a Public Servant", "Basic Anti-corruption Concepts for Public Servants" and "Brief Introduction of United Nations Convention against Corruption", to provide a faster and more convenient channel for public servant to be informed.



#### D. Promotion of the Discipline

- (1) Work with each Government Employee Ethics Units in different sectors, establish the right legal concept, and increase administrative efficiency through promotion. In 2015, we organized 606 sessions of promotional project – "Small Sum Application by Public Servants" with a total of 48,626 participants. And we arranged 1,290 sessions of the promotional project - "Profit-making and Convenience" with 82,655 participants, among which, 14,621 people are high-ranking officials.
- (2) Organized 14 tour sessions of "Code of Ethics in Public Project and Anti-corruption Strategy Seminars" with Public Construction Committee, Executive Yuan. The content of the seminar include the two core issues, "Common Violation in Public Construction Project" and "Code of Ethics in Construction". There were a total of 2,196 participants in the seminars.
- (3) Organized 4 sessions of "Seminars on Rewarding Private Participation to Business Solicitation" with a total of 518 participants with the Ministry of Finance. The seminars include the following topics: "Analysis of Private Participation on Public Construction and Related Business Solicitation and Comparison with Government Procurement Act", "Analysis on Deficiencies of Cases that Promoting



Private Participation by Authorities", "Assessment of Private Participation in Public Construction", "Reflection on BOT Case and Its Risk of Corruption" and "Controversy on Business Solicitation Cases". The purpose of the seminars is to enhance understanding of the related regulations for BOT.

- (4) Organized 3 seminars with a total 306 participants for the new customs officers. The content of the seminar includes "Legal Administration", "Integrity Index", "Responsibility and Regulations" and "Code of Ethics and Integrity". We aim to structure a corruption-free organizational culture and enhance a solid foundation for the "Transparent Customs".

## II. Cultivate Anti-corruption awareness

### A. Utilize resources from different sectors and promote information about reporting corruption

To respond to the enactment of Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption on 9<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2015 and enhance the understanding of the convention of the general public, we coordinated with Taiwan Railway Bureau to decorate Taiwan Main Station with the poster of the Convention to promote the concept. We have also utilized the light box in the platforms of Taipei Main Station to promote "Say No to Corruption. Let's Make Our Society Corruption Free", providing multiple channels for the public to report the illegal conducts.

### B. Organize Seminars on Campus to Cultivate Integrity

We have worked with the Ministry of Education and the Department of Ethics of Taoyuan City Hall to hold "2015 National High School Integrity Camp" from 5<sup>th</sup> Aug. to 7<sup>th</sup> Aug., 2015, targeting outstanding students recommended from public and private high school across the country. There were 80 participants in the camp, with courses theme on the "Honesty" and with the concept of "Deliberative Democracy". We aim to cultivate a strong and honest character through the diverse curriculum.



### C. Organize Academic Seminar Focusing on Corruption Prevention Measures

We co-organized "2015 Integrity and Anti-corruption Seminar- the Focus and the Change in the Strategy" with the Academy for the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice on Aug. 5, 2015. The participants include scholars in the related areas and personnel working in the related sectors such as ethical governance, prosecution, law enforcement, investigation and engineering sectors. The seminars aim to public papers on "Analysis of Corruption and Illicit Wealth: A Case Study on Private Participation in Public Construction, Fraudulent Measurement and Inconsistency in Products.", "Types of Corruption Crime in Law Enforcement and Its Prevention Strategy", and "Comparative Study on Types of Corruption and Prevention Strategy between the East and the West", focusing on discussions of current major corruption cases and the latest research and policy.



### D. Organize Anti-corruption Debate Contest to Cultivate Critical Thinking

To promote concepts on campus and cultivate critical thinking, we have worked with the Ethic Department of Taipei City Hall to hold "The 9<sup>th</sup> University Anti-corruption Debate Contest" from 26<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2015. The theme of the debate was "Transparent Administration is More Helpful than Strict and Severe Laws to Prevent Corruption", with 24 teams from various universities and overseas students.

### E. Organize New Micro-film Presentation to Enhance Participation from the Public

To arouse public awareness of integrity in the government and the importance of honesty, we organized the presentation of the contest "Debugging for Our Society" in March, 2015. The price-winners of the contest were played in the presentation, with the film-makers sharing their reflections on the spot.

### F. Support International Anti-corruption Measures, and Print Anti-corruption Stamps.

To express Taiwan's stance on supporting international anti-corruption events, we have designed "Anti-Corruption Stamps". The design of the stamp is themed around the earth, latitude and longitude lines and world map. All the elements on the design



compose the Chinese word "廉"(Integrity) with the bilingual title "1209 International Anti-Corruption Day" to demonstrate Taiwan's determination on anti-corruption policy through communicating the spirit of its value.



### III. Volunteer Training

- A. According to "Volunteer Plan to Promote Anti-corruption Initiatives by Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice", we have actively promoted volunteer program with Government Employee Ethics Units. In 2015, we have successfully organized 29 voluntary anti-corruption teams with a total of 1,687 volunteers and utilized 7,728 units of voluntary workers. In addition, to increase the quality of the service, we have worked with 11 ethic departments to arrange 11 professional trainings from Sep. to Nov. in 2015, and actively equipped the volunteers with professional knowledge. There were 600 of trainees in the programs.
- B. During September and October of 2015, the AAC have coordinated with the Department of Ethics in Kaohsiung City Government, and story-telling volunteers in the Department of Ethics in Pingtung County government and hold 33 and 12 sessions of story-telling events and anti-corruption dramas tour respectively, arranging volunteers to tell anti-corruption related stories, give present books and organized anti-corruption drama to communicate the right values to the students.



Table 3-1 2015 Anti-Corruption Volunteers

Ethical Governance Promotional Events (sessions)	Anti-Corruption Story Volunteers (individuals)	Administrative Transparency (cases)	Public Supervision of Smooth Road Project (case)	Recommendations from Anti-Corruption Platform (cases)	Government Employee Ethics Investigations	Others (cases)
2,539	2,840	44	520	154	136	1,495

## IV. Develop Partner Relations through Anti-corruption Platform

### A. "State-territory Protection" Anti-corruption Platform

To maintain sustainable development of state territory, the AAC have sent an official letter on March 2, 2015 of "Initiatives for Government Employee Ethics Units to Assist Prosecution Sector on Protection of State Territory" to various sectors, using "Regional Command Center of Ethic Departments" as a platform to coordinate ethic institutes concerned to assist prosecution on state territory preservation. In 2015, the AAC have organized 25 conferences with district prosecutor's offices, assisted 31 communications, coordinated 6 cases of the revision of administrative regulations and collect 4 complaints and reports from private sectors.

### B. "Public Construction" Anti-corruption Platform

To demonstrate our determination on constructing a transparent system and punctuality to complete public construction, we have coordinated with the Department of Ethics of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to organize 13 interactive seminars with a total of 1,036 participants, combing 8 sectors including prosecution, anti-corruption, engineering, and railway construction bureaus. The issues discussed includes "Boundary between Administrative Decision and Profit-making Behavior of the Public Servants" and "Standard Procedures on Solving Controversial Problems in the Process of Construction".

### C. "Food Safety" Anti-corruption Platform

In response to food safety problems in recent years and assist food safety sectors to exercise power according to the law to construct an excellent safety in food and boost consumer's trust and the health of general public, the AAC have organized and worked with food safety management related ethics units from central and local government to establish the "Food Safety Platform" on 10<sup>th</sup> Apr., 2015 to work on "Application of Food Safety Related Intelligence" and "Co-inspection with Food Safety Examination" special projects. In 2015, we have completed 556 cases of "Co-inspections with Food Safety Examination" and 41 cases related to the food safety intelligence gathering.

## V. Promotion of Corporate Integrity

- A. The AAC worked with Skill Evaluation Center of Workforce Development Agency, Ministry of Labor, to promote moral and ethical concepts, integrating them into National Skill Accreditation. Research and revise five main tasks, namely, "Protection of Private Information", "Protection of Confidential Information", "Respect to Intellectual Property", "Regulations on Interactions with Governmental Sectors" and "Sustain Public Interests" and include "Code of Ethics" in examination for technicians to boost awareness of professional morality and ethics.
- B. We have organized promotional events with various government employee ethics units targeting corporate and entrepreneurial integrity. The major results are as follows:

- (1) On March 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015, the AAC worked with Taichung City Government to organize "Transparent Corporate Forum", inviting about 400 participants including managers in small and medium size company, representatives from business and industrial guilds, heads of the related governmental sectors in Taichung. The Director-General Lai of Agency Against Corruption gave the speech regarding theme on the "Current Promotion of Integrity and Code of Ethics in Corporate"
- (2) Worked with GMP institute in Taiwan to hold 3 sessions of "2015 Food Importer Training" targeting food importer based in Taiwan and related institutes in May, 2015. There were a total of 360 participants in 3 workshops. Deputy Director-General Yang of Agency Against Corruption was the teacher of the seminars, speaking on "Social Responsibility and Corporate Ethics: An Angle of Food Safety" and promoting integrity and morality at work.
- (3) Work with Industrial Development Bureau of the Ministry of Economy Affairs to organize "Corporate Integrity, Strive for the best" forum on 4<sup>th</sup> Aug. 2015. The participants are from various governmental sectors, NGOs and private sectors. The AAC Director-General Lai gave a lecture on "Corporate Integrity and Code of Ethics".
- (4) From August to September, 2015, worked with the Taiwan Stock Exchange of Financial Supervisory Commission and the Taipei Exchange to organize a "Seminar for TSEC-Listed and OTC-Listed Companies: Risk Management for Corporate Integrity and A Brand New World of Social Responsibilities" on four occasions times with the participation of the chairmen and supervisors of TSEC-Listed and OTG-Listed companies. The Deputy Director-General of the AAC, Mr. Yang, gave a lecture on "Sharing Corporate Integrity and Code of Ethics".

## Section 4 Corruption Prevention Work

### I. Construct a Transparent Administration and Provide Channel for Supervision

- A. In 2015, the AAC worked with the government employee ethics units in all levels on governments to promote transparency in administration. Apart from establishing standardized operating procedures in public application of construction projects, evaluation criteria, assessment process and reasons for refusals, we also provided channels for direct supervision from the public and enhance the government's credibility to people. The AAC has completed transparency measures in 17 municipalities and city/county government in 2015.
- B. In 2015, the AAC decided to prioritize "Funeral Business", publicly announce charging rate, application process and instant search on the availability of the funeral facility in governments in Taipei City, New Taipei City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Penghu County, Keelung City and Chiayi City government.

C. Executive Yuan as revised "Plan to Strengthen Internal Control" and include transparency measures in internal control, making it a sub goal in one of the main objective, "Following Law and Regulation", enhancing external supervision and self-discipline mechanism. The AAC worked with the revision of the transparency regulation.

## II. Enhance Supervision Mechanism Speculated in the Regular Integrity Reports

### A. 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 2015, the committee held its 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> meetings that addressed specifically the special reports and issues concerned by the public. During the meetings, a total of 8 special reports were raised while 8 cases were subjected to monitoring. The committee's efforts have been fruitful, making it one of the key means of promoting integrity governance. (For important conclusion, see Appendix 2 )

### B. Regular Integrity Reports

Ministry of Justice actively promoted the establishment of regular integrity reports, which is responsible for the assessment, supervision, evaluation, and consultation of anti-corruption work, inviting external supervision including experts, scholars and righteous general public to assist in the research and analysis of the risk and enhance risk management. A total of 1,309 meetings were held across the government in 2015, during which 2,038 special reports were raised and 4,561 proposals were passed.

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

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

In 2015, a total of 52,981 public servants had made property declarations across all ethics units; 7,786 or 14.7% of whom were randomly checked. Among those that had been randomly checked, 1,420 or 18.24% of whom were selected to compare for abnormal changes in declared property (No. of cases selected for comparison -:total No. of randomly chosen cases). During 2015 the Ministry of Justice Civil Servant Property Declaration Committee reviewed 123 cases, of which 74 cases were issued penalties totaling NTD 9.10 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 24 cases in 2015, of which 18 cases were fined for a total of NTD 70,990,000.

### C. Establish "Property Declaration Platform"

Cooperated with the Control Yuan on the property declaration system for public servant, establishing "Property Declaration Platform" to directly acquire property information from governmental sectors and finance sectors online to assist property declaration sectors to perform inspections and evaluation. The platform is also used to assess the declaration information. Until 2015, there have been 14,140 authorizations done by the system, making property declaration as easy as internet tax claim.

## IV. Enhanced Early Warning System to Reduce Corruption

### A. Enhance Alarm and Notice

We aim to effectively enhance the alarm and notices system in all levels of government employee ethics units. In 2015, 333 cases were discovered due to anti-corruption alarms system. (See Table 3-2)

**Table 3-2** Alarms and its results in 2015

Item		No. of Cases (Amount in NTD)
No. of Cases	From the AAC	17
	From Government Employee Ethics Units	316
	Total	333
Total Financial Benefit (A+B)	Saved public expenditure	155 ( NTD 573,268,119 )
	Increased Revenue	44 ( NTD 301,412,691 )
	Total	199 ( NTD 874,680,810 )
Action to Reduce Corruption in Public Servants	Correction of Procurement Mistakes	218
	Revise Legal Procedures	72
	Total	290

### B. Exercise Corruption Prevention Mechanism

Assist governmental sector to modify legal loopholes for corruption after the corruption case or misconducts in administration to activate further corruption prevention mechanism. There were a total of 163 cases regarding Further Corruption Prevention in 2015 (see Table 3-3)

**Table 3-3** Further Corruption Prevention statistics in 2015

	Item	No. of cases
Cases	From the AAC	31
	From Government Employee Ethics Units	132
	Total	163
Further Corruption Prevention	Reflection Reports	160
	Systematic Further Prevention and Further Reform Research and Proposal	800

## V. Risk Assessment and Special Examination

- A. The AAC have promoted corruption risk assessment and establish risk database, adjusting position or provide managerial supervision to reduce corruption risk in early stage, comprehend details of the risk through project examination, and perfect the alarm mechanism in the department based on the improvement plan issued accordingly in anti-corruption report.
- B. In 2015, we have received 2,833 cases of corruption risk incidents, among which, high risk cases account for 17.33% (491 cases), medium risk cases comprise of 37.66% (1,067 cases) and low risk cases make up 45.01% (1,275 cases).
- C. There are 97 project cases done by the Government Employee Ethics Units under AAC in 2015. The AAC have made timely corrections when faults were found and provided suggestions and improvement as reference. Among the results of the assessment and evaluation, 20 cases have brought actual financial profits, 17 cases were found to be involved in alleged illegal conducts, 56 people were punished for administrative responsibility (4 minor demerits or above, and 52 black marks) and 43 modifications of law or operating procedures. (See Table 3-4)

**Table 3-4** Project Cases and Its Performance in 2015

	Item	No. of cases ( Amount in NTD )
	No. of Cases Listed	97
Total Financial Benefit	Public Saving	10 (7,347,522)
	Increased public Income	10 (30,796,764)
	Total	20 (38,144,286)
Measures to Reduce Corruption in Public Servants	Discover Alleged Illegal Conducts	17
	Administrative Penalties	56
	Modification of laws or operating procedures	43

## Section 5 Corruption Investigation

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

#### A. Intelligence Review Committee Meeting

To effectively filter excessive intelligence or information and properly utilize resources to enable a more thorough investigation, we have established the Intelligence Review Committee, which is led by the Chief Secretary and other members (5-7 people) are selected by the director general of AAC among the Director and the Deputy Director of Malpractices Investigation Division, the Director and Deputy Director of the Civil Service Ethics Division and resident prosecutors in the AAC. In terms of procedures, the AAC's Agents will first filter the received information and intelligence regarding corruption, and submit the case for re-examination by the resident prosecutor before the final examination in the Intelligence Review Committee, to enhance precision on corruption investigation, increase the quality of the examination and ensure the accuracy of the prosecution.

During 2015 the AAC received and accepted 1,205 cases. After review by the Information Review Team Meeting, 427 cases were determined to have suspicion of criminal activity and deemed worthy of investigation. 148 cases were transferred to the District Prosecutors Office to be investigated, of which 59 have been charged. Since the establishment of the AAC to the end of 2015, of all the cases transferred to the District Prosecutors Office and prosecuted by prosecutors, 70 cases were heard in 2015, and of these cases 67 were found guilty and 3 were found not guilty and are currently on appeal. Prosecution was deferred on 22 cases and 6 cases were not prosecuted.

#### 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. The Committee has 15 members, including 5 members appointed by 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 10 scholars, experts and impartial third parties from various expertise such as law, finance, construction, health care, construction. The Clean Politics Advisory Committee meeting was held three times in 2015, evaluating 368 documented cases. All of them agreed to be recorded.

#### C. Resident Prosecutors System

The AAC has established "Resident Prosecutor" system with selected prosecutors by the Ministry of Justice. The prosecutors supervise and command the AAC Agent to investigate corruption cases, participate in the Intelligence Review Committee to re-evaluate the intelligence, regularly inspect investigation and planning to ensure a more complete investigation and collection of evidence and increase efficiency and conviction rate. They will combine the knowledge about the public sectors, assisted with the evidence and analysis provided by Agent, call for support from

the "Mobil Investigation Unit" of the Government Employee Ethics Units when necessary to boost efficiency and increase the quality of investigation. Therefore, the composition of AAC's system allows a more encompassing function with a combination of prosecutor, Agent and staff from Government Employee Ethics Units. In 2015, the AAC utilized "Resident Prosecutor" mechanism, combining with pre-investigation model of the Agents to investigate cases such as "Bribery Case in High Ranking Staff in Medical Company", "Forgery and Illegal Obtain by Deception of Ex-legal Staff and Layer in New Taipei City", "Bribery Case Regarding the Former Deputy Mayor of New Taipei City Took Bribes during His Deliberation on the Urban Redevelopment Project", "Procurement Officers of Maintenance Division of the Taoyuan Airport Corporation Suspected of Being Involved in Corruption for Taking Bribes and Violation of the Anti-Corruption Act and the Government Procurement Act", "The Warrant Officers in Ordnance Readiness Development Center Suspected of Being Involved in Betraying One's Official Responsibilities for Taking Bribes" and co-investigate "Mudan Township Mayer of the Pingtung County Suspected of Being Involved in Taking Kickback", "Bribery cases of Assistant Engineer at the Zhonghe Construct Section of the First Maintenance Office Directorate General of Highways Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Private Company Involved in Violation of the Anti-Corruption Act" and "The General Secretary of Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of Interior Allegedly Accepted Bribes from Construction Companies" with Investigation Bureau. These anti-corruption cases have significantly increased our political environment.

## II. Provide Varied Reporting Illegal Channels without Obstruction; Extend the Scope of Rewards

In order to fight corruption effectively, we provide freely several reporting illegal channels including through an Email, walk-in report and telephone hotline etc.; moreover, we spare no effort protect and reward the informants. To encourage the public report corruption cases, not only we formulated the "Whistleblower Protection Act", also actively promote the rewarding of corruption informants related regulation of "The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation".

To timely reward the efforts, the Ministry of Justice has reviewed 40 applications for reporting corruption in 2015, rewarding reached NTD 38,383,329, which is the highest in both the number of cases and the amount of reward. The original budget for reward in 2015 (NTD 10,078,000) was insufficient. After actively requested for the secondary reserve fund, the AAC have managed to finalize the reward application directly.

## III. Integrated Corruption Investigation Network

To strengthen corruption investigation, we adopt to vertically connect with the Government Employee Ethics Units to provide more complete and detailed investigation to fight corruption. The AAC and the Investigation Bureau established horizontal communication according to "Ministry of Justice Agency Against Corruption and Investigation Bureau Collaboration Guidelines" to achieve the anti-corruption goals : Maximizing efficiency with close cooperation of the two organizations.



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

- (1) Integrate intelligence from the Civil Government Employee Ethics Officers and the AAC Agents to collect evidence or execute enforcement actions. There were 45 cases (261 people) of enforcement actions assisted by the Civil Government Employee Ethics Units (Institutions) from all over the country in 2015. Starting from 20<sup>th</sup> Jul., 2011 to 31<sup>st</sup> Dec., 2015, the accumulation of the enforcement action assisted by the Civil Government Employee Ethics Units (Institutions) from all over the country were 131 cases (718 people).
- (2) From September to October in 2015, the AAC held 3 sessions of the "Malpractice Investigation Affairs between the Agency Against Corruption and Prosecutorial Offices" in northern, central and southern regions of Taiwan to enhance communication between the AAC and prosecution sectors.

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

In order to facilitate collaboration between the corruption investigation resources and efforts of the AAC's investigative divisions and the Bureau of Investigation's field office stations, on August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and base on the Letter No. Fa-Chien-Tzu-Ti 10204542740, the Ministry of Justice enacted the "Guidelines for Collaborative Anti-corruption Operation between the Ministry of Justice Agency Against Corruption and the Investigation Bureau" which established operations procedures and principals for situations when both organizations are investigating the same case. The regulations established permanent points of contact, increased the interactions between the two organizations, established a system for the sharing and flow of recourses as well as horizontal communication mechanisms. Currently the operations of recourse-sharing between the two organizations are running smoothly. Since the enactment of the Guideline until 31<sup>st</sup> Dec., 2015, the AAC made 193 cases (92 cases in 2015) official communications with the Bureau of Investigation and a total of 20 cases were joint investigation by both.

### IV. Investigate Special Cases to Discover Illegal Conducts

To comprehensively discover related cases by studying the existed cases, we have supervised subordinate Government Employee Ethics Units to study 47 cases. The results of the study: 13 investigations, 263 illegal conducts, 145 cases of administrative misconducts. In addition, refunds of illegal income or illegal purchase have saved national expenditure or increased national income by NTD 11,618,674. (See Table 3-5)

**Table 3-5** Case Study statistics

Project Cases Study		Investigation (Case)		Reflection(Case)	Results(NTD)
Year	No. of Cases	Corruption Cases Accepted and Investigate by the AAC	General Illegal Conducts	Administrative Responsibility	Saved National Expenditure or increased national income
104	47	13	263	145	11,618,674

## V. Enhance Administrative Prevention of Corruption, Strengthen Report System of Misconducts

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 2015, the AAC handled 116 cases of administrative anti-corruption in total.

