

AAC

Agency Against Corruption,
Ministry of Justice

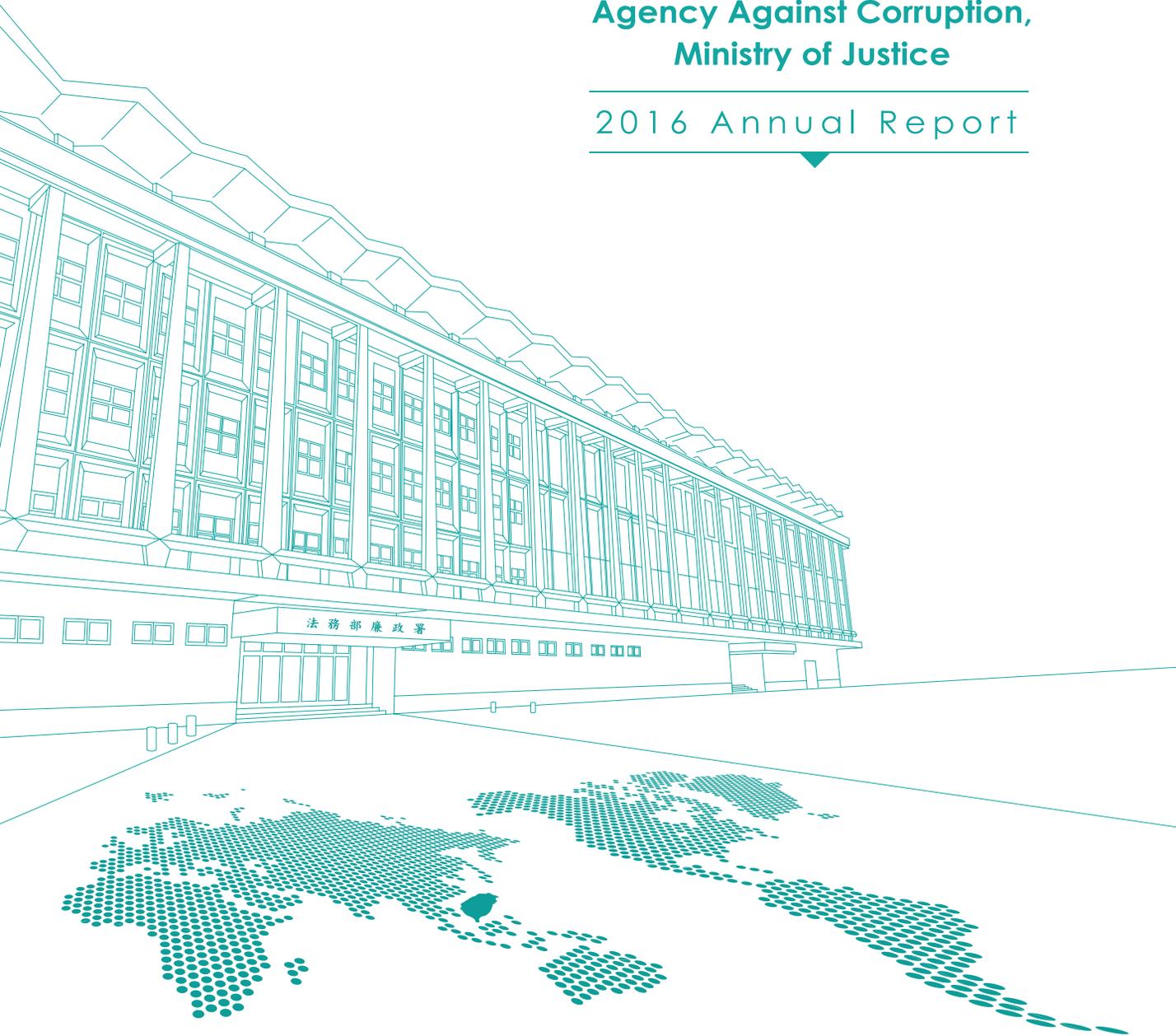
2016 Annual Report



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Since its founding on 20 July 2001, the Agency Against Corruption, the Ministry of Justice (AAC), has been keenly aware of society's high expectations of the new agency it was then. Ever since, our agency has made steady progress in combating, preventing and investigating corruption and has continuously promoted and refined innovation in the nation's anti-corruption work. These outcomes could not have been achieved without the unremitting efforts of our partners in the Government Ethics Units at all branches and levels of the government as well as the colleagues of AAC.

The Act on the Implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption entered into force on 9 December 2015. Besides underscoring our determination to align with international corruption combating trends, this law has also given AAC greater responsibilities to carry out its mission of leading the country in bringing about a clean government of the highest standards. To this end, our agency has reviewed and amended existing legal norms relating to clean government and as a result in 2016, the National Integrity Building Action Plan, the Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation and the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants were amended, while the amendments of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest and a draft of the Whistleblower Protection Act were prepared to build a more comprehensive and stronger legal system and policy framework.



With regard to combating corruption, clean government volunteers were recruited to expand engagement from society and foster consensus on clean government. Also, clean government forums and seminars were held to establish partnership relations around the theme of clean government with civil society and academia. We also implemented the concept of integrated interdisciplinary governance to promote corporate integrity. With regard to the prevention of corruption, the corruption reporting platforms operated by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and the Clean Government Ethics Units have strengthened the mechanisms to assess governance ethics risks at government units at all levels, while expanded administrative transparency measures and supervision channels and continued project audits have strengthened the early warning function and reduced the occurrence of corruption. With regard to the investigation of corruption, the case handling resources of the AAC and the Public Prosecutors Offices throughout the country have been integrated through horizontal links, which are externally supervised by the Clean Politics Advisory Committee. Secondment of public prosecutors [to regional government ethics units] has accelerated investigations and raised the conviction rates in corruption cases.

In addition, to align with international partners and practices, AAC continued its program of visits and connections with foreign anti-corruption agencies and actively participates in international integrity forums and transnational professional training. In 2016, in partnership with Papua New Guinea, we delivered the APEC Workshop on Strengthening Whistleblower Protection Measures held in Taiwan for the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) members. This was the first time for Taiwan to obtain an APEC subsidy for international advocacy of clean government, which helped raise our country's international leadership and visibility on this issue.

2016 also marked another felicitous milestone in the fact that AAC finally obtained offices of its own: the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice Building. We trust that this new home will inspire and enable us all to serve our country with even greater energy to combat corruption in order to build a clean homeland and to continue our collaborations with foreign partners to contribute to the international community.

Director- General
Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

Lai Jer-Shyong

June 2017

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| Chapter 1 |

Organization and Responsibilities of the AAC

Section 1 The Organization

I. Organizational characteristics

On October 31, 2003, the United Nations passed the “United Nations Convention against Corruption” (UNCAC), which took effect on December 14, 2005. Article 6 (Preventive Anti-Corruption Body or Bodies) and Article 36 (Specialized Authorities) of the UNCAC emphasize the importance that every signatory country establish an anti-corruption body or bodies and “specialized authorities” in accordance with 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 adopt the terms of the UNCAC. Similarly, the “National Integrity System (NIS)” proposed by Transparency International in 2000 emphasizes 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 key to their successes is the establishment of “specialized authorities,” involved a mixture of strategies of education, anti-corruption work and investigation. In response to the expectations of the general public towards a “clean and competent government”, the Legislative Yuan passed the Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption during the third reading of the 7th meeting of the 7th session amongst the 7th Appointed Date held on April 1, 2011 to establish the “Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice” (ACC) on July 20, 2011. The organization, AAC, has operated in two different areas (Song Jiang 1st Office and Nei Hu 2nd Office) since 2014. To reduce administration costs, the Ministry of Justice successfully transfer of the Boai Building from the Ministry of Defense and ACC finally moved to the building and launched the operation on December 9th, 2016.



- (1) The AAC is the equivalent of the exclusive integrity authority outlined in the UNCAC. It serves to prevent and investigate 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 team of resident prosecutors seconded 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 is organized and positioned as a focused, specialized, and dedicated authority on all matters concerning ethical governance. The agency plans the nation's anti-corruption strategies and coordinates with other government authorities vertically and horizontally to implement these strategies. Notwithstanding the limited manpower at its disposal, the agency has been vested with the great mission to combat corruption and help building a "clean and competent government".
- (3) The AAC now has an integrated ethical governance network to work with, which 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 combat corruption and reduce redundancy within the government. The AAC may also respond immediately to corruption investigations and combat corruption under the command of experienced prosecutors, and thereby maintain the government's clean and competent image.

II. Organization Structure and Members

According to the Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, the AAC's responsibilities include planning the nation's ethical governance policies, and carrying out preventions and investigations against corruptive behaviors. The AAC is comprised of 7 functional departments, including a "Planning Division", a "Corruption Prevention Division", a "Investigation Division", a "Civil Service Ethics Division", and the Northern, Central and Southern Investigation Offices. Furthermore, a Secretariat, a Personnel Office and an Accounting Office assist the functional departments. The AAC has been organized with a maximum staff size of 254. As of the end of December 2016, the AAC had budgeted for a staff size of 222 people and an actual staff size of 210. A Clean Politics Advisory Committee has been assembled to provide ethical governance 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 (Figure 1-1).

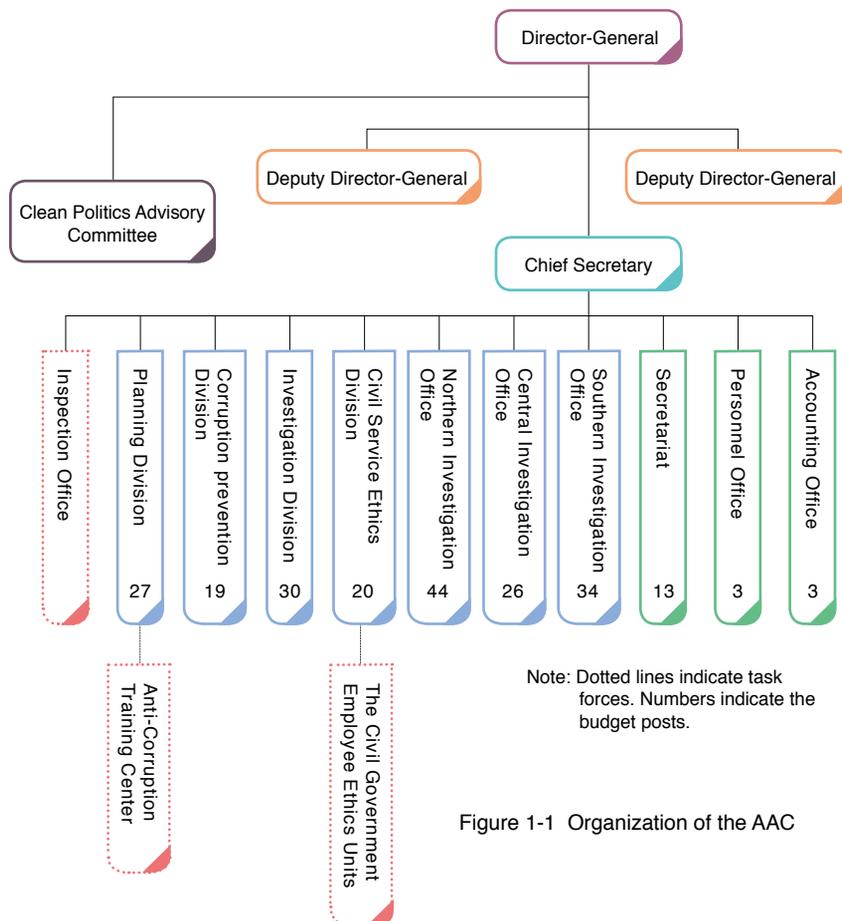


Figure 1-1 Organization of the AAC

III. Government Employee Ethics Units

As the end of December 2016 there were a total of 1,152 Government Employee Ethics Units and 2,928 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 subordinate units 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 cities and county governments all have Government Employee Ethics Units.

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 (Figure 1-2).

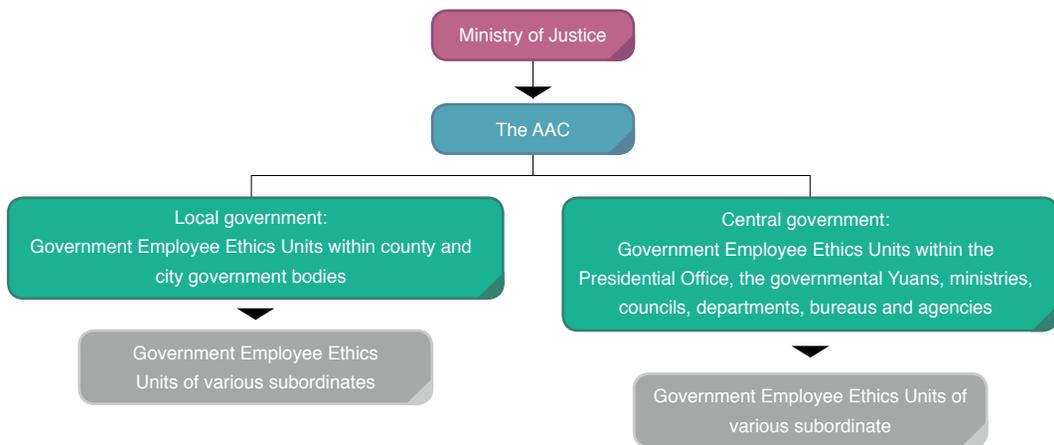


Figure 1-2 Organization of Government Employee Ethics Units

Section 2 Authorities

I. Authorities of the AAC

For the purpose of preventing and investigating corruption across all Government Employee Ethics Units of the nation, the AAC has been vested with authorities under Article 2 of the 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 the conduct 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 officers 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 jointly in collaboration with the 1,152 Government Employee Ethics Units on all ethical governance-related matters (Figure 1-3).

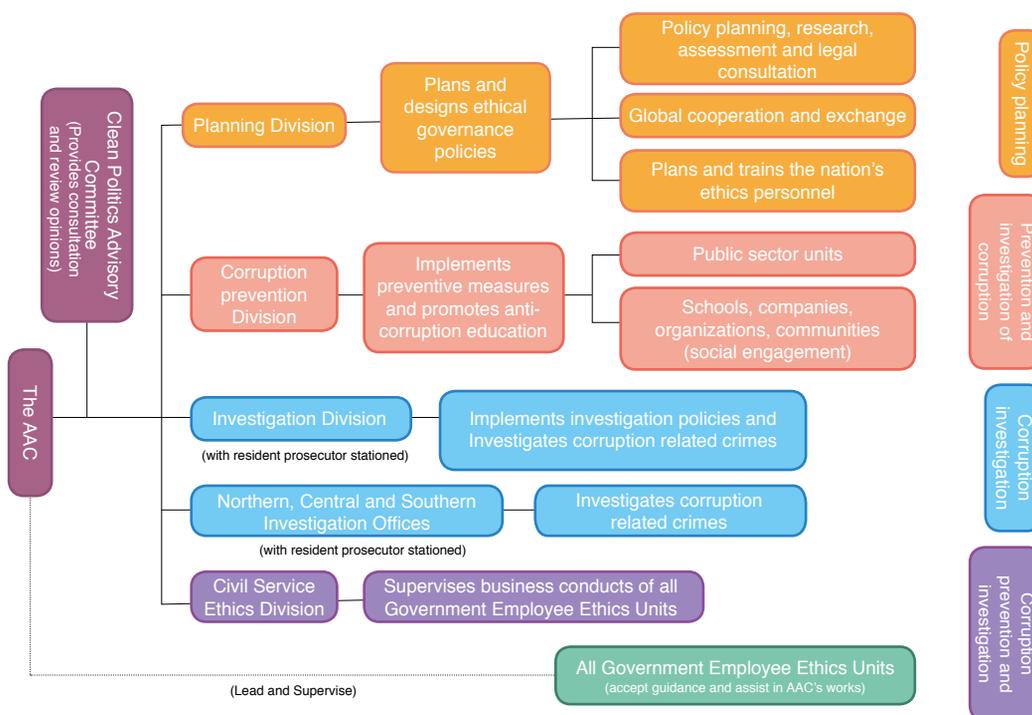
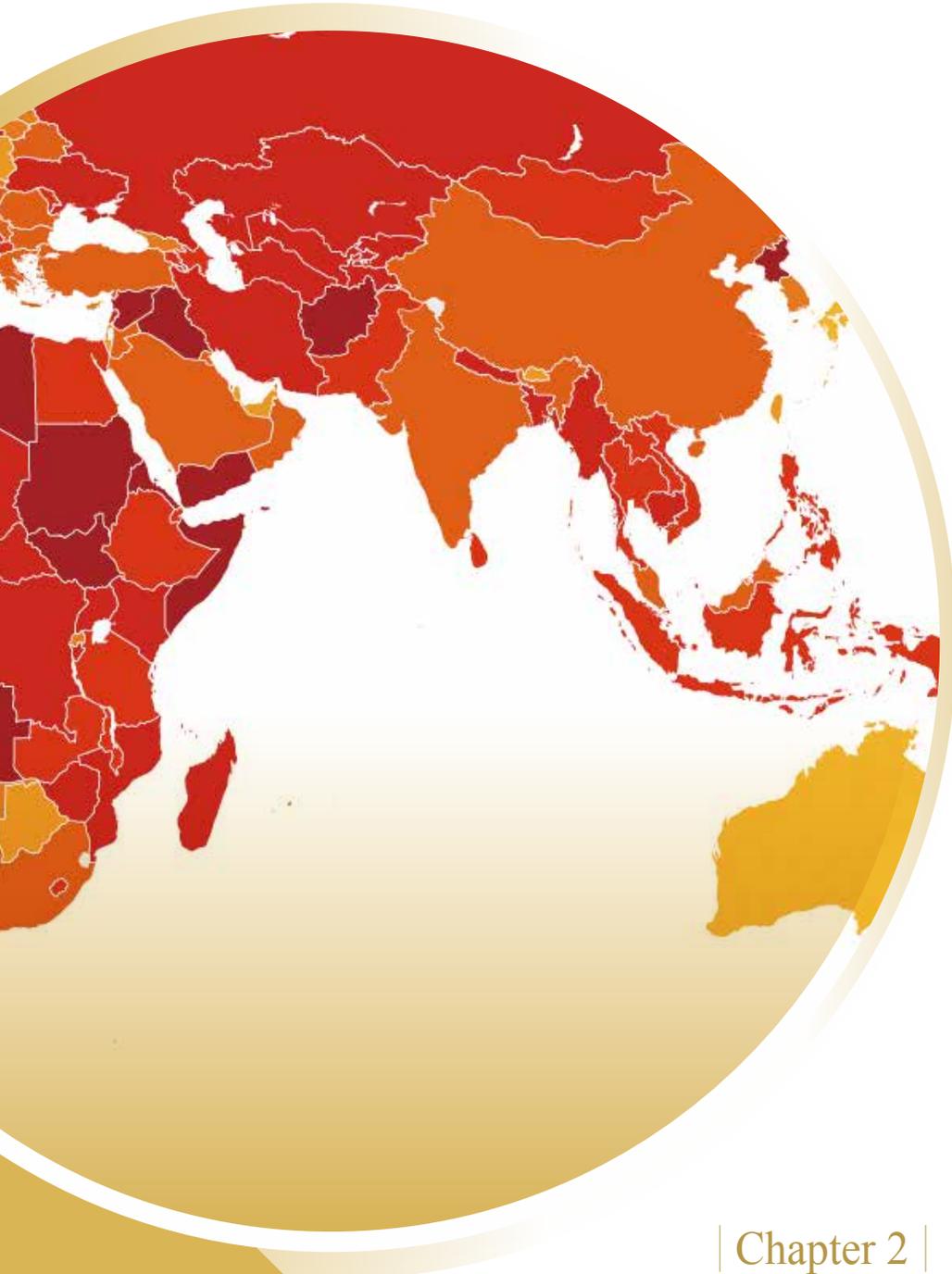


Figure 1-3 Functional Structure of the AAC

II. Responsibilities of Government Employee Ethics Units

According to the Article 4 of the Act of the Establishment of the Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers, every ethics unit is responsible for the “promotion of ethical governance and social engagement”, “development and execution of ethical governance policies and preventive measures”, “proposal and coordination of ethical governance reforms”, “supervision over the declaration of property ownership, avoidance of conflicting interests, and ethical governance practices by public servants”, “handling of corruption and other illegal activities within the government”, “auditing of operations that are prone to corruption risks”, “processing and coordination of the confidentiality of public operations”, “processing and coordination of government security” and “any other ethics-related matters.”



| Chapter 2 |

**2016 Ethical
Governance Analysis**

Section 1 Ethical Governance In Taiwan

I. Analysis of National Anti-Corruption Ranking

A. Corruption Perception Index

According to the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) published by Transparency International (TI) in 2016, Taiwan scored 61 out of 100, ranking 31th overall among 176 nations and regions worldwide.