## VI. Establishment of Partnership Relations and Encouraging Confession to Misconduct

To build partner relationships with other governmental sectors, the AAC has published "Plan of Communicational Visit to Strengthen Corruption Prevention", the Malpractices Investigation Division of the AAC and other Agents from each district investigation offices will make visits to various Government Employee Ethics Units to understand the local situation, provide necessary assistance, give feedback to the AAC, timely adjust prevention policy and anti-corruption measures, visit heads of deputy of different sectors when necessary for advice and market our anti-corruption concepts.

The AAC has targeted high ranking personnel and structural corruptions as our direction of investigation. For general corruption, we encourage surrenders as our principles, allowing encouragement to the criminals by colleagues or ethic officials. We encourage the offense to bravely face the court of law and assist or accompany them to surrender, helping them to correct and ensure their rights.

We have processed 44 surrender cases (52 people, illegal income refunded: NTD 1,341,948) in 2015. Since 20<sup>th</sup> Jul 2011 until 2015, the AAC have processed 241 surrender cases. (502 people, illegal income refunded: NTD 48,096,202). The following Table 3-6 demonstrates the statistics of surrender cases.

**Table 3-6** Annual Self-Confession Statistics

Year	No. of Cases	Confessing Individuals	Illicit Gains
2011	21	37	NTD 8,969,709
2012	52	245	NTD 10,619,163
2013	49	62	NTD 4,015,672
2014	75	106	NTD 23,149,710
2015	44	52	NTD 1,341,948
Subtotal	241	502	NTD 48,096,202

## VII. Promote Juridical Cooperation and Establish Contact Window

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 2015, the AAC held a total of two conferences in this regard.

We have established liaisons of anti-corruption units with other countries to establish cooperation and channel to provide information, collecting evidence for processing cases and exchanging intelligence. We have completed 16 intelligence exchanges in 2015.



Visit to Hong Kong ICAC, Macau ICAC and Macau Public Prosecution Office, 7.7-7.9, 2015.



Visit to ACRC, Anti-Corruption Office and Supervision Bureau in South Korea, 12.7-12.9, 2015.

## Section 6 Maintenance Operations

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

The Government Employee Ethics Units are able to prevent the occurrence of danger through cooperation, integration and horizontal communication. We have assisted various sectors on major anti-corruption projects and the security in the spirit of mutual help and reciprocal assistance.

#### A. 2015 Taiwan Lantern Festival Security Maintenance Operations

To assist 2015 Taiwan lantern Festival, Department of Ethics of Taichung City Government has organized the security maintenance, managing possible security risks in the display area and various lighting devises. It has also established security team with the City Policy Department, Firefighting Department and Tourism Bureau, holding coordination meetings to construct a complete security network. We have also considered the HR requirement of the lantern festival, and organized public bidding for security personnel to ensure safety. In addition, we have arranged supervisors and organized roll calls, publishing

"Security Booklet for Lighting Devices" and managing security supervision team to coordinate and communicate the tasks from the command center in crisis management to swiftly solve and process different problems and enhance the ability to react to risks in security. The department has worked on shifts to ensure the security and spared no efforts to record supervision results, demanding improvement when mistakes and flaws were found to ensure the personal safety and the property of the Festival.

There was a total of 13,750,000 visits during the Festival. Through the well-organized plan, carefully assessed events and security coordinated work distribution, team spirit, complete security network and a prompt reaction to emergency and unexpected incidents, we have accomplished the mission.



## B. Security maintenance in 2015 WBSC Baseball Game

To properly manage an event with 50,000 athletes, staff and audience and prevent potential damage and danger of the 2015 3<sup>rd</sup> WBSC Baseball Game, the Department of Ethic of Tainan City Government has worked closely with the subordinate department of ethics to execute the security mission through rehearsals and the function crisis management team to manage the security in the baseball game, support each other with horizontal communication to complete a successful event.



## II. Investigating the Unsafe Risks, Constructing a Safe Environment

Maintaining a safe environment in all competent authorities is critical to the overall efficiency of the entire Administration Staff. Administrative agencies' responsibilities are to maintain a safe environment in order to improve public servants' efficiency and the quality of their work. Therefore, when it comes to security incidents, the Government Employee Ethics Units must uphold the principles of "To Observe Thoroughly and Objectively; Prove Carefully." In addition to consulting all necessary documents and interviewing all people involved, the staff of ethics units must investigate the causes of such incidents objectively in order to find out who should be held responsible. If evidence of illegal activities is involved, submit in writing to police authority or prosecutorial authority for investigation according to the law.

In 2015, a total of 34 security incident cases were investigated by the Government Employee Ethics Units. After investigation, evidence of illegality was found in 11 cases which were submitted in writing to the police authority or prosecutorial authority for investigation according to the law, 8 cases government workers were found culpable for administrative responsibilities and 15 cases were handled administratively. All cases were analyzed thoroughly for causes in order to propose preventative and measures for improvement to prevent such incidents from happening again and protect the reputation of public agencies while providing a safe, good quality environment for all public servants.

## III. Investigate Leaks Cases and Reflect on Protection of Confidential Information

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 Government Employee Ethics Units 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 2015, the total number of cases of confidential information leakage and violation of confidentiality regulations investigated by the Government Employee Ethics Units were 142 cases. Among them, 36 cases were referred for investigation, 7 cases were prosecuted, in 39 cases administrative penalties were imposed on personnel at administrative agencies under the law and 60 cases, after investigation, were cleared of criminal wrongdoing. (See Table 3-7)

**Table 3-7** Statistics on Divulgence of Confidential Information by Government Employee Ethics Units - From 2012 to 2015

Outcomes Year	Referred to investigation	Prosecuted	Administrative Responsibility	Personnel Found Not Accountable	Total
2012	39 cases	28 cases	32 cases	21 cases	120 cases
2013	44 cases	19 cases	37 cases	75 cases	175 cases
2014	34 cases	26 cases	59 cases	103 cases	222 cases
2015	36 cases	7 cases	39 cases	60 cases	142 cases

#### **IV. Organize Confidential-Codes Protection Operations Personnel Training Workshop to Strengthen Professional Skill**

To familiarize encoding procedures, equipment and security in communication, the AAC has organized "Confidential-Codes Protection Operations Personnel Training for Supervisors" and "Confidential-Codes Protection Operations Personnel Training Workshop" on 11<sup>th</sup> of Nov. and 17<sup>th</sup> of Nov. 2015. These trainings effectively enhance the protection of confidential information and encoding security.

### **Section 7 Aligning with the International Community**

#### **I. Promote our integrity governance image by attended international conferences**

"Connecting to the Latest Anti-corruption Approach and Promote International Interaction" is one of the AAC key objective, we have sent our staff to the Philippines to participate in APEC in 2015 to work with Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG) in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> conference, St. Petersburg in Russia to attend IAACA 8<sup>th</sup> annual conference and United Nations Convention against Corruption Conference of the Parties, and attend International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) in Federal Territory of Putrajaya, Malaysia. During these conference, we have actively attempt to issue voices and submit reports, while presenting our results on implementing UN Convention Against Corruption to ACTWG to share our experience and interact with other nations and increase the international visibility and contribution in the international community.



The 20<sup>th</sup> meeting of APEC and Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG).



The 21<sup>st</sup> ACTWG meeting : OECD Roundtable on Combatting Corruption Related to Trafficking in Persons.



16<sup>th</sup> International Anti-Corruption Conference, 2015, Putrajaya, Malaysia.

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

Our neighbor in the Pacific Region, New Zealand, though not having any ethics units, has been ranked no less than the top two places in the CPI ranking by TI for the last 5 years, a good example for us indeed. The AAC sent staff to the Office of the Ombudsman, Ministry of Justice, and the New Zealand Police National Headquarters, Serious Fraud Office in New Zealand to observe and learn in November, 2015. In addition to learning from the New Zealand government and discussing the possibilities of international cooperation, the staff of AAC would also promote the anti-corruption experience of the ROC there when it was appropriate to strengthen exchange and understanding in the anti-corruption field with the New Zealand government.



Visit to Office of the Ombudsman, Nov. 2015



Visit to the Ministry of Justice with the staff in the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in New Zealand, Nov. 2015.

After the exchange, we have discovered a completely transparent administration and open information in office of the Ombudsman, a selective mechanism in Serious Fraud Office that allows optional cooperation with NZ law enforcement. In terms of corruption cases, any case that involved public servant would be determined to have significant impact on the society and would be investigated. The promotion of anti-corruption concept featured "Simplicity and Reader-friendliness" and is conducted in a sympathetic and lively approach.



Visit to the Serious Fraud Office in Auckland, Nov. 2015.

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

Since our establishment, we have actively participated in anti-corruption related interactions internationally, building a solid foundation with different countries. We received 5 guests from the National Defense and Security Council of the Senate of the Philippines including Chairman Antonio Sonny Trillanes IV. The Senate was very interested in the establishment of AAC, and has shared his opinion on the current anti-corruption measures in the world and the practice of the field.

In addition, we have also received 23 students and teachers led by the head of faculty, Dato' Abdl Wahab Bin Abdul Aziz of Malaysia Anti-Corruption Academy, Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission on their overseas academic visit for postgraduate students. During their visit, AAC presented some classic anti-corruption cases and related investigation equipment, exchanging ideas on the subject.



7 visitors including Jong-Myoung Lee Officer from Korean Incheon Custom has shared their opinions on the management system in AAC and its results. And the new chairman of TI, José Ugaz, and Maren Thompson, director of Public Sector Integrity, Asia Pacific at Transparency International have also visited AAC to hold seminars on international anti-corruption approach and the experience.

Lastly, Prosecutors Association in TianJing, mainland china and students from "Democracy and Integrity Study Camp" from Mainland China have also visited Taiwan. Through these visits and interactions, we have facilitated anti-corruption connection with international community, updated ourselves to the latest anti-corruption approach.

The Chairman from the National Defense and Security Council of the Philippines



Students and Teachers from Malaysia Anti-Corruption Academy, Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission

Prosecutors Association in Tianjing, Mainland China



The new chairman of TI, José Ugaz, and Maren Thompson, Director of Public Sector Integrity, Asia Pacific at Transparency International



"Democracy and Integrity Study Camp" from Mainland China



Jong-Myoung Lee Officer and his colleagues from Korean Incheon Custom

#### IV. Organize Seminar to Revise and Advise Anti-corruption Policies

AAC has organized academic seminar, "2015 Cross-Strait Corruption Free Management Seminar" with Faculty of Management in Shih Hsin University on 17<sup>th</sup> of Apr. 2015, inviting scholars from Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau to share their knowledge and research as a reference for governmental policy. This seminar includes 27 academic papers including "Integrity and management", "Application of Property Declaration and Public Funds", "CPI and its Measurement", "Open Information and Civil Society", "Anti-corruption Issues in Local Governments", "Anti-corruption Systems and Its Room for Management", "Transparency in Finance", "Construction of the Governmental Anti-corruption System", and "Anti-corruption systems and management".



#### V. Encourage Conversation between Corporate to Deliver the Results of Anti-corruption Measures

As stated in the introduction of United Nations Convention against Corruption, convinced that corruption is no longer a local matter but a transnational phenomenon that affects all societies and economies. The process of promoting integrity and curb corruption requires supports from organizations and individuals apart from public sectors. In light of this, AAC participated and organized a serious of conversations with corporate.

The AAC attended "2015 PwC CSR FORUM", encouraging enterprises to establish responsible brands in the face of the food safety issues that damage the advantage of Taiwanese brands. "The Worst Time is Our Best Opportunity", we believe we can rebuild Taiwanese reputation of responsible brand image to reach to the world through collective efforts of the governmental sectors and enterprises.

Through the "Corporate Transparency Practice Forum" that held in 2015, the AAC directly communicated with scholars, foreign enterprises, heads or managers of the company, establishing integrated partnership and assist enterprises on building code of ethics, strengthen management. Furthermore, AAC promoted United Nations Convention against Corruption, enabling a transparent and friendly investing environment to increase our CPI ranking and competitiveness.

In addition, to help the people understand more about the AAC's initiatives such as "Anti-corruption", "Corruption Prevention", and "Corruption Investigation", 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.



## Section 8 Cultivation Training

### I. Taining of New Personnel

This year in order to help new personnel to increase their professional knowledge, practice their operational skills, deepen their understanding of legal issues and improve their investigative capabilities, we held the 34<sup>th</sup> session class of ethical governance personnel for the 2014 Civil Servant 3<sup>rd</sup> Level Senior and Basic Level Qualified Examination and the 35<sup>th</sup> session class of ethical governance personnel for the 2014 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Level Special Qualified Examination for Local Civil Servants (The Participation in These New Personnel Training Programs is Reflected in Table 3-8).

The training of new personnel focuses on the two areas of "pre-occupational learning" and "professional learning" in order emphasize both practical experience and professional knowledge and skills. The newly hired personnel first report to the unit which has staff openings, where senior personnel guides them through the process of understanding ethical governance operations, allowing them to experience the life of a civil servant. Afterwards the new personnel continues to the AAC's Anti-Corruption Training Center where they attend 12-13 weeks more or less of professional training, which includes: General classes and human rights courses, civil servant ethics courses, civil service ethics professional knowledge courses (legal topics, procurement topics, corruption investigation practices, civil service ethics investigation and corruption prevention operations), supplemental courses and on-site training courses.

To equip the new recruits with professional knowledge, the corruption prevention class and procurement supervision class are bound with qualification mechanism, all participants have to complete training hours and pass the accreditation to obtain eligibility of a procurement and anti-corruption personnel. In addition, we have organized "Family Reunion" event for the 35<sup>th</sup> Class, inviting friends and family to the actual training course to present the course arrangement and the training facility. In "Tea talk with the minister", Minister Luo jointly plants the symbol of integrity- white lily in Anti-Corruption Training Center and encouraged the students to stay true to the original self and face the challenge bravely.

**Table 3-8** 2015 New Staff Orientation

Class	Time	Location	Persons
Ethics Personnel Training Course - Class 34	104.2.2-104.5.1	Anti-Corruption Training Center	107
Ethics Personnel Training Course - Class 35	104.6.29-104.9.18	Anti-Corruption Training Center	31

## II. Serving Staff Training

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

In order to improve the leadership and management abilities of government employee ethical executive officers and to reserve mid and high level management talent, respectively, from August, 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup>, August, 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>, September 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>, and October 12<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015, the AAC organized the "Newly Promoted Senior Staff Class", the 2 training courses of "Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Class" and the 14<sup>th</sup> session of "Nominated Rank 9 Government Employee Ethics Managers Personnel Training Class"

A total of 158 personnel participated in these training courses, expanding their occupational vision, improving their professional abilities, inspiring their desire to carry out innovative research and strengthening their spirit of cooperation. Through these courses we are also able to develop the personnel's ability to react to and manage emergency situations so that they are able to meet the needs of their future ethical governance operations better. All of the participants expressed that they learned lots of valuable knowledge and skills during the training (See Table 3-9).



**Table 3-9** 2015 On-job training

Newly promoted senior staff class	104.8.3-104.8.7	Anti-Corruption Training Center	37
Senior Rank 9, section manager level class (session 1)	104.8.17-104.8.18	Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan. Civil Service Institute (Howard Civil Service Internal Houses)	48
Senior Rank 9, Section Manager Level Class (Session 2)	104.9.3-104.9.4	Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan. Civil Service Institute (Howard Civil Service Internal Houses)	48
Rank 9 Government Employee Ethics Manager Personnel Training Class	104.10.12-104.10.30	National Academy of Civil Service	25

## B. Transferred Staff Training

To consolidate team spirit and enhance professional skills to accommodate the need of the mission. AAC has trained Senior Rank 8 staff transferred to Government Employee Ethics Units and had not participated in over 4 weeks trainings that held by AAC and above in 2015. We have organized "Training for Transferred Staff in Anti-corruption sector, Class 3" for a total of 45 above-mentioned personnel from 24<sup>th</sup> Aug. to 18<sup>th</sup> Sep. 2015.

## C. Specialized Training

### (1) Corruption Prevention Training workshops

To enhance the knowledge of the current Agent and strengthen the enforcement of Anti-corruption and related crimes investigation, we have organized 2 training courses in May and June respectively. The course includes "Banking procedures introduction", "Supervision and monitoring in communication", "Cash flow investigation", "Enterprises Financial Bookkeeping Analysis", "Management in Investigation" and "Communication Analysis and technological crimes" to improve investigation and boost efficiency.

### (2) Training for the Collection of Evidence

To improve the ability of dynamic collection of evidence and interact experience through the course, AAC have organized 2 sessions of training workshops in Sep. and Oct. in 2015. The course includes evidence collection theory and simulated practice to enhance related skills in anti-corruption missions and criminal investigation.

### (3) Communication Conference to Improve Anti-corruption Work

To increase the ability to curb corruption and enhance horizontal communication, AAC organized two sessions of communication conferences in Nov. 2015. The conference covered "Team Work", "Preservation of Digital Evidence and Forensic Practice" and "Management and Investigation Skills of Major Cases"



### (4) Corruption Prevention Operations – 2015 "Corruption Prevention Specialized Workshop"

In order to strengthen the professional knowledge and abilities of civil service ethics personnel regarding anti-corruption operations and improve the quality of ethical governance work we held the "Corruption Prevention Specialized Workshop" from Nov. 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>rd</sup>, 2015. A total of 45 trainees attended the workshop and important course topics included: "Practices of Project Auditing and Case Analysis of Measure of Transparency in Civil Service" and "Practices for Process of Construction Examination", etc.

### (5) 2015 Confidential Information Maintenance Training

To enhance the ability to preserve confidential information and secure the document, AAC organized "Confidential Information Maintenance Training" from 27<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> Jul., 2015, with a total of 45 trainees. Important courses to enhance professional knowledge include: Internet safety, information safety, laws related to confidential information in public sectors and leak cases study.

### (6) International Outreach - "2015 International Affairs Workshop"

To complete the objectives of AAC, constantly updated to the latest anti-corruption work and cultivate PR talents for foreign guests, AAC has organized "2015 International Affairs Workshop" on 19<sup>th</sup> of Aug. 2015 with 65 participants. The workshop covered current interactions with foreign anti-corruption sectors, guidelines and cautions to receive foreign guests, experience and strategy sharing in the participation of APEC and applicable English in international conference.



## Section 9 Key Performance Indicators

To present the results of AAC's anti-corruption work, we have design 4 key indexes, namely, "The Amount of Public Funding Saved", "The Amount of Public Income Increased", "Number of Measures Taken to Reduce Corruption Among Public Servants" and "No. of Investigated Corruption Cases", targeting pre-alarmed cases, project cases and general anti-corruption cases. These indexes are the Key Performance Index (KPI) of the anti-corruption work, the AAC has also designed a standard evaluation to direct the anti-corruption approach.

In 2015, in terms of the statistics regarding the subordinate department of ethics in corruption or illegal conducts, AAC has issued 333 alarms, manage 97 project review, saved NTD 573,268,119 public funding, increased NTD 301,412,691 public income, and promote 333 measures to reduce corruptions in public servants (Revision of law, operating procedure, prevent illegal conducts against Government Procurement Act and correct mistakes in procurement.)

During 2015 the AAC carried out review of a total of 1,205 "Accepted" corruption cases. After the review of the evidence of these cases by the Intelligence Review Committee, 427 cases were reassigned as "investigation cases". 148 of these cases were referred to District Prosecutor Offices for investigation. 1 case involves kickbacks, bribery and unjust interests of civil servants and the total amount over 20 million NTD. As of 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2015 the AAC had transferred 581 cases to District Prosecutor Offices for investigation, and 238 of these cases have been charged. (Verdicts were rendered for 141 cases: 137 of them were found guilty and 4 of them were found not guilty.)

**Table 3-10** 2015 Key Performance Indicators Data

Item	Reduction of Waste of Public Funds (A)		Increase in National (Public) Funds (B)		Total Financial Benefit (A+B)		Methods and Behavior Implemented for decreasing corruption among civil servants
	Cases	NTD	Cases	NTD	Cases	Amount NTD	Cases
2015	165	580,615,641	54	341,209,455	219	912,825,096	333



# Chapter 4

## Outline of Case Results

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- 173 Section 1 Case Review and Auditing
- 175 Section 2 Criminal Case Examples



## Section 1 Case Review and Auditing

### I. "Qing Yuan" Project — "Hydraulic Engineering Works Cases" Review

To deal with vast flooded areas in cities/counties, the government has allocated large budgets to water treatment in recent years. However, due to the poor quality of contractors, few employees engaged in water conservation and a high turnover rate, many cases such as jerry-built construction and illegitimate acceptance had been investigated and prosecuted. In view of this, the AAC planned to review 24 hydraulic engineering works contracted out by central governments (including Ministry of Economic Affairs and Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan) and local governments (including municipal, city, and county governments) over the past three years in order to determine the presence and absence of malfeasance cases. This project was named Qing Yuan.

The efforts of the review resulted in 11 cases which were determined to involve suspected criminal behavior. The AAC established accepted cases to investigate or referred these cases to the relevant prosecutor's offices for investigation. The increase in treasury income and saving of public funds totaled NT\$2,627,948. 165 cases of administrative malfeasance were found. The AAC formulated and submitted 7 suggestions for reformation regarding these malfeasance cases to serve as reference for the improving policy and effectively implementing warning mechanisms for an ethical governance system.

### II. "Improvement in Teaching Equipment" Case Review

To build a top-notch learning environment and to prevent misuse of grants by the Ministry of Education, the AAC supervised the K-12 Education Administration, the Ministry of Education and Government Employee Ethics Units to review "Solar Power Generator Procurement" cases in elementary schools and junior high schools.

The efforts of the review resulted in 2 illegal cases, 2 cases that referred architects for disciplining, 2 cases that were determined to involve suspected criminal behaviors, and 74 common malfeasance cases. In summary, these malfeasance cases were divided into five categories and provided for educational units for review and improvement. The AAC formulated and submitted 5 suggestions to detect risks in these malfeasance cases to serve as reference for the improvement of policy and help establish sound operating procedures and internal control mechanisms.

### III. "Water Pollution Audit" Project Auditing

To maintain the country's sustainability development, avoid wanton destruction of the environment and understand the presence or absence of potential malfeasance in water pollution review, the AAC worked with the Office of Civil Service Ethics of Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan and Government Employee Ethics Units to handle this project auditing.

Focusing on reports or pleas for control of water pollution registered in the "Environmental Enforcement Management System" from 2011 to 2014, the AAC checked over the "Environmental Pollution Reporting System" to determine the presence or absence of potential malfeasance in handling procedures.

Among 13,778 review cases in 21 cities/counties, the efforts of the auditing resulted in 10 cases being determined to involve suspected criminal behavior, and 23 administrative malfeasance cases related to "cases to be punished and not punished yet" and "cases to be punished but not paid and not yet enforced", these cases were referred by government employee ethics units to the related units. Income to the Treasury was increased by NT\$5.44 million.

Based on the results of the auditing, the AAC created the Water Pollution Hot Zone to serve as a reference for the review of environmental protection and corruption risk management in order to reduce the risk of corruption in the review of environmental protection cases; the AAC also promoted corporate integrity and enabled violating suppliers to fulfill their social responsibilities. Based on the results of the auditing, the AAC formulated and submitted suggestions and worked with the Office of Civil Service Ethics of the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan and Government Employee Ethics Units to amend related regulations and administrative procedures.

#### **IV. "Occupied National Non-Public Use Real-Estate" Project Auditing**

Because a large amount of national non-public use real-estate was occupied, remained unsolved and seriously affected the use of land and national fiscal operations, the Office of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Finance supervised the Civil Service Ethics Office of the National Property Administration to handle this project auditing as high-risk operations.

Written audits and on-site investigations of three regional branches and 14 offices under the jurisdiction of the National Property Administration were performed, covering 15 cities and counties, including Hualien, Taitung, and Penghu.

The efforts of the project auditing found 55 cases that were not completely resolved. Among them, 11 cases (not yet listed for management, with occupiers unknown, not eliminated for several years) were regarded by business units as normal management and pursued for compensation of NT\$990,000 or more; 24 cases were still being pursued for compensation of NT\$1.86 million or more. Based on the term of five years, national treasury income was estimated to increase by NT\$14.32 million or more.

In addition to the increase in treasury income, the AAC also accelerated the review of occupied national non-public use real estate and actively curbed illegal occupation by clarifying registration and implementing sound real estate management.

#### **V. "Logistics Vehicle and Ambulance Maintenance and Management" Project Auditing**

Due to the need for urgency, vehicles for disasters and rescues must be maintained and repaired rapidly. Most maintenance cases were based on small-amount procurement procedures. Due to the poor quality of third-party maintenance depots and scattered locations, the risk of corruption was relatively high.

Every year, the Fire Department, New Taipei City Government allocated a budget of NT\$20 million or more for the maintenance of official vehicles. To review the vehicle maintenance system and to ensure the quality and price of maintenance depots, the Civil Service Ethics Office handled this project auditing by referring to 2,537 written audit reports on the maintenance of logistics vehicles and ambulances in 2013 and 2014 and carrying out on-site investigations into third-party maintenance depots that had been contracted out as of 2013 with the Vehicle Maintenance Center and external review committees.

The efforts of the auditing uncovered "unclear monitoring mechanisms", "inconsistency between items scheduled for maintenance and items actually maintained", "quotes for parts higher than market prices", "price inconsistency for the same items", and "unnecessary maintenance in a short time". The AAC formulated and submitted suggestions for the improvement of policies, including standard operating procedures for the Vehicle Maintenance Center, a vehicle maintenance database, and vehicle parts maintenance system, in order to effectively control the risk of corruption.

## Section 2 Criminal Case Examples

### I. Major Cases Investigated by the AAC

Important corruption and malfeasance cases investigated by the AAC and reported by the media in 2015 are listed in Table 4-1.

No.	Case Summary	Investigation Status
1	Medical corporate executives bribed medical staff.	Charges issued on Oct., 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2015
2	Customs officers of Taipei Customs, Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and the staff of Food and Drug Administration Section, Department of Public Health, Taoyuan City Government falsified documents, leaked confidential information and committed illegal profiteering.	Investigation initiated on April, 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2015
3	Police officers under Pingtung County Police Bureau and Kaohsiung City Police Department allegedly accepted bribes to cover for concrete transporters.	Investigation initiated on May, 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2015
4	The former deputy mayor of New Taipei City committed malfeasance and took bribes during his service as a member of the Urban Redevelopment Committee	Charges issued on Nov., 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2015
5	The general secretary of Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of Interior allegedly accepted bribes from construction companies.	Investigation initiated on Oct., 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2015
6	Both the former and current deputy directors of Department of Building Affairs, Kaohsiung City Government allegedly accepted bribes.	Charges issued on May, 6 <sup>th</sup> , 2015
7	The former legal advisor of Sanchong District Office, New Taipei Government allegedly conspired with lawyers to falsify documents and use his authority to obtain property	Charges issued on Aug., 21 <sup>st</sup> -2015
8	Staff of Army Logistics Command and Ordnance Readiness Development Center and staff of private sectors allegedly violated the regulations of Anti-corruption Act and Government Procurement Act.	Charges issued on June, 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2015
9	The chief of village under Kinmen County, Fujian Province allegedly used his authority to obtain property.	Charges issued on March, 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2015
10	The former speaker of Keelung Municipal Council allegedly lobbied for construction plans.	Charges issued on Sep., 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2015.
11	Fire fighters of Hualien County Fire Department took bribes for the procurement of emergency kits in 2011.	Judgment made on Sep., 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2015
12	The officer of the Central Coast Guard Bureau, Coastal Patrol General, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan illegally obtained a bonus for exposing smuggled cigarettes.	Judgment made on Dec., 26 <sup>th</sup> , 2014 and appeal made on Jan., 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2015.
13	The former deputy mayor of Taoyuan County allegedly took bribes due to his official position.	Judgment made on March, 20 <sup>th</sup> , 2015
14	The section chief of Taoyuan Fire Department allegedly took bribes for fire-fighting security inspection.	Judgment made on March, 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2015
15	The investigation officers, Taichung Patrol Brigade, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan allegedly obtained an illegal bonus for exposing crimes.	Judgment made on July, 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2015
16	The staff of Hsin Chu County Animal Disease Control Center allegedly falsified documents and used his authority to obtain property.	Judgment made on Nov., 25 <sup>th</sup> , 2015

## II. Widely Publicized Major Cases

### A. Case of Officers of Taipei Customs, Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and officers from the Food and Drug Administration Division, Department of Public Health involved in forgery, breach of confidentiality, and extracting profits out of specific suppliers

The AAC worked with New Taipei District Prosecutors Office (hereinafter refer to as the Office), Yilan Investigation Team of Northern Coastal Patrol Office, Coast Guard Administration, and the Civil Service Ethics Office of Customs Administration to handle Food Safety Cases, investigating Wang○○, engaging in Japanese seafood and aquaculture, Hsieh○○, engaging in import of Thailand green asparagus, and Li○○, engaging in import of South-Asian crabs, who were suspected of bribing Yang○○, an officer with Taipei Customs, through Liao○○ from ○○○Customs Declaration Ltd. to disclose confidential information, which resulted in the unauthentic declaration of seafood and aquatic goods, understatement of price, and evasion of inspection and quarantine. In addition, Hsieh○○ and Li○○ also provided qualified samples for officers from the Food and Drug Administration for sampling and testing at the border. If the test showed that residues of insecticides and pesticides exceeded standards, Hsieh○○ and Li○○ asked Liao○○ and Chang○○, the project manager of Imported Food, Food and Drug Management Division of Department of Public Health, Taoyuan to postpone the safekeeping before Department of Public Health, Taoyuan sealed and destroyed the products in order to purchase inferior products in exchange for the said products. In addition, Chang ○○ knew that disqualified green asparagus and crabs to be sealed and destroyed had been sold illegally by the said suppliers and that the existing sealed products were inferior ones, and were inconsistent in nature and quantity. Chang○○ still sealed the inferior products and destroyed work records that illegally benefited Hsieh○○, Li○○, and Liao○○, who imported three batches of products, totaling 6,434 kg in weight and NT\$10 million in value. For forgery, fraud, breach of confidentiality and the Anti-Corruption Act, the AAC referred the case to the Office for investigation on August 26, 2015.

The products in the case were high-value seafood imported by air. Some Japanese products were from areas that were prohibited from import in Chiba Prefecture. To make illegal profits, the suspects asked customs officers to disclose confidential information, prepared qualified samples in advance, or replaced disqualified goods for inspection and quarantine. They illegally sold disqualified goods in advance and asked officers from the Department of Public Health, Taoyuan to destroy such goods in order to avoid the inspection of pesticide residues and radiation and the destruction of products, leading to higher prices for disqualified Japanese seafood and Thailand green asparagus and crabs and serious damage to public health. What's more, when the residues of pesticides were determined by the border control officers to exceed the standard, the officers did not carry out authentic safekeeping and destruction procedures, allowing disqualified products to be sold in the market. The control procedures from border inspection to the destruction of disqualified products were deemed invalid, which seriously harmed food safety in the country. The AAC would expand the investigation into the malfeasance cases involving border inspection and destruction of disqualified products.

## **B. Officers from Army Logistics Command and Ordnance Readiness and Development Center and employees from a private company involved in the suspected breach of the Anti-Corruption Act and Government Procurement Act**

The AAC and New Taipei District Prosecutors Office (hereinafter referred to as the Office) investigated officers from Army Logistics Command, the Ordnance Readiness and Development Center and Command Post of Zuoying Logistics Support Command and employees from a private company who were involved in suspected bribes and forgery, which breached the Anti-Corruption Act, and collusion, which breached the Government Procurement Act. On January 21, 2015, prosecutors assigned by the Ministry of Justice, the chief integrity officer from New Taipei District Prosecutors Office, New Taipei City Military Police, and Yilan Military Police, totaling 80 officers, searched 20 places, including offices and residences, and interrogated 13 suspects.

In the "Taipower Transformer Malfeasance Case" in 2013, the AAC found that military officers were suspected of abnormal dealings with tenderers and that the company and its employees were suspected of collusion with other suppliers in 2012, resulting in the award to Military Supplies Procurement Case with a value of NT\$0.1 billion or more through tender rigging. They were also suspected of bribing officers from Zuoying Logistics Support Command into replacement of documents and authentic inspection and acceptance, with the aim to obtain the military supply manufacture certificate and provide poorly- tracked military supplies that easily caused locking and fractures which seriously hindered the capacity of armored vehicles. The AAC referred the case to the Office, which prosecuted 13 officers and suppliers based on the breach of Anti-Corruption Act. In addition, a few officers had close relationships with suppliers, so the AAC adjusted the duties of incompetent officers based on administrative anti-corruption.

## **C. Case of Former New Taipei City Deputy Mayor Hsu Converting industrial land into a commercial building and accepting bribes from a Construction Company when serving as the chairman of the Urban Planning Commission**

The AAC worked with Taipei District Prosecutors Office (hereinafter referred to as the Office) to investigate former New Taipei City Deputy Mayor Hsu on July 29, 2015, who was suspected of accepting bribes from the supplier under consideration during the review of qualifications for the urban renewal project. Upon investigation, the AAC found that, upon request of Lin○○, Tsai○○, and Wu○○ from the ○○Construction Company, Hsu assisted them with the consideration of the urban renewal project and accepted bribes through Chou○○ when serving as the chairman of the Urban Planning Commission. The AAC mobilized 20 integrity officers in Northern areas to search five places, including residences and the ○○Construction Company, its subsidiary, and the○○ Industrial Company, and interrogated six suspects, including Lin○○ from the ○○Construction Company. Prosecutors from the Office prosecuted seven suspects, including Hsu○○ and Chou○○. On November 25, 2015, Taiwan Taipei District Court ruled that Hsu○○ should be detained and prohibited from communication and interview and that Chou○○ may be bailed out and should be prohibited from leaving the country or traveling by sea and have a limitation on residence imposed.

The case involved a change in urban planning and control of land use. To prevent businesses from obtaining land and changing the purpose of its use through bribery, the AAC would expand the investigation and punish malfeasance in order to prevent unscrupulous civil servants from pursuing illegal interest and interfering with the balanced development of the environment.

# Chapter 5

## Operations Statistics

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# Chapter 5

# Operations Statistics

## Section 1 Anti-Corruption Operations

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

Unit: No. of Cases

Source of Intelligence	Grand Total	Banking and Insurance Supervisory Management for Industry and Commerce	Revenue	Customs Affairs	Telecommunication Regulation	Highway Administration	Transportation, Tourism, & Weather	Justice	Legal	Police	Fire Department	Construction	Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Services, & Land Administration	Immigration & Coast Guard	Environmental Protection	Healthcare	Social Welfare	Education	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry	River and Gravel Management	Military Affairs	Foreign Affairs	National Security Intelligence	National Property Management	State-Owned Enterprises	Administration Affairs	Others	
Grand Total	1,205	17	13	20	27	1	21	61	75	68	81	14	159	97	17	36	60	18	98	27	21	22	5	1	5	117	28	96
Confessed	44	-	-	1	-	-	4	6	-	1	-	2	5	5	-	5	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	
Reported by General Public	363	7	4	4	5	-	1	5	57	52	56	3	48	20	4	7	16	2	14	4	7	8	1	-	3	10	6	19
Discovered by the AAC	82	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	3	4	6	3	16	5	2	2	3	2	7	-	2	2	1	-	-	4	3	7
Discovered by Government Employee Ethics Units	657	9	8	15	20	-	12	45	13	7	14	5	87	62	10	20	35	13	69	20	10	9	3	1	2	95	16	57
Discovered by other Agencies	59	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	5	1	3	5	1	2	5	-	6	2	2	3	-	-	-	5	1	8

### II. Process of Corruption Intelligence

#### A. By intelligence

Unit: No. of Cases

Source of Intelligence	Outcome of Accepted Cases									Outcome of Investigated Cases				
	Grand Total	Referred to District Prosecutor's Office	Referred to Other Government Agencies	Referred to Government Employee Ethics Units	Referred to Law Enforcement	Referred to Local Civil Service Ethics Office	Referred to Other Departments of the AAC	Filed for Future Reference	Proceeded to Investigation due to Material Evidence	Grand Total	Corruption Involved - Referred to District Prosecutor's Office	No Corruption Involved - Referred to District Prosecutor's Office	No Corruption Involved - Referred to Law Enforcement or District Prosecutor's Office	Re-Listing for Reference
Grand Total	1,229	385	2	213	21	-	30	153	425	408	83	65	10	250
Confessed	50	5	-	-	-	-	7	-	38	37	13	13	1	10
Reported by General Public	361	28	1	135	7	-	12	127	51	64	7	6	-	51
Discovered by the AAC	80	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	78	45	14	21	3	7
Discovered by Government Employee Ethics Units	682	345	1	68	13	-	8	18	229	232	46	23	5	158
Discovered by Other Agencies	56	7	-	9	1	-	2	8	29	30	3	2	1	24
Discovered by Others Ongoing Cases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1

## B. By Nature of Corruption

Unit: No. of Cases

Category of Malfeasance	Outcome of Accepted Cases									Outcome of Investigated Cases				
	Grand Total	Referred to District Prosecutor's Office	Referred to Other Government Agencies	Referred to Government Employee Ethics Units	Referred to Law Enforcement	Referred to Local Civil Service Ethics Office	Referred to Other Departments of the AAC	Filed for Future Reference	Proceeded to Investigation due to Material Evidence	Grand Total	Corruption Involved - Referred to District Prosecutor's Office	No Corruption Involved - Referred to District Prosecutor's Office	No Corruption Involved - Referred to Law Enforcement or District Prosecutor's Office	Re-Listing for Reference
Grand Total	1,229	385	2	213	21	-	30	153	425	408	83	65	10	250
Supervisory Management for Industry and Commerce	16	4	-	6	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	1	-	1
Banking and Insurance	12	8	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Revenue	20	6	-	-	2	-	-	5	7	3	2	-	-	1
Customs Affairs	24	5	-	8	1	-	-	-	10	19	2	-	1	16
Telecommunication Regulation	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1
Highway Administration	19	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	3	-	5
Transportation, Tourism, & Weather	57	16	-	7	1	-	-	3	30	22	2	4	2	14
Justice	67	7	-	13	-	-	1	34	12	5	1	-	-	4
Legal	71	8	-	10	-	-	1	35	17	7	1	1	-	5
Police	78	14	-	18	1	-	2	24	19	20	1	3	-	16
Firefighting	11	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	5	13	6	1	2	4
Construction	132	30	-	34	3	-	5	12	48	55	11	7	-	37
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service, & Land Administration	93	28	1	15	3	-	2	6	38	47	10	6	1	30
Immigration & Coast Guard	15	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	5	3	-	-	2
Environmental Protection	38	5	-	5	-	-	1	5	22	28	7	5	1	15
Healthcare	57	17	-	13	3	-	2	-	22	16	4	2	-	10
Social Welfare	23	8	-	1	2	-	1	2	9	3	2	-	-	1
Education	93	34	-	22	1	-	2	8	26	33	3	11	2	17
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry	27	13	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	8	2	-	-	6
River and Gravel Management	23	6	-	4	-	-	2	-	11	9	-	2	-	7
Military Affairs	22	3	-	4	-	-	-	1	14	11	5	-	-	6
Foreign Affairs	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	4	1	1	-	2
National Security Intelligence	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
National Property Management	8	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	-	-	-
State-Owned Enterprises	120	65	-	19	-	-	6	-	30	26	5	4	-	17
Administration Affairs	41	16	1	5	1	-	-	2	16	16	6	5	1	4
Others	153	73	-	22	3	-	1	5	49	41	6	8	-	27



### III. Conditions of Corruption Cases Transferred to District Public Prosecutors' Office

Units: Cases, People, NTD

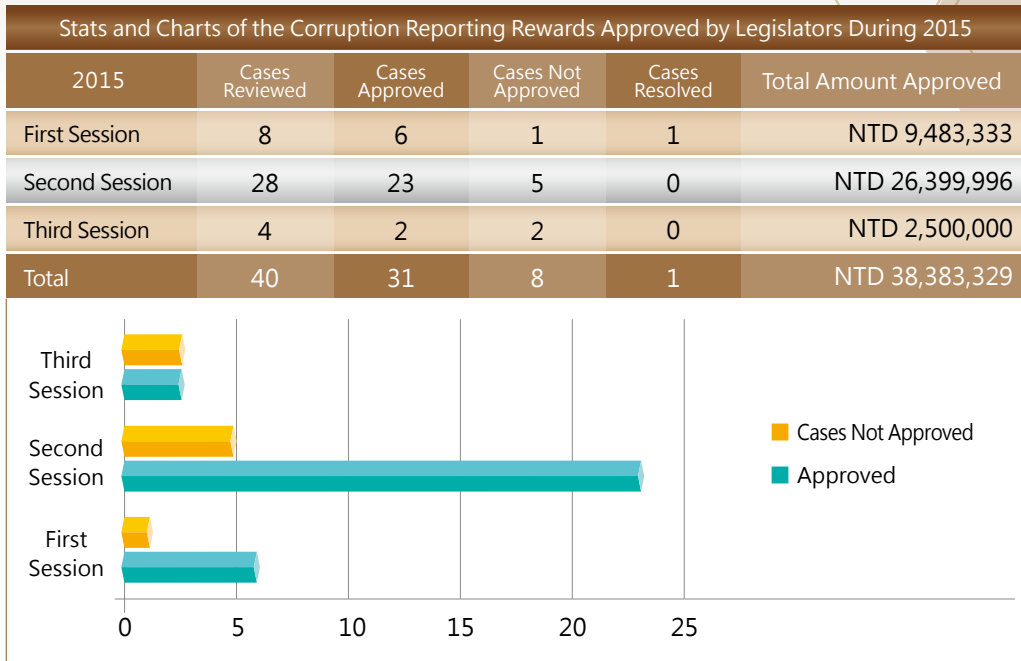
Category of Malfeasance	No. of Cases	Persons													Monetary Value of Corruption
		Grand Total			Public Servants									Public Citizens	
		Total	Male	Female	Senior-Level			Mid-Level			Junior-Level				
					Elected Chief	Public Representatives		Elected Chief	Public Representatives		Elected Chief	Public Representatives			
Grand Total	82	224	178	46	7	-	1	60	1	-	62	-	-	95	56,037,963
Supervisory Management for Industry and Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banking and Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	31,484
Customs Affairs	2	15	11	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	12	161,390
Telecommunication Regulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway Administration	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000
Transportation, Tourism, & Weather	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	37,670
Justice	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20,000
Legal	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Police	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Firefighting	6	18	13	5	1	-	-	10	-	-	3	-	-	4	29,533,281
Construction	11	43	37	6	1	-	-	10	1	-	9	-	-	23	3,882,639
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service, & Land Administration	10	20	11	9	-	-	-	7	-	-	10	-	-	3	417,033
Immigration & Coast Guard	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	106,771
Environmental Protection	7	10	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	13,142,925
Healthcare	3	16	12	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	9	10,860
Social Welfare	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	500,000
Education	3	15	14	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	22,454
River and Gravel Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military Affairs	5	19	17	2	2	-	-	6	-	-	5	-	-	6	29,780
Foreign Affairs	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,345
National Security Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Property Management	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5,457
State-Owned Enterprises	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	639,430
Administration Affairs	6	13	9	4	2	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	6	7,381,722
Others	6	27	23	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	17	-	-	5	32,722