A new method has been incorporated in the calculation of the CPI since 2012 for enabling comparison among countries. However, in addition to the investigation data from the seven organizations as cited in 2015, one additional element of V-Dem (Varieties of Democracies) was incorporated in the investigation of Taiwan's CPI in 2016, and thus, it is inapplicable to make comparisons with ranking of previous years. The CPI scores and ranking of Taiwan in the past 12 years are shown in Table 2-1.

Taiwan's CPI score in 2016 would be 62, same as 2015, and the ranking would have moved up by one place to 29th had the score been based on the same seven indicators used in 2015. However, the total CPI score and global ranking of Taiwan in 2016 was hit as Taiwan only scored 50, a score lower than the average, in the additional new V-Dem indicator. The total score of Taiwan in 2016 was less than

Table 2-1 CPI Scores and Ranking of Taiwan in the Recent 12 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
2016	31	61

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

that in 2015 by one point and its ranking moved down by one place. The overall ranking was also affected by the fact that a total of 168 countries and regions were incorporated in the CPI ranking in 2016, whereas 176 countries and regions in the world were ranked in 2015. Nevertheless, the CPI performance of Taiwan in 2016 was better than 82.4% of all the ranked countries and regions. Among countries in the Asia Pacific, Taiwan ranked 7th, the same as 2015, in CPI and only behind New Zealand (1st overall with a CPI score of 90), Singapore (7th overall with a CPI score of 84), Australia (13th overall with a CPI score of 79), Hong Kong (15th overall with a CPI score of 77), Japan (20th overall with a CPI score of 72) and Bhutan (27th overall with a CPI score of 65) in 2016.

Taiwan's CPI of year 2016 is derived from the scores and ranking of the following institution, Global Insight, Inc. (GI) 71 points, the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) 54 points, International Institute of Management Development (IMD) 65 points, Political Risk Services (PRS) 50 points, The Bertelsmann Foundation (BF) 77 points, World Economic Forum (WEF) 68 points, and Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) 50 points.

B. Report on Corruption Evaluation in Asia

The "Perceptions of Corruption in Asia, the US and Australia" issued on March 30, 2016 in the "Asian Intelligence" journal that the "Political and Economic Risk Consultancy" published in Q1, 2016, was compiled with reference to the data collected from personal interviews and email questionnaires. The targets of such survey were foreign enterprises or members of different chambers of commerce in Asia. 1,742 questionnaires were collected and more than 100 persons were interviewed in each rated country and region (except for Macao and Cambodia, where respectively only 89 and 85 persons were interviewed).

According to the final rating results, the overall perceptions of corruption in the Asia-Pacific Region worsened in comparison with the previous year. 11 out of the 16 rated countries and regions were scored downward, notably Malaysia. Singapore continuously won the highest rating in 2016 followed by Australia, Japan, Hong Kong, USA, Taiwan, Macao, South Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, China, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, and India ranked the last. Taiwan was scored 6.08 (with scoring grades from 0 to 10 points; the higher the score, the worse the corruption) and ranked 6th, moving up by two places in comparison with 2015. (Table 2-2)

Table 2-2 Overall Ranking of the Countries in the Asia-Pacific Region

Country	2016 ranking	2016 score	2015 ranking	2015 score	Against 2015 ranking (Place)	Against 2015 scoring (Score)
Singapore	1	1.67	1	1.33	-	-0.34
Australia	2	2.67	3	2.61	+1	-0.06
Japan	3	3.00	2	1.55	-1	-1.45
Hong Kong	4	3.40	4	3.17	-	-0.23
USA	5	4.61	6	4.59	+1	-0.02
Taiwan	6	6.08	8	5.00	+2	-1.08
Macao	7	6.15	5	4.58	-2	-1.57
South Korea	8	6.17	9	6.28	+1	0.11
Malaysia	9	6.95	7	4.96	-2	-1.99
Philippines	10	7.05	12	7.43	+2	0.38
China	11	7.50	11	6.98	-	-0.52
Thailand	12	7.67	10	6.88	-2	-0.79
Cambodia	13	7.75	13	7.75	-	0.00
Vietnam	14	7.92	16	8.24	+2	0.32
Indonesia	15	8.00	15	8.09	-	0.09
India	16	8.13	14	8.01	-2	-0.12

Description:

1. The scoring is graded from 0 to 10 points. A lower score stands for higher integrity and a higher score stands for more serious corruption
2. Information source: Asian Intelligence. Prepared by AAC

II. Domestic Ethical Governance Index Opinion Survey

In 2016, the AAC commissioned Transparency International Chinese Taipei to conduct the "2016 Ethical Governance Opinion Survey" (including Phase 1: "Public perceptions of corruption and sources of information", and Phase 2: "Integrity evaluation on the public sector") to understand how the general public evaluate public servants, related projects and anti-corruption policies and initiatives. The results will serve as feedback for governmental organizations and as reference for future policy development.

This quantitative research was conducted through Random Digit Dialing (RDD), targeting adults aged 20 and above in Taiwan Area (excluding Kinmen County and Lienchiang County). The effective sample size was set at 1,109 in Phase 1 "Public Perception corruption and source of information" and was 1,103 in Phase 2 "Integrity evaluation of Public sectors"; with a 95% level of confidence.

A. General impression on anti-corruption initiatives

(1) Interviewees' perceptions towards ethical governance policies and initiatives:

- a. Opinions on prioritizing anti-corruption policies and initiatives: Respondents believe that the government should combat corruption by prioritizing "Establishment of corruption prevention laws" (36.7%) followed by "Investigation and prosecution of corruptions" (33.8%) and "Promoting anti-corruption education" (23.2%). The respondents also find that AAC should prioritize "Arrest of corrupt officials and elected representatives" (66.6%) and "More anti-corruption education for public servants and the general public in the prevention of corrupt practices" (19.7%). (Figure 2-1)

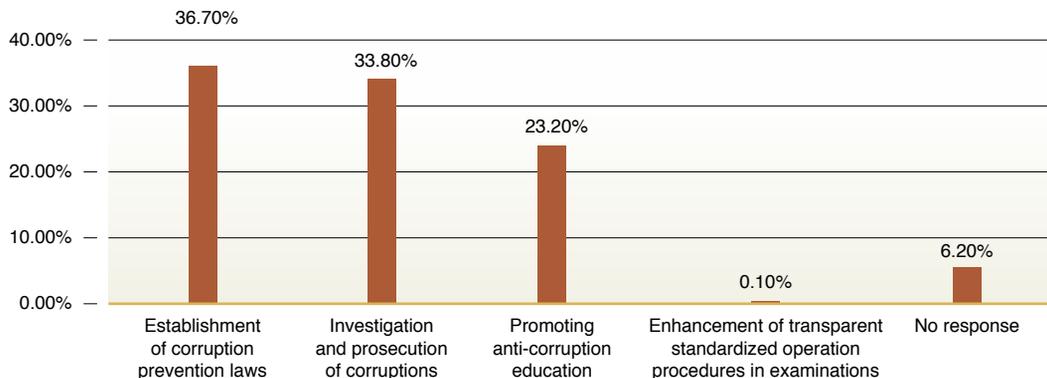


Figure 2-1 Opinions on prioritizing anti-corruption policies and initiatives

b. Tolerance on corrupted public officials: 0 indicates corruption was totally intolerable and 10 was acceptable. 6.3% of the interviewees responded “tolerable” (5 points) and 63.0% responded “totally intolerable” (0 point). Only 2% of the interviewees responded “acceptable” (10 points) to corruption among public servants. The general average was 1.34, demonstrating very low tolerance on corrupted public servants.

(2) Interviewees' willingness to report illegal conduct:

a. Regarding the interviewees' willingness to report illegal conduct, 69.0% of interviewees responded "Would" be willing to report misconduct, while 24.8% answered "Would Not" be willing to report misconduct (Figure 2-2).

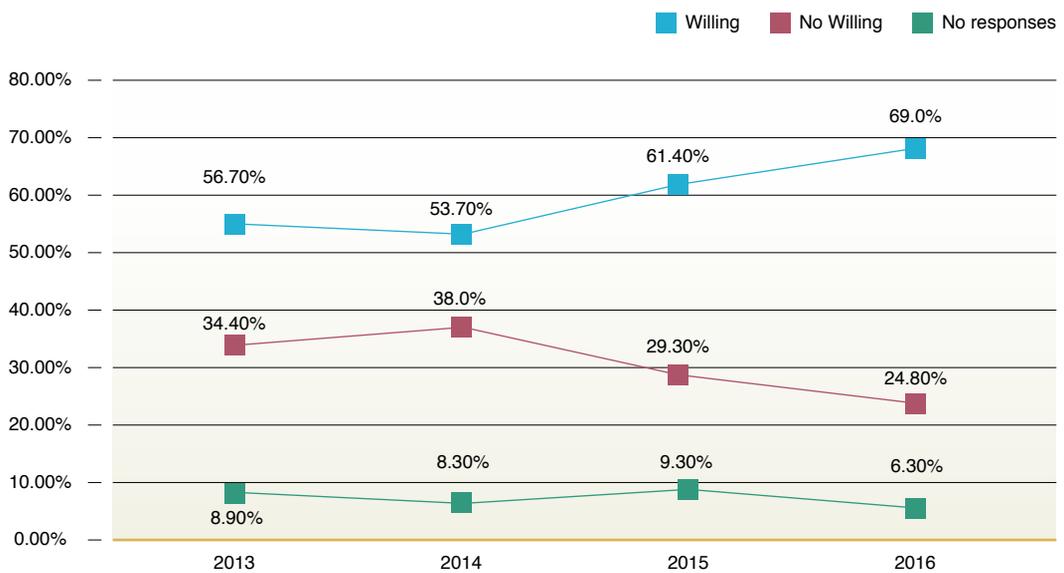
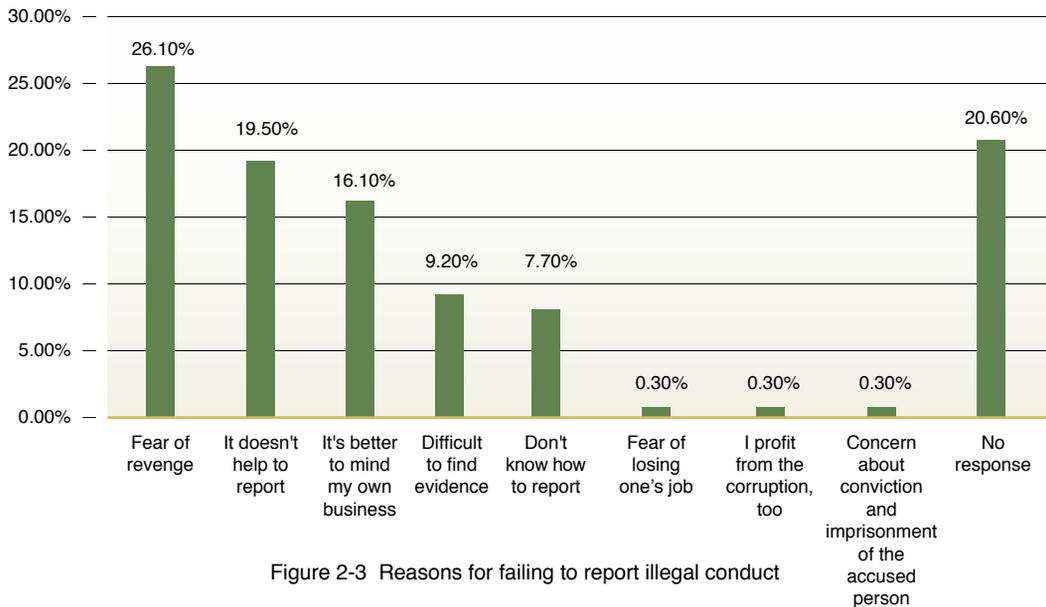


Figure 2-2 Interviewees' Willingness to Report Illegal Conduct

b. Reasons for failing to report illegal conduct: "Fear of revenge" (26.1%); "It doesn't help to report" (19.5%); "It's better to mind my own business" (16.1%); "Difficult to find evidence" (9.2%); "Don't know how to report" (7.7%). (Figure 2-3)



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 2016 integrity evaluation were "public hospital staff", "supervisors", "general public servants", "fire safety personnel", and "educational administrator". The ranking structure was similar to that in 2015 except for the general public servants. (Table 2-3)

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

Personnel Category	October 2016				October 2015			October 2014		
	Average	SD	No of cases	Ranking	Average	SD	Ranking	Average	SD	Ranking
Public Hospital Staff*	6.48	2.17	1035	1	6.24	2.18	1	6.47	2.22	1
Supervisor*	6.04	2.21	985	2	5.77	2.19	2	5.90	2.31	2
General public servants*	5.91	2.19	1033	3	-	-	-	5.90	2.35	3
Fire Safety Personnel	5.87	2.30	1006	4	5.63	2.33	3	5.85	2.45	4
Educational Administrator *	5.85	2.31	1010	5	5.43	2.19	5	5.60	2.34	6
Military Personnel	5.77	2.43	992	6	5.33	2.41	8	5.65	2.44	5
Police Officers*	5.76	2.28	1045	7	5.37	2.18	7	5.12	2.40	11
Health Inspector*	5.70	2.19	985	8	5.49	2.26	4	5.24	2.33	9
Environmental Inspector*	5.54	2.27	1007	9	5.22	2.36	9	5.19	2.37	10
Tax Auditors	5.51	2.31	986	10	5.38	2.33	6	5.48	2.39	7
Funeral Staff*	5.28	2.47	960	11	5.18	2.39	10	4.96	2.52	12
Prosecutors*	5.20	2.37	989	12	5.11	2.38	11	5.27	2.33	8
Customs Officers*	5.09	2.30	960	13	4.75	2.37	16	4.84	2.42	15
Water Resources Staff*	5.02	2.26	944	14	4.72	2.26	17	4.39	2.45	16
Central Government Ministers and Directors*	5.01	2.36	958	15	4.80	2.44	14	4.26	2.57	19
County/city Government Directors and Chiefs*	4.95	2.29	985	16	4.91	2.30	12	4.39	2.36	17
Wardens	4.92	2.30	928	17	4.63	2.29	18	4.84	2.31	14
Township/City Directors and Chiefs*	4.88	2.33	987	18	4.85	2.33	13	4.22	2.44	20
Judge*	4.83	2.48	1008	19	4.77	2.55	15	4.95	2.45	13
Public Construction Officers*	4.78	2.32	982	20	4.42	2.29	20	3.89	2.45	25
Construction Management Officers	4.70	2.28	978	21	4.51	2.27	19	4.30	2.39	18
Government Procurement Officers*	4.61	2.25	988	22	4.26	2.34	21	4.04	2.49	22
Legislator*	4.49	2.53	1008	23	4.22	2.51	24	3.95	2.49	24
Township Representatives*	4.38	2.47	1001	24	4.24	2.49	22	4.08	2.55	21
County/City councilor*	4.38	2.49	999	25	4.23	2.45	23	4.01	2.50	23
Land Development Officers*	4.34	2.39	957	26	4.05	2.42	25	3.58	2.56	26

Note: 1. The 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 2016 and the previous year.

3. The green area covers the first 5 and the red area covers the last 5 categories based on the investigation result in the current year.

- (2) As for the question how the interviewees developed their perceptions towards public servants' integrity: The interviewees developed their perception mainly based on television (34.9%), personal experience (15.0%), friends and relatives (14.1%), Internet (12.8%), and newspapers (8.8%). The proportion of other sources is low. 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 (0 points: lowest severity; 10 points: highest severity): Among the five common acts of corruption, the average severity score of each shown in the result of the investigation in 2016 was in sequence the “corporates offer benefits to influence policies” (7.0), “private sector exploits or falsely manages employees, or handles matters for their own benefit” (6.2), “candidates bribe voters during elections in Taiwan” (6.0), “people lobby public servants” (5.6), and “people giving money to public servants” (4.4). Therefore, people find that private sectors act more severely in terms of anti-corruption and the severity of giving money to public servants on the side of the public is relatively low. (Table 2-4)

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

Illegal Conducts	October 2016		October 2015		October 2014	
	Average	SD	Average	SD	Average	SD
Severity of People giving money to public servants	4.4	3.46	4.1*	3.2	3.9*	3.23
Severity of lobbying	5.6	2.90	5.5	2.88	5.7	2.86
Severity of Bribery during elections in Taiwan	6.0	2.91	6.3*	2.93	6.6*	2.99
Severity of corporates offering benefits to influence policies	7.0	2.72	7.1	2.62	7.4*	2.55
Severity of private sectors exploiting management of employees or handling of matters for their benefits	6.2	2.60	--	--	--	--

Note: * indicates a significant difference comparing with 2016. ($P \leq 0.05$).

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 2016

According to the number of indictments of corruption crimes made by the district prosecutor's offices, 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 an all-time low of 3.2 in 2015. The average number in 2016 was 3.3, indicating only a small difference from the number in 2015. (Table 2-5, Figure 2-4)

Table 2-5 District Prosecutors' Indictment against Corruption Cases - 2002 ~ 2016

Year/month	Total criminal indictment	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
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
2016	209,913	282	244	38	235,549	770	3.3	712	58

Description:

1. Corruption indictments per 100,000 people = No. of people prosecuted for corruption/median
2. Average population = (closing population + previous closing population) / 2
3. Information Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice.

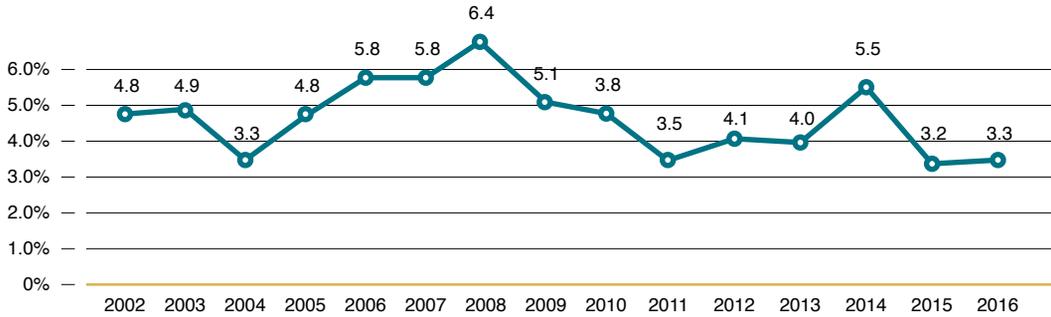


Figure 2-4 Rate of Corruption Indictments per 100,000 Population

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 2016, a total of 22,954 people have been indicted by district prosecutor's offices for corruption. So far, 16,467 was adjudicated, and 10,434 or 63.36% of whom were found guilty. Since the "National Integrity Building Action Plan" was implemented during the period from July 2009 to December 2016, a total of 9,151 people have been indicted by district prosecutor's offices for corruption. So far, 4,783 adjudicated and 3,449 or 72.11% of whom were found guilty. This indicates a higher conviction rate in the anti-corruption campaign at different phases of implementation.

C. Study of corruption from investigations conducted by prosecutors

In 2016, a total of 149 cases of corruption (indictments filed) had been investigated by prosecutors at the public prosecutors offices (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office), a total of 310 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: (see Appendix 4 for further discussion).

(1) Individuals involved

According to the analysis of individuals involved, 5 individuals (1.61%) were elected representatives (Legislative Yuan, city councils of special municipalities, county/city councils, and township councils), 30 were senior-level public servants (9.68%), 138 were associate-level public servants (44.52%), 97 were junior-level public servants (31.29%), and the other 40 were contract and hired employees (including technicians, janitors, drivers, contract employees, hired employees, employees working abroad, and substitute civilian servicemen) (12.9%).

Based on the types of organisations involved at the time of their offenses, there were 140 individuals at central government authorities (45.16%), 156 at local governments (50.32%), 8 at national legislative bodies (2.58%), and 6 at local legislative bodies (1.94%).

Based on involved individuals by gender, males accounted for 275 individuals (88.71%), and females accounted for 35 individuals (11.29%).

(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:

Inflating the prices and quantities of, or taking kickbacks from, public works or procurements under his or her charge: 79 people involved (25.48%).

Demanding, taking or promising bribes or other unlawful profits by acts that violate official duties: 56 people involved (18.06%).

Fraudulently making others deliver personal property or a third party's property under cover of legal authority: 43 people involved (13.87%).

Directly or indirectly seeking unlawful gains for oneself or for others in matters under one's charge or supervision while realizing such act violates the law and thereby having gained profits: 35 people involved (11.29%).

A public official who discloses or gives away documents, plans, information, or physical objects of confidentiality relating to matters other than national defense: 31 people involved (10.00%).

(3) Analysis of risk events

According to the "Principles Governing the Genre of Corruption and Classification of Special Events" announced by the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Justice on 1st of September 2014, the analysis of the categories involved in more than 6 cases as follows: 38 offenses (25.50%) in the administration affairs category (such as illegal claims of money, alleged corruption in public procurement). 34 offenses (22.82%) in the law enforcement category (such as sheltering and harboring prostitution and gambling industries, illegal search and leak of personal information). 14 offenses (9.40%) in the construction category (such as illegal conducts in public procurement, faulty or negligent supervision on contracting performance). 9 offenses (6.04%) in the military affairs category (such as illegal conduct in public procurement, embezzlement in public funds or military supply). 7 offenses (5.56%) in the civil affairs, household registration, military service and land administration category (such as illegal conduct in land administration affairs, illegal search and leak of personal information). 7 offenses (5.56%) in the legal affairs category (such as illegal conduct in prison management, detection, or investigation). 6 offenses (4.03%) in the environmental protection category (such as embezzlement of recyclables, illegal conducts in environmental inspection). (Figure 2-5)

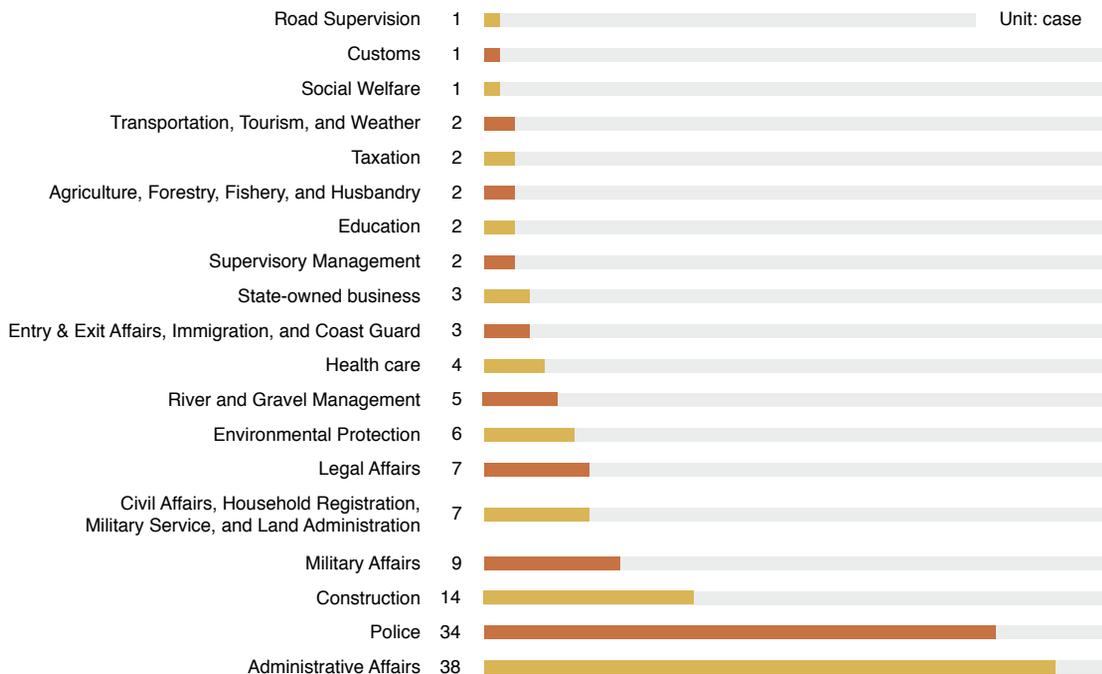


Figure 2-5 Analysis of Risk Events

1. The statistics is based on the cases investigated by the prosecutors in different districts (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics during Jan. to Dec. 2016. Including related cases prosecuted before or after this period.
2. This chart is a sub-category of risk incidents. The public servants in the chart above are thus categorized as such. For example, if a case is categorized as "Customs Affairs" category, the involved individuals do not have to be working in the Customs Department in the Ministry of Finance as this categorization does equivalent to the name of the governmental body.
3. Information Source: Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

(4) Analysis of special corruption cases:

Of the 149 corruption indictments (310 people involved) filed by the prosecutors in different district prosecutor's offices in 2016, 69 were special corruption cases (114 people involved), including 36 procurement cases (67 people involved), 24 cases of fraudulent claiming of public funds (36 people involved), and 9 subsidy cases (11 people involved). There were no special corruption cases involved in destruction of public lands or substitute military services.

II. Analysis of corruption nature and cases of malpractice:

A. 2016 data and statistics:

In 2016, the AAC accepted and registered 1,080 cases of corruption investigations (accepted cases). These cases mostly involved construction (140 cases; 12.96%), others (124 cases; 11.48%), and administration affairs (123 cases; 11.39%). After deliberation by the AAC's Intelligence Review Committee, a total of 498 corruption cases were deemed to be substantial and were referred to the AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division and district investigation offices for further investigation (investigated cases). These cases mostly involved construction (64 cases; 12.85%), administration affairs (60 cases; 12.05%), and others (52 cases; 10.44%). The aforementioned "accepted" cases that were listed for reference and "investigated" cases that were closed both needed to be forwarded to the "Clean Politics Advisory Committee" for final determination. (Table 2-6, 2-7).

Table 2-6 Accepted and Investigated Cases by Category in 2016

Category	Cases Accepted		Cases Investigated	
	No. of case	%	No. of case	%
Business Management	19	1.76	11	2.21
Finance & Insurance	12	1.11	4	0.80
Tax Revenue (Tax)	15	1.39	9	1.81
Customs	15	1.39	9	1.81
Telecommunication Regulation	2	0.19	0	0
Road Supervision	14	1.30	7	1.41
Transportation, Tourism, and Weather	34	3.15	17	3.41
Justice	31	2.87	5	1.00
Legal Affairs	47	4.35	17	3.41
Police	91	8.43	39	7.83
Firefighting	19	1.76	13	2.61
Construction	140	12.96	64	12.85
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service, and Land Administration	54	5.00	32	6.43
Immigration & Coast Guard	21	1.94	17	3.41
Environmental Protection	36	3.33	21	4.22
Health Care	54	5.00	26	5.22
Social Welfare	14	1.30	4	0.80
Education	55	5.09	24	4.82
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, and Husbandry	31	2.87	14	2.81
River and Gravel Management	17	1.57	11	2.21
Military Affairs	24	2.22	12	2.41
Foreign Affairs	2	0.19	1	0.21
National Security	0	0	0	0
National Property Management	8	0.74	3	0.60
State-owned Business	78	7.22	26	5.22
Administrative Affairs	123	11.39	60	12.05
Others	124	11.48	52	10.44
Total	1080	100	498	100

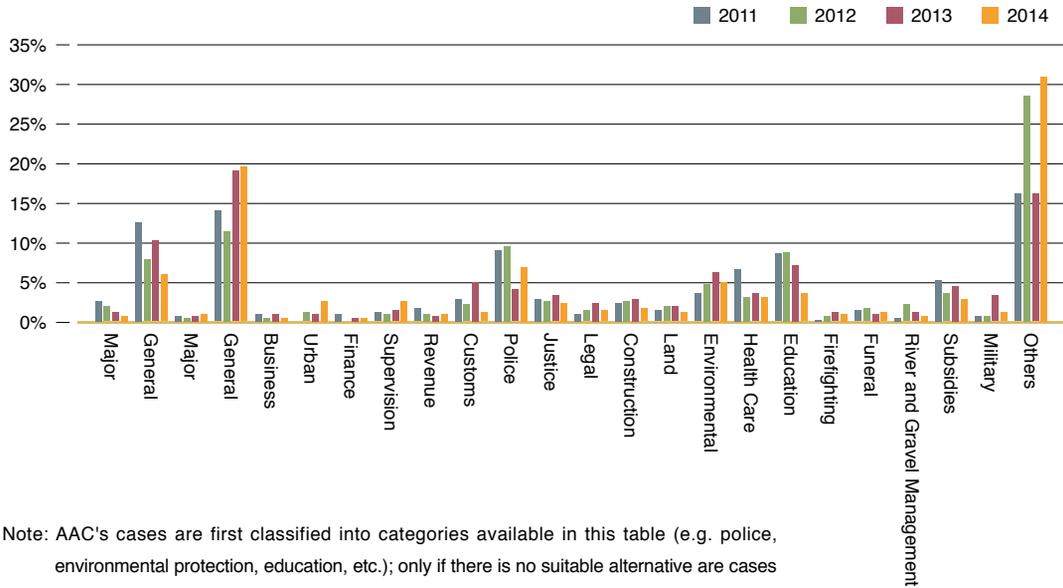
B. Analysis of corruption cases from July 2011 to 2016:

As of 2016, a total of 2,688 corruption cases were deemed substantial and referred to the AAC's Malpractices Investigation Division and District Investigation Office for further investigation (investigated cases). Among them 354 cases were raised from July 20th to December 31st in 2011, 387 cases were raised in 2012, 554 cases were raised in 2013, 448 cases were raised in 2014, 427 cases were raised in 2015, and 498 cases were raised in 2016. (Table 2-7, Figure 2-6 to 2-8)

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

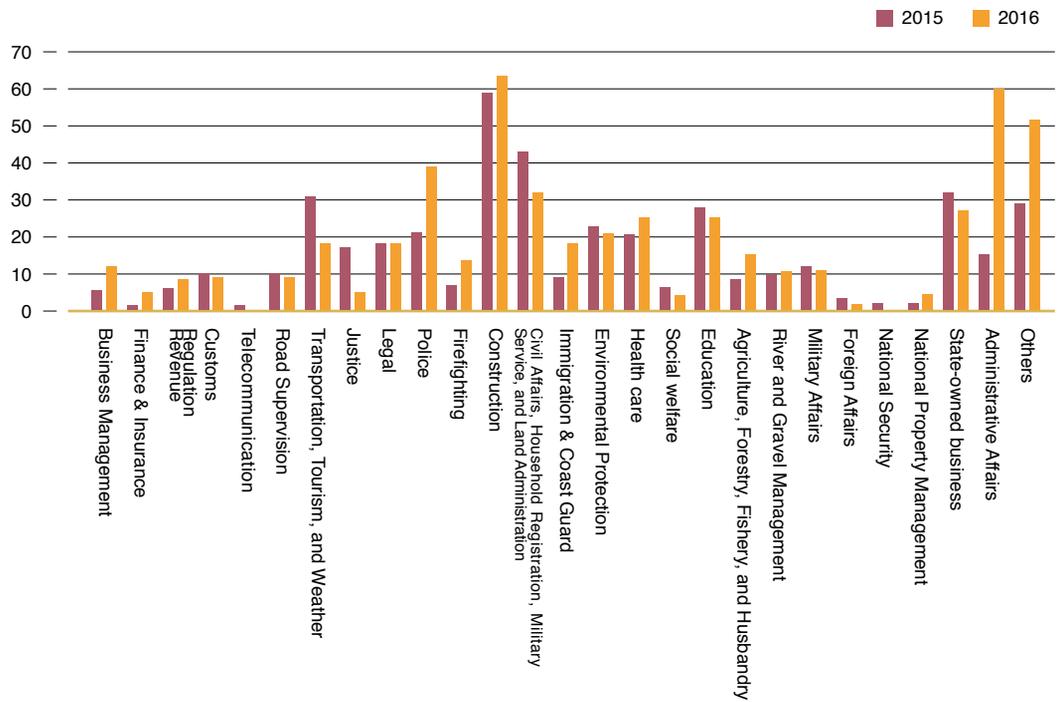
Category	2011		2012		2013		2014		Total	
	No. of case	%								
Major Constructions	9	2.54	8	2.07	7	1.26	2	0.45	26	1.49
General Constructions	49	13.84	28	7.24	57	10.29	26	5.80	160	9.18
Major Procurements	5	1.41	1	0.26	7	1.26	6	1.34	19	1.09
General Procurements	48	13.56	45	11.63	102	18.41	86	19.20	281	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
Tax Revenue	6	1.69	4	1.03	3	0.54	4	0.89	17	0.98
Customs	10	2.82	10	2.58	28	5.05	6	1.34	54	3.10
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
Health Care	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
Total	354	100	387	100	554	100	448	100	1743	100

Figure 2-6 Investigated Cases from July 2011 to 2014



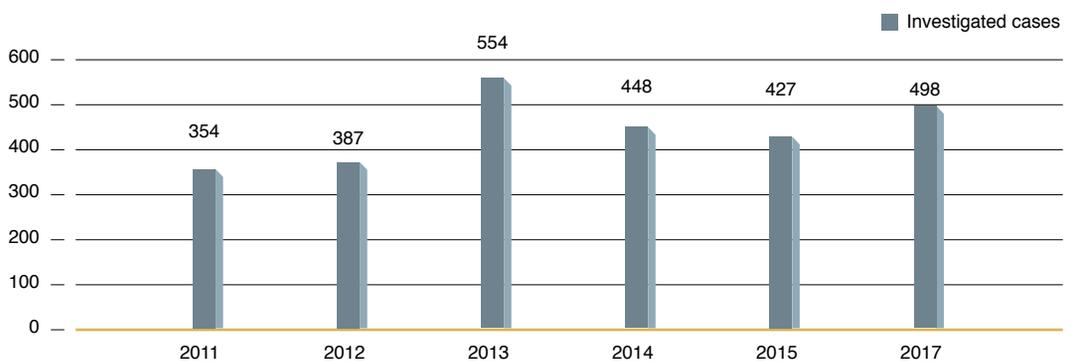
Note: AAC's cases are first classified into categories available in this table (e.g. police, environmental protection, education, etc.); only if there is no suitable alternative are cases classified into general categories (e.g. general procurement and general construction). For example: if a police officer is involved in a general procurement case, it will be listed under the "Police" category.

Figure 2-7 Investigated Cases in 2015 and 2016



Note: AAC has started using the amended case categorization method since January 1, 2015, to meet the requirements of the "Principles Governing the Genre of Corruption and Classification of Special Events" announced by the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Justice on 1st of September 2014.

Figure 2-8 Investigated Cases from July 2011 to 2016





| Chapter 3 |

Anti-Corruption Work

Section 1 Core Work For Anti-Corruption

“Anti-corruption”, “Corruption Prevention” and “Corruption Investigation” are our core missions. In terms of anti-corruption efforts, to inform the general public about the damage corruption inflicts on our society, we supervise the government ethics units to promote social participation in anti-corruption measures, while integrating the concept of integrity and ethics in the school curriculum and community education system. In terms of prevention, we have spared no effort to construct an environment of “transparency and responsibility” for governmental agencies to minimize the risks of corruption, improve the credibility of the government, enable the government to obtain more trust of the public, and implement the goal of “concern about what people are concerned and relieve their burden”. We will actively investigate alleged corruption cases, follow all legal procedures to protect human rights and increase conviction rate.

A. Organizational Objectives

(1) Reduce the Occurrence of Corruption Cases

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

(2) Increase the Conviction Rate

Our main focus is careful detection and investigation by strictly follow due procedures and collecting sound evidence.

(3) Protect Human Rights

Establishing strict discipline in investigation and code of ethics in exercising the power to ensure no innocents are convicted and no leniency given to the guilty.

B. Our Core Missions

(1) Anti-corruption: Building consensus, combine resources and connect with the international community through various promotion channels.

(2) Corruption Prevention: Constructing rules and regulations, highlighting the risks and enhancing prevention operations, and actively correct illegal conducts and behaviors.

(3) Investigation of the Corrupted: By operating with a competitive edge and enhancing quality of evidence collected to ensure precision in prosecution.

C. Strategy and Measures

(1) Propose Corruption Prevention Laws

- a. Promote the “United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)” in various governmental sectors, revise legal regulations and administrative measures and execute the “National Integrity Building Action Plan” taking reference from the concept of a “National Integrity System” adopted by Transparency International.
- b. Research and revise the “Anti-corruption Officials Power Exercise Act”, having the duty and authority of integrity units clearly stated in law, enabling the prosecution of internal corruption, while building legal foundation for the Government Employee Ethics Units to promote anti-corruption initiatives and protect human rights as well as the administrative independence of the ethical governance personnel.
- c. Research and revise the “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 shape ethics in public sectors and enhance risk management.
- d. Make the best use of the “Leniency Policy” and the “Witness Protection Act” in the “Anti-Corruption Act”, and research and revise the draft of “Whistleblower Protection Act” to enhance the overall corruption investigation strategy.

(2) Cooperation between Public and Private Organizations

- a. Promote social participation mechanisms, recruit volunteers, and interact with the general public in local communities to spread anti-corruption information, improve horizontal communication in different sectors and establish a platform for communication.
- b. Work closely with ethics units of the central and local governments to disseminate and promote anti-corruption information through various instruments including video clips, promotional events and develop anti-corruption education curriculums.
- c. Organize integrity forums, workshops and seminars to build consensus in the public and private sectors while constantly working with private organizations and the academia in different fields of study to construct principles and anti-corruption networks, with the ultimate goal to building a society with zero tolerance for corruption.
- d. Manage an “Anti-Corruption Platform” to allow public servants to work with no interference, protect the rights of private sectors, construct public facilities for the people, and support government to better supervise and monitor.

- e. Promote integrity and codes of ethics at the corporate level with the authorities concerned. Through holding conferences and training workshops, we actively establish a platform to communicate with corporate owners and senior management.