## IV. Closure Conditions of Cases Transferred to District Public Prosecutors' Office

Units: Cases, People

Category of Malfeasance	Number of Cases Closed by District Public Prosecutors Office							Number of Individuals in Cases Closed by District Public Prosecutors Office							
	Grand Total	Charged				Change Deferred	Change Withdraw	Others	Grand Total	Charged			Change Deferred	Change Withdraw	Others
		Total	Regular Total Procedure	Application for Summary Procedure						Total	Regular Total Procedure	Application for Summary Procedure			
Grand Total	91	61	61	-	22	8	-	312	234	234	-	67	11	-	
Supervisory Management for Industry and Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Banking and Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Customs Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Telecommunication Regulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Highway Administration	4	3	3	-	1	-	-	12	8	8	-	4	-	-	
Transportation, Tourism, & Weather	7	4	4	-	3	-	-	17	13	13	-	4	-	-	
Justice	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Legal	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	-	-	-	-	
Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Firefighting	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	
Construction	7	4	4	-	2	1	-	49	36	36	-	10	3	-	
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service, & Land Administration	15	12	12	-	2	1	-	41	35	35	-	5	1	-	
Immigration & Coast Guard	4	3	3	-	1	-	-	7	6	6	-	1	-	-	
Environmental Protection	4	3	3	-	1	-	-	5	4	4	-	1	-	-	
Healthcare	3	2	2	-	1	-	-	9	2	2	-	7	-	-	
Social Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Education	11	5	5	-	4	2	-	25	13	13	-	10	2	-	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry	4	3	3	-	1	-	-	4	3	3	-	1	-	-	
River and Gravel Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Military Affairs	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	57	57	57	-	-	-	-	
Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
National Security Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
National Property Management	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	
State-Owned Enterprises	11	6	6	-	2	3	-	32	20	20	-	8	4	-	
Administration Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	9	6	6	-	2	1	-	31	18	18	-	12	1	-	

## V. Statistics Regarding Awards Approved for Reporting Corruption



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

	Meeting Date	Cases Saved for Reference	
		Start/End Date	Cases Reviewed
1 <sup>st</sup> Meeting 2015	Apr. 1, 2015	Nov. 1, 2014 - Jan. 31, 2015	108
2 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting 2015	Jul. 3, 2015	Feb. 1, 2015 - Apr. 30, 2015	102
3 <sup>rd</sup> Meeting 2015	Nov. 2, 2015	May 1, 2015 - Aug. 31, 2015	158

## Section 2 Prevention Operations

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

Statistical Item			Statistical Results	
Anti-Corruption	Public Participation	Subject: Enterprises and Manufacturers	Number of Cases	992
			Number of Participants	79,223
		Subject: Civilian Societies and Non-Government Organizations	Number of Cases	295
			Number of Participants	39,266
	Subject: School Teachers and Students	Cultivation Plan (Public Primary School Below Grade 4)	Number of Cases	1,906
			Number of Participants	132,178
		Fostering Plan (Public Primary School Above Grade 5)	Number of Cases	1,834
			Number of Participants	370,487

Statistical Item			Statistical Results	
Anti-Corruption	Public Participation	Subject: General Members of the Public (including Community Colleges)	Number of Cases	7,402
			Number of Participants	14,619,233
		Promotion Anti-Corruption Volunteers	Accumulated Number of Participants	11,658
			Ethics Dissemination and Promotion (No. of Cases)	2,185
			Assisting Implementation of Government Policies (No. of Cases)	840
		Promotion of Ethics Platforms	Collation of Public Sentiments and Needs (No. of Cases)	807
			Acceptance of Feedback on Policy Implementation and Reforms (No. of Cases)	298
	Dissemination of Anti-Corruption Information (No. of Cases)		155	
	Ethics Dissemination	Dissemination in Writing	Number of Cases	4,870
			Number of Participants	2,415,895
		Oral Dissemination	Number of Cases	6,515
			Number of Participants	1,092,636
		Electronic Dissemination	Number of Cases	4,190
			Number of Participants	1,910,431
	Artistic Dissemination	Number of Cases	1,171	
		Number of Participants	495,571	
	Internet Dissemination	Number of Cases	5,022	
Number of Participants		1,728,027		
Ethics Reward	Number of Individuals Rewarded	4,750		
Corruption Prevention Warning	Warning Action (No. of Cases)		778	
	Ethics Announcement (No. of Cases)		7	
	Special Examination (No. of Cases)		122	
	Case Review (No. of Cases)		4,794	
	Procurement Supervision	On-Site Supervision (No. of Cases)	91,829	
		Supervision of Written Review (No. of Cases)	77,964	
	Joint-Construction Audit (No. of Cases)		2,379	
	Joint-Operation Check (No. of Cases)		8,070	
	Compilation of Overall Procurement Analysis Report (No. of Cases)		1,102	
	Procurement Abuse Cases Transferred to Judicial Institutions for Investigation (No. of Cases)		65	
	Public Opinion Survey	Self-Handled (No. of Cases)	691	
		Outsourced (No. of Cases)	123	
Further Corruption Prevention	Study and Compilation of Review Briefings on Embezzlement Cases (No. of Cases)		236	
	Study and Proposal of Reform Recommendations (No. of Cases)		925	
Registration of Ethics-Related Incidents	Requests for Making an Intercession		3,017	
	Gifts		15,784	
	Private Treatments		6,622	
	Other Ethics-Related Incidents		1,800	

## II. Statistics for 2015 Government Employee Ethics Units Accepting Submission of Assets and Review upon Drawing of Lots

( A ) Acceptance of Submission Persons ( A )	Number of Cases Actually Reviewed upon Open Drawing of Lots ( B )	Percentage of Drawing of Lots ( B÷A )	( C ) Number of Cases Compared with Preceding Year ( C )	Percentage of Drawing of Lots ( C÷B )
52,981	7,786	14.7%	1,420	18.24%

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

Unit: Case, NTD10, 000

Month	Total Number of Case Reviewed	Total Number of Case with Fines Imposed			Cases with No Fines Imposed			Amount Fined		
		Overdue Submission	Intentional False Submission	Total	Overdue Total Submission with Acceptable Reasons (No Fines)	Non-Intentional False Submission (No Fine)	Total	Overdue Submission	Intentional False Submission	Total
Jan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mar.	31	1	15	16	0	15	15	16.5	182	198.5
Apr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	33	2	0	2	0	15	15	20.0	0	20
Jun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jul.	22	0	19	19	0	3	3	0	237	237
Aug.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oct.	37	1	36	37	0	0	0	10.5	444	454.5
Nov.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	123	4	70	74	0	33	33	47	863	910

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

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

Unit: Case, NTD10, 000

Session ( Date )	Total Number and Fines Imposed of Case Reviewed	Cases Decided Total Number and Fines Imposed		Cases with No Fines Imposed	Cases Requiring Further Review	Rescission of Original Decision
		No. of Cases	Fine Amount			
First (Feb.10, 2015)	5	2	84	2	1	0
Second (May 01, 2015)	5	4	165	0	1	0
Third (Jul. 01, 2015)	4	4	148	0	0	0
Fourth (Sep. 16, 2015)	5	5	5,716	0	0	0
Fifth (Dec.01, 2015)	5	3	986	1	1	0
Total	24	18	7,099	3	3	0

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

Central Government	Meetings Held	Meeting Host									
		Authority					Affiliated Authority				
		Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Remarks	Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Remarks
Office of the President	8	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
National Security Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Security Bureau	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial Yuan	17	-	-	2	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
Examination Yuan	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Examination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Service Protection & Training Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Control Yuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Audit Office	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Yuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Palace Museum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of the Interior	23	1	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	327	324	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Finance	54	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Economic Affairs	79	-	1	-	-	-	74	3	1	-	-
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	77	1	-	-	-	-	63	9	1	3	-
The Civil Government Employee Ethics Unit of the Ministry of Justice	52	2	-	-	-	-	46	4	2	-	-
Ministry of Education	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Health and Welfare	12	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	1	-	-
Environmental Protection Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veterans Affairs Council	44	4	1	-	-	-	36	3	-	-	-
Council of Agriculture	46	2	-	-	-	-	41	2	1	-	-
Ministry of Labor	4	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Coast Guard Administration	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directorate-General of Personnel Administration	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair Trade Commission	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Science and Technology	5	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
National Development Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Culture	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Atomic Energy Council	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Central Government	Meetings Held	Meeting Host									
		Authority					Affiliated Authority				
		Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Remarks	Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Remarks
Financial Supervisory Commission	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Mainland Affairs Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Community Affairs Council	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolian & Tibetan Affairs Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Communications Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Bank	5	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Central Election Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hakka Affairs Council	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of National Defense	28	5	-	-	-	-	22	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>

Local Government	Meetings Held	Meeting Host									
		Authority					Affiliated Authority				
		Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Remarks	Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Remarks
Taipei City	56	6	1	-	-	-	37	6	4	-	-
Kaohsiung City	124	-	-	1	-	-	80	29	8	6	-
New Taipei City	23	1	-	-	-	-	18	4	-	-	-
Taichung City	43	1	-	-	-	-	33	5	4	-	-
Tainan City	58	2	-	-	-	-	41	9	5	1	-
Yilan County	7	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-
Taoyuan City	29	1	-	-	-	-	21	4	3	-	-
Hsinchu County	19	-	1	-	-	-	10	3	5	-	-
Miaoli County	18	2	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
Changhua County	31	3	-	-	-	-	22	3	3	-	-
Nantou County	7	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-
Yunlin County	28	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	9	2	-
Chiayi County	5	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Pingtung County	36	1	1	-	-	-	18	5	9	2	-
Hualien County	8	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-
Penghu County	8	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Keelung City	6	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
Hsinchu City	8	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-
Chiayi City	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kinmen County	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lienchiang County	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuchien Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>

## Section 3 Ethics Affairs

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

Month	Transfer of General Wrongful Acts	Administrative Corruption Investigation	General Responsibility	Administrative Processing of Complaints	Closure of Case on Clarification of Complaints
Jan.	62	13	17	691	417
Feb.	31	10	12	333	208
Mar.	21	8	76	359	307
Apr.	86	9	21	415	248
May	19	6	36	332	288
Jun.	54	11	34	547	274
Jul.	32	7	32	488	254
Aug.	25	10	24	432	285
Sep.	33	14	29	409	275
Oct.	34	13	35	320	163
Nov.	67	47	67	859	761
Dec.	14	6	21	324	185
Total	478	154	404	5,509	3,665

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

Work Category	Sub-item	No. of cases
Protection of Official Secrets	Newly (Revised) Established Regulations	154
	Promotion on official secrets	16,614
	Inspection of maintenance of official secrets	10,369
	Maintenance of project secrets	582
	Special report on protection of official secrets	121
	Investigation of Cases involving breach of confidential regulations	50
	Investigation and processing of disclosure of official secrets	92
Maintenance of Security of Institution	Newly (Revised) Established Regulations	236
	Information for general security-threat or protest	2,732
	Information for major security-threat or protest	142
	Security Maintenance Promotion	15,802
	Security Maintenance Inspections	15,386
	Special Case Security Maintenance	1,321
	Security Maintenance Reports	775
	Maintenance of security of head of organization	1,062
	Security Maintenance Special Reports	142
Investigation of security-threat case	34	



## Section 4 International Exchange

### I. Participation of Officials in Foreign Meetings

Meeting Name	Date	Location	Topics or Results
20 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group, APEC	Jan. 25-29, 2015	Clark, Philippines	Sent representatives to participate in the meeting who reported the progress in the enactment of the domestic legislation and related efforts for implementing the UNCAC in Taiwan.
21 <sup>st</sup> Meeting of Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group, APEC	Aug. 21-28, 2015	Cebu, Philippines	Sent representatives to participate in the meeting who briefly reported Taiwan's progress in the domestic legislation of UNCAC and other anti-corruption achievements.
16 <sup>th</sup> International Anti-Corruption Conference by Transparency International	Sep. 2-4, 2015	Putrajaya, Malaysia	Sent representatives to participate in the meeting and to fight for right to speak and visibility in order to facilitate international exchange on integrity.
8 <sup>th</sup> Annual Conference and General Meeting of the IAACA and 6 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption	Oct. 30 - Nov. 06, 2015	St. Petersburg, Russia	Sent representatives to participate in the meeting to promote international exchange on integrity practices.

### II. Overseas Visits by Officers

Inspection Name	Date	Location	Topics or Results
Inspection of New Zealand's Ethical Governance Operations	Nov. 15-22, 2015	New Zealand	Delegates inspected the New Zealand Office of the Ombudsman, the New Zealand Police National Headquarters, the Ministry of Justice, and the Serious Fraud Office. For this inspection tour, besides learning from New Zealand's strengths and experience in ethical governance, delegates also discussed the possibility of future international cooperation with New Zealand's representatives, as well as taking this opportunity to promote Taiwan's ethical governance experience, to reinforce the interaction and understanding between the New Zealand government and Taiwan with regard to ethical governance.

### III. Advanced Studies Abroad by Officers

Name of the Courses	Date	Location	Effectiveness or Outcome
Corruption Risk Management Workshop	May 18-22, 2015	Malaysia Anti-Corruption Academy	Continued to absorb new corruption risk management techniques (suitable for the public and private sectors), as well as establishing new accountability and transparency frameworks.
Intelligence based investigation training course	Jun. 7-13, 2015	Malaysia Anti-Corruption Academy	Continued to soak up international anti-corruption trends and to exchange practical experience in anti-corruption operations and the return of funds

### IV. Receiving Foreign Guests on Visits to AAC

Date	Visiting Organization	Number of People
Mar. 13, 2015	Delegates from the Philippines headed by Senator Trillanes IV	6
Jul. 3, 2015	Delegates from the Deputy Chief Prosecutor Shi from the Prosecutors Association, Tianjin	8
Jul. 30, 2015	Delegation led by the director of the Malaysia Anti-Corruption Academy under the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Dato' Abdul Wahab Bin Abdul Aziz	23
Oct. 22, 2015	Delegates headed by the audit and inspection officer of Incheon Customs	7
Nov. 6, 2015	Student participants of the Democracy and Integrity Taiwan Exploration Camp held by the Chinese Youth International	30

# Chapter 6

## Future Prospects

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### Appendix

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According to article 5 of the Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption, all levels of government institutions and agencies should take the responsibility for preparing, promoting and implementing the Convention within their functions that are governed by existing laws and regulations. When multiple functions are involved distinct government institutions and agencies should contact and coordinate with each other. The government, in order to implement the anti-corruption legal framework established by the Convention, should cooperate with foreign governments, international governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and anti-corruption bodies. As a specialized institute dedicated to corruption prevention and prosecution, the AAC participates in the planning of anti-corruption policies, executing prevention, investigation and prosecution of corruption. In the following year, we will actively work with other government sectors based on a legal foundation and implement various anti-corruption initiatives and policies. The key points are as follows:

### **A. Implementation of anti-corruption measures**

According to "the Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption", the AAC assists and supervises all levels of governments to reflect related laws and regulations, revises the "National Integrity Building Action Plan" to realize the anti-corruption measures and policies specified in the Convention and submits anti-corruption reports. In addition, the AAC will continue to promote the legislation of the "Whistleblower Protection Act" and revise "The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation". Apart from providing incentives, sufficient protection and ensure fair treatment for the informant, the AAC also revised the "Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants" and the "Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest" to solve the current difficulty in the implementation and integration with constitutional principles and the principle of proportionality. Lastly, the AAC will conduct research and revise the Anti-corruption Officials Power Exercise Act based on research results and establish project teams to promote related legislation.

## **B. Strengthening anti-corruption risk management**

The AAC will guide all levels of ethics departments to assess corruption risks, focusing on genres of works that involve frequent contact with the general public and establishing anti-corruption risk management hotspot projects for special examination. All ethics departments will assist sectors with corruptions under the principle of "Actively pursue, swiftly manage, cooperatively investigate, and publicly demonstrate", guiding the media to report in an evenhanded manner and changing the perceptions of the general public. Furthermore, the ACC will also supervise and work with Ethic departments of agencies in charge of major national constructions (ex.Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport Terminal 3 by the Ministry of Traffic), combining administrative resources, HR and related supervision mechanisms to jointly formulate an overall anti-corruption plan.

## **C. Intensifying anti-corruption education**

The AAC will promote specific laws such as "Integrity and ethics in engineering" and "Application of small public funds by public servants" according to the functions of the sector and specific topics, designing anti-corruption education materials, arousing legal awareness, promoting anti-corruption and integrity education, selecting good anti-corruption stories for print and storytelling by volunteers to convey anti-corruption concepts and code of ethics to the children. Lastly, the AAC will compile "Anti-Corruption Booklets for Political Appointees" to remind heads of the departments to be aware of anti-corruption laws and construct a transparent working environment.

## **D. Test-running integrity assessment mechanisms**

The AAC has established the integrity assessment index and will collect quantified data in 3 year periods starting from 2016 to establish the assessment criteria while selecting 20 to 25 high risk sectors each year to test-run the assessment mechanism and reflect on the index. We hope to assist all administrative sectors to construct a self-examining mechanism, understanding the potential risks and problems to urge heads of departments to emphasize anti-corruption work and develop more active measures.

## **E. Increasing the quality of investigation**

The AAC continues to promote high-tech investigation equipment and plans to expand the function of "Investigation Assist System against Corruption", increasing efficiency through the upgrade of technology while utilizing the Prosecution-Investigation internal network to enhance communication between the AAC and the Investigation Bureau, resource and intelligence sharing, and horizontal cooperation mechanisms. These communications help to enhance the collection of evidence and increase conviction rates.

## **F. Promoting cross-border mutual legal assistance**

To implement the international cooperation and information exchange in the Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption and enhance communication with other law enforcement sectors to expand intelligence network, the AAC will not only consolidate existing international investigation systems but also continuously establish communication platforms with related countries to highlight criminal investigations, curbing corruption through international assistance.

The Taiwanese ranking has achieved the best record in 10 years in 2015. It is evident that anti-corruption work cannot succeed overnight, but requires coordination across various governmental sectors, ministries, fields and private and public organizations. The AAC has spared no effort in learning from the best to promote anti-corruption work, and we are glad to see the fruits of our labors. We believe that only with the trust of our people can we truly possess the ability to manage and govern. The AAC was created with the trust and high expectations of the general public, and will tirelessly implement regulations of the UNCAC, coordinating with all levels of sectors to work on various anti-corruption constructions in accordance with the spirit of the Convention. In addition, the AAC will strengthen and facilitate conversations between public and private sectors, promote international cooperation, consolidate anti-corruption team spirits, demonstrate our results and create record-breaking excellence in the world.

Month	Date	Important Conclusions
1	5	Deputy Director-General Cheng presided over the meeting "The Principles of Appointment on Secondment of Personnel Training Projects or Operation of Government Employee Ethics Units" to establish the standards of personnel selection, assessment, attendance management, and to enhance the professional knowledge of government ethics officers through such project training
1	6	The AAC investigated the offense allegedly committed by Huang ○○ of the Transportation Bureau, Taichung City Government, under cover of legal authority to deceptively obtain properties. After review by the Taiwan Taichung District Court, Huang ○○ was sentenced to a 1-month imprisonment, a 3-year probation, and a 3-year disfranchisement.
1	9	The AAC investigated the offense allegedly committed by technician Zhuang ○○ of ○○Branch, Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, under cover of legal authority to deceptively obtain properties and forge documents. The prosecutor of Nantou District Prosecutors Office has closed its investigation and pressed charges.
1	12	The AAC conducted an investigation into allegations against environmental sanitation inspectors Lee ○○, Wang ○○, and Guan ○○ of the Environmental Protection Bureau, Taipei City Government of making a false entry in a public document. The prosecutor of Taipei District Prosecutors Office has granted them a deferred prosecution.
1	12	The 2014 Government Integrity Public Opinion Survey was completed to survey and study the public's perception on government integrity and observe the trend of corruption in our country over the long term.
1	14	The AAC conducted an investigation into the bribery allegation against present and previous deputy directors Chen ○○ and Lee ○○ of the Department of Building Affairs, Public Works Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government.
1	16	The AAC organized the "Microfilm Competition," in which the Deputy Director-General Yang, Chief Secretary Lin, Secretary General of the ROC Micro Film Association Lai, Li-Shuei, Director Ho, Hsin-Ming and Yan, Li-Chia made second reviews of the works as judges and selected 10 winning works.
1	16	Deputy Director-General Yang presided over the "Ethics Unit Performance Objective Management System" seminar, inviting section chiefs of the Ethics Unit to attend. Consenses were reached through opinions exchanged and will be reported to heads of the Ethics Unit of all competent authorities on January 26 for discussion before promulgation.
1	20	Director-General Lai led Deputy Director-General Yang, et. al. to present "Property Declaration Audit Platform Promotion Status and Affairs Regarding Amendment on Related Regulations" to Vice Premier Chang, Shan-Cheng and minister without portfolio Tsai, Yu-Lin.
1	22	The AAC conducted an investigation into allegations of forgery against contract Employee Chen of a certain Branch of the Kaohsiung Motor Vehicles Office, who illegally issued a driver license. The prosecutor of Pingtung District Prosecutors Office has closed its investigation and pressed charges and issued a probation.
1	26	The AAC investigated 9 people including surveyor Chen ○○ of the Zhutung Land Administration Office on suspicion of violating the Anti-Corruption Act. The prosecutor of Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office has closed its investigation and pressed charges.
1	26	The AAC assigned delegates to attend the "2015 APEC 1st Senior Officer Meeting Anti-Corruption and Transparency Force Meeting" at Clark, the Philippines from January 26 to 28, presenting our achievements of implementing United Nations Convention Against Corruption to promote our anti-corruption image.
1	26	The joint inauguration of incoming senior ethics officials was held by the Ministry of Justice. Minister of Justice Luo Ying-Shay presided over the ceremony and encouraged 15 incoming senior ethics officers.
1	26	The AAC convened the "2015 Performance Objective Explanation Session". Heads of the government employee ethics units of all competent authorities were invited to cooperate in the implementation of major policies of the AAC by features to achieve the organizational goals of the AAC.
1	28	The AAC conducted an investigation into allegations of forgery and under cover of legal authority to fraudulently garner money and valuables against village head Chen ○○ of ○○ Li, Sinzhuang District, New Taipei City. The prosecutor of New Taipei City District Prosecutors Office has closed its investigation and pressed charges.
2	3	The AAC conducted an investigation into the allegation of attempted fraud of gaining money and valuables against an inmate of Mingde Minimum-Security Prison, Agency of Corrections, MOJ to inmate Chu ○○ in Kaohsiung Second Prison through "transferral to Mingde Minimum-Security Prison via the lobbying of elected representatives" and other such fraudulent means. The prosecutor has closed its investigation and pressed charges.
2	4	The AAC investigated the case of graduate student Wu ○○ of Chaoyang University of Technology who was suspected of falsifying documents. The proceedings of the case was placed on deferred prosecution by the prosecutor of the Taichung District Court.
2	6	Vice Premier Chang, Shan-Cheng of the Executive Yuan and Vice President of the Control Yuan Sun, Da-Chuan jointly presided over "The Coordination Meeting Regarding Extensive Services of the Public Servants Property Declaration Network System for Declarants". It was resolved to put all property information to declarants for property declaration by the end of this year.
2	6	The AAC investigated the embezzlement allegedly committed by a staff member of the Distribution Section, Taohuan Business Division of the Taiwan Tobacco and Liquor Corporation, Lu ○○. The prosecutor of Taiwan Taoyuan District Court found the defendant guilty as charged.
2	10	The AAC invited the Ministry of Justice Civil Service Ethics Team, the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and several directors of civil service ethics institutions under regional court prosecutor offices to attend a pre-meeting to discuss "Areas of Urgent Need and Obstacles of the Operations of Regional Civil Service Ethics Communication and Coordination Centers" and to give suggestions to improve the current situation.