(3) Fortify Anti-corruption Network

- a. Establish an anti-corruption mechanism for government agencies to participate in discussion and review of anti-corruption issues, examine anti-corruption decisions and substantial measures, supervise the execution of anti-corruption work, and implement all the anti-corruption measures through the Central Integrity Committee of the Executive Yuan and the regular integrity reporting platform of government agencies at all levels.
- b. Fortify the anti-corruption risk assessment system for authorities and build an anti-corruption risk database targeting specific personnel or events of high risks to ensure that anti-corruption agencies can do their duties to accept reported anti-corruption cases or petitions, monitor public procurements, carry out surveys, and conduct ethic investigation to enhance the capability of gathering information and analyzing risk-related data.
- c. We enhance the core abilities of ethical governance personnel to promote what is beneficial and prevent what is harmful, hence emphasize the value of the government ethics units. We also give timely anti-corruption risk information to the heads of different departments to alert them to possible violations of law and legal procedures.
- d. Audit the affairs of agency where risks may occur, uncover common mistakes, and invite academics, industry representatives and authorities to discuss and draw up anti-corruption guidelines and give guidance on reforms and initiatives.
- e. Organize research through public polls, monitor the levels of corruption and variation, while design an “Integrity Assessment” system to construct and devise an instrument to analyze, evaluate and monitor the administrative sectors in Taiwan.

(4) Intensify Corruption Investigation Initiatives

- a. Cooperate with government ethics units for further investigating the existing cases to discover clues of potential illegal conducts.
- b. Establish a 24-hour toll-free hotline (0800-286-586) with designated personnel responding in 48 hours when requested.
- c. Strictly abide by “Regulations for Anti-corruption Personnel”, establish disciplines, forbid entrapment and illegal collection of evidence and maintain the reputation of the alleged to ensure their constitutional rights.

- d. Establish a “Resident Prosecutor” system. Resident prosecutors are seconded from the Ministry of Justice to the Agency Against Corruption, supervising the Agents to timely investigate cases, participating in the Intelligence Review Committee to facilitate more complete and informed investigations, increasing the conviction rate and efficiency.
- e. Utilize the resident prosecutor mechanism and combine it with the “pre-investigation” mode of the Agency, enabling an early intervention of judicial investigation, minimizing time limitations to boost effectiveness.
- f. Target corruption among high-ranking officials and structural corruption while encouraging confessions of corruption related crimes.
- g. Adopt an external supervision mechanism, establish “Clean Politics Advisory Committee” to provide consultation, comments and suggestions for anti-corruption policy in order to assess and monitor documented cases.

(5) Promote International Cooperation and Interaction

- a. Visit and receive foreign counterparts, participate in topic-oriented international seminars, forums and training to learn from other nations and further the potential of international cooperation.
- b. Actively participate in international seminars related to the prosecution of corruption, enhancing the ability to investigate corruption and be updated to the latest policy and approach. Also promote cross-strait and international juridical cooperation, establishing operation counterparts and enhancing the ability and responsiveness to trans-border crime.
- c. Communicate frequently with the foreign organizations in Taiwan, keep contact with international anti-corruption organizations, build effective communication and interaction systems as well as a solid foundation to participate international anti-corruption and integrity organizations.

(6) Cultivate Ethical Governance Personnel with Comprehensive Skills

- a. Inject sufficient resources to arrange trainings, to equip staff with professional knowledge and stimulating potentials, cultivate innovative thinking and comprehensive perception.
- b. Develop specialized educational materials, set up performance indicators, and design training courses that combine theoretical and practical know-how with case studies. Performance evaluation then took place for the completion of the training, to enhance the professionalism of the personnel of the ethical governance.
- c. Construct a training structure with different stages of learning, strengthen leadership skills of junior and senior managers, and plan advanced courses systematically based on the three management skills of “Communication and Expression”, “Problem-solving Skills” and “Leadership Skills” to increase their core professional competence.

Section 2 A Sound Legal System

A. Promulgation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) was adopted on October 31, 2003 at the United Nations General Assembly and took effect on December 14, 2005. Up to December, 2016, 181 countries have ratified the UNCAC. The global legal framework of anti-corruption it constructed is widely accepted in the international community. The [Taiwanese] “Act to Implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption” was promulgated on May 20, 2015 and the Executive Yuan expected to bring it into force on December 9, 2015. The President promulgated the “Act to Implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption” on September 7, 2016 and retroactively brought it into force on December 9, 2015 to demonstrate the determination of the government to eradicate corruption and connect with the global anti-corruption trend and legal system.

B. Revise “The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation” and draw up the Whistleblower Protection Act

The Executive Yuan revised “The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation” and brought it into force on March 16, 2016 to encourage people to report corruption. The revision extends the scope and the amount of the rewards in case of the information is substantially and effectively helpful in the detection of the offense. To make the legal system more complete, the “Ministry of Justice Guidelines for Establishment of the Review Committee of Anti-Corruption Reporting Rewards” and the “Ministry of Justice Rules on Allocation of Anti-Corruption Reporting Rewards” were revised on November 14, 2016. The revised “Ministry of Justice Criteria for Reviewing the Amount of Reporting Rewards in Anti-Corruption Cases” were promulgated on November 16, 2016 and retroactively took effect on March 16, 2016 in line with the “The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation”.

We have started drawing up the “Whistleblower Protection Act” since 2012 in consideration of the global development trends to establish and implement internal corruption disclosure and protection systems within the government. The draft covers “non-disclosure of identity”, “personal protection”, and “position protection”. It was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on December 31, 2014, October 30, 2015, February 19, 2016, and July 15, 2016, respectively.

C. Draw up the “Anti-Corruption Officials Power Exercise Act”

To realize the spirit of independence and effective exercise of power provided in Article 6, Paragraph 2 of the “United Nations Convention against Corruption”, we were engaged in the commissioned “Research on the Legislation of the Anti-Corruption Officials Power Expertise Act” in 2015 and 2016. For this, we interviewed 14 current public servants in depth, and held three focus group discussions and symposiums to collect the opinions of people from different fields. We also provided comments analysis on legislative strategies and revision drafts as a reference for development of policies in the future. The project team made assessments and analysis of legislative strategies with respect to the current “dual-executive system” of the government ethics units that may give rise to doubt about the independence of the government ethics units and appropriateness of their investigation power, in order to ensure administration by law, protection of human rights, and improvement of the sustainable anti-corruption effectiveness.

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

To execute the Sunshine Acts, prevent conflicts of interest and establish a substantive property declaration system, the amendments were submitted to the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest and the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants with respect to doubtful points and controversial legislative issues to the Executive Yuan for review on July 3 and September 15, 2015, respectively.

The Executive Yuan convened three review meetings targeting the draft amendments to the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest and delivered it to the Legislative Yuan for review on February 5, 2016. The Judiciary and Organic Laws and Statutes Committee of the 9th Legislative Yuan’s 1st Session convened four meetings on March 07, March 31, April 20, and May 05, 2016, to complete the review of each provision. The revisions are comprehensive and concern the range of public servants and related persons, definition of non-property interests, requirements of recusal and procedural rules, targets subject to prohibition of private requests and lobbies, range of prohibited transactions (including subvention), amount of penalty and punishment level.

Furthermore, the Executive Yuan called for an assessment meeting for the draft amendments to the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants on December 7, 2015. The key points of the amendments include modification of the range of public servants who shall declare the property, specification of the declaration date and reference date, establishment of an MOJ property declaration platform, purpose and related agencies/institutions for collection of property declaration information, obligations of the groups and individuals to provide information, range of the persons obligated to declare property information, reflection on involuntary trust and flexible declaration systems, punishment and amount of fines. The Ministry of Justice will develop the draft for amendments and review the appropriateness of the requirements for proactive declaration of properties.

E. Establish the “Principles for the Executive Yuan and Subordinate Agencies/Institutions to Implement Transparent Processes”

The Executive Yuan incorporated the transparent administration in the “Internal Control Concept Structure of the Government” to implement the promotion measures of transparent administration, and requested AAC to take the responsibility for applying the transparent administration implementation principles. The Executive Yuan issued Letter Yuan-Shou-Fa-Zi No. 10505017780 to all competent authorities on December 21, 2016, for implementation of the “Principles for the Executive Yuan and Subordinate Agencies/Institutions to Implement Transparent Processes”. The purpose of the principles is to provide a chance of direct supervision for the public and avoid doubt about back-door deals by taking measures of external monitoring and accessible transparent administration, and prevent suppliers from briberies or intermediaries of frauds due to information asymmetry.

Section 3 Anti-Corruption Tasks

I. Enhance the Anti-corruption Promotion

A. Promote the “United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)”

To help people understand the significance of the “United Nations Convention against Corruption” (UNCAC) and explain it in a vivid, interesting and understandable manner, we promoted UNCAC through developing films related to bribery, witnesses protection, leniency policy, unknown property sources, money-laundering, designated anti-corruption agencies, accounting and auditing activities in the private sector, revolving door clauses, and transparency of government finance. The significance of UNCAC was manifested in the video that guided the audience to understand more about it. We also compiled seven UNCAC promotion stories. They are available at the “UNCAC section” on the AAC website.

B. Implement Anti-corruption Training of Public Servants

To establish correct legal concepts, we not only provided and supervised training courses together with government ethics units at all levels, but also coordinated with the National Academy of Civil Service to include anti-corruption cases in public servant related training programs such as “Advanced Civil Service Training”, “Associate Public Servant Upgrading to Senior Official Training”, “Rank Promotion Training” and “Foundation Training for New Recruitment”. A total of 252 training classes were arranged in 2016, attended by 11,312 participants.

C. Promote Digital Anti-corruption Education

- (1) There are 4 multimedia courses designed - "Introduction to UNCAC", "Illegal Enrichment vs. Convenience for People", "Promotion Case Study on Public Servant's Declaration of Small Amounts", "Public Servant's Basic Knowledge on Incorruptness" - together with the Regional Civil Services Development of the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan in 2015. The courses were uploaded online on March 14, 2016. And we have requested assistance from the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan, National Academy of Civil Service (with the above-mentioned courses not passing the inspection yet), and Training Centre for public servants of Taipei City Government, Kaohsiung Regional Civil Services Development to construct online learning programs. 11 online learning programs, including the "Anti-corruption Policy in Taiwan" were constructed during the period from 2015 to December 2016. This year, we have issued 106,993 qualification certificates with 200,069 qualified learning hours.
- (2) To improve the professional knowledge of public servants, we have worked with the Regional Civil Services Development of the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration and the Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan, to produce a digital program titled "Overview and Case Studies of Engineering Ethics" and uploaded it online on the "Taiwan eLearning Center". This program is classified in the "Public Servant's 10-Hour Mandatory Learning Programs/Integrity and Service Ethics (Democratic Governance Values)" to provide public servants with more diversified and accessible learning platforms.

D. Promote Discipline

To enhance the knowledge of public servants on the illegality with respect to reimbursement claims for small amounts, the ethnics units at all levels were asked to promote the discipline project of "Public Servant Claims or Takes Small Amounts Illegally". In addition to the 5 cases of fraudulent claims for travel reimbursements, overtime pay, fuel reimbursements, day-off subsidies of the Citizen Travel Card and hourly pay that have commonalities, the cases are incorporated involving embezzlement of public properties by exploiting the authority of public servants, explanations of laws and regulations are provided, public property encroachments in order to raise the awareness of the public servants and prevent possible risks that may occur in their agencies. In total, 1,001 activities were held in 2016 with 73,402 participants.

E. Compile Ethics Directions or Corruption Prevention Directives

- (1) The "Integrity and Ethics References for Political Appointees" was compiled, containing the Integrity and Ethics Directions for Civil Servants, Guidelines for the Executive Branch and Its Subordinate Agencies on the Registration and Monitoring of Lobbying Cases, Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants, Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest, Lobbying Act, confidentiality of public

affairs, emergency security response instructions, and the Anti-Corruption Act, and is designed to be used as referred by political appointees when dealing with such affairs. The “Integrity and Ethics References for Political Appointees” has been distributed to 108 recipients of 36 concerning authorities that must report their political appointees to the Executive Yuan for approval (appointment).

- (2) We supervised and worked with the ethics units to compile anti-corruption directives including the “Promotion Materials for Public Servants Regarding Application for or Misappropriation of Small Amounts”, “Promotion of Private Participation Reference Manual for integrity officers”, “Anti-corruption Directive for Diplomatic Mission Staffs”, “Integrity of Correctional Officers”, “Vehicle Inspection Personnel Ethics Manual”.

F. Enhance the Promotion of Procurement Confidentiality

To avoid violation of non-disclosure requirements and evaluate implementation effectiveness in the future, we worked together with government ethics units to enhance the promotion of procurement non-disclosure regulations and implementation of confidential measures in order to improve the correctness of the government procurement procedure. A total of 6,486 cases showed the government ethics units at all levels promote non-disclosure clauses via meetings and conferences in 2016, and 27,230 cases showed implementation of confidential measures. Due to the dissemination and implementation of confidentiality measures, the number of procurement non-disclosure offenses transferred to the investigation agency were reduced from 21 cases in 2015 to 11 in 2016. The number of offenses were reduced by 10, at a rate of 47.62%.

II. Cultivate Anti-corruption awareness

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

We worked with the Department of Civil Service Ethics of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC) and the Anti-Corruption Department of the MOTC Tourism Bureau to promote anti-corruption awareness at the Taiwan High Speed Rail (THSR) Taoyuan Station Plaza during the period of the “2016 Taiwan Lantern Festival”. In addition to a “Shark Cop” and a “Greedy Fish” lantern, we set up light boxes with the “Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption” and “Building a Society with Zero Tolerance for Corruption” as the themes to demonstrate the ideology and decision of the government to promote administrative integrity.



B. Organize Seminars on Campus to Build the Characters of Integrity

- (1) Together with the anti-corruption units of the Ministry of Education, Taoyuan City Government, and Taichung City Government, we organized a 2-phase “2016 National High School Integrity Camp” in July 2016. The camp targeted students from public and private high (vocational) schools in Taiwan and a total of 160 students participated. The concept of “Deliberative Democracy” in 2015 was mentioned in the 2016 activity. With the “Honesty” issue that they are concerned about as the theme, the students collected materials, discussed with each other, exchanged opinions, put forward strategies, and, in doing so, cultivated their critical thinking skills, enhanced their awareness of honesty, and deepened their values of integrity.
- (2) We compiled five teaching cases and results with respect to the “Engineering Ethics” and “Administrative Management” by working with the academic and teaching sectors and combining the theme of integrity. Also, we gave paper presentations on the issue of “Anti-corruption Cases and Application of Teaching Methods” during the “2016 Assembly of Taiwanese Political Science Association and International Academic Symposium of [Deepening and Challenge of Democracy: The Chance for Taiwan in a New Political Situation]”. We will further integrate the theme of anti-corruption and ethics into the curricula of administrative management and engineering at universities and graduate schools, and provide the students for discussion in class, develop their deep-thinking ability, and enhance their values of integrity.

C. Organize Academic Seminars Focusing on Corruption Prevention Measures

- A. The AAC and National Taipei University jointly organized the “Introspecting and Upgrade of the Public Administration in Taiwan: Symposium on Integration of Theories and Practices” on May 27-28, 2016. A total of 155 experts and scholars, including representatives from the fields of public administration, political science, and other areas and representatives of the central and



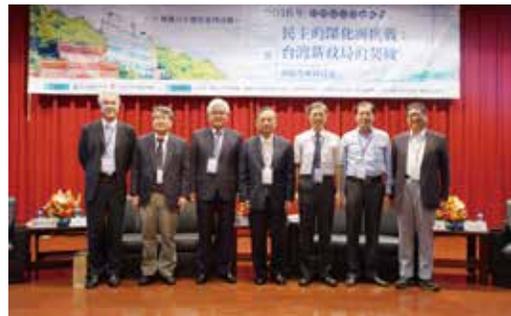
local governmental agencies, and 7 AAC officer including AAC Director-General Mr. Lai, AAC Deputy Director-General Mr. Yang, and the former AAC Chief Secretary Mr. Lin, participated the seminar. They were invited to act as discussants of the summit forum and group discussion. About 1,200 persons participated in this dialogue between the academic circle and its partners in the practical sector. A strategic consensus was jointly formed during the discussion. It is a basis for promotion of the policies, improvement of efficacy in public governance, and a landmark of a new era.

(2) We worked with the Academy for the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice, to organize the “2016 Symposium of Integrity – Rooting and Deepening of Integrity in the Governance of Local Governments” on October 04, 2016. Tu Xing-Zhe, Mayor of Chiayi City, was invited to deliver keynote speech with the theme of “Issues of Integrity and Their Countermeasures



in the Governance of Local Governments – with Food Safety Management as an Example”. Wang Tian-Cheng, Chief Prosecutor of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, served as the moderator of the general session, and Professor Sun Bao-Nian of the National Taiwan Ocean University, Professor Zhang Li-Chin of the National University of Kaohsiung were invited as panelists. Wu Fang-Ming, Deputy Magistrate of Chiayi County, Hong San-Feng, Head Prosecutor of New Taipei District Prosecutors Office, Hou Chong-Ren, Deputy Mayor of Chiayi City, Chen Xin-Cheng, Chief Secretary of Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Zhang Huang-Zhen, Deputy Magistrate of Yunlin County, and the Deputy Director-General of Agency Against Corruption, Mr. Yang were discussants in the general session. They shared their practical experiences and gave theoretical advice to form an agreement and a summary of recommendations. These will be very helpful for the governments to develop strategies for food safety and integrity. About 120 persons participated such session.

(3) The “2016 Assembly of Taiwanese Political Science Association and International Academic Symposium of [Deepening and Challenge of Democracy: The Chance for Taiwan in a New Political Situation]” was organized on October 22 and 23, 2016 together with the Taiwanese Political Science Association and the Department of Public



Policy and Management, Shih Hsin University. About 750 persons participated in the activity. Three presentations and 11 papers were published with the topic of “Integrity” with respect to “good governance and government effectiveness”. A round-table forum on the topic of “Implementation of good governance from the Viewpoints of Performance, Transparency, and Response” was held to help build consensus.

E. Form Consensus of Integrity by Organizing a Series of Anti-Corruption Activities

To support the “United Nations International Anti-Corruption Day” and enhance the involvement of the public and private sectors in anti-corruption activities, we organized the “1209 International Anti-Corruption Series” during the period from November 9 to December 9, 2016, in cooperation with the central and local governments. A total of 13 agencies held 17 activities in the form of forums, symposiums, children’s theaters, exhibitions and performances, debate contests, and carnivals. Up to 17,603 persons participated in the activities including 151 senior officers and their deputies of the government agencies, 629 vendors, and 358 professional technicians. A total of 174 promotion activities were held via multimedia (133 through electronic media and 41 through print media), 121 issues were collected, and consensus on 95 issues (including 66 integrity issues) was formed. The activities were diverse in content to attract people of different ages and professions for the anti-corruption to take root in a subtle and silent manner.