Month	Date	Important Conclusions
2	11	The AAC conducted an investigation into allegations of forgery against contract employee Chen of a certain Branch of Kaohsiung Motor Vehicles Office, who illegally issued a driver license. The prosecutor of Taiwan Pingtung District Court found the defendant guilty as charged.
2	13	The forgery allegation case against contract nurse practitioner Liu of a branch of the Taipei City Hospital, who had other person acquire ACLS certificate via forgery. The Taiwan Taipei District Court gave the defendant a sentence of 3-month imprisonment which may be commuted to a fine.
2	16	Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai presided over the opening ceremony of the 34 <sup>th</sup> Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption Training Center.
2	16	The AAC conducted an investigation into the alleged commitment of offenses against lieutenant colonel Kuo ○○ of the Central Coastal Patrol Office, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, who fraudulently collected a reward for the reporting of privately produced cigarettes. The Kaohsiung District Court has closed the trial and given a severe sentence of 14 years in prison.
2	17	The AAC conducted an investigation into allegations against 5 persons including Section Chief Huang ○○ of the Taiwan Power Company, Tainan Branch, of making a false entry in a public document. The prosecutor of Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office has granted them deferred prosecution.
2	17	The AAC investigated the embezzlement allegedly committed by provisional personnel Jien ○○ of Nantou County Sanli Swimming Pool. The prosecutor of Taiwan Nantou District Court prosecutor has closed the case and pressed charges for one year deferred prosecution and paying 10,000 dollars to the public treasury.
3	2	The bribery case of Lin ○○ and Chang ○○ involving the passing of an application for land rights was investigated by the Malpractices Investigation Division inheritance was placed on deferred prosecution by the Hualien Regional Court Prosecutors Office after the investigation was completed.
3	3	During the "Microfilm Competition" awards ceremony, AAC Director-General Lai presented awards and trophies to the winning entries. Li Feng-Hsin, a famous celebrity impersonator, served as a celebrity endorser for the event.
3	4	The AAC investigated the case of Pu ○○, Lin ○○ and Pu Yu-Lin, members of the Coast Guard's Taichung Mobile Investigation Team, regarding their alleged fraudulent use of a boat to smuggle cigarettes which was reported for a reward of NTD 3,377,192. The defendants were found guilty by the Taichung District Court.
3	5	Deputy Director-General Yang presided at the operations meeting for the establishment of the "Food Safety Ethical Governance Communication Platform". Representatives from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Welfare, the New Taipei City Government, the Taoyuan City Government, the Chang-hua County Government, the Tainan City Government and the Pingtung County Government were invited to attend the meeting.
3	12	The AAC and the New Taipei City District Prosecutors Office collaborated to investigate the case of Sanchung District Office employee Tsai ○○ and lawyer Huang ○○ for their alleged involvement in falsifying documents and using the official position to fraudulently gain money.
3	12	The AAC investigated the case of Tainan City Environmental Protection Agency Cleaning Personnel Huang ○○ and Wang ○○ were accused of recycling large furniture items to embezzle non-public properties obtained during the performance of their duties. They were found guilty by the Tainan District Court.
3	13	The Vice President of Examination Yuan Kau Yong-Kuang visited the Anti-Corruption Training Center to give a course on "Ethical Governance and Ethical Legal Systems" during the 34 <sup>th</sup> session of the class.
3	13	Senator Trillanes IV from the Philippines and accompanying personnel came to visit Taiwan. AAC Director-General Yang received the delegation and presided over the forum. Representatives from the AAC and the Ministry of Defense were also in attendance. The event was a success in promoting the ideas of ethical governance and Taiwan's image.
3	18	Political Deputy Minister Chen Ming-Tang from the Ministry of Justice visited the AAC together with representatives from the Legislative Yuan to visit interrogation facilities of the Agency, give a report on the current status of government.
3	18	On March 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> two training sessions were held at the Ministry of Justice regarding the implementation of the property disclosure review platform. 787 civil service ethics personnel attended the training sessions.
3	20	Deputy Director-General Yang presided over the review meeting of "2015 operations plans submitted by the various civil service ethics institutions". During the meeting, corruption prevention, miscellaneous and protection of official confidential information, security maintenance operations of the various civil service ethics organizations were reviewed. Institutions with concerns were asked to submit written reports to give further explanations.
3	20	The AAC investigated the case of Lin ○○, a worker on the railroad redevelopment construction project in Eastern Taiwan who was involved in accepting illegal benefits. After the investigation was completed the Taitung District Court Prosecutors Office pressed public charges against the suspect.
3	20	The AAC investigated the case of Jinning Borough Warren in Kinmen County who was suspected of using the official position to fraudulently gain money. After the investigation was completed the Jinmen District Court Prosecutors Office pressed public charges against the suspect.
3	23	Chief Secretary Lin presided over the "2014 Civil Service Ethics Password Protection Operations" evaluation meeting. The AAC used the meeting review resolutions and chairman announcements as a response to the request of the National Security Bureau to review these operations.
3	24	The AAC investigated the case of the Kaohsiung Veteran's Hospital Secretary Office personnel Tsau ○○ who was suspected of receiving bribery by an act that belongs to the official duties. After the investigation was completed the Tainan District Prosecutors Office pressed public charges against the suspect.
3	24	The Taichung City Government held the "2014 Corporate Integrity Forum", where AAC Director-General Lai was invited to attend and give remarks. Director Liu of the AAC's Corruption Prevention Division served as a keynote speaker during the "Ethical Government and Transparent Administration" segment.

Month	Date	Important Conclusions
3	25	Minister of Justice Luo Ying-Shay preside over the 34 <sup>th</sup> session of the "Appointment with the Minister" at the Anti-Corruption Training Center.
3	31	The AAC investigated the case of Taipei Government Water Resources Bureau employee Lin ○○ who violated the Anti-Corruption Act by misappropriating public property. The defendant was found guilty by Taiwan New Taipei City District Court.
3	31	The AAC has invited the government ethics institutions of the Ministry of Education, Tainan City Government and Changhua County Government to attend an inspection committee meeting for the Ministry of Education's subsidized "Improvement of Education Environment and Equipment – Energy Saving Equipment" project, as well as to plan for future development.
4	8	The AAC investigated the case of Chen ○○, Xie ○○, and Ho ○○, three technicians in the Public Utilities and Section, Longjing District Office, Taichung City suspected of taking unlawful profits belonging to the official duties. The prosecutor of Taichung Prosecutors Office has prosecuted them.
4	10	Deputy Director-General Yang presided over the 1 <sup>st</sup> "Food Safety and Integrity Communication Platform" meeting and ordered the Government Ethics Department, Ministry of Health and Welfare to establish the "Ministry of Health and Welfare Food Safety and Anti-Corruption Task Force". Furthermore, he also requested Ministry of Finance Department of Civil Service Ethics and ethic office under Council of Agriculture, to form an "Anti-Corruption Task Force" to target relevant issues regarding imported foods.
4	10	The AAC investigated Taoyuan County ex-Deputy County Mayor Ye ○○ for taking bribes with violation of duties. Ye was pronounced guilty by Taiwan Taipei District Court.
4	10	The AAC investigated the Hualien County Fire Bureau's 2011 Emergency Shelter Package Procurement Bribe-taking Case. The prosecutor of Hualien District Prosecutors Office concluded the investigations and prosecuted four people including Deputy Director-General Lin ○○.
4	17	The AAC collaborated with the Center for Integrity and Governance, College of Management, Shih Hsin University to conduct the "2015 Cross-Strait Government Integrity Seminar". During the seminar, Director-General Lai delivered a speech on "Current Integrity Trends and Analysis".
4	20	In Taitung's "2015 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop" organized by the AAC, Deputy Director-General Cheng was invited to give a speech. The workshop classes allowed officials of concurrent ethics affairs in Taitung to understand more about regulations and work principles.
4	20	The AAC investigated Taoyuan County Fire Bureau's Chief Hsu for taking bribes through fire protection inspection. Hsu was sentenced to 11 years and 10 months imprisonment by Taiwan Taoyuan District Court.
4	22	Minister Luo, Ying-Shay, Ministry of Justice presided over the graduation ceremony for the 34 <sup>th</sup> Anti-Corruption Personnel Training Class at the Anti-Corruption Training Center.
4	23	Deputy Director-General Yang presided over the 1 <sup>st</sup> Improving Investigating operations in 2015. Ethics departments of 12 competent authorities including the Ministry of Finance attended to present project reports of their administrations and supervise the effects of the Government Employee Ethics Departments in exposing corruption clue actively and then increasing department risk precaution.
4	24	In Miaoli's "2015 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop" organized by the AAC, Deputy Director-General Cheng was invited to give a speech. The workshop classes allowed officials of Concurrent ethics affairs in Miaoli to understand more about regulations and work principles.
4	29	In the "2015 Explanation Session for Promotion of the Act on Recusal Servant Due to Conflicts of Interest by Competent Authority Government Ethics Units", about 120 Government Ethics officers participated.
5	4	In the "4516 <sup>th</sup> Government Integrity Independent Administration and Official Core Competencies Workshop" organized by the National Academy for Educational Research, Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to lectured on "Government Integrity and Ethics" course.
5	5	The AAC investigated the ex-chief of Chinjing Farm, Veterans Affairs Council, Liu ○○ and contractor Lin ○○, who were suspected of taking bribes from contractors and fraud through making bids of public construction of Chinjing Farm. The perpetrators were found guilty by Taiwan High Court, Taichung Branch Court.
5	6	The AAC investigated the case of the Public Utilities Office, Lukang Township Office, the Changhua County, where a clerk with the surname of Huang suspected of defrauding property under cover of legal authority. The perpetrator was found guilty by Taiwan Changhua District Court and sentenced to imprisonment of 2 years and 10 months.
5	6	The AAC investigated 7 people including the chief of village Tsai in Jincheng Town, Jinmen County, Fukien Province, who were suspected of defrauding property under cover of legal authority. The case was concluded and prosecuted by Kinmen District Prosecutors Office.
5	7	The "National Integrity Building Action Plan" preliminary review meeting was presided by Deputy Director-General Yang. The review committee modified performance targets for 2015 and 2016, and revised the action plan to comply with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.
5	11	48 teachers and students from the Department of Public Policy and Administration at National Taipei University came to visit the AAC.
5	14	The AAC investigated the Nantou Xinyi Township Office, where technician Song ○○ and temporary employee Lin ○○ were suspected of falsifying inspection and acceptance records for the Luona Village Agricultural Waterway Project. The Taiwan Nantou District Court sentenced guilty.
5	14	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited by Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission to lecture "Government Ethics and Administration Transparency" course.
5	14	Minister Luo Ying-Shay, Deputy Director-General Lai, and other officials accompanied "Transparency International" new chairman José Ugaz and Asia Pacific public sector integrity program coordinator Maren Thompson to visit President Ma and Executive Yuan Premier Mao to exchange ideas on international integrity trends and integrity governance experiences.
5	15	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated the case of "Chiayi Agriculture Department's Embezzlement of Public Properties by temporary contract worker Chung XX". The perpetrator was found guilty by Taiwan Chiayi District Court.



Month Date		Important Conclusions
5	15	"Transparency International" new chairman José Ugaz and Asia Pacific public sector integrity program coordinator Maren Thompson visited the AAC and invited Taiwan to participate in the Asia Pacific "Anti-Corruption Department Strengthening Program".
5	18	The AAC investigated the Embezzlement of Public Properties case of Liyang Station technician Huang ○○ in the Dongshih Forest District Office, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan. The perpetrator was found guilty by Taiwan Taichung District Court.
5	20	The "United Nations Convention against Corruption Implementation" was approved and announced by Presidential Decree Hua-Zong-Yi-Zi No. 10400058151. The implementation date will be stipulated by the Executive Yuan.
5	25	Deputy Director-General Hung was invited to be the guest of honor in the "2015 Elementary School Integrity Poster Design Competition" prize award ceremony.
5	29	20 members of the Legal Services Society at National Taipei University came to visit the AAC.
6	1	The AAC investigated making profit and violations of Political Donations Act by Keelung City Council Chairman Huang ○○, Keelung City Government Chief Lin ○○, Zhan ○○, and contract members Huang ○○ and Chen ○○. The case has been prosecuted by Keelung District Prosecutors Office.
6	5	In Taoyuan's "2015 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop" organized by the AAC, Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to give a speech. The workshop classes allowed officials of Concurrent ethics affairs in Taoyuan City Government subordinate agencies and schools to understand more about regulations and work principles.
6	9	The AAC investigated the case of personnel in aboriginal social service juridical association, Pingdong County, who were suspected of fraudulently taking training expenses, the case was concluded with deferred prosecution by Pingdong District Prosecutors Office.
6	9	The AAC investigated the embezzlement case by Chao ○○, a maintenance worker of Kaohsiung Breeding Farm. The perpetrator was found guilty by Taiwan Pingdong District Court.
6	10	In Hsinchu's "2015 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop" organized by the AAC, Chief Secretary Lin was invited to give a speech. The workshop classes allowed officials of Concurrent Ethics affairs in Hsinchu to understand more about regulations and work principles.
6	11	The AAC investigated company representative Lin of Da ○ Machinery limited company suspected of violations of the Government Procurement Act. The case was concluded with deferred prosecution by Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
6	11	The AAC's Southern Investigation Office investigated the case of defrauding inspection and acceptance payment by two technicians of Southern Region Children's Home, Health and Welfare Ministry. The case was concluded with deferred prosecution by Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
6	17	6 accountants, including Chairman Xu Shun-Xiong of CPAs Association, ROC came to visit the AAC.
6	23	In the 1 <sup>st</sup> session of "United Nations Convention Against Corruption" seminar, the Vice-president of the Judicial Yuan Su, and Deputy Minister of MOJ Chen Ming-Tang were invited to give speeches as guests of honor. The seminar also invited six other academicians, including Professor Lin Ming-Chiang from NTU College of Law to deliver papers on the United Nations Convention Against Corruption issues, while the seniors from law enforcement and implementation sectors served to be keynote speakers. More than 200 people participated.
6	24	Deputy Director-General Yang participated in the "Symposium of Anti-corruption Platform" held by the Taiwan Railway Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Communication, and made a special report on "The Profile of National Integrity Policy".
6	25	The AAC invited Professor Barry Rider from Cambridge University to lecture "Civil Law And The Recovery Of The Proceeds Of Corruption And Serious Crimes".
6	26	Director-General Lai led the chiefs relating affairs to participate in the "31 <sup>st</sup> Affair Connection Meeting between the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice and Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice".
6	29	The Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Justice co-hosted the "Officials Conducting Integrity Affairs Management in Practice of Current Decree on Encouragement of Private Participation in Procurement Cases Workshop" on June 29 <sup>th</sup> and July 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2015 to increase the understanding of regulations by officials conducting integrity affairs.
6	30	The AAC investigated the case of the officer Tsai ○○ in Cijin District Office, Kaohsiung City suspected of forgery. The prosecutor of Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office has granted a deferred prosecution.
7	1	The AAC investigated the case of Liao ○○, which is about a former village officer in the civil affairs section of ○○ Township in Yunlin County, who was suspected of committing fraud to obtain village public funds and mandatory leave subsidies. The case has been convicted by Taiwan High Court Taichung Branch Court.
7	3	8 members, including director Shi Jian-Guo of Tianjin Prosecutors Association came to visit the AAC.
7	3	The draft amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest was reported to the Executive Yuan for deliberation.
7	3	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> Clean Politics Advisory Committee of the AAC in 2015 was held to review 102 reserved reference cases. 1 case would continue to be processed and reported on at the next meeting, while the remaining cases were agreed to be listed as reference records.
7	6	The AAC investigated the case of Yeh ○○, who was suspected of using the identity as his uncle, the township representative Yeh of ○○ Township in Changhua County to demands property from the contract manufacturer of engineering procurement awarded by the township as well as forgery, his case has been convicted by Taiwan Changhua District Court.
7	7	Deputy Director-General Yang attended the opening ceremony of "2015 Humanity Summer Camp of Joyful Integrity of Keelung City Government" and made a guest speech.

Month	Date	Important Conclusions
7	7	The Chief Secretary Lin led a delegation to visit Public Prosecution Office, Commission Against Corruption of Macau and the Hong Kong of Independent Commission Against Corruption for discussion, and widely exchanged views on the implementation of practical cases of mutual judicial assistance, anti-corruption as well as corruption prevention from July 7 to 10.
7	8	The AAC investigated the case of Chen OO, which is about a former officer in the civil affairs section of OO Township office in Penghu County embezzling public property. The case has been convicted by Taiwan Penghu District Court.
7	9	Deputy Director-General Yang delivered an address on "2015 Keelung Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop" organized by the AAC to allow officials of concurrent ethics affairs to understand more about regulations and work principles.
7	9	Deputy Director-General Yang hosted the 1 <sup>st</sup> Review Conference of Food Security Intelligence, at which each member of the food security and integrity platform reported on the status of business performance.
7	10	The AAC investigated the case of Giang OO, a member of staff in the general affairs office of OO hospital of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Executive Yuan, who was suspected of forgery. The case has been deferred prosecution by the Prosecutor of Taiwan Miaoli District Prosecutors Office.
7	13	The AAC investigated the case of Liu OO, the substitute staff of OO District of Kaohsiung City who was suspected of violating official duty to take bribes from the supplier of Chiu OO. The case has already been convicted guilty by Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
7	13	The AAC investigated the case of "Detainee Huang OO of Mingde Minimum-Security Prison, Agency of Corrections allegedly defrauded property" The case has been convicted guilty by Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
7	13	The AAC investigated the case of Lee OO, which is about a former member of the cleaning squadron of OO Division of Chiayi City Government who was suspected of defrauding property. The case has been prosecuted by the Prosecutor of Chiayi District Prosecutors.
7	13	The AAC and New Taipei District Prosecutors Office jointly investigated the case of Du OO, which is about a former cemetery administrator of the Civil Affairs Section of OO District of New Taipei City who was suspected of committing embezzlement of public property and forgery of public documents. The case has been prosecuted by the Prosecutor of New Taipei District Prosecutors Office.
7	15	The AAC investigated the case of "Liu OO, a former village official of OO Township Office in Chiayi County who allegedly defrauded property under cover of legal authority" The case has been convicted by Taiwan Chiayi District Court.
7	20	The AAC investigated the case of 7 people including Yang OO, the former technician of OO Division of OO Department of Hualien County Government, Lan OO, the construction inspection company Jing O, Xu OO, the supplier of Hsin O company who were alleged of commit breach of trust, fraud, forgery, and illegal benefits in violation of the provisions prescribed by the Government Procurement Act. The case has been prosecuted by the Prosecutor of Hualien District Prosecutors Office.
7	21	The AAC investigated the case of Zhuang OO, which is about a former technician of the OO branch of the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan who took advantage of his position to defraud property. The case has convicted guilty by Taiwan Nantou District Court.
7	24	The AAC investigated the case of Wang OO, which is about the captain of the cleaning squadron of OO town in Pingtung County who was suspected of forgery. The case has been prosecuted by the Prosecutor of Pingtung District Prosecutors Office.
7	24	The AAC investigated the case of Tsao OO, which is about an officer at the Secretariat of the OO branch of Kaohsiung Veterans Hospital who was suspected of receiving a bribe for official duties The case has been convicted guilty by Taiwan Tainan District Court.
7	24	Deputy Director- General Yang delivered an address on "2015 Yulin Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop" organized by the AAC, allowing officials of concurrent ethics affairs to understand more about regulations and work principles.
7	26	Deputy Director-General Yang attended the "Physician's integrity and social responsibility — A forum on the medical proof of diagnosis and the public interest " held by Taichung Veterans General Hospital to make a report entitled "Our national status on the promotion of physician's integrity and ethics" and served as an attendee in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> session of "Issues of medical proof of diagnosis and identification and public's rights and interests"
7	28	Director-General Lai hosted the "2015 1 <sup>st</sup> meeting of Senior Officials Government Employee Ethics of the Competent Authorities", exchanging views and sharing experiences in order to integrate a consensus on integrity. In addition, Zhang De-Cong, the President of Teacher Chang Foundation and Associate Professor Chen Jun-Ming of the Administration Management Department of Shih Hsin University were invited to deliver the keynote speech in the conference.
7	29	8 people including the students from Soochow University who take law practice study as elective courses, representatives of Department of Prosecutorial Affairs and Legislative Affairs, Ministry of Justice came to visit the AAC.
7	30	23 people including Dato'abdul Wahab Bin Abdul Aziz, Dean of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Academy (MACA), came to visit AAC.
8	3	General-Director Lai was invited to lecture for the "Ethics Guidelines and Discipline Cases" course in professional training class for staff passing the special examination for immigration public servants in 2014.
8	4	Deputy Director-General Yang met with the Minister of the Asia-Pacific Department of Transparency International (TI) to exchange opinions on the "Strengthening Initiative for Anti-Corruption Agencies" which was currently being promoted by the TI.
8	4	General-Director Lai participated in the "Business Ethics in Private Sectors Forum: Power Up- Enterprise Integrity" held by Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs and lectured in the "The Sharing of Business Ethics in Private Sectors Integrity and Ethics" program.
8	5	The AAC, the Academy for the Judiciary and National Chung Cheng University jointly organized "2015 Academic Symposium on Cleanness and Competency – The Focuses and Innovation in Corruption Prevention Strategies", in which Minister Luo Ying-Shay, Dean of the Academy for the Judiciary Tsai and General-Director Lai were VIP guests and delivered addresses.
8	6	Political Deputy Minister Chen Ming-Tang of the Ministry of Justice gave a lecture for the "Legal Policy" course to the 35 <sup>th</sup> anti-corruption class at the Anti-Corruption Training Center.

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8	10	The Executive Yuan convoked a preview meeting on draft amendments to the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest.
8	12	The Vice President of the Examination Yuan, Gao Yong-Guang gave a lecture for the "Clean and Competent Government and Ethical Legality" course of the 35 <sup>th</sup> Anti-corruption class in the Anti-Corruption Training Center.
8	13	Deputy Director Yang presided over the 2015 2 <sup>nd</sup> improving Investigating operation, in which the participating 13 Government Employee Ethics Units, including Ministry of Economic, respectively proposed project reports on how to improve investigation and punishment, and urge the subordinate government agencies to take the initiative to unveil corruption clues and enhance department risk precaution.
8	17	The AAC organized the "Anti-Corruption Volunteers Summit" and invited the executive director of Transparency International Chinese Taipei Mr. Ye Yi-Zhang to deliver a speech, with Deputy General-Director Yang as an attendee.
8	17	The Executive Yuan convoked the 3 <sup>rd</sup> review conference for the draft of the Whistleblower Protection Act.
8	19	Minister Luo Ying-Shay of the Ministry of Justice presided over the "Appointment with The Minister" of the 35 <sup>th</sup> Anti-corruption class in the Anti-Corruption Training Center.
8	21	The AAC dispatched personnel to participate in the "2015 APEC 3 <sup>rd</sup> Senior Officials' Meeting of Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group Meeting" held in Cebu, the Philippines, reporting our country's effectiveness of implementing the UNCAC and promoting our national integrity image.
8	21	Political Deputy Minister Chen Ming-Tang presided over the explanation session regarding the full implementation of providing property information to the declarants through officials publicly declaring their assets by the public officials property declaration network system of the Ministry of Justice.
8	24	The AAC investigated the case of Chen OO, a former employee of OO Administration in Miaoli County, being suspected of disclosing secrets relating to matters other than national defense, and the manufacturers Chen OO, Lai OO and Chen OO, being suspected of administrative treachery that led to incorrect results of the opening of bids. The case has been prosecuted by the Prosecutor of Miaoli District Prosecutors Office.
8	24	The AAC investigated the case of Zeng OO, a former mapping technician of the OO business department of CPC Corporation, Taiwan, who is suspected of committing forgery and fraud. The case has been prosecuted by Prosecutor of Miaoli District Prosecutors Office.
8	26	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to attend the Anti-corruption Platform Symposium organized by the Taiwan Area National Freeway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation of Communications.
8	26	The Ministry of Justice convoked the 2 <sup>nd</sup> audit committee on anti-corruption informants reward in 2015.
8	27	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited by the Taipei Exchange, Financial Supervisory Commission and Taiwan Stock Exchange, to participate in 4 sessions of the "Forum for Directors and Supervisors of Listed (OTC) Companies - Business Credit Risk Control and Social Responsibility for the New World" and lecture for "The Sharing of Corporate Integrity and Ethics" course.
8	28	Deputy Director-General Yang led related personnel to participate in the interim focus group discussion, "Legislative Study on the Act of Government Ethics Officials Power Exercise Act" commissioned by the AAC, and discussed with 8 invited experts, aiming to make relevant suggestions and proposals regarding the Legislative Study of the Act of the Government Ethics Officials functioning Act.
9	1	The AAC host the 1 <sup>st</sup> "United Nations Convention Against Corruption" seminar invited Political Deputy Minister Wu Chen-hung to convey greetings to the assembly as well as Professor Wu Yao-Zong and five other scholars of the Law Department of Central Police University to present papers related to issues on the convention's theme, along with advanced practitioners to serve as attendees. A total of 180 people participated in this seminar.
9	2	The Executive Yuan convened the 1 <sup>st</sup> review meeting for the draft amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest.
9	2	The AAC dispatched personnel to attend the 16 <sup>th</sup> International Anti-Corruption Conference convened by Transparency International at Putrajaya, Malaysia from September 2 to 4, 2015.
9	4	Director-General Lai presided over the 2 <sup>nd</sup> conference of "Food Security Integrity Communication Platform", at which the task forces reported on the results of their work since the establishment of the Food Safety Platform, and exchanged views to enhance horizontal linkage functions of the integrity platform.
9	4	Deputy General-Director Yang presided over the "Meeting for Communication and Coordination among Government Employee Ethics Units of Police Offices" , which invited directors of the Department of Civil Service of MOI, Ethics of the National Police Agency, Office of Government Ethics of each county and municipality, and Police Offices to discuss and review progress in ethics promotion.
9	7	Deputy General-Director Hong was invited by the New Taipei City Police Department to lecture on "Talking about the Integrity of police from the Heart" to the middle class police staff of the agency concerned.
9	8	The AAC investigated the case of Wu OO, a former officer of the Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan who took advantage of his official duty to defraud properties, the court has sentenced him to imprisonment for 6 times of 22 months and deprivation of public rights for 2 years, which should be implemented for 2 years imprisonment with suspension of 4 years.
9	9	The Executive Yuan convened the 2 <sup>nd</sup> review meeting for the draft amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest.
9	9	Minister Luo Ying-Shay of the Ministry of Justice presided over "The Completion Ceremony of the 35 <sup>th</sup> Anti-Corruption Training Class and the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Special class for Integrity Affairs for External Supplementary Staff " at the Anti-Corruption Training Center.
9	10	Deputy General-Director Yang was invited by the Global Brand Management Association and Price Waterhouse Coopers Taiwan to serve as speech VIP speaker at the "2015 PWC Corporate Social Responsibility Forum ".
9	16	The AAC investigated the suspected fraud case of the Toucheng toll scrap metal demolition bid of the 5 <sup>th</sup> State Road. The case has been concluded by the Prosecutor of Yilan District Prosecutors Office, in which six defendants, manufacturers Hong OO, Chen OO, Xu OO, Chen OO, Zhan OO and Xie OO, were prosecuted for fraud in accordance with criminal law.

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9	21	The AAC investigated the case of breach of duty, illegal profit and bribery committed by former Deputy Director of Hualien County Fire Department Lin OO and manufacturers Chou OO, Wu OO, and Qu OO. Taiwan Hualien District Court has sentenced them as follows: 7 years and 9 months imprisonment to Lin OO; 3 years and 6 months imprisonment to manufacturer Wu OO; 4 months imprisonment to Qu OO.
9	21	The AAC held "The Agency Against Corruption with Ministry of Justice and Prosecutors Office corruption investigation Collaboration Meeting (North session)", which brought together dedicated Prosecutors from each Prosecutors Office, Prosecutors stationed in the AAC, Malpractices Investigation Teams and special members of investigation office in each area of AAC.
9	24	Deputy Director-General Yang led associated personnel to participate in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> interim focus forum on "Legislative Studies on Government Ethics Officials Power Exercise Act" commissioned by the AAC to discuss relevant suggestions and proposals regarding the act with four invited experts.
9	25	Director-General Lai presided over the "Pre-election Bribery Investigation Promotional Forum for Each Prosecutor Offices and Government Employee Ethics Units of Each County and Municipality", in which regional ethics units exchanged experience on intel gathering and other tactics on combating bribery in order to boost work efficiency and curb corruption.
9	25	The AAC and the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan jointly handled the 1 <sup>st</sup> session of roving seminars on "2015 Engineering Ethics and Corruption Prevention Strategy", at which Deputy Director General Yang served as host of the exchange of views, and the Administrative Deputy Minister Hsieh Thong-Seng of the Ministry of Justice and Vice Chairperson Deng Ming-Gi of the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan were invited to deliver addresses.
10	1	The Executive Yuan convened the 3 <sup>rd</sup> review meeting for the draft amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest.
10	2	The AAC, the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications jointly hosted the 3 <sup>rd</sup> session of roving seminars on "2015 Engineering Ethics and Corruption Prevention Strategy", at which Deputy Director General Yang served as host of the exchange of views.
10	4	Deputy Director General Hong was invited to convey greetings by the Changhua County Government at the "2015 Tung Mountain Hiking Advocacy Activity for Anti-Corruption".
10	5	The AAC investigated the case regarding pharmacists who bribed the superintendent of Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital. The case has been concluded and prosecuted by the Prosecutor of Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
10	5	The AAC investigated the case of an assistant of the Labor Department of Kaohsiung City Government who took advantage of his post to defrauded properties. The case has been concluded and prosecuted by the Prosecutor of Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
10	8	The AAC investigated the case regarding civilian Lin OO being suspected of breach of taking bribes by the acts that violate the official duties, the Taiwan Taipei District Court has sentenced him to 10 months in prison.
10	8	The AAC investigated the case of Wang OO, a former sergeant of arm ordnance center of the Ministry of National Defense who was suspected of allegedly violating duty by accepting bribes from manufacturer Chang OO during the case of tank track recognition and testing in offence of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case has been prosecuted by the Prosecutor of Taichung District Prosecutors office.
10	14	The AAC investigated the case of Ke OO, a former technician at the Soil and Water Conservation Section of the Water Resources Department of Yunlin County Government who was alleged to accept a bribe for his official duties. The case has been prosecuted by the Prosecutor of Yunlin District Prosecutors Office.
10	16	The AAC and the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan jointly handled the 7 <sup>th</sup> session of roving seminars of "2015 Engineering Ethics and Corruption Prevention Policy", at which Deputy Director General Yang served as host of the exchange of views.
10	19	The AAC investigated the case of four people including Du-Gu OO, the former Deputy Director of Indigenous Peoples Department of Hualien County, regarding jointly committing forgery. The case has been prosecuted by the Prosecutor of Hualien District Prosecutors Office.
10	21	Deputy-Director General Yang served as the moderator for views exchange in "The Practice Forum of Decree on The Existing Award to Encourage Private Institutions Participating in Infrastructure Projects" which was jointly organized by the AAC and the department of promotion of private participation the Ministry of Finance.
10	22	The AAC investigated the case of Chen OO, a former surveyor of Land Office of Zhudong Town Office, Hsinchu County who used his official duties to defraud property. The case has been convicted by Taiwan Hsinchu District Court.
10	22	7 Tariff Audit officials of Incheon, South Korea came to visit the AAC.
10	27	The AAC investigated the case of Tseng OO, a former civil surveyor of the Exploration and Production Business Division of the Chinese Petroleum Corporation, committing forgery and fraud. The Taiwan Miaoli District Court has convicted him to serve an imprisonment of 18 months with a probation of four years and to pay the government treasury NT\$100,000.
10	27	The AAC and the Customs Administration, Ministry of Justice, jointly organized "New Customs Officers Workshop", where Administrative Deputy Minister Hsieh Thong-Seng of the Ministry of Justice was invited to deliver an address, and Director General Lai lectured on "Core Values and Practices with Regard to Civil Service Integrity Ethics" and chaired the comprehensive discussion.
10	28	The Executive Yuan convened the 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the Central Integrity Committee and proposed 4 report cases.
10	28	The AAC and the Customs Administration, Ministry of Justice jointly organized the "New Customs Officers Workshop", in which the Political Deputy Minister Chen Ming-Tang of the Ministry of Justice was invited to deliver an address, and Chief Secretary Lin served as lecturer and host.
10	29	The AAC and the Customs Administration, Ministry of Justice, jointly organized the "New Customs Officers Workshop", in which the Political Deputy Minister Chen Ming-Tang was invited to deliver an address, and Deputy Director-General Yang served as lecturer and host.

Month	Date	Important Conclusions
10	30	The draft of the "Whistleblower Protection Act" was submitted to the Executive Yuan for deliberation.
10	30	The AAC dispatched personnel to participate in the 8 <sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting convoked by the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) and the 6 <sup>th</sup> Conference of the State members of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in St. Petersburg, Russia, from October 30 to November 6, 2015.
11	2	The AAC investigated the case of Lin OO, who was suspected of bribing public servants of the Taipei Workstation of the Luodong Forest District Office of the Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, the Executive Yuan, the Taiwan Taipei District Court has convicted him.
11	4	The AAC held the "2015 1 <sup>st</sup> Conference on advancing corruption investigation affairs" from November 4 to 7.
11	4	Chief Secretary Lin was invited by the Fu Jen Catholic University to lecture teachers and students of the law school on "Exploration on causes of the current situation of our State's current integrity Conditions and the Cause of Significant Corruption Crimes"
11	6	The Chinese Youth International organized the "Taiwan Democratic Integrity Exploration Camp" and arranged 30 students at the camp to visit the AAC.
11	9	The AAC, the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan and New Taipei City Government jointly held the 12 <sup>th</sup> session of roving seminars "2015 Engineering Ethics and Corruption Prevention Policies", at which Chief Secretary Lin served as the host of the exchange session.
11	11	The AAC and the Taipei District Prosecutors Office jointly organized the corruption investigation affairs collaboration meeting.
11	16	Chief Secretary Lin participated in the "Symposium of the Anti-corruption Platform" held by the Taiwan Railways Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Communication, and presented a keynote report on "The Profile of the National Integrity Policy".
11	17	The AAC and Taiwan Hualien District Prosecutors Office jointly organized the corruption investigation affairs collaboration meeting.
11	17	Deputy Director General Yang was invited by Price Waterhouse Coopers Taiwan to serve as the VIP speaker at "2015 PWC Corporate Social Responsibility Forum- March towards Sustainably Green Competitiveness".
11	18	The AAC and the Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office jointly organized The Theme Workshop on the Government Procurement Act and Related Laws", at which the Chief Prosecutor Tsai Bi-Yu of Taipei District Prosecutors Office and Deputy Director-General Hong served as VIP speaker.
11	19	The AAC and the New Taipei District Prosecutors Office jointly organized the corruption collaboration investigation affairs meeting.
11	23	The AAC and the Yilan District Prosecutors Office jointly organized the corruption collaboration investigation affairs meeting.
11	25	The AAC handled the "2015 2 <sup>nd</sup> Conference on advancing corruption investigation affairs" from November 25 to 27.
11	26	The draft of the "Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation" was officially in the review process.
11	26	The AAC, the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan and the Kaohsiung City Government jointly organized the 14 <sup>th</sup> session of roving seminars, "2015 Engineering Ethics and Corruption Prevention Policy", where Deputy General-Director Hong was invited to deliver an address.
11	26	The AAC and the Government Employee Ethics Unit of the Taipei City Government jointly organized "The 9 <sup>th</sup> Inter-College Debate Competition on Ethics Policies", in which Deputy Director-General Yang attended the opening ceremony and delivered an address.
12	1	The AAC organized the "Corporate Transparency Combat Forum". Minister Luo Ying-Shay, of the Ministry of Justice, attended the Forum to deliver an address and participated in the "Joint Initiation Ceremony of the United Nations Convention against Corruption".
12	3	Director General Lai was invited by the National Chung Cheng University to lecture on the "Analysis of the current status of our state's integrity conditions and the Progress of Anti-Corruption Affairs".
12	7	The Executive Yuan convened the 1 <sup>st</sup> Review Conference on the amendment draft of the Property-Declaration by Public Servants Act.
12	9	"The Enforcement Act to the Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption" was set for enactment on December 9, 2015 in accordance with the yuan-tai-fa-zi letter no. 1040153486C issued by the Executive Yuan.
12	15	Director General Lai presided over the 32 <sup>nd</sup> Affairs Connection Meeting, where a keynote speech on "Issues regarding Domestic Act Enforcement of the United Nations Convention against Corruption" was arranged and four proposals with respect to the security risk notification mechanism of each investigation unit and Government Employee Ethics Unit were discussed.
12	17	Director General Lai was invited to the National Academy of Civil Service to lecture on "Ethics and Core Values of Public Service (including Ethics Guidelines for Civil Servants)".
12	18	Deputy Director-General Yang of the AAC presided over the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Food Safety and Integrity Communication Platform meeting, at which the Government Employee Ethics Units of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Finance and the Council of Agriculture reported the status of performance as well as discussed proposals of the "Food Safety Integrity Platform" audit work, visibility of clean policy care and the extension of project investigations or audits.
12	28	Deputy Director-General Yang and a research team (Chien Yeh Law Offices) co-chaired the final focus forum of "Legislative Study of the Government Ethics Officials Power Exercise Act" commissioned and held by the AAC to discuss and consult public views with Government agencies, experts and scholars on research findings.

Meeting No.	Case No.	Organizing/ Co-organizing Authorities	Important Conclusions
Member Meeting No. 14	10404-1	Financial Supervisory Commission	Recently, a number of business operators have disregarded their integrity and social responsibilities in their actions. Although competent authorities have appropriately dealt with the matters according to law, enterprises are still expected to exhibit self-discipline. Hence, the FSC has been requested to continue promoting listed companies to fulfill their social responsibilities.
Member Meeting No. 14	10404-2	Ministry of Justice	The Ministry of Justice has been asked to consider the suggestion made by Committee Member Tsai in drawing up regulations govern the operations, duties and responsibilities regarding the integrity report as soon as possible, requesting government employee ethics officials to actively assist heads of authorities to bring the report's function into full effect.
Member Meeting No. 14	10404-3	Ministry of Justice	The draft bill of the Whistleblower Protection Act concerning the public sector had been submitted to the Executive Yuan by the Ministry of Justice last year and is currently under review. With regard to the private sector, the Ministry of Justice has been requested to consult with financial, economic, banking, transportation, labor and other related authorities, taking the opinions of Committee Member Lin into consideration, to assess the feasibility of establishing relevant legal institutions as many more professional fields are involved.
Member Meeting No. 15	10410-1	Ministry of Justice	The Ministry of Justice should actively carry out the practices for improvement described in the report, "Current Integrity Trends and Analyses", to increase Taiwan's competitiveness on integrity governance. Additionally, the Ministry of Justice has been asked to take into consideration the recommendation made by Committee Member Lin Chi-Chieh, calling on the government to plan related actions against bribe givers to prevent bribery.
Member Meeting No. 15	10410-2	Ministry of Justice	The integrity assessment is a preventive measure against corruption as well as a tool for diagnosing potential integrity risks within various government agencies. The Ministry of Justice has been requested to systematically gather and analyze related information and data to establish reasonable criteria and indicators for scoring and measurement jointly with experts and scholars, including external members of the committee, as well as take steady steps in conducting a rolling review of the rationality of the indicators to ensure the practicality of this mechanism. Meanwhile, 20-25 high-risk agencies are to be selected to carry out trial assessments while establishing the scoring and measurement criteria and indicators.
Member Meeting No. 15	10410-3	Ministry of Justice/ Ministry of Foreign Affairs	More than just an internal problem of a country, the fight against corruption is also an issue that requires mutual cooperation within the international community. The Ministry of Justice, along with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have been asked to actively promote Taiwan's participation in anti-corruption efforts within the international community.
Member Meeting No. 15	10410-4	Ministry of Justice	Legislation of the Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption has already been completed, indicating that the government should abide by the UNCAC. The Ministry of Justice has been requested to draw up specific measures, referring to the recommendation made by Committee Member Tsai Hsiu-Juan, to assist government authorities with reviewing or amending various laws and administrative measures in compliance with the Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption.
Member Meeting No. 15	10410-5	Ministry of Justice	The Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice has been requested to draw up corresponding measures from laws and regulations that are to be observed across departments, focusing on competent authorities at relatively higher risk, and making timely reports to the committee by referring to the reporting method used in the PCC meeting.

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

Since the implementation of the "National Integrity Building Action Plan" (for a period of 77 months from July 2009 to December 2015), a total of 2,690 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, a total of 8,067 individuals have been prosecuted. The amount involved in such prosecutions totaled NTD 4,738,329,931. They include 484 senior level public servants (constituting 6 % of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 1,537 mid-level public servants (constituting 19.05% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 1,996 junior level public servants (constituting 24.74% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 250 public representatives (constituting 3.10% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted) and 3,800 citizens (constituting 47.11% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted). On average, there were 35 prosecutions per month, which involved 105 individuals. Of the individuals prosecuted, the proportion of the combined total of mid-level and Senior-Level civil servants and public representatives was 28.15% (see Appendix Table 3-1 and Appendix Figure 3-1).

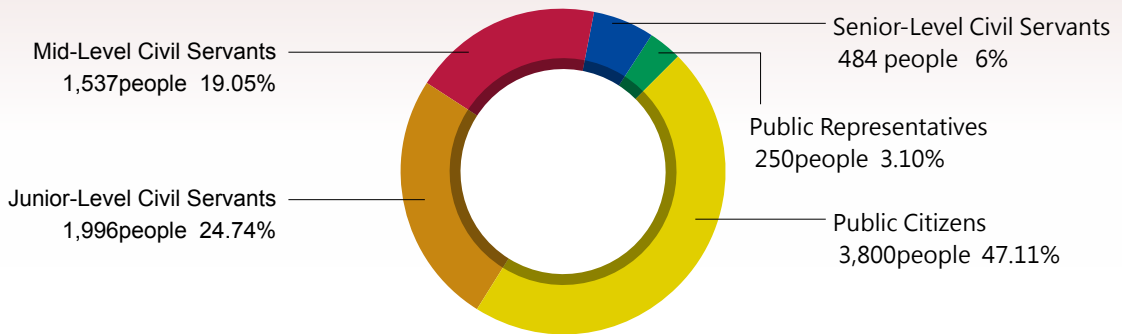
With respect to the 3,796 individuals for whom judgment was delivered during the aforesaid period, 1,925 were convicted for corruption and malfeasance offenses and 798 were non-corrupted or non-malfeasance offenses, as a result of which, 2,723 individual were convicted, a conviction rate of 71.73%.

Appendix Table 3-1

Statistical Results of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption After Implementation of the Action Plan (total of 77 months)

Anti-Corruption Effectiveness from July 2009 to December 2015  
(total of 77 months)

Category	Statistics		
Total Number of Cases Prosecuted	2,690 Cases		
Class of Prosecuted Subject	Senior-Level Public Servants	484 Individuals	Total 8,067 Individuals
	Mid-Level Public Servants	1,537 Individuals	
	Junior-Level Public Servants	1,996 Individuals	
	Public Representatives	250 Individuals	
	Public Citizens	3,800 Individuals	
Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted	NTD 4,738,329,931		



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

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

Since President Ma's inauguration (for a period of 91 months from May 2008 to December 2015), a total of 3,276 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, a total of 10,208 individuals have been prosecuted. They include 625 senior level public servants (constituting 6.12% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 1,883 mid-level public servants (constituting 18.45% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 2,506 junior-level public servants (constituting 24.55% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 311 public representatives (constituting 3.05% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted) and 4,883 citizens (constituting 47.84% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted). On average, there were 36 prosecutions per month, which involved 112 individuals, with the total monetary value involved in corruption cases of NTD 6,250,989,267.