III. Training of Anti-corruption Volunteers

- A. We have established voluntary anti-corruption teams together with government employee ethics units since 2011, and have successfully organized 29 teams with a total of 1,583 volunteers who made up to total 5,562 contributions of voluntary work (Table 3-1). In addition, we worked with government employee ethics units to provide 12 professional training courses during the period from September to November 2016 to enhance the professional knowledge and capability of the volunteers. A total of 650 volunteers participated. The courses were helpful in enhancing the attachment of the volunteers and improving the quality of the ethics service.
- B. To continuously promote the education for deepening the integrity and honesty, we selected the civil service ethics offices of the New Taipei City Government and the Kaohsiung City Government to publish two outstanding teaching materials (including their second editions) containing the integrity stories of “Chinese & English Versions of Audio Integrity Stories” and “Little Lien’s Adventure” in 2016. These materials were provided as a reference for the volunteers of different government agencies to tell children integrity stories and enhance their awareness of integrity and concepts in ethics.
- C. “Dissemination of Integrity”, “Citizens Overseeing the Road-Smoothing Project”, and “Water Station Inspection” were selected as the theme-based anti-corruption focuses to be implemented in first priority in 2016. Major results included 1,110 campus promotion activities in the form of theme-based integrity stories (melodramas), 164 assistance in road inspection and construction overseeing activities, 396 water station inspections as well as 8 inspections of auditing projects targeting subsidies (money donations) for private associations by township or city offices, food marks, and registration of B&B operators. More than 19,000 hours were spent on these services and the activities, thereby effective assistance in the promotion of anti-corruption tasks.
- D. To provide a contact platform for the integrity volunteers in Taiwan and enable the public and integrity volunteers to understand the service performance, we built the “Anti Corruption Vol Service” (www.acvs.com.tw) on February 01, 2016. It contains the results of various activities, shows the spirit of public participation, and make integrity a fashion among the public. A total of 135 stories about the activities of the volunteers have been published as of December 31, 2016 and 13,169 visitors have clicked on the home page.

Table 3-1 Result statistics of the integrity volunteers participating in services in 2016 (unit: participation/volunteer)

Item Year	Integrity Dissemination	Story Volunteer	Transparency Review	Public Overseeing	Integrity Platform	Questionnaire Survey	Others	Total
105	2,572	1,493	67	643	66	55	666	5,562

IV. Development of Integrity Platforms

To maintain the sustainable development of the national land, we have sent an official letter on March 2, 2015 to issue the “Initiatives for Government Ethics Units to Assist Prosecutors Offices with Investigation of National Land Conservation Offenders”. The “Regional Ethics Communication and Coordination Center” of each district prosecutor’s office will act as the platform for coordination with the ethics unit of the concerning government agencies, in order to assist the prosecutor’s offices with the investigation of the criminal offenses against national land conservation. In 2016, we convened 20 meetings with district prosecutor’s offices, given assistance in 44 communication and coordination cases (including provision of information in 37 cases and support with manpower for 7), and collected complaints and reports from the public in 12 cases.

V. Promotion of Corporate Integrity

A. By working with the Skills Evaluation Center of the Workforce Development Agency, Ministry of Labor, to establish the common work items for the skills accreditation of technicians - Regulations Governing Professional Code of Ethics, including 9 technical and ethical themes of protection of personal information, respect for intellectual property rights, protection of confidential business information, avoidance from conflicts of interest, compliance with the regulations governing interaction with government agencies/institutions, maintenance of public benefits, cultivation of professionalism, maintenance of the sanitation and safety in the working environment, and cultivation of professional knowledge. We also assisted with the preparation of 200 examination questions in an open database for the common work items. The Regulations have taken effect and the database has been used since January 1, 2017. It is expected that the database will be used in the examination of more than 600,000 examinees every year and help them understand and focus on relevant regulations and concepts of ethics to raise awareness of professional perceptions.

B. We have organized integrity forums and dissemination activities jointly with government ethics units targeting enterprises and suppliers. The major results are described below:

(1) We worked with the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Chiayi City Government to organize the “2016 Living Safety Integrity Forum” on April 20, 2016. About 200 guests from the industry, government, and academic circle, including Mayor Tu Zing-Zhe and Deputy Mayor Hou Chong-Wen of Chiayi City, Chief Prosecutor Luo Rong-Qian of Chiayi District Prosecutors Office, Professor Zhou Liang-Xun of the Department of Civil and Water Resources Engineering, National Chiayi University, representatives of relevant architectural associations in Chiayi City, representatives of the competent authorities of Chiayi City Government, and students of relevant departments (graduate schools) of the universities in the Chiayi region, participated in the forum. Mr. Yang, the Deputy Director-General of AAC, gave a speech at the forum and participated in the general discussion to promote our ideas of transparent administration, integrity, and responsibility.

(2) We organized an integrity forum titled “Procurement of Medical Supplies and Integrity of Enterprises” together with Taichung Veterans General Hospital on November 11, 2016. Representatives from industry, government, academia, and other associations were invited for the forum and 228 persons participated in the activity. The participants discussed how hospitals and medical institutions purchase medical supplies by complying the laws and regulations to avoid the lure of benefits and implement internal control systems, and how to build social consensus on integrity and its values to realize the vision of sustainable operation for the hospitals as well as the creation of a clean government and a society of integrity.

(3) We cooperated with the Department of Governmental Ethics, Taoyuan City Government, to organize the “National Land Conservation and Enterprise Integrity Forum - Responsibility, Sustainability, Competitiveness” on December 08, 2016 with national land conservation and sustainability as the themes.



Representatives from industry, government, and academia with responsibilities related to national land conservation and sustainability were invited for the forum, and 160 persons participated in the activity. In the forum, Qiu Tai-San, the Minister of Justice, Zheng Wen-Can, the Mayor of Taoyuan City, Peng Kun-Ye, Chief Prosecutor of the Taiwan Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office, Mr. Lai, the Director-General of AAC, Liao Xing-Zhong, Vice Executive Director of the Transparency International Chinese Taipei, and 7 representatives of major public construction contractors signed the “Integrity Declaration” for important public construction projects. In addition, experts, scholars, companies, and government agencies jointly promoted the idea of green environmental protection and provided concrete implementation approaches for enterprises to take their responsibility for integrity and demonstrate their determination to eradicate corruption.

(4) We worked together with the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Finance, to organize an extended symposium on December 8, 2016, with “Creation of Transparent Tax Payment and Imposition, Development of Incorruptible Taxation and Imposition Practice” as the theme. The symposium was carried out by conducting group discussions of core issues to enhance the professional knowledge, legal awareness, self-discipline, and morals of such intermediaries as certified public accountants, certified public bookkeepers, bookkeeping and tax agents, ensure adequate communication between the taxation administration of each local government and the intermediaries within their jurisdiction, urge companies to pay more attention to integrity and ethics, and enhance awareness of the importance of transparency. Chen Min-Tang, Deputy

Justice Minister, Wu Zi-Xin, Administrative Deputy of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Hong, the Deputy Director-General of AAC, and Mr. Zeng, Chief Secretary of AAC participated in the activity.



By joint discussion during the symposium, we acquired advice on integrity and reformation, formed consensus of integrity in administration, and improved the effectiveness of cross-discipline cooperation. About 120 participants attended such discussions in the forum.

- (5) AAC and the Insurance Bureau, Securities & Futures Bureau, and Banking Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission organized the “2016 Insurance Company Governance Workshop”, “2016 Company Governance Forum Series - Corporate Integrity and CSR Workshop”, “2016 Workshop on Operating Philosophy of Credit Cooperatives” on July 26, September 1, September 2, and October 7, 2016, respectively. Mr. Yang, the Deputy Director-General of AAC, gave a lecture on “Corporate Integrity and Social Responsibility” to communicate AAC’s promotion of corporate integrity and anti-corruption ideas to legal compliance managers, chief auditing managers, supervisors higher than vice general managers, directors and supervisors of the insurance industry; directors and supervisors of listed (OTC) companies; and directors, supervisors, and senior managers of credit cooperatives.
- (6) On November 21, 2016, Mr. Yang, Deputy Director-General of AAC, was invited by Medtronic (Taiwan) Ltd., a branch of the tier-one international medical device supplier, to give a lecture course of corporate integrity, with an aim to promote the idea of CSR and integrity, and form a consensus of integrity between the public and private sectors. About 100 employees of Medtronic in Taiwan and Hong Kong (live network broadcasting to the employees in Hong Kong) participated in the course.

Section 4 Corruption Prevention Work

I. Construct a Transparent Administration and Provide Channels for Supervision

- A. According to the resolution at the 24th meeting of the Internal Control Implementation and Supervision Task Force, Executive Yuan. To implement the promotion of Executive Yuan’s policy of transparent administration, the AAC drew up the “Principles for the Executive Yuan and Subordinate Agencies/Institutions to Implement Transparent Processes” and notified all the administrative agencies by Letter Yuan-Shou-Fa No. 10505017780 on December 22, 2016. We also worked with the Department

- of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Finance, to provide 160 participants with educational training of transparent administration on December 28, 2016.
- B. Together with the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Taichung City Government, we organized the “Integrity and Transparency Award” activity in order to have a sound electronic government system and enhance transparency measures, and selected 12 transparent administrative measures including the “LOHAS in Taichung - Food Safety app” of the Legal Affairs Bureau and the “Transparent Information and Construction Permit e-Pass” of the Urban Development Bureau.
- C. We worked with the Civil Service Ethics Department, Miaoli County Government to promote the “Transparent Administration Measures for Review of the Soil and Water Conservation Plan”, “Transparent Administration Measures for the New Building of Sanyi Township Office”, and “Deepening of the Construction Management Transparency Measures”. An online inquiry system was built for the “implementation” and “operation rules and SOPs” of these measures so that people can inquire and view required information to enhance the supervision of the public.
- D. We organized the “Integrity and Transparency Forum in Water Affairs” jointly with the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA). It combined with the “Internal and External Control Systems of River Management and Transparent Administration Research Plan” of the Water Resources Agency, MOEA, to manifest the idea of the public sector to build an “open and transparent” environment regarding water resources. In addition to analysis of the dredging risk map and use of cloud-based smart dredging engineering monitoring images, statistical river dredging data and transparent administration measures regarding the range of application for permit to exploit small quantities of earth and rock were announced to be held on a regular basis. A transparent administration section was built on the website of the agency.

II. Implement the Integrity Reporting System and Enhance Supervision Mechanism

A. Central Integrity Committee

The Executive Yuan has a Central Integrity Committee, with the Ministry of Justice serving as the secretary, to correct common practices in the political circle and promote a political environment of integrity. The Central Integrity Committee and its externally-designated members are in charge of reviewing integrity-related decisions and important measures as well as combat and prevent corruption, ethics in execution of public affairs, enterprise integrity, anti-bribery, administration effectiveness, and transparent measures. It is also responsible for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the anti-corruption tasks and promoting the implementation of the anti-corruption measures. In 2016, the Central

Integrity Committee held its 16th and 17th meetings, particularly addressed the reports and discussions on special topics of concern to the public. During the meetings, 7 reports were presented while 15 cases were subject to close-monitoring. The Committee takes charge of overall planning of the integrity policies for the government, and is an important platform for correcting malpractices in the political circle and realizing a political environment of integrity. (For important conclusions, see Appendix 2)

B. Urge Government Agencies at All Levels to Convene Regular Integrity Reporting Meetings

The Ministry of Justice urged the agencies at all levels to convene integrity reporting meetings responsible for assessment, supervision, evaluation, and consultation of anti-corruption tasks. Generally, the head of the agency acts as the convener of the reporting meeting under external monitoring and advising powers. External experts and impartial persons are invited for analysis integrity risks and enhance risk control. A total of 1,195 integrity reporting meetings were held across the government sectors in 2016, 1,887 special reports were presented and 2,695 proposals were approved at the meetings.

III. Implement the Sunshine Act and Avoid Conflict of Interests

A. Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants

In 2016, 52,806 public servants submitted their property declarations to the government ethics units (institutions); 7,775 (14.72%) were selected. Among those 1,334 (17.16%) were selected to compare for abnormal transactions of their declared properties (number of cases selected for comparison ÷ total number of randomly selected cases). During 2016, the Civil Servant Property Declaration Review Committee of the Ministry of Justice reviewed 211 cases and 190 were fined totaling TWD 30.510 million.

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

The Civil Servant Conflict of Interest and Recusal Review Committee of the Ministry of Justice reviewed 18 cases in 2016, 11 were fined to the amount of TWD 37.840 million.

C. Establish a “Property Declaration Platform”

(1) To implement the transfer reporting of political appointees in 2016, effectively assist them in the acquisition of access to property information, and demonstrate their professionalism and service intention, we organized the “2016 Presentation on the Transfer Reporting of Political Appointees and Their Access to Property Information” at the Taiwan Railways Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, on May 09, 2016. AAC and the Control Yuan presented the “Report on the Transfer Reporting of Political Appointees and Their Access to Property Information”

and the “Report on the Matters Needing Attention Government Ethics Units Must Pay to the Property Declaration of Public Servants”. After the presentation, we compiled the Tips (Examples) for Political Appointees Leaving Office (Resignation) or Starting Office (Inauguration) and issued a letter of “Guidelines for Transfer Reporting of Political Appointees and Acquisition of Access to Property Information” to the government ethics units of each competent agency for referece.

- (2) The schedule for regular declaration and acquisition of access to property information in 2016 was completed jointly by AAC, Department of Asset-Declaration by Public Functionaries, the Control Yuan, and the Department of Information Management, Ministry of Justice on July 27, 2016. Agreements on the “Feasibility for the Public Servant of Property Declaration due to Leaving Office (Resignation) or Starting Office (Inauguration) to Deal with Acquisition of Access to Property Information” and the “Assessment of the Feasibility for the Public Servant to Use the “Health Insurance Card” for Property Declaration” were achieved during the meeting.
- (3) Two presentations held by AAC on the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants and Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest on September 2 and 5, 2016 at the Ministry of Justice, with 321 participants.
- (4) There were 18,990 declaration obligors in 2016 who acquired the access to their own property information via the “Public Servant Property-Declaration System of the Ministry of Justice”, there are in total 47, 200 data entry of authorizations should their spouses and children under-age are included.

IV. Enhance Early Warning System to Reduce Corruption Offenses

A. Enhance the Early Warning Mechanism

To effectively enhance the early warning mechanism of each government ethics unit, in 2016, 316 cases were addressed to prevent occurrence of possible illegal administrative actions and reduce the risk of corruption. (Table 3-2)

Table 3-2 The Early warning system and its effectiveness (2016)

Item		No. of Cases (Amount)
Cases	From government ethics units	316
Financial Benefits	Saved public expenditure	142 (TWD 347,252, 146)
	Increased revenue	81 (TWD 68,899,580)
	Total	223 (TWD 416, 151,726)
Actions to Reduce Corruption of Public Servants	Correction of procurement mistakes	188
	Revision of legal procedures	115
	Total	303

B. Exercise Corruption Prevention Mechanism

Assist governmental sector to modify legal loopholes for corruption afterwards, to activate further corruption prevention mechanism. There were total 72 cases subject to Further Corruption Prevention in 2016. (Table 3-3)

Table 3-3 Further Corruption prevention statistics (2016)

	Item	No. of Cases
Cases	From the AAC	2
	From government ethics units	70
	Total	72
Corruption Recurrence Prevention Measures	Review reports	72
	Promotion and reform proposals	424

V. Conduct Risk Assessment and Implement Special Examination

- A. By conducting risk assessments and constructing risk databases, adjust the position of the functionary who had integrity risk, arrange supervisors for guidance, and enhance performance evaluations to reduce the risk beforehand. We also furthered our understanding of risks in detail by implementing project auditing, improvement proposals, tracking and monitoring the advise by holding integrity reporting meetings to ensure sound integrity risk control and early warning mechanism for government agencies.
- B. In 2016, we assessed 3,082 integrity risk cases from different government agencies, 428 (13.89%) were high risk, 1,117 (38.19%) were medium risk, and 1,477 (47.92%) were low risk.
- C. To collect and analyze data systematically, establish rating criteria, conduct rolling review of the indicators for their rationale, and create a universal evaluation tool to ascertain the integrity of all the government agencies in Taiwan, we entrusted Transparency International Chinese Taipei to implement the Phase-I of “Promotion of Integrity Evaluation - Establishment of ‘Rating Criteria’ and Implementation of Trial Agency Evaluation” in 2016. 12 central and 8 local government agencies were selected for the trial evaluation and all passed. By implementing internal self-evaluation and external expert interviews, the recurrence of the risk can be minimized or even prevented.

D. In 2016, the ethics units of the governments carried out 101 audits under the supervision of the AAC, deficiencies identified during the audit were eliminated, and promotion and reform proposals were raised to each agency for reference. 35 out of these special examination generated financial benefits and 17 involved criminal offenses. 14 public servants were investigated for their administration responsibility (each of the 2 received a demerit and 12 punished with a reprimand). 70 regulations and procedures were amended accordingly. (Table 3-4)

Table 3-4 Statistics of financial benefits generated from special examination in 2016

Item	No. of Cases (Amount)	
Controlled Cases	101	
Financial Benefits	Saved public expenditure	17 (TWD 7,361,024)
	Increased revenue	18 (TWD 22,001,169)
	Total	35 (TWD 29,362,193)
Actions to Reduce Corruption of Public Servants	Disclosure of suspicious illegal activities	17
	Investigation for administrative responsibility (person)	14
	Amendment of regulations and procedures (type)	70

VI. Implement International Treaties and Develop Action Plans

Many substantial integrity policies have been implemented since the National Integrity Building Action Plan was brought into effect by the Executive Yuan on July 08, 2009. To facilitate the “Act to Implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption”, the Ministry of Justice, together with the National Development Council, asked each ministry and council to research for amendments to the Action Plan and determine the key integrity tasks of the government in the future. The amendments were promulgated and brought into effect by the Executive Yuan on August 24, 2016 to provide a direction and foundation for the sustainable development of integrity in Taiwan.

The Action Plan was revised to include 9 physical strategies and 46 measures with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) as the core. This demonstrates the determination of the ministers to implement administration of integrity and enhances the confidence of the general public to the public sector. The private sector is also encouraged to bring into practice and implement it jointly to match with the policies of the governments.

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 of information and properly utilize detection resources to allow precise investigation, we established the Intelligence Review Committee with the AAC Chief Secretary as the convener. The Committee has 5-7 members comprised of AAC personnel designated by the Director-General, a prosecutor seconded to AAC for dealing with related affairs, and the Resident Prosecutor seconded from the Ministry of Justice stationed at AAC. In terms of procedure, the AAC's Agents first filter the information and intelligence received for corruption, deliver the case to the Resident Prosecutor for re-examination, and submit it to the "Intelligence Review Committee" for review in order to establish offenses precisely and ensure accurate results of the investigation.

In 2016, we had 1,080 "accepted" cases, 498 of which warranted suspicion of offenses and became "investigated" cases as determined by the Intelligence Review Committee to be subject to further investigation. 197 were then transferred to the District Prosecutors Office for further investigation and 72 prosecuted. Since the establishment of the AAC to the end of 2016, 73 cases transferred to the District Prosecutors Office and prosecuted (with 67 found guilty and 6 not guilty yet on appeal) of 27 were deferred and 6 not prosecuted.

B. Clean Politics Advisory Committee as the External Monitoring Mechanism

The "Clean Politics Advisory Committee" is an external monitoring panel that the AAC introduced. It has 15 members including 5 members comprised of the AAC Director-General (the committee's convener), AAC Deputy Director-General (the deputy convener) and representatives of the Department of Prosecutorial Affairs, Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan, and National Audit Office, as well as 10 members comprised of scholars, experts, and impartial third parties from such fields as law, finance, engineering, health care, and construction management. In addition to consultation and evaluation of the integrity policies, the Committee conducts review and monitoring of the cases that have been investigated and filed for reference to improve the transparency and fairness of the administration and case processing procedure, eliminate the influence of politics or other external factors, avoid suspicions in sheltering criminals, illegal revocation of reported cases or malpractices. The Clean Politics Advisory Committee met 4 times in 2016 and 423 cases were evaluated. The Committee determined that one of the cases required further investigation and agreed to file the remaining 422 for reference.