With respect to the 5,539 individuals for whom judgment was delivered during the aforesaid period, 2,604 were convicted for corruption and malfeasance offenses and 1,133 were for non-corrupted or non-malfeasance offenses, as a result of which 3,737 individual were convicted, a conviction rate of 67.47%. Such outstanding results have fully demonstrated the government's resolve to reduce corruption and to restore public officers' standing. (See Appendix Table 3-2, Appendix Figure 3-2 and Appendix Table 3-3).

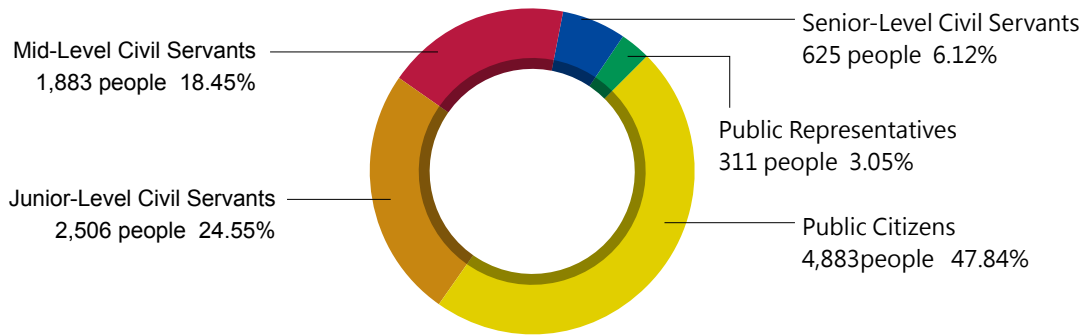


**Appendix Table 3-2**

**Statistical Results of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption since President Ma's Inauguration**

Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption since President Ma's Inauguration (May 2008 to December 2015)

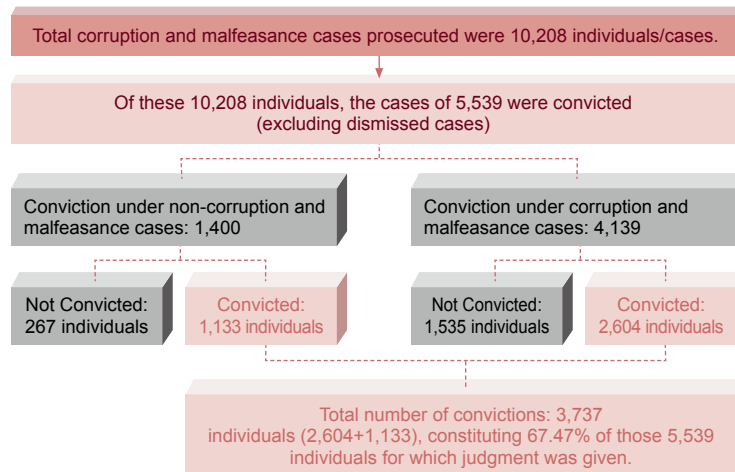
Category	Statistics		
Total Number of Cases Prosecuted	3,276 Cases		
Class of Prosecuted Subject	Senior-Level Public Servants	625 Individuals	Total 10,208 Individuals
	Mid-Level Public Servants	1,883 Individuals	
	Junior-Level Public Servants	2,506 Individuals	
	Public Representatives	311 Individuals	
	Public Citizens	4,883 Individuals	
Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted	NTD 6,250,989,267		



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

**Appendix Table 3-3**

**Summary Chart of Conviction Rate of Corruption Cases from May 2008 to December 2015**



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

Since the implementation of the "Black Gold Eradication Program" (since July 2000 for a total of 185 months), there have been handled by the respective District Public Prosecution Offices whether by way of investigation or prosecution, a total of 7,591 corruption and malfeasance cases, as a result of which, 21,870 individuals/cases have been prosecuted. The amount involved in such prosecutions totaled NT\$37,083,971,272. They include 1,309 senior-level public servants (constituting 5.99% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 3,984 mid-level public servants (constituting 18.22% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 5,763 junior-level public servants (constituting 26.35% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 976 public representatives (constituting 4.46% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted) and 9,838 public citizens (constituting 44.98% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted). On average there were 41 prosecutions monthly, involving 118 individuals/cases.

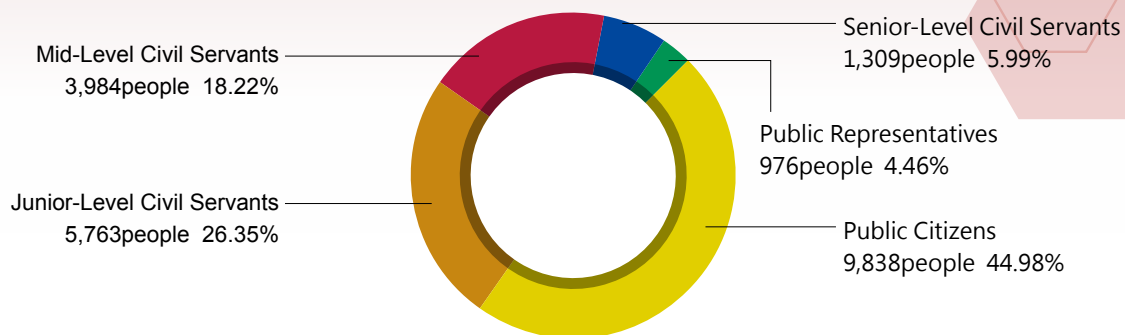
The individuals/cases for prosecution of mid and senior level public servants (by appointment and above) and public representatives constituted 28.67% of the total number of individuals prosecuted, thus demonstrating that investigation and prosecution was not only targeted at junior level public servants but also mid and senior level public servants as well as public representatives (see Appendix Table 3-4 and Appendix Figure 3-3).

Appendix Table 3-4

Table of Results of Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases since July 2000 (Total of 185 Months)

Investigation Effectiveness since July 2000 to December 2015  
(Total of 185 Months)

Category	Statistics		
Total Number of Cases	7,591 Cases		
Class of Prosecuted Subject	Senior-Level Public Servants	1,309 Individuals	Total 21,870 Individuals
	Mid-Level Public Servants	3,984 Individuals	
	Junior-Level Public Servants	5,763 Individuals	
	Public Representatives	976 Individuals	
	Public Citizens	9,838 Individuals	
Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted	NTD 37,083,971,272		



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

- A. In addition, the statistical results of corruption and malfeasance prosecutions for each year between July 2000 and December 2015 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 prosecutions was in 2003, with 640 cases, which the highest number of prosecutions of individuals/cases was in 2008 with 1,932, and the highest amount involved in prosecutions was 2002, at NT\$7,210,219,431. (Please see Appendix Table 3-5)
- B. From January to December 2015, there were 781 new cases investigated and prosecuted by the respective District Public Prosecution Offices, with 336 cases involving 995 individuals being prosecuted. The amount seized with respect to corruption and malfeasance totaled NT\$411,712,978.
- C. Conviction rate: Since July 2000, District Prosecutors Offices have investigated and handled 21,870 individuals/cases for corruption and malfeasance offenses, out of which judgment has been given (not including rejected cases and others) for 15,318 individuals, with 6,989 individuals being convicted for corruption and malfeasance offenses, and 2,626 individuals being convicted for non-corruption and malfeasance offenses. In total, 9,615 individuals have been convicted, a conviction rate of 62.77% based on the aforesaid 15,318 individuals for whom judgment has been given.
- D. Among the cases investigated and prosecuted by District Prosecutors Offices for which judgment had been delivered, the conviction rate for Penghu District Prosecutors Office was highest at 79.6%, while that for Lien Chiang Public Prosecution Office was the lowest at 33.3%. In addition, the constituent elements for Clause 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the

Anti-Corruption Act were amended to consequential offense on November 7, 2001 and the Criminal Code of the Republic of China was amended on July 1, 2006; the definition of civil servant has narrowed, resulting in a lower conviction rate of criminal cases. (Please see Appendix Table 3-6 and 3-7).

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

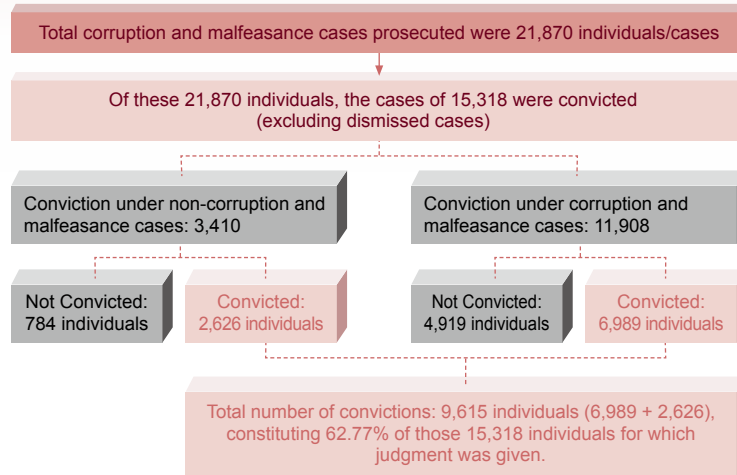
Category Time Period	Number of cases prosecuted	Number of Individuals Prosecuted	Level					Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance (Unit=NTD)
			Senior-Level Civil Servants	Mid-Level Civil Servants	Junior-Level Civil Servants	Public Representatives	Public Citizens	
7/2000-12/2000	337	958	44	203	225	143	343	3,639,520,245.00
1/2001-12/2001	585	1,737	122	373	706	120	416	5,916,553,448.26
1/2002-12/2002	605	1,278	50	270	339	61	558	7,210,219,431.00
1/2003-12/2003	640	1,276	75	206	406	65	524	6,716,359,847.00
1/2004-12/2004	414	920	51	148	307	68	346	2,657,351,319.00
1/2005-12/2005	468	1,299	64	179	352	55	649	1,363,136,290.52
1/2006-12/2006	543	1,668	85	268	445	65	805	1,109,643,933.00
1/2007-12/2007	559	1,862	149	325	362	49	977	1,989,674,363.50
1/2008-12/2008	534	1,932	140	359	401	64	968	1,523,103,211.00
1/2009-12/2009	484	1,607	84	234	433	45	811	1,266,673,756.00
1/2010-12/2010	394	1,209	80	177	297	40	615	633,215,575.00
1/2011-12/2011	375	1,063	62	197	250	48	506	466,287,675.00
1/2012-12/2012	441	1,119	88	278	281	28	444	530,861,526.00
1/2013-12/2013	400	1,299	90	289	308	50	562	617,563,629.00
1/2014-12/2014	476	1,648	79	285	439	42	803	1,032,094,045.00
1/2015-11/2015	336	995	46	193	212	33	511	411,712,978.00
<b>7/2000-11/2015</b>	<b>7,591</b>	<b>21,870</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>3,984</b>	<b>5,763</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>9,838</b>	<b>37,083,971,272.00</b>

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.

**Appendix Table 3-6**

**Conviction Overview of Corruption Cases between July 2000 and December 2015**



**Appendix Table 3-7**

**Conviction Rate of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Handled by District Prosecutors Offices**

Category	By the Verdict		Conviction Rate (%)
	Number of individuals in cases for Judgment Delivered	Number of Individuals Convicted	
Black Gold Eradication Program (July 2000 to December 2015)	15,318	9,615	62.77
After President Ma's Appointment (May 2008 to December 2015)	5,539	3,737	67.47
National Integrity Building Action Plan (July 2009 to December 2015)	3,796	2,723	71.73

Note:

- (1) This chart displays the effects that three different plans had on the conviction statistics of corruption cases.
- (2) Conviction rate – Number of guilty individuals / (guilty individuals + not guilty individuals) x 100%

It is pertinent to note that the above data is based on, 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.

In 2015<sup>2</sup>, a total of 164 cases of corruption (indictments filed) had been investigated by prosecutors at various public prosecutors offices (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office), a total of 297<sup>4</sup> public servants had been implicated<sup>3</sup>. However, a corruption case indicted in a particular year did not necessarily occur during the year and could not represent the particular agency's current integrity situation because there was quite a time difference between the closure of investigation and the time of crime. Analyses on individuals involved, cross tabulations of categories of offenses implicated and individuals involved, laws implicated, risks, special corruption cases, and the cross-year comparison of categories of offenses implicated for corruption cases in 2015 were carried out as follows:

#### A. Analysis of Individuals Involved:

- (1) According to the analysis of individuals involved, 16 individuals (5.39%) were elected representatives (Legislative Yuan, city councils of special municipalities, county/city councils, and township councils), 33 were senior-level public servants (11.11%), 114 were associate-level public servants (38.38%), 97 were junior-level public servants (32.66%), and the other 37 were contract and hired employees (including technicians, janitors, drivers, contract employees, hired employees, employees working abroad, and substitute civilian servicemen) (12.46%).
- (2) Based on the types of organs served by individuals involved at the time of their offenses, there were 106 individuals for central government authorities (35.69%), 175 for local governments (58.92%), none for national legislative bodies, 16 for local legislative bodies (5.38%), and zero for others (i.e. individuals who were authorized or entrusted of public servant status and individuals who committed offenses while concurrently serving at different organs).
- (3) Based on individuals involved by gender, males accounted for 264 individuals (88.89%), and females accounted for 33 individuals (11.11%)

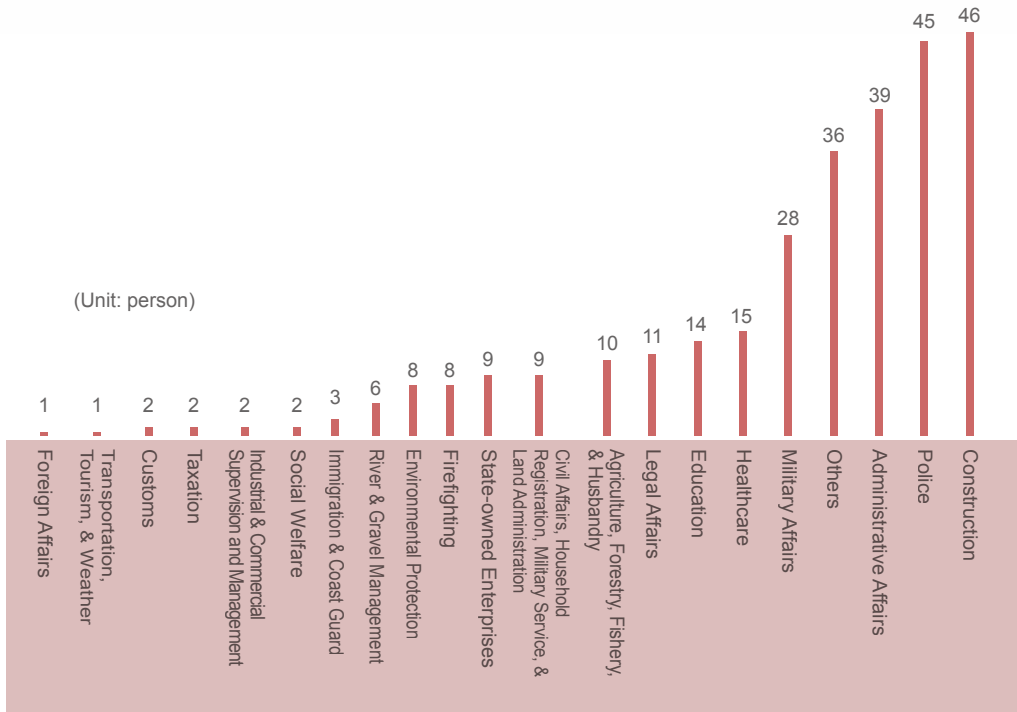
1 Data was provided by the Government Employee Ethics Unit of the Ministry of Justice and was organized by the Agency Against Corruption.

2 Data was based on corruption cases investigated by prosecutors at various public prosecutors offices (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) in 2015, for which indictments had been filed upon the closure of investigation, as tracked by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice, and therefore, the data included other supplemental indictments related to cases indicted in 2014 that were filed in 2015.

3 According to Paragraph 2, Article 10 of the Criminal Code, the term "public servant" refers to the following individuals: "1. those who are empowered with legal function and power serving an organization of the state or a local autonomous body or engaging in public affairs in accordance with the law; 2. those who, entrusted by an organ of the state or a local autonomous body, are engaged in public affairs within the authority of the entrusting organization."

4 Individuals involved concerns the number of people indicted in an indictment, e.g. counting as 2 people if the same person had been charged in two different indictments.

(4) According to the categories of offenses that individuals involved were indicted for<sup>5</sup>, the categories of offenses with 15 or more individuals indicted included construction (46), police(45), administrative affairs (39), military affairs (28), and healthcare (15) (see Appendix Figure 4-1).



1. Data was based on corruption cases investigated by prosecutors at various public prosecutors offices (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) between January and December 2015 for which indictments had been filed upon the closure of investigation, as tracked by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice, and therefore, the data included other supplemental indictments related to cases indicted during other times that were filed between January and December 2015.

2. In the figure, risks were categorized based on the indictments. Public servant(s) listed in an indictment were all considered to be risk under its category. For example, if the risk of an indictment was determined to fall under the "customs" category, then all individuals involved would be put under this category even though they may not be members of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance. Therefore, the risk does not equate to the organ.

3. The "others" category was not included.

4. Source of data: Data was organized by the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.

Appendix Figure 4-1 The Analysis of Risks

<sup>5</sup> According to the Guidelines for the Categorization of Corruption Offenses and Special Annotations of the Ministry of Justice stipulated by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice on September 1, 2014, the 27 categories (malpractice items) include "industrial and commercial supervision and management", "finance and insurance", "taxation", "customs", "telecommunication regulation", "highway administration", "transportation, tourism, and weather", "Judiciary", "legal affairs", "police", "firefighting", "construction", "civil affairs, household registration, military service, & land administration", "immigration and coast guard", "environmental protection", "healthcare", "social welfare", "education", "agriculture, forestry, fishery, & husbandry", "river and gravel management", "military affairs", "foreign affairs", "national security intelligence", "national property management", "state-owned enterprises", "administrative affairs", and "others", sorting by the nature of cases.

(5) Cross-tabulation Analyses (See Appendix Table 4-1)

I. Cross-tabulation Analysis of Categories of Offenses Implicated and Levels of Positions of Individuals Involved (See Appendix Figure 4-2)

A. The majority of elected representatives implicated (members of the Legislative Yuan, city councils of special municipalities, county/city councils and township councils) were involved in offenses of the "administrative affairs" category (10) and the "construction" category (4).

B. The majority of senior-level personnel implicated were involved in offenses of the "healthcare" and "construction" categories (each with 10 people respectively).

C. Associate-level personnel implicated were mainly involved in offenses of the "construction" category (18), followed by "police" (17) and "education" (12).

D. Junior-level personnel implicated were mainly involved in offenses of the "police" category (28), followed by "military affairs" (16) and "construction" (10).

E. The majority of contract and hired employees implicated (including technicians, janitors, drivers, contract employees, hired employees, employees working abroad, and substitute civilian servicemen) were involved in offenses of the "administrative affairs" category (8), the "construction" category (5), and the "civil affairs, household registration, military service, & land administration" and "environmental protection" categories (each with 4).

Appendix Table 4-1

Cross Tabulation – Categories of Offenses with Levels of Positions and Organs Served by Individuals Involved at the Time of Their Offenses

(Unit: person)

Risk	Level of Position/Organ Served at the Time of Offense	Total	Level of Position					Organ Served at the Time of Offense		
			Elected Representative	Senior-level (or Equivalent) Personnel	Associate-level (or Equivalent) Personnel	Junior-level (or Equivalent) Personnel	Contract/Hired Employee	Central Administrative Authority	Local Administrative Authority	Local Legislative Body
Industrial & Commercial Supervision		2	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Finance & Insurance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxation		2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Customs		2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Telecommunication Regulation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway Administration		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, Tourism, & Weather		1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Judiciary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Affairs		11	-	4	4	3	-	11	-	-
Police		45	-	-	17	28	-	4	41	-
Firefighting		8	-	-	4	4	-	-	8	-
Construction		46	4	10	18	10	4	2	40	4
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service, & Land Administration		9	-	1	1	3	4	-	9	-



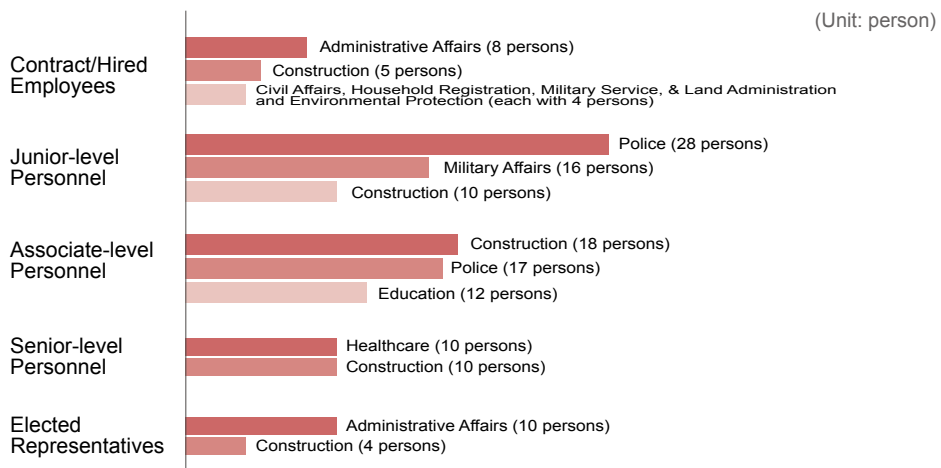
(Unit: person)

Risk	Total	Level of Position					Organ Served at the Time of Offense			
		Elected Representative	Senior-level (or Equivalent) Personnel	Associate-level (or Equivalent) Personnel	Junior-level (or Equivalent) Personnel	Contract/Hired Employee	Central Administrative Authority	Local Administrative Authority	Local Body	Local Legislative
Immigration & Coast Guard	3	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	
Environmental Protection	8	1	-	1	1	5	-	7	1	
Healthcare	15	-	10	5	-	-	10	5	-	
Social Welfare	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
Education	14	-	1	12	-	1	2	12	-	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, & Husbandry	10	-	-	6	1	3	9	1	-	
River & Gravel Management	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	
Military Affairs	28	-	-	10	16	2	28	-	-	
Foreign Affairs	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
National Security Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
National Property Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
State-owned Enterprises	9	-	-	7	2	-	9	-	-	
Administrative Affairs	39	10	4	9	8	8	10	19	10	
Others	36	-	2	8	19	7	12	24	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>16</b>	
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5.39%</b>	<b>11.11%</b>	<b>38.38%</b>	<b>32.66%</b>	<b>12.46%</b>	<b>35.69%</b>	<b>58.92%</b>	<b>5.39%</b>	

1. Data was based on corruption cases investigated by prosecutors at various public prosecutors offices (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) between January and December 2015 for which indictments had been filed upon the closure of investigation, as tracked by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice, and therefore, the data included other supplemental indictments related to cases indicted during other times that were filed between January and December 2015.

2. In the figure, risks were categorized based on the indictments. Public servant(s) listed in an indictment were all considered to be risk under its category. For example, if the risk of an indictment was determined to fall under the "customs" category, then all individuals involved would be put under this category even though they may not be members of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance. Therefore, the risk does not equate to the organ.

3. Source of data: Data was organized by the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.

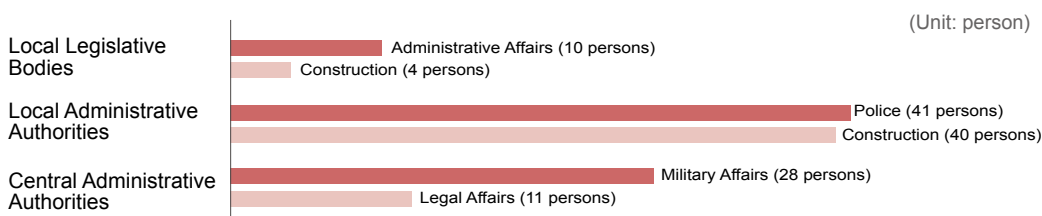


Appendix Figure 4-2 Outcomes for the Analysis of Categories of Offenses with Levels of Positions

1. Data was based on corruption cases investigated by prosecutors at various public prosecutors offices (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) between January and December 2015 for which indictments had been filed upon the closure of investigation, as tracked by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice, and therefore, the data included other supplemental indictments related to cases indicted during other times that were filed between January and December 2015.
2. In the figure, risks were categorized based on the indictments. Public servant(s) listed in an indictment were all considered to be risk under its category. For example, if the risk of an indictment was determined to fall under the "customs" category, then all individuals involved would be put under this category even though they may not be members of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance. Therefore, the risk does not equate to the organ.
3. Source of data: Data was organized by the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.

## II. Cross-tabulation Analysis of Categories of Offenses Implicated and Organs Served by Individuals Involved at the Time of Their Offenses (See Appendix Figure 4-3)

- A. Individuals involved who served at central administrative authorities at the time of their offenses were mainly implicated in offenses under the "military affairs" category (28), followed by the "legal affairs" category (11).
- B. Individuals involved who served at local administrative authorities at the time of their offenses were mainly implicated in offenses under "police" category (41) and "construction" category (40).
- C. The majority of individuals involved who served at local legislative bodies at the time of their offenses were implicated in offenses under the "administrative affairs" category (10) and the "construction" category (4).



1. Data was based on corruption cases investigated by prosecutors at various public prosecutors offices (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) between January and December 2015 for which indictments had been filed upon the closure of investigation, as tracked by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice, and therefore, the data included other supplemental indictments related to cases indicted during other times that were filed between January and December 2015.
2. In the figure, risks were categorized based on the indictments. Public servant(s) listed in an indictment were all considered to be risk under its category. For example, if the risk of an indictment was determined to fall under the "customs" category, then all individuals involved would be put under this category even though they may not be members of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance. Therefore, the risk does not equate to the organ.
3. Source of data: Data was organized by the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.

**Appendix Figure 4-3 Outcomes for the Analysis of Categories of Offenses Implicated and Organs Served by Individuals Involved at the Time of Their Offenses**

## **B.The Analysis of Laws Implicated (Based on the Most Serious Offense If Multiple Laws Were Involved):**

(1) The top five in the number of individuals involved in corruption offenses by laws implicated were as follows:

A total of 59 individuals, accounting for 16.91%, had demanded, accepted or promised to take bribes or other unlawful benefits by acts in line with their official duties. The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that nine of them were senior-level public servants, 18 were associate-level public servants, 13 were junior-level public servants, 10 were contract and hired employees, and 9 were elected representatives. By the organs served by individuals involved at the time of their offenses, 17 of them were members of central authorities, 33 were members of local authorities, and 9 were members of local legislative bodies.

A total of 57 individuals, accounting for 16.33%, had taken advantage of opportunities in their official capacities to fraudulently make others hand over personal property or the property of a third person. The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that there were 4 senior-level public servants, 25 associate-level public servants, 15 junior-level public servants, 10 contract and hired employees, and 3 elected representatives. According to the organs served by individuals involved at the time of their offenses, 24 of them were members of central authorities, 30 were members of local authorities, and 3 were members of local legislative bodies.

A total of 47 individuals, accounting for 13.47%, had gained illegal benefits by using opportunities arisen from matters under their authority or supervision to directly or indirectly seek benefits for themselves or others, despite being aware of the unlawfulness of their acts. The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 7 of them were senior-level personnel, 23 were associate-level personnel, 11 were junior-level personnel, 4 were contract and hired employees, and 2 were elected representatives. According to the organs served by individuals involved at the time of their offenses, 9 of them were with central authorities, 36 were with local authorities, and 2 were with local legislative bodies.

A total of 45 individuals, accounting for 12.89%, had demanded, accepted or promised to take bribes or other unlawful benefits by acts in violation of their official duties. The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that there were 9 senior-level public servants, 15 associate-level public servants, 19 junior-level public servants, and 2 contract and hired employees. By the organs they served at the time of their offenses, 18 of them were members of central authorities and 27 of them were members of local authorities.

A total of 23 public servants, accounting for 6.59%, had disclosed or delivered non-defense-related confidential documents, pictures, information or items of the Republic of China. The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 1 of them was senior-level personnel, 11 of them were associate-level personnel, and the other 11 were junior-level personnel. According to the organs served by individuals involved at the time of their offenses, 8 were members of central authorities and 15 were members of local authorities.

(2) Cross-tabulation Analyses:

a. The Analysis of Laws Implicated and Levels of Positions of Individuals Involved:

1. Laws implicated by elected representatives (members of the Legislative Yuan, city councils of special municipalities, county/city councils and township councils) who were involved mainly concerned having demanded, accepted or promised to take bribes or other unlawful benefits by acts in line with their official duties (9) and having taken advantage of opportunities in their official capacities to fraudulently make others hand over personal property or the property of a third person (3).
2. Laws implicated by senior-level public servants who were involved mainly concerned having demanded, accepted or promised to take bribes or other unlawful benefits by acts in line with their official duties (9), having demanded, accepted or promised to take bribes or other unlawful benefits by acts in violation of their official duties (9) and having gained illegal benefits by using opportunities arisen from matters under their authority or supervision to directly or indirectly seek benefits for themselves or others, despite being aware of the unlawfulness of their acts (7).
3. Laws implicated by associate-level public servants who were involved mainly concerned having taken advantage of opportunities in their official capacities to fraudulently make others hand over personal property or the property of a third person (25), having gained illegal benefits by using opportunities arisen from matters under their authority or supervision to directly or indirectly seek benefits for themselves or others, despite being aware of the unlawfulness of their acts (23), and having demanded, accepted or promised to take bribes or other unlawful benefits by acts in line with their official duties (18).
4. Laws implicated by junior-level public servants who were involved mainly concerned having demanded, accepted or promised to take bribes or other unlawful benefits by acts in violation of their official duties (19), having taken advantage of opportunities in their official capacities to fraudulently make others hand over personal property or the property of a third person (15) and having demanded, accepted or promised to take bribes or other unlawful benefits by acts in line with their official duties (13).
5. Laws implicated by contract and hired employees (including technicians, janitors, drivers, contract employees, hired employees, employees working abroad, and substitute civilian servicemen) who were involved mainly concerned having taken

advantage of opportunities in their official capacities to fraudulently make others hand over personal property or the property of a third person (10) and having demanded, accepted or promised to take bribes or other unlawful benefits by acts in line with their official duties (10).

b. The Analysis of Laws Implicated and Organs Served by Individuals Involved at the Time of Their Offenses

1. Laws implicated by individuals who were with central administrative authorities at the time of their offenses mainly concerned having taken advantage of opportunities in their official capacities to fraudulently make others hand over personal property or the property of a third person (24), having demanded, accepted or promised to take bribes or other unlawful benefits by acts in violation of their official duties (18) and having stolen or misappropriated public equipment and property (13).
2. Law implicated by individuals who were with local administrative authorities at the time of their offenses mainly concerned having gained illegal benefits by using opportunities arisen from matters under their authority or supervision to directly or indirectly seek benefits for themselves or others, despite being aware of the unlawfulness of their acts (36), having demanded, accepted or promised to take bribes or other unlawful benefits by acts in line with their official duties (33) and having taken advantage of opportunities in their official capacities to fraudulently make others hand over personal property or the property of a third person (30).
3. Laws implicated by individuals who were members of local legislative bodies at the time of their offenses mainly concerned having demanded, accepted or promised to take bribes or other unlawful benefits by acts in line with their official duties (9) and having taken advantage of opportunities in their official capacities to fraudulently make others hand over personal property or the property of a third person (3).

**C. The Analysis of Risks (See Appendix Figure 4-4):**

According to the categories of offenses implicated<sup>6</sup>, the categories with 9 or more indicted cases included the following:

6 According to the Guidelines for the Categorization of Corruption Offenses and Special Annotations of the Ministry of Justice stipulated by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice on September 1, 2014, the 27 categories (malpractice items) include "industrial and commercial supervision and management", "finance and insurance", "taxation", "customs", "telecommunication regulation", "highway administration", "transportation, tourism, and weather", "Judiciary", "legal affairs", "police", "firefighting", "construction", "civil affairs, household registration, military service, & land administration", "immigration and coast guard", "environmental protection", "healthcare", "social welfare", "education", "agriculture, forestry, fishery, & husbandry", "river and gravel management", "military affairs", "foreign affairs", "national security intelligence", "national property management", "state-owned enterprises", "administrative affairs", and "others", sorting by the nature of cases.

- (1) Police (26 cases accounting for 15.85%)
  - a. Harboring illicit sex and gambling rings: Used their power to collude with illegal operations and took bribes to harbor such illegal operations.
  - b. Making illegal inquiries and disclosing personal information: Leaked personal information (e.g. vehicle registration information) on the request of friends or the promise of gain by business operators that resulted in the disclosure of official secrets.
- (2) Administrative Affairs (25 cases accounting for 15.24%)
  - a. Falsely claiming small amount payments: Public servants made false claims for overtime pay, business travel expenses, "National Travel Card" vacation subsidies, bonuses, and stipends.
  - b. Illicitly conducting procurement: Leaked procurement information supposed to be kept confidential to seek bribes from winning bidders.
- (3) Construction (22 cases accounting for 13.41%)
  - a. Illicitly conducting procurement: Leaked procurement information (e.g. the floor price and the list of evaluation committee members) supposed to be kept confidential and attended receptions and dinners provided by interested bidders, as well as taking kickbacks, to allow specific bidders to win.
  - b. Untruthfully supervising projects: Supervising personnel failed to properly examine reports submitted by the firms, allowing them to pass project review and receive illegal benefits.
- (4) Military Affairs (14 cases accounting for 8.53%)
  - a. Illicitly conducting procurement: Replaced and mixed quality products with inferior products in the procurement of military supplies and accepted bribes to allow specific bidders to win.
  - b. Misappropriating military supplies or public funds: Embezzled non-staple food subsidies, sold misappropriated diesel fuel of military vessels and misappropriated military cables.
- (5) Healthcare (9 cases accounting for 5.48%)
  - a. Forwarded the results of health inspections to the firms concerned, enabling the individuals involved to know about the evidence and investigation in advance to react ahead.
  - b. Illicitly conducting procurement: Took bribes from firms in the procurement of medical equipment



1.Data was based on corruption cases investigated by prosecutors at various public prosecutors offices (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) between January and December 2015for which indictments had been filed upon the closure of investigation, as tracked by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice, and therefore, the data included other supplemental indictments related to cases indicted during other times that were filed between January and December 2015.

2.In the figure, risks were categorized based on the indictments. Public servant(s) listed in an indictment were all considered to be risk under its category. For example, if the risk of an indictment was determined to fall under the "customs" category, then all individuals involved would be put under this category even though they may not be members of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance. Therefore, the risk does not equate to the organ.

3.Source of data: Data was organized by the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.

Appendix Figure 4-4 The Analysis of Risks

## D. The Analysis of Special Corruption Cases<sup>7</sup>:

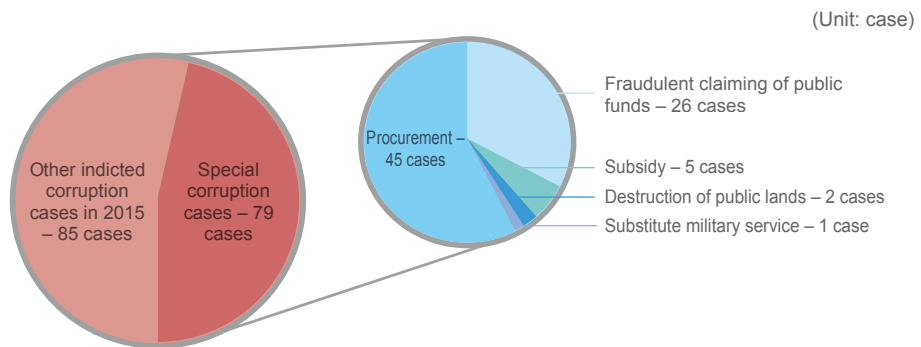
(1) Of the 164 corruption indictments filed by various public prosecutors offices in 2015, 79 were special corruption cases, including 45 procurement cases, 26 cases of fraudulent claiming of public funds, 5 subsidy cases, 2 cases of destruction of public lands, and 1 substitute military service case (see Appendix Figure 4-5).

(2) A total of 45 cases of suspected illegality in the procurement process had been indicted<sup>8</sup> and a total of 93 people had been charged. Results of related analyses were as follows:

7 According to the Guidelines for the Categorization of Corruption Offenses and Special Annotations of the Ministry of Justice stipulated by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice on September 1, 2014, special corruption cases should be noted under "Special Corruption Case Annotations", which are divided into 5 areas that include "procurement", "destruction of public lands", "subsidy", "fraudulent claiming of public funds (administrative expenses – business travel expenses, overtime pay or operation expenses)", and "substitute military service".

8 The Guidelines for the Categorization of Corruption Offenses and Special Annotations of the Ministry of Justice, as stipulated by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice on September 1, 2014, have grouped corruption offenses into 27 categories (malpractice items). Procurement cases get listed as annotation options because all categories would have cases involving illicit procurement.

- a. According to the levels of positions of individuals involved, 2 of them (2.15%) were elected representatives (Legislative Yuan, city councils of special municipalities, county/city councils, and township councils), 19 of them (20.43%) were senior-level public servants, 48 of them (51.61%) were associate-level public servants, 13 of them (13.98%) were junior-level public servants, and the remaining 11 individuals (11.83%) were contract and hired employees (including technicians, janitors, drivers, contract employees, hired employees, employees working abroad, and substitute civilian servicemen).
- b. According to the organs served by individuals involved at the time of their offenses, 44 individuals were members of central authorities (47.31%), 47 individuals were members of local authorities (50.54%), and 2 individuals were members of local legislative bodies (2.15%).
- c. Risks mainly concerned the "construction" category (23 cases accounting for 25.84%), the "healthcare" category (14 cases accounting for 15.73%), and the "military affairs" category (12 cases accounting for 13.48%).



1. Data was based on corruption cases investigated by prosecutors at various public prosecutors offices (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) between January and December 2015 for which indictments had been filed upon the closure of investigation, as tracked by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice, and therefore, the data included other supplemental indictments related to cases indicted during other times that were filed between January and December 2015.

2. In the figure, risks were categorized based on the indictments. Public servant(s) listed in an indictment were all considered to be risk under its category. For example, if the risk of an indictment was determined to fall under the "customs" category, then all individuals involved would be put under this category even though they may not be members of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance. Therefore, the risk does not equate to the organ.

3. Source of data: Data was organized by the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.

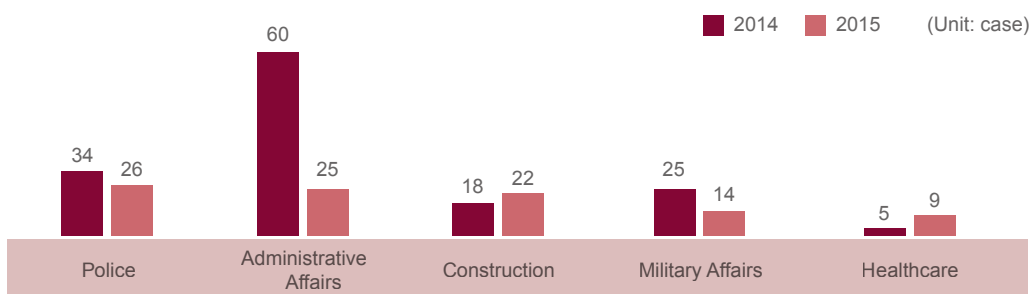
Appendix Figure 4-5 The Analysis of Types of Special Corruption Cases



## E. Cross-year Comparison (See Appendix Figure 4-6):

(1) Analysis of top 5 categories in the number of indictments:

- a. There were 26 indictments under the "police" category in 2015, down 8 indictments compared to 34 indictments in 2014.
- b. There were 25 indictments under the "administrative affairs" category in 2015, down 35 indictments compared to 60 indictments in 2014.
- c. There were 22 indictments under the "construction" category in 2015, up 4 indictments compared to 18 indictments in 2014.
- d. There were 14 indictments under the "military affairs" category in 2015, down 11 indictments compared to 25 indictments in 2014.
- e. There were 9 indictments under the "healthcare" category in 2015, up 4 indictments compared to 5 indictments in 2014.



1. Data was based on corruption cases investigated by prosecutors at various public prosecutors offices (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) between January and December 2015 for which indictments had been filed upon the closure of investigation, as tracked by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice, and therefore, the data included other supplemental indictments related to cases indicted during other times that were filed between January and December 2015.

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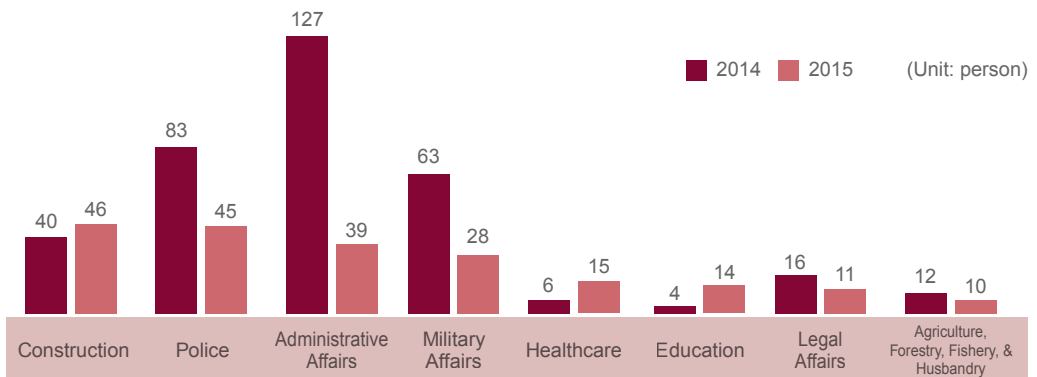
3. Cases under the "others" category were not included.

4. Source of data: Data was organized by the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.

Appendix Figure 4-6 Cross-year Comparison of Top 5 Categories in the Number of Indictments for Corruption Cases in 2015

(2) Analysis of categories of offenses with 10 or more individuals indicted (see Appendix Figure 4-7):

- a. 46 individuals had been indicted for offenses under the "construction" category in 2015, up 6 individuals compared to 40 individuals indicted in 2014.
- b. 45 individuals had been indicted for offenses under the "police" category in 2015, down 38 individuals compared to 83 individuals indicted in 2014.
- c. 39 individuals had been indicted for offenses under the "administrative affairs" category in 2015, down 88 individuals compared to 127 individuals indicted in 2014.
- d. 28 individuals had been indicted for offenses under the "military affairs" category in 2015, down 35 individuals compared to 63 individuals indicted in 2014.
- e. 15 individuals had been indicted for offenses under the "healthcare" category in 2015, up 9 individuals compared to 6 individuals indicted in 2014.
- f. 14 individuals had been indicted for offenses under the "education" category in 2015, up 10 individuals compared to 4 individuals indicted in 2014.
- g. 11 individuals had been indicted for offenses under the "legal affairs" category in 2015, down 5 individuals compared to 16 individuals indicted in 2014.
- h. 10 individuals had been indicted for offenses under the "agriculture, forestry, fishery, & husbandry" category in 2015, down 2 individuals compared to 12 individuals indicted in 2014.



1. Data was based on corruption cases investigated by prosecutors at various public prosecutors offices (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) between January and December 2015 for which indictments had been filed upon the closure of investigation, as tracked by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice, and therefore, the data included other supplemental indictments related to cases indicted during other times that were filed between January and December 2015.
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3. Cases under the "others" category were not included.
4. Source of data: Data was organized by the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.

**Appendix Figure 4-7 Cross-year Comparison of Categories of Offenses with 10 or More Individuals Indicted for Corruption Cases in 2015**

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