C. Resident Prosecutors System

We established the “Resident Prosecutors” system with prosecutors seconded from by the Ministry of Justice to AAC to supervise and direct AAC agents in the investigation. They participate in the Intelligence Review Committee to evaluate intelligence, regularly inspect the investigation plan for AAC agents to ensure more precise investigation, collect more complete evidence of offenses, and increase both the efficiency and conviction rate. By cooperating with government ethics units at all levels, assist AAC agents in the collection of evidence and analysis of cases, redeploy the manpower of the government ethics units from their “Mobile Investigation Team”, once necessary, to improve the detection efficiency and investigation quality. Therefore, the organization of the AAC for investigation of corruption offenses is comprised of prosecutors, AAC agents, and the government ethics units, creating a “3-in-1” model. In 2016, we utilized the “Resident Prosecutors” system in combining with the “Pre-Investigation Mode” of the agents to investigate cases such as the “Bribery Involving Official Duties of the Former Deputy Director-General of the Department of Building Affairs of the Public Works Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government”, “Bribery Involving Sheltering sex trafficking by Violating the Official Duties of a Policeman in Taichung City Police Department”, “Fraud Involving Acquisition of Properties by Fraudulent Means under Legal Authority of the Chief Investigation and Probation Officer, Taiwan New Taipei District Court”, and “Fraud and Other crimes Involving Acquisition of Properties by Fraudulent Means under Legal Authority of the Former Commander and Squad Head of Yilan Reconnaissance Brigade, Northern Coastal Patrol Office, Cost Guard Administration”. The prosecutors worked with the Ministry of Justice, Investigation Bureau, to jointly detect the “Bribery Involving Legalization of Illegal Factories by Violating Official Duties of the Deputy Director-General of the Department of Economic Development, Taoyuan”, “Bribery of the Chief Police Officer of Samin Second Precinct, Kaohsiung City Police Department, Involving Violation of Official Duties When Serving As an Administration Staff”, and “Fraud and Encroachment Involving A Sergeant of the 10th Army Group in Cheng Gong Line Army Camp Who Stole Treasury Checks for Alcoholic Drinks and Acquired Properties or Possess Public Properties by Fraudulent Means”. The actions of the resident prosecutors had significant benefits in detecting corruption offenders and improve clean political environment.

II. Provide Various Reporting Channels without obstructions and Expand the Scope of Rewards

In order to eradicate corruption effectively, a variety of different reporting channels including email, walk-in, and hot-line are provided. We spare no effort to protect and reward the informants. To

encourage the public to report corruption cases, not only the “Bill of Whistleblower Protection” had been drafted, but also the reward disbursement plan is activated according to the “Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation” to encourage the public to report corruption.

To achieve the goal of the timely rewarding policy, the Review Committee of Corruption Case Reporting Rewards of Ministry of Justice, reviewed 24 applications in 2016 with 20 approved, amounting to TWD 27,133,334.

III. Integration of Resources and Building a Network Mechanisms

A. Combine Government Ethics Resources and cooperate with District Prosecutors to Establish a Direct Command Investigation System

- (1) Integrate the intelligence from the government ethics officers with the resources of the AAC agents to collect evidence beforehand or execute law enforcement actions. 56 enforcement action cases (426 persons) with support from the government ethics officers was addressed in 2016; Till the end of 2016, 187 cases (1,144 persons) have been addressed since the establishment of AAC.
- (2) There were 5 sessions of the “Corruption Investigation and Communication Affairs between the Agency Against Corruption and Prosecutorial Offices” held in different districts in different regions to enhance the communication and cooperation between the AAC and the prosecution sector.

B. Establish a Horizontal Communication Channel with the Investigation Bureau

In order to combine the resources of the AAC and its investigative divisions with the resources of the Investigation Bureau and its investigation stations, the Ministry of Justice issued the Letter “Guidelines for Corruption Investigation and Communication between the MOJ Agency Against Corruption and the Investigation Bureau” (Fa-Jian-Zi No. 10204542740) to establish the principle requiring both organizations to file and register should the same case is investigated at the same time. Permanent contacts were set up to improve the interactions between both institutions and a horizontal communication mechanism was established to facilitate sharing of resources and intelligence as well as assistance between both parties. As the results till 2016 showed, a total of 262 cases (69 cases in 2016) were processed either by AAC or Investigation Bureau and 44 cases were processed jointly to achieve the goal of “Crossfire, Concentrated Attack, and Diverging Advance”

IV. Apply Project Auditing and Detect Illegal Conduct

We supervised subordinate government ethics units to thoroughly check 41 cases to understand whether there were other cases similar to the existing illegal cases. The results showed 11 corruptions and 99 administrative malpractices. 24 were subject to investigation to determine administrative liability. In addition, recovering of illicit gains and preventing from inappropriate procurements, national expenses were reduced and revenues were increased to the amount of TWD 131,350,998. (Table 3-5)

Table 3-5 Statistical results of project auditing in 2016

No. of Project Auditing		Investigation (Case)		Administrative Review (Case)	Administrative Benefits
Year	No. of Case	Corruption Cases Accepted and Investigated by AAC and Investigated by AAC	General Illegal Conducts	Administrative Liability	Saved National Expenses or Increased National Revenues
105	41	11	99	24	131,350,998

V. Enhance Administrative Prevention of Corruption and Strengthen Reporting of Misconducts

In order to ensure a sound “Corruption Prevention - Corruption Investigation - Further Prevention” system, we notify the government ethics unit to request the head of the unit to convene a performance evaluation meeting for determining of the administrative liability of the public servant in question, as well as reviewing and improving of the administrative procedure with respect to the cases involved. A total of 139 administrative corruption cases were processed in 2016.

VI. Establish Partnership and Encourage Confessions to Misconducts

To build partner relationships with other government agencies, the “Plan of Visits to Strengthen Investigation of Corruptions” was issued. Our Malpractices Investigation Division and agents from each district investigation offices visit government ethics units to have an overall understanding of the agencies, provide necessary assistance, and give feedback to AAC to the adjustment of the investigation policy and corruption prevention measures. The head of the agency is also requested for a visit if necessary, to hear their advice and promote AAC’s ideology.

We mainly target corruption cases on highly ranked personnel and structural corruption. We encourage surrender of the offended as the first priority in case of general corruption. Whenever the agent of the government ethics unit finds a civil servant involved, he/she will encourage the involved to face the law and turn in and at the same time ensuring their constitutional rights. There have been 85 surrender cases (96 persons) and recovered illicit gains amounting to TWD 3,693,706 in 2016. 326 cases (598 persons) with illicit gains amounting to TWD 51,789,908 have been processed during the period from establishment of AAC to the end of 2016. Table 3-6 shows the statistic data of surrender cases by year.

Table 3-6 Statistic data of surrender cases by year

Year	No. of Case	No. of Self-confessed	Illicit Gains
100	21	37	TWD 8,969,709
101	52	245	TWD 10,619,163
102	49	62	TWD 4,015,672
103	75	106	TWD 26,754,254
104	44	52	TWD 1,341,948
105	85	96	TWD 3,693,706
Subtotal	241	502	TWD 51,789,908

VII. Promote Juridical Cooperation and Establish Contact Windows

Cooperation among international anti-corruption institutions has become more important with the advancement of the globalization. In consideration of the requirements for gathering evidence and intelligence, seizing criminal gains, and extraditing criminals from abroad, we have engaged in the international and cross-border juridical cooperation and cooperation with international ethics units and the corresponding agencies in China since the establishment of AAC to enhance our capability of combating criminals overseas. A total of 2 meetings with international ethics units were held in 2016.

We have set up investigation assistance and information exchange systems with countries with anti-corruption agencies and conducted cross-border collection of evidence and exchange intelligence with respect to the cases under investigation. A total of 9 cases involving cooperation with international anti-corruption agencies was processed in 2016.

Section 6 Safety And Security

I. Implement Security Projects and Prevent Emergencies

To assist and protect the facilities and personnel of government agencies, we require government ethics units to acquire information on prevention of jeopardizing or sabotaging incidents and assist agencies with security measures during important political activities, such as the security projects for Velo-City Global 2016, 2016 International Children's Games, 2016 Taiwan Latern Festival in Taoyuan, 2016 Sun Moon Lake Internationale Swimming Carnival, and 2016 Civil Servant Election. All the tasks were completed successfully through cross-regional integration of resources, horizontal communication, cooperation among the agencies.

A. Security Project for Velo-City Global 2016

Velo-City Global is a well-known international conference of cyclists organized by the European Cyclists Federation (ECF). The lively and diverse style of the conference attracted many cyclists from around the world to participate in this great event. About 10,000 persons from 52 countries came to Taiwan for the conference. As an international event with varieties & activities, the site of the Velo-City Global 2016 was an open area and was held in different places at different times. Since it was difficult for the staff to contact each other, any emergency incidents such as vandalisms or natural disasters might bring about serious casualties. To ensure that no jeopardizing incidents occurred during the conference and crises could be eliminated immediately, the Department of Government Ethics of Taipei City Government planned the security project in advance and made the "Security Project for Velo-City Global 2016 Series Activities" as a reference.



The Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government, supervised subordinate government ethics units to build a tie-up platform using network tools, established a deliberate contact channel for personnel in charge of the event, and construct a firewall to prevent jeopardizing or sabotaging events in advance. They demonstrated excellent teamwork during the event and assigned tasks to each unit coordinately by conducting meticulous assessment, comprehensive planning, and acquiring latest security information in hand.

B. Security Project for 2016 International Children's Games

New Taipei City Government hosted the 2016 50th International Children's Games (ICG), a grand international athelths' event with more than 20,000 contestants and staff from more than 80 countries participating. The "Security Project for New Taipei City 2016 International Children's Games" was established to ensure the security of major ICG activities (opening and closing ceremonies), accommodations of the contestants, staff in charge of the competition sites and the facilities. The purpose of the Project was to prevent vandalisms, troubles or any actions that might hinder the competitions or other activities.

The Civil Service Ethics Office of the New Taipei City Government supervised subordinate the government ethics units to deploy manpower at different sites of the games. They inspected the ceremony sites and the competition gyms. All the team members recive intelligence in a timely manner. They used communications software as a tie-up platform and effectively built vertical and horizontal reporting channels. They also demonstrated good teamwork and systematic task assignments and accomplished the tasks successfully.



II. Investigate Jeopardizing Events and Construct a Safe Environment

With the general principles of “complete, accurate, objective, and carefully assessed evidence”, the Ethics officers conduct documents assessments and interview relevant personnels to investigate thoroughly when a jeopardizing incident occurs. Any illegal conduct with evidence must be transferred to the police or prosecution departments for further investigation, for the government agencies maintain a quality working environment, improve the administrative efficiency and quality of public servants. In addition, government ethics units must analyze the jeopardizing incident objectively to determine the cause and accountabilitys also prevent any protests from development into a jeopardizing incident to minimize or eliminate the impact.

As statistics show, the government ethics units reported 20 incidents that possibly jeopardize government agencies in 2016. 1 case involves corruption, 3 criminal offenses and thus delivered to the police or prosecution departments for further investigation, 2 were investigated to determine the administrative liability, and 14 cases were processed administratively. Analysis was made to uncover the root cause of each jeopardizing incident. Preventive and corrective measures were taken place to avoid recurrence and provide public servants with a high-quality working environment.

III. Investigate the Divulgence of Confidential Information and Reassessment of the System

Disclosure or delivery of any confidential information is subject to malfeasance, Article 132 of the Criminal Code. Should a divulgence of secret occurs, the government ethics unit must investigate carefully within its authority and determine the liability of the persons involved. Once the result of the investigation only indicates administrative liability, the government ethics unit must act according to the punishment procedure of the agency. Should any criminal liability is involved, the case is then transferred to the prosecution agency for further investigation. In 2016, the government ethics units processed 141 cases involved in disclosure of confidential information and violation of non-disclosure regulations, 47 were transferred for further investigation and 5 were prosecuted. Public servants in 58 cases were determined had violated administrative rules and 31 were innocent. (Table 3-7)

Table 3-7 Statistics of illegal disclosure cases government ethics units investigated during 2012 to 2016

Year	Results	Referred to Investigation	Prosecuted	Administrative Liability	Innocent Cases	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
2016		47 cases	5 cases	58 cases	31 cases	141 cases

IV. Promote Cryptosecurity and Acquire Excellent Results

AAC supervised the government ethics units to implement the cryptosecurity strategy, for the purpose of improving the efficacy of installing the cryptosecurity equipment. In addition to supervising the government ethics units to carry out installation and maintenance, we worked with the National Security Bureau to hold 5 sessions of “2016 Supervision and Evaluation of Password Management” in March and April 2016 for the maintenance and dissemination of the concepts of cryptosecurity. For the units that needed to transmit or store confidential information, the support was provided in applying cryptosecurity equipment to improve the maintenance of confidentiality. We also conducted evaluations of 12 government ethics units including the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and submitted the results to the National Security Bureau for review. 6 government ethics units were rated A+ and AAC was rated premium in group competition.

Second 7 Aligning With The International Community

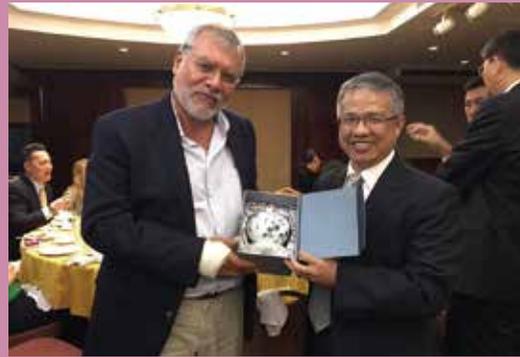
I. Promote Our Ethical Governance Image by Attending International Conferences

“Clean and Competent Government, Transparent Taiwan and Aligning with International Standards” is AAC’s solid implementation policies. Staff was sent to Peru to participate in the 22nd and 23rd meetings of the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG), engaged in law enforcement cooperation and joint investigation in Singapore, attended the 9th IAACA annual workshop in Tianjin, China, took part in the Transparency International General Assembly and the 17th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) in Panama. During these meetings we submitted reports, have our voice heard and presented the results of Taiwan’s implementation of UNCAC to the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG).

Papua New Guinea and our government jointly proposed organizing an “APEC Workshop on Building Enhancing Whistleblower Protection in Corruption Cases” in June 2016 and the subsidy was approved by APEC. This is the first time the Ministry of Justice and AAC successfully received a subsidized by APEC to adequately strengthen our role to lead the discussion related to issues of international anti-corruption trends and be able to invite officials from the foreign sectors to Taiwan, and convey the results of our anti-corruption governance internationally and increase Taiwan’s international visibility.



Participation in the 17th IACC



Participation in the 17th IACC



The 22nd Meeting of APEC and Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG)



The 23rd Meeting of APEC and Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG)

II. Promote Judicial Cooperation with Other Countries and Learning from Ethical Governance Strengths

Among the countries subject to the “Corruption Perceptions Index” (CPI) ranking of Transparency International (TI), Singapore and Hong Kong were ranked the 1st and 4th in 2015 and 2016, respectively. Their effort on anti-corruption is recognized internationally and thus are role models that worth learning from.

AAC dispatched officials to the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau in Singapore to discuss law enforcement cooperation in May 2016 and learn from the strength and experience from Singapore's anti-corruption system. The ethical governance of Taiwan was promoted and knowledge is exchanged.

In addition, staff was sent to Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong Police Force and Hong Kong Department of Justice in November 2016 to discuss law enforcement cooperation and learn the successful factors of its transformation, from a seriously corrupted government in the 1960s to the world-recognized where the successful ethical governance has been achieved.



Visit to Singapore's Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, May 2016



Visit to Hong Kong Police Force, Nov. 2016



Visit to Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption, Nov. 2016



Professor Mo Hongxian and his research team from Wu Hang University



The president and officials from the Control Yuan, São Tomé & Príncipe

III. Exchange and Share Experiences with Foreign Guests

AAC actively took part in international ethical governance related exchange program and built solid interaction foundation with different countries. In 2016, we received 13 members including Professor Mo Hong-Xian and his research team from Wu Hang University, Rigoberto Chang Castillo and his wife, the “MACCIHH” communication platform coordinator from The Republic of Honduras, 6 officials including Mr. J.Walters, the general director of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI), and the entourage of the Control Yuan, Kim Tae-Woo, the prosecutor officer from the Yeongwol County Prosecutor Office in Chuncheon, South Korea, and 3 officials and Mr. Monte Cristo, the president of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé & Príncipe, and 4 other officials with whom AAC held seminars on international anti-corruption trend and ethical governance experience and facilitated the international exchange for aligning with the international community.



The prosecutor officer from the Yeongwol County prosecutor office in Chuncheon, South Korea



The “MACCIHH” communication platform coordinator and his wife from The Republic of Honduras

The Ministry of National Defense invited Katherine Dixon, the program director of TI-DSP, and Steve Newman to visit Taiwan June 19-23, 2016 in order to help non-governmental organizations understand more about the hard work our national force had made to carry out ethical governance operations. During their visit, Political Deputy Minister Cheng Ming-Tang, and Director General Mr. Lai accompanied them to pay an official call on Vice President Mr. Chen and exchanged their opinions on issues related to national defence and anti-corruption. The Ministry of National Defense organized a learning camp on national army integrity and clean education for teaching staff on June 21, 2016. Deputy Director General Yang presented “The Statement of the Present Integrity Policy” to demonstrate our determination to continuously implement ethical governance operations and solid measures to teachers of integrity and clean education from military colleges and to the foreign guests from Transparency International.

IV. Organize Seminars to Revise and Advise Anti-corruption Policies

AAC worked with the Customs Department in the Ministry of Finance and organized the “2016 International Customs Workshop”. The main topic was “Transparency • Integrity - Promoting Customs Clearance Facilitation and Accountability”. On June 27, 2016, the Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance, Transparency International Chinese Taipei and AAC held discussions and exchanged opinions on the relationships between the customs clearance, integrity and accountability and the benefit for the national customs to promote clearance and integrity together with 51 governmental customs from 10 countries including El Salvador, Honduras, Vietnam, Thailand, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, St. Christopher and Nevis, the Philippines and Israel, and our national customs in order to enhance our image of international integrity.





2016 International Customs Seminar, Ministry of Finance

AAC held “The Promotion Seminar of APEC Whistleblower Protection Workshop” on December 9, 2016 and invited experts from industry, government, and academia to share and discuss their opinions on whistleblower protection systems. This workshop was a warm-up meeting to the “APEC Workshop on Building Enhancing Whistleblower Protection in Corruption Cases” hosted by Academy for the Judiciary President Tsai Pi-Yu who invited the general president of BSI Taiwan, Pu Su-Sheng, to introduce the importance of the establishment of a whistleblower protection system in enterprises from a viewpoint of company governance. Professor Yang Wu-Long from the Department of Government and Law, NUK shared his opinions about “The Present Condition for the Whistleblower Protection Systems in Different Countries and their International Tendency” and finally discussed the promotion of “APEC Workshop on Implementing Whistleblower Protection in Corruption Cases” to collect opinions from different fields as the reference for organizing the APEC workshop.



The Opening Ceremony of AAC Building and The Promotion Seminar of APEC Whistleblower Protection Workshop



The Promotion Seminar of APEC Whistleblower Protection Workshop

Section 8 Education And Training

I. Training of New Personnel

In order to help new personnel improve their professional skills and organize ethical governance team, better their characteristics, study advanced professional knowledge, excel at their working skills, enhance their law accomplishment and sharpen their investigation techniques, we held the 36th Class of Ethical Governance Personnel in 2016 for the 2015 Civil Servant 3rd Level Senior and Basic Level Qualified Examination and the 37th Class of Ethical Governance Personnel for the 2015 3rd and 4th Level Special Qualified Examination for Local Civil Servants. (The participation in these new personnel training programs is shown in Table 3-8).

Table 3-8 Training of New Personnel of year 2016

Class Session	Time	Location	Number of Personnel
The 36 th Class of Ethical Governance Personnel	Feb. 1 - Apr. 29, 2016	Anti-Corruption Training Center	86
The 37 th Class of Ethical Governance Personnel	May 30 - Aug. 19, 2016	Anti-Corruption Training Center	48

The training of new personnel focuses on the two areas of “Induction Training” and “Advanced Professional Training” in order to emphasize empirical and professional knowledge as well as skills. The recruits first report to their unit and the senior personnel for guidance of their tasks, allowing them to gain field experiences. Then, take 12 or 13 weeks of professional training at the AAC's Anti-Corruption Training Center. The courses include general classes and human rights courses, civil servant ethics courses, civil service ethics professional knowledge courses (legal and procurement topics, corruption investigation practices, investigation and corruption prevention operations), supplemental courses and on-site training courses.



The Encouragement of Director General in the Opening Ceremony of the 36th Session Class of Ethical Governance Personnel



The Opening Ceremony of the 37th Class of Ethical Governance Personnel and the 4th Special Class for Integrity Affairs

To equip the new recruits with professional knowledge, the corruption prevention and procurement supervision class are tied to a qualification mechanism, all participants have to complete training hours and pass the license examination to obtain eligibility as procurement and anti-corruption personnel. We held the 36th Class of Ethical Governance Personnel and the 15th Class of Nominated Senior Rank 9 Ethical Officers, which were hosted by the president in person, on April 22, 2016. The joint graduation ceremony was held in the auditorium of the Ministry of Justice to encourage the personnel to “inherit the past and usher into the future and stay true to oneself” for their ethical governance.



The 15th Class of Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Class



The Completion Ceremony of the 36th Class of Ethical Governance Personnel and the 15th Session Class

II. In-Service 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, AAC organized the “Newly Promoted Ethical Governance Personnel Operational Strategy Class”, the 15th session class of “Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Class”, the “Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Training Class” and the “Newly Promoted Ethical Governance Officer Class” on February 18-19, April 6-26 and December 12-16, 2016, respectively. 172 persons participated in these training courses, expanding their professional vision, improving their professional abilities, inspiring their desire to carry out innovative research and strengthening their spirit of cooperation. Through these courses we were also able to develop the personnel's ability to respond 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 stated that they learned lots of valuable knowledge and skills during the training (Table 3-9).

Table 3-9 Civil Service Ethics Personnel Research and Training Class

Class Session	Time	Location	Number of Personnel
Newly Promoted Ethical Governance Personnel Operational Strategy Class	Feb. 18-19, 2016	Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan. Civil Service Institute (Howard Civil Service Internal Houses)	50
The 15 th Class of Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Class	Apr. 6-26, 2016	National Academy of Civil Service	30
Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Training Class	Dec. 12-16, 2016	Anti-Corruption Training Center	44
Newly Promoted Ethical Governance Officer Class	Dec. 12-16, 2016	Anti-Corruption Training Center	48

B. Seconded Staff Training

In 2016, to consolidate the team spirit and enhance professional skills to accommodate the need of the mission, we trained Senior Rank 8 ethical officers transferred to other government ethics units and others who had been trained for over 4 weeks. We organized the “Training for Transferred Staff in Anti-corruption Sector, Class 4” for a total of 38 personnel members during the period from May 23 to June 17, 2016.

C. Advanced Practice Workshop on the Government Procurement Act and Related Laws

We worked with the Taipei District Prosecutor’s Office to jointly hold the 2016 “Advanced Practice Workshop of Government Procurement Act and Related Laws” on July 06 and 07, 2016. The participants of the workshop included prosecutors, administrative prosecutors and ethical governance personnel. The class held discussions on the Government Procurement Act and covered case studies to effectively enhance their professional knowledge of Government Procurement Act and improve skills of investigation and crime detection of the participants. 200 persons participated the workshop.

D. Advanced Professional Training - Special Class for Ethical Governance Personnel

To enhance the knowledge of Government Ethics Officers on the Act for the Promotion of Private Participation in Infrastructure Projects, effectively cooperate with the organizations for implementing the service and increase the working efficiency of ethical governance, our agency and the Department for the Promotion of Private Participation, Ministry of Finance, organized the “Professional Training for the Promotion of Private Participation - Special Class for Ethical Governance Personnel” on September 26, 29 to 30 and October 3 to 4, 2016, respectively, for a total of 32 training hours and 76 participants. There were 74 participants took the professional qualification examination and 72 (a pass rate of 97%) acquired such qualification.

E. Specialized Training

(1) Corruption Prevention Training Workshops

To enhance the knowledge of the current agents and strengthen the enforcement of anti-corruption and related crime investigations, we organized the Phase-II training courses in March, 2016. The courses included “Safety Points of Service”, “Investigation Practices of Anti-corruption Case”, “Confession Extraction Skills of Anti-corruption Cases”, “Book Format Template” and “Fire-arm Shooting Training” to improve corruption investigation skills. There were 121 persons participated in the above-mentioned courses.



(2) Government Ethics Personnel Service Specialized Workshop

For the Government Ethics Unit personnel that carries out services related to civil trial, recruitment, evaluation, training and development to enhance their knowledge of regulations and empirical measures, improve their quality of work and efficiency, AAC organized 3 phases of workshops for a total of 93 participants on May 13, 19 and 20, 2016. The courses included the “Examination and Training”, “Recruitment” and “Civil Trial” services of the Government Ethics Unit.

(3) Training for Collecting Evidence

For the government ethics officers to enhance their professional capabilities, exchange field experience of anti-corruption in courses and improve evidence collection techniques, AAC held 4 phases of anti-corruption specialized training workshops in May and June 2016. The government ethics officers practiced collection of evidence collecting, records making, detecting and analyzing the signs of money laundering during the workshop to reinforce their professional capabilities related to anti-corruption crime investigations. There were 218 attended.

(4) Investigating Operations Specialized Workshop

To improve the investigation operation techniques of ethics officers and integrate the training resources from the local government ethics units of the competent authorities to facilitate the experience exchanges between the officers in the adjacent areas, AAC organized 3 phases of specialized investigation operation workshops in August and September 2016 together with the Civil Service Ethics Office of New Taipei City Government, Department of Civil Service Ethics of Taoyuan and Civil Service Ethics Office of Kaohsiung City Government. The total number of participants was 235. The workshop provided the courses of “techniques of investigation interview and record making and the practice”, “the disclosure and handling of corruption clues”, “notices of surrender encouragement and survey delivery and case study” and “notices of handling irrational protests and requests”.

(5) Communication Conference to Improve Anti-corruption Work

To increase the ability to curb corruption and enhance horizontal communication, AAC organized two of communication conferences in Oct. 2016, covering the topics of “Communication Analysis”, “The Related Constituent Elements of Procurement Corruption and Case Analysis” and “Risk Management and Crisis Handling” The total number of participants was 134.



(6) 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, AAC organized the “Corruption Prevention Specialized Workshop” on May 9-13, 2016, for 45 participants. Major courses included “Empirical Analysis of Ethics-Related Incidents” and “Alarms and Further Corruption Prevention Improvements”.

(7) Confidential Information Maintenance Training

To enhance the professional knowledge of maintenance operations, AAC held the “Confidential Information Maintenance Training” on August 22-26, 2016, for 45 participants. The curriculum was designed to carry out the communication of operations and comprehensive discussion in order to achieve the effectiveness of organizational learning and experience sharing.



F. Regional Forums for Government Ethics Officers

AAC held 6 sessions of “Regional Forums for Government Ethics Officers” in North, Central, Southern, Eastern and Penghu from March to June, 2016, for a total of 1,547 participants, to help the personnel of the government ethics units develop more profound understanding of the current ethical governance policies and conceptions, maintaining communication channels with AAC, and effectively implement the direct command contacting mechanism.





| Chapter 4 |

Overview Of Case Outcomes

Section 1 Case Review And Auditing

I. case Review Of “Farmer’s Health Insurance Qualification”

In accordance to the case on “fake farmer” applying for farmer’s health insurance, the Control Yuan has corrected the Executive Yuan, the Council of Agriculture and the Ministry of Interior and proposed that the Ministry of Justice should investigate whether the process involves any illegal conduct. The Taiwan High Prosecutor’s Office has invited the district prosecutor’s offices and AAC for two meetings to discuss the cases, respectively on June 3 and July 10, 2014. At the conclusion of the second meeting, the Taiwan High Prosecutor’s Office requested AAC to monitor all districts’ Governmental Employee Ethic Offices while conducting a special investigation with each district’s Agricultural Bureaus.

Through investigation, it was identified that 18 cases involved illegal conduct and have been submitted to prosecutorial authorities of different jurisdiction. In addition, 42 persons have canceled their farmer health insurance after investigation and it is estimated that TWD 14,628,096 of senior farmer allowances could be saved. AAC has summarized and proposed 11 suggestions on reforms as reference for the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, the Ministry of the Interior and the Bureau of Labor Insurance and for the reference of the follow-up implementation of “The Standards and Qualification Approach for Farmers Engaging in Agricultural Activities and Applying for Health Insurance for Farmers” to thoroughly implement government policies to take care of farmers and conform to fairness, justice and the expectations of the public.

II. “Fraudulent Claims for Subsidies of Labor and Farmer Insurance” Project Review

Labor insurance scalpers have been shuttling back and forth between hospitals and local villages to pretend as the agent of labor and farmer insurance where they take high fees from insurance applier for helping them apply or exploit the disability benefits of labor insurance. In addition, the insurance scalpers may also even conspire with physicians to make untruthful descriptions to fraudulently claims large amount of labor and farmer insurance subsidy. This has made a major impact on the financial integrity of national insurance. Therefore, the Civil Service Ethics Office of the Ministry of Labor has been assigned and monitor the Civil Service Ethics Office of the Labor Insurance Bureau to conduct a project investigation to protect the rights of the insured and the public.

The effort of the case review resulted in AAC submitting in writing 16 cases of alleged fraudulent claims of labor and farmer insurance which involved 738 insured persons. Among those persons, a total of NTD 9,118,958 of disability subsidies was reclaimed from 22 persons who have pleaded guilty

for over-claiming the disability benefits. The remaining 652 insured persons are still under investigation. Moreover, with regard to the lack of internal control on risk management identified in the case review, AAC has held the “2016 Integrity Research Focus Forum” with experts from different fields and ethic units and collected opinions and suggestions from different areas on the censorship of compensatory cases and approaches for stopping scalpers of labor and farmer insurance. AAC has proposed amendments to the principles of the control operation of related physicians and hospitals to establish comprehensive internal control systems in the units and enhance the government credibility.

III. “2016 Watergate Operation and Maintenance Management” auditing project

Water gates are important facilities in hydraulic engineering works. The function of water gate is to control floods, stem tides and drain away water. A malfunctioning water gate may lead to floods in low-lying areas and cause great losses in life and property. Since 2000, the Water Resource Agency, MOEA, has outsourced the operation to vendor where they conduct periodic maintenance and management of water gate to suppliers in the form of technical services. In order to ensure the functional operation, maintenance and management of water gates, the ethic unit of the Water Resource Agency has decided to conduct an auditing project for 93 cases of operation, maintenance and management of water gates from 2014 to 2016.

The auditing project identified deficiencies such as “the maintenance suppliers haven’t conducted the maintenance work on periodic basis”, “the operator hasn’t signed in according to the schedule”, “there were counterfeit signs, illegal allographes, back-dating and incomplete or unfaithful fillings in the operation check form”. The Civil Service Ethics Office has submitted policies and suggestions of improvement to competent units in order to request and monitor the suppliers for modifications.

The effort of the auditing project resulted in 2 illegal misconduct cases discovery, the penalty fine from the suppliers has increased public revenue by TWD 42,500 and penalties for mal-performance have saved more than TWD 2,030,000 in public funding. Furthermore, the AAC has amended the operational specifications to prevent malfeasance in the operation, maintenance and management of water gates to prevent further public grievances.

IV. “2016 Charnel Facility Management” auditing project

Due to the special nature of traditional mortuary services, the public has a stereotypical and negative impression of mortuary services as being poorly managed and reaping unfair profits. One example of corruption cases in regards to charnel facilities was indentified in Changhua County, where management staff had deceptively obtained properties under cover of legal authority. This exemplify that charnel facility management is a high risk operation. The department of Civil Service Ethics of Changhua County has audited the management processes and the operations of the mortuary facilities of the township (city) offices.

Through this auditing project, it was identified that there are lacking transparency in the management regulations, operational processes, business management and administrative operations. The Department of Civil Service Ethics has requested the Government Civil Affairs Office to amend the mortuary self-management regulations and handle the assessment items of the public mortuary facilities in order to improve the overall mortuary service system and achieve greater administrative transparency for mortuary services.

The effort of the auditing project resulted in 3 suspected illegal activities and 2 cases of administrative penalties which have saved public funding and increased public revenue by TWD 453,086. In addition, related laws and regulations have been amended by 16 township (city) offices to eliminate the mistakes of traditional mortuary management services and control the anti-corruption risk for each agency more effectively.

V. “2016 Mass Transit System Services” auditing project

The legislative bodies, media and the public perceived high anti-corruption risks and suspicions in the process of planning and implementing the construction, upgrading, and transformation of the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system in Taichung, the construction of the elevated Green Line Taichung Metro in Wuri, Wenxin and Beitun, the implementation of mass transit allowance including free buses and the management of city taxes. The Civil Service Ethics Office of Transportation Bureau, Taichung City Government has decided to carry out an auditing project for the four major topics which includes: “CL02 Civil Engineering, Water, Environmental Engineering for the Taichung BRT Blue Line”, the “Compensation for the Operation Loss and Machine Removal to the Shops within the Plan of the Construction for Taichung Metro Wuri, Wenxin and Beitun Line”, the “Penalty for the Taichung Taxi Operator Violating the Highway Act” and the “Compensation for the Transportation Bureau of Taichung City Government”.

Through this auditing project, it was identified that there are deficiencies including “implementations of major construction works being carrying out before proper amendments of the contracts”, “payments exceeding advance estimations”, “illegally disbursed compensations to recipients”, “overdue outstanding penalties of taxi operators for violations of the Highway Act” and “unclear and uncheckable violations by coach transportation operators”.

The AAC has not only provided prevention mechanisms and measures for the above deficiencies, such as creating an operational flowchart for the Transportation Bureau of Taichung City Government - Guidelines for Reporting and Punishment of Taxi Operators Violating the Highway Act, but also obtain and calculated the fines from the supplier's, which has increased public revenue by TWD 3,321,570. As for the penalty cases for the city taxi companies violating the Highway Act grew 374 cases, which has increased public revenue by a further TWD 3,382,000.

Section 2 Criminal Case Examples

I. Major Cases Investigated By The AAC

Important corruption cases investigated by the AAC and reported by the media in 2016 are listed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Important corruption and malfeasance cases investigated by the AAC and reported by the media in 2016

No	Case Summary	Investigation Status
1	The chief of the Department of Engineering and Maintenance in the National Cheng Kung University Hospital allegedly took bribes in his official position. °	Charges issued on Dec. 16, 2014 Judgment made on Jan. 8, 2016
2	The previous mayor of Wanan Township, Penghu County allegedly extracted profits from illegal land sales and his subordinates violated their official duties while taking bribes.	Charges issued on Jan. 18, 2016 Judgment made on Oct. 14, 2016
3	The previous financial officer of Wan-an Township, Penghu County assisted with land sales and violated his official duties while taking bribes.	Charges issued on June 8, 2016
4	The former deputy director of Department of Building Affairs, Kaohsiung City Government allegedly violated his official duties while taking bribes. °	Charges issued on May 31, 2016
5	The former officer of the Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taitung County Government allegedly used his authority to obtain property worth more than TWD 20,000,000.	Charges issued on July 31, 2016
6	The Ministry of National Defense and the 8 th Corps Command allegedly violated official duty while taking bribes from the reconstruction case of the Huangpu Military Dependents' Village.	Judgment made on Aug. 1, 2016 Judgment made on Dec. 7, 2016 (second trial)
7	The administrative division chief of the Xiaogang Precinct, Kaohsiung City Police Department allegedly took bribes from the gaming industry.	Investigation initiated on Dec. 15, 2016
8	The precinct chief of the Sanmin Second Precinct, Kaohsiung City Police Department allegedly violated his official duty while taking bribes when he was an administrative executive officer.	Charges issued on Dec. 23, 2016
9	Police officers of the Taichung City Police Department allegedly violated their official duty while taking bribes from the prostitution industry.	Charges issued on May 8, 2016
10	Officers from the 10 th Corps Command, Chung Kung Ridge embezzled receipts of public funding to drink wine and used their official position to obtain property by deception and embezzlement of public property.	Charges issued on July 26, 2016
11	The major of Lunbei Township, Yunlin County allegedly made profits and used his official position to obtain property by deception and embezzlement of public equipment.	Investigation initiated on Aug. 24, 2016
12	The Chief Investigation and Probation Officer of the Taiwan New Taipei District Court allegedly used his official position to obtain property by deception.	Charges issued on June 24, 2016
13	The chief of Niupu Village allegedly took kickbacks from the office equipment procurement.	Charges issued on Aug. 25, 2016
14	The deputy director of the Department of Economic Development, Taoyuan legalized illegal factories and allegedly used his official position while taking bribes.	Charges issued on Nov. 3, 2016
15	Officers of Wanhua Precinct, Taipei City Police Department harbored gambling operations and violated their official duty while taking bribes.	Charges issued on Jun. 29, 2015 Judgment made on Apr. 25, 2016
16	A former lieutenant colonel, Yilan Patrol Brigade, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan allegedly abused his authority to obtain property by deception.	Charges issued on May 17, 2016

Note: The above information has been updated until Dec. 31, 2016.

II. Widely Publicized Major Cases

A. The officers of Sanmin Second Precinct, Renwu precinct, Fengshan Precinct and Lintuan precinct, Kaohsiung City Police Department and Pingtung County Police Bureau allegedly involved in collective bribery.

The AAC collaborated with the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office, the Tainan District Prosecutors Office, the Kaohsiung City Investigation Office, the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice and the Southern Mobile Workstation to investigate the collective corruption of the police officers from different precincts of Kaohsiung City Police Department. The result of the investigation showed that a total of current and retired police officers, including a former administrative executive officer of Kaohsiung City Police Department, Li XX; a police officer of Sanmin second precinct, Ye XX; detectives of Renwu precinct, Jiang XX, Gao XX and Lu XX; police officers of the administration section, Lin XX and Zhuang XX; a police officer of Jioucyu Police Station, Xu XX; a police officer of the inspection section, Fongshan precinct, Chen XX; the sergeant of the Special Assignment Brigade, Xu XX; a police officer of Wunshan Police Station, Wu XX; a sergeant of the administration section, Linyuan precinct, Wang XX; sub-division chiefs of the public security section, Pingtung County Police Department, Huang XX, Huang XX, Cai XX, Cai XX and Peng XX, who have accepted bribes from Li XX and other electronic playground industries in Kaohsiung or delivered the bribes to other police officers related to the gambling investigation as the considerations of harboring and exemption from the investigation during the period from March 2011 to October 2015. The amount of the alleged bribery was as high as TWD 26,893,000, including the bribes handed over by the “white gloves” or the amount of money from the deception and embezzlement on the operators. Except for the case which involved Li XX, Ye XX and Huang XX, which is still under investigation, the prosecution of the retired police officers, Huang XX and Peng XX was deferred and other involved police officers were sentenced to imprisonment varying from 2 to 21 years by the court of first instance in accordance with Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 5 of the Anti-Corruption Act. 15 operators involved in bribery were sentenced to deferred prosecution by the prosecutor. The involved police levels, number of police officers and the amount of bribery were extremely rare in the recent years. Apart from basic-level police officers, several middle-to-high levels police officers of the Kaohsiung City Police Department were involved in the case. Li XX in particular, was the chief of Sanmin Second Precinct when he was searched and detained. He was investigated and prosecuted for allegedly taking bribes and this showed an indicative significance for AAC’s determination to fight corruption and cleanse political corruption.

Furthermore, different evidence and investigation techniques were successfully applied during the investigations such that the involved police officers and operators voluntarily made confessions and returned criminal proceeds. This consolidated criminal evidence, including TWD 5,730,000 criminal

proceeds of Li XX; TWD 500,000 criminal proceeds of Lin XX; TWD 360,000 criminal proceeds of Peng XX; TWD 120,000 criminal proceeds of Ye XX; TWD 155,000 criminal proceeds of Chen XX; TWD 3,675,000 criminal proceeds of Huang XX and TWD 168,000 criminal proceeds of Su XX. The total amount was more than TWD 10,700,000.

For the investigation of the alleged corruption of Li XX, the agents of AAC and the prosecutor referred to the regulations from Article 10 of the Anti-Corruption Act and identified that Li XX had been regularly receiving bribes from gaming operators since March, 2011 to December, 2012. As a result, the AAC has identified additional fixed deposits, cash deposits, credit card payments, insurance payment amounts and foreign exchange expenditure records in financial accounts under the name of Li XX and his wife and children for the duration of three years, from March 2011 to January 2013. The amount from unknown sources was still TWD 11,117,164 after deduction of the salary income and bribery amounts received by Li XX. The prosecutor requested in the court trial proceedings that the defendant Li XX should provide certification to prove the legal source of his income. If not, the income from the unknown sources would be regarded as criminal proceeds pursuant to the regulations in Article 10 of the Anti-Corruption Act and be confiscated. This is to effectively implement the national current anti-corruption policies to thoroughly recover stolen money and confiscate criminal proceeds after the amendment for Article 38 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of China and implementation of the new confiscation policy from July 01, 2016.

B. The deputy director of the Department of Economic Development, Taoyuan City harbored illegal factories and allegedly violated his official duties while taking bribes.

The AAC worked with the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office (hereinafter referred to as the Prosecutors Office) and the Taoyuan City Investigation Office, Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice (hereinafter referred to as the Investigation Office) to investigate the former deputy director of the Department of Economic Development, Wang XX, the previous advisors of Taoyuan City Government, Zheng XX and the responsible person Gao X of Limited Liability Company ("Gao's Company"), Zhou XX who all allegedly violated the Anti-Corruption Act and their official duties by taking bribes. On October 13, 2016, the search warrant was issued by the Taiwan Taoyuan District Court where it requested ordered the prosecutor investigator, AAC agents and the investigators of the Investigation Office to search the Department of Economic Development, the residences of Zheng XX and Zhou XX, Gao's Company and the factories and demand the related personnel to appear before the authorities as suspects and witnesses.

Zhou XX couldn't apply for the temporary factory registration for Gao's Company because the factories were illegally constructed. In order to get the registration and avoid constant investigation and penalties of Taoyuan City Government, Zhou XX invited Wang XX for a meal with the help of Zheng XX on

July 23, 2015 and gave him two cans of tea and a paper bag of TWD 100,000 cash as prepayment after the meal. In addition, he promised that he would pay another large amount as a token of gratitude after the temporary factory registration would have passed. After the bribery, Wang XX ordered his subordinate officers not to investigate Gao's Company any longer and he harbored the application process for the temporary factory registration to help the company obtain the registration as soon as possible and let it continue to obtain profits while operating illegally.

The request for detaining Wang XX and Zheng XX by the prosecutor of the Prosecutors Office on October 14, 2016 was approved by the Taiwan Taoyuan District Court. After AAC's investigation and transfer, the prosecutor raised a public prosecution for Wang XX, Zheng XX and Zhou XX who violated the Anti-Corruption Act on November 3, 2016.

C. A former lieutenant colonel, Yilan Patrol Brigade, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan allegedly used his authority to obtain property by deception.

The AAC investigated the former sub-lieutenant, Yilan Patrol Brigade, Coast Guard Administration, the Northern Coastal Patrol Office, Executive Yuan (hereinafter referred to as the Coast Guard Administration), Shen XX, former captain, Zhang XX, former investigator of Taipei Patrol Brigade, Jiang XX and informants who allegedly used their authority to deceptively claim report rewards and forge documents. Shen XX and other suspects who were aware that according to the "Reward Regulations for Reporting or Seizing Illegal Cigarettes and Wines", Customs can not only apply for seizure rewards, but can also apply for a report reward for the reporter which may be as high as TWD 6,000,000 per case. They made use of the inadequate review mechanism of the Coast Guard Administration for disbursement of report rewards and used their authority to obtain properties by deception, forged documents and used informants as dummy reporters in order to apply for reporting rewards to the county or city government where illegal cigarettes or wines were seized. They have fraudulently applied for the rewards 8 times during the period from December 2009 to September 2013 and defrauded the government of the reporting rewards to the amount of TWD 11,300,408 (or TWD 9,040,327 after deduction of taxes).

The case was transferred to the Taipei District Prosecutors Office (hereinafter referred to as Prosecutors Office) after AAC's investigation. The criminal conduct of Shen XX and other suspects has been proven and the investigation was concluded by the prosecutor of the Prosecutors Office and a public prosecution was initiated, charging that Shen X Xiang and six other suspects abused their authority to obtain property by deception in violation of Article 5, Paragraph 1, Sub-paragraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act and forged public documents and circulated those in violation of Article 213 and 216 of the Criminal Code.



| Chapter 5 |

Operations Statistics

Section 1 Anti-Corruption Operations

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

Unit: Number of Cases

Source of Intelligence	Grand Total	Confessed	Reported by General Public	Discovered by the AAC	Discovered by Government Employee Ethic Units	Discovered by other Agencies
Grand Total	1,080	86	251	101	568	74
Supervisory Management for Industry and Commerce	19	1	3	4	10	1
Banking and Insurance	12	2	4	-	6	-
Tax Affairs	15	3	2	1	9	-
Customs Affairs	15	-	3	-	12	-
Telecommunication Regulation	2	-	-	-	2	-
Highway Administration	14	-	2	2	10	-
Transportation, Tourism & Weather	34	4	6	3	15	6
Judicial	31	1	22	1	7	-
Legal	47	1	32	1	7	-
Police Department	91	-	33	16	27	15
Fire Department	19	3	2	2	12	-
Construction	140	3	32	13	79	13
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration	54	7	13	3	31	-
Immigration & Coast Guard	21	5	2	3	11	-
Environmental Protection	36	6	4	1	25	-
Healthcare	54	3	8	8	32	3
Social Welfare	14	1	-	1	12	-
Education	55	5	9	6	33	2
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry	31	4	4	1	20	2
River and Gravel Management	17	-	4	1	8	4
Military Affairs	24	1	8	3	9	3
Foreign Affairs	2	-	1	-	1	-
National Security Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Property Management	8	-	2	1	4	1
State-Owned Enterprises	78	9	13	8	44	4
Administrative Affairs	123	19	14	6	77	7
Other	124	8	28	13	56	10

II. Process of Corruption Intelligence

A. By intelligence

Unit: Number of Cases

Source of Intelligence		Grand Total	Confessed	Reported by General Public	Discovered by the AAC	Discovered by Government Employee Ethics Units	Discovered by other Agencies	Discovered through other ongoing cases
Outcome of Accepted Cases	Grand Total	1,080	81	284	100	575	76	-
	Referred to District Public Prosecutors Office	298	7	4	-	284	3	-
	Referred to Other Government Agencies	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Referred to Government Employee Ethics Units	53	-	39	-	13	1	-
	Referred to Law Enforcement	9	-	5	-	3	2	-
	Referred to Local Civil Service Ethics Office	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Referred to Other Departments of the AAC	7	-	5	-	2	-	-
	Filed for Future Reference	218	4	513	2	75	4	-
	Proceeded to Investigation due to Material Evidence	493	70	62	98	198	65	-
Outcome of Investigated Cases	Grand Total	425	34	63	102	198	28	2
	Corruption Involved - Referred to District Public Prosecutors Office	111	9	11	37	49	5	-
	No Corruption Involved - Referred to District Public Prosecutors Office	86	18	8	35	21	4	-
	No Corruption Involved - Referred to Law Enforcement or District Public Prosecutors Office	5	2	-	1	2	-	-
	Re-Listing for Reference	223	5	44	29	126	19	2

B. By Nature of Corruption

Unit: Number of Cases

Category of Malfeasance	Outcome of Accepted Cases									Outcome of Investigated Cases				
	Grand Total	Referred to District Public Prosecutors 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 Public Prosecutors Office	No Corruption Involved - Referred to District Public Prosecutors Office	No Corruption Involved - Referred to Law Enforcement or District Public Prosecutors Office	Re-listing for Reference
Grand Total	1,080	298	1	53	9	1	7	218	493	425	111	86	5	223
Supervisory Management for Industry and Commerce	16	4	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	6	-	1	-	5
Banking and Insurance	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	1
Tax affairs	18	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	9	3	3	2	4
Customs Affairs	18	2	-	3	-	-	-	3	10	8	-	-	-	8
Telecommunication Regulation	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway Administration	13	4	-	3	-	-	-	1	6	8	2	2	-	4
Transportation, Tourism & Weather	33	3	-	4	-	-	-	9	17	9	3	1	-	5
Judicial	55	3	-	2	2	-	-	42	6	11	4	3	-	4
Legal	49	2	-	-	-	-	-	30	17	17	4	2	1	11
Police Department	89	20	-	9	-	-	1	18	41	32	13	2	1	16
Fire Department	15	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	10	9	2	5	1	1
Construction	126	33	-	4	-	-	3	21	65	53	16	4	-	33
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration	46	10	-	1	2	1	-	4	28	23	4	11	-	8
Immigration and Coast Guard	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	10	6	-	-	4
Environmental Protection	31	9	-	1	-	-	1	2	18	17	7	-	-	10
Healthcare	58	18	-	3	1	-	-	11	25	21	5	2	-	14
Social Welfare	16	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	3	-	2
Education	61	23	-	5	1	-	-	7	25	24	5	6	2	11
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry	30	10	-	-	1	-	-	4	15	8	-	-	-	8
River and Gravel Management	18	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	14	8	-	-	6
Military Affairs	24	2	-	2	-	-	-	7	13	7	2	3	-	2
Foreign Affairs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
National Security Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Property Management	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	1
State-Owned Enterprises	82	38	-	5	-	-	1	12	26	36	4	16	-	16
Administrative Affairs	108	29	-	-	-	-	1	16	35	35	8	9	-	18
Other	132	52	1	8	1	-	-	20	50	59	14	14	-	30

III. Conditions of Corruption Cases Transferred to District Public Prosecutors Offices

Units: Cases, Persons, TWD

Category of Malfeasance	Number of Cases	No. of People													Monetary Value of Corruption
		Grand Total			Public Servants									Ordinary Citizens	
		Total	Male	Female	High-Level			Mid-Level			Base-Level				
					Elected Chief	Public Representatives	Elected Chief	Public Representatives	Elected Chief	Public Representatives					
Grand Total	110	521	276	45	9	1	2	66	1	-	57	1	-	189	58,763,138
Supervisory Management for Industry and Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banking and Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Affairs	3	4	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Customs Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunication Regulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway Administration	2	5	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Transportation, Tourism & Weather	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	30,515
Judicial	4	5	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	145,809
Legal	4	10	9	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	6	64,500
Police Department	13	90	83	7	1	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	59	3,788,720
Fire Department	2	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	38,000
Construction	16	29	25	4	3	1	1	6	1	-	4	-	-	16	23,627,124
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration	4	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	39,200
Immigration & Coast Guard	6	15	14	1	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	14,619,740
Environmental Protection	7	11	9	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	2	503,963
Healthcare	5	17	15	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	8	424,800
Social Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	5	34	28	6	1	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	25	7,473,260
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, and Animal Husbandry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
River and Gravel Management	8	27	24	3	1	-	1	4	-	-	3	-	-	19	6,500,225
Military Affairs	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,620
Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Security Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Property Management	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	800,000
State-Owned Enterprises	3	10	10	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	5	-
Administrative Affairs	8	15	9	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	1	-	6	133,061
Other	14	31	26	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	20	426,601

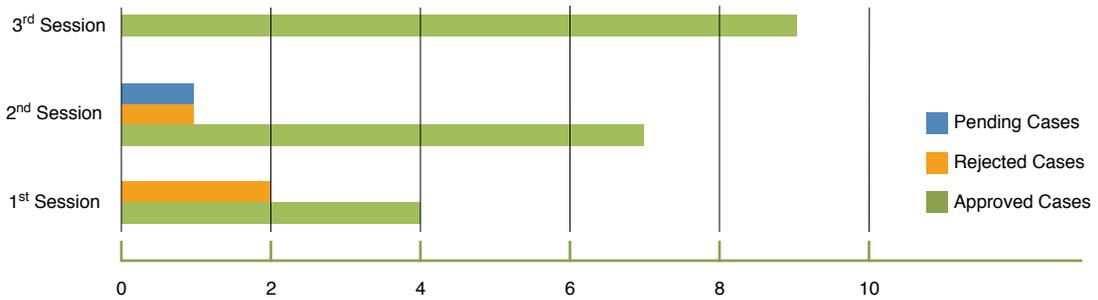
IV. Final Outcomes of Cases Transferred to District Public Prosecutors Offices

Unit: 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			Charge Deferred	Charge Withdrawn	Other	Grand Total	Charged			Charge Deferred	Charge Withdrawn	Other
		Total	Charged through Regular Procedure	Request for Summary Procedure					Total	Charged through Regular Procedure	Request for Summary Procedure			
Grand Total	105	72	70	2	27	6	-	217	156	154	2	36	25	-
Supervisory Management for Industry and Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banking and Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Affairs	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Customs Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunication Regulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway Administration	3	2	2	-	1	-	-	7	6	6	-	1	-	-
Transportation, Tourism & Weather	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Judicial	4	2	2	-	1	1	-	4	2	2	-	1	1	-
Legal	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	5	4	4	-	1	-	-
Police Department	11	11	11	-	-	-	-	41	39	39	-	2	-	-
Fire Department	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	-	1	-	-
Construction	11	9	9	-	2	-	-	17	14	14	-	3	-	-
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration	10	4	4	-	6	-	-	13	6	6	-	7	-	-
Immigration and Coast Guard	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	9	9	9	-	-	-	-
Environmental Protection	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
Healthcare	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-
Social Welfare	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Education	9	4	4	-	5	-	-	18	13	13	-	5	-	-
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
River and Gravel Management	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Military Affairs	5	1	1	-	4	-	-	10	5	5	-	4	1	-
Foreign Affairs	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
National Security Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Property Management	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
State-Owned Enterprises	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
Administrative Affairs	8	6	6	-	1	1	-	12	10	10	-	1	1	-
Other	15	10	9	1	3	2	-	55	29	28	1	6	20	-

V. Statistics of Corruption Reporting Rewards of the Ministry of Justice Approved by Legislators

2016	Reviewed Cases	Approved Cases	Rejected Cases	Pending Cases	Total Amount Approved
1 st Session	6	4	2	0	TWD 4,000,000
2 nd Session	9	7	1	1	TWD 7,700,000
3 rd Session	9	9	0	0	TWD 15,433,334
Grand Total	24	20	3	1	TWD 27,133,334



VI. 2016 Statistics Regarding Cases Reviewed by the “Clean Politics Advisory Committee”

	Session Date	Cases Reviewed	
		Start/End Date	Number of Cases
1 st Session	Feb. 24, 2016	Sep. 1 - Dec. 31, 2015	79
2 nd Session	June 30, 2016	Jan. 1 - Apr. 30, 2016	114
3 rd Session	Sep. 29, 2016	May 1 - July 31, 2016	111
4 th Session	Dec. 22, 2016	Aug. 1 - Oct. 31, 2016	119

Section 2 Prevention Work

I. Statistics of Corruption Prevention Work by Government Employee Ethics Units

		Item	Number		
Anti-Corruption	Public Participation	Subject: Enterprises and Manufacturers	Number of Cases	512	
			Number of Participants	48,898	
		Subject: Civilian Groups and Non-Government Organizations	Number of Cases	191	
			Number of Participants	36,231	
		Subject: School Teachers and Students	Cultivation Plan (Public Primary School Below Grade 4)	Number of Cases	815
				Number of Participants	64,598
			Fostering Plan(Public Primary School Above Grade 5)	Number of Cases	987
				Number of Participants	14,9701
		Subject: Members of the General Public (including Community Colleges)	Number of Cases	7,249	
			Number of Participants	11,355,293	
		Promotion of Anti-Corruption Volunteers	Accumulated Number of Participants	5,084	
			Ethics Dissemination and Promotion (Number of Cases)	1,214	
	Assisting Implementation of Government Policies (Number of Cases)		490		
	Collection of Public Sentiments and Needs (Number of Cases)		161		
	Promotion of Ethics Platforms		Acceptance of Feedback on Policy Implementation and Reforms (Number of Cases)	107	
			Dissemination of Anti-Corruption Information (Number of Cases)	36	
	Ethics Dissemination	Dissemination in Writing	Number of Cases	2,849	
			Number of People	1,775,048	
		Oral Dissemination	Number of Cases	3,977	
			Number of People	1,545,689	
		Electronic Dissemination	Number of Cases	1,557	
			Number of People	680,135	
		Artistic Dissemination	Number of Cases	678	
			Number of People	184,305	
		Internet Dissemination	Number of Cases	3,333	
			Number of People	1,203,327	
	Ethics Reward	Number of Individuals Rewarded	4,367		
Corruption Prevention and Warning	Warnings (Number of Cases)	316			
	Project Auditing (Number of Cases)	101			
	Project Review (Number of Cases)	2,537			
	Procurement Supervision	On-Site Supervision (Number of Cases)	75,290		
		Supervision by Paper Review (Number of Cases)	66,545		
	Joint-Construction Audit (Number of Cases)	1,975			
	Joint-Operation Check (Number of Cases)	9,414			
	Compilation of Overall Procurement Analysis Report (Number of Cases)	687			
	Procurement Abuse Cases Transferred to Judicial Institutions for Investigation (Number of Cases)	46			
	Public Opinion Survey	Self Handed (Number of Cases)	877		
Outsourced (Number of Cases)		81			
Further Corruption Prevention	Study and Compilation of Review Briefings on Embezzlement Cases (Number of Cases)	72			
	Study and Proposal of Reform Recommendations (Number of Cases)	424			
Registration of Ethics-Related Incidents	Requests for Making an Intercession	680			
	Gifts	12,370			
	Dining and Entertainment (Private Treatments)	2,773			
	Other Ethics-Related Incidents	1,241			

II. Statistics for 2016 Government Employee Ethics Units Accepting Submission of Assets and Review upon Drawing of Lots

Number of Acceptance of Submission Persons (A)	Number of Cases Actually Reviewed upon Open Drawing of Lots (B)	Percentage of Drawing of Lots (B÷A)	Number of Cases Compared with Preceding Year (C)	Percentage of Drawing of Lots (C÷B)
52,806	7,775	14.72%	1,334	17.16%

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

Unit: Number of Cases, TWD 10,000

Month	Total Number of Cases Review	Cases with Fines Imposed			Cases with No Fines Imposed			Amount Fined		
		Overdue Submissions	Intentionally False Submissions	Total	Overdue Submissions with Acceptable Reasons (No Fines)	Non-Intentionally False Submissions (No Fine)	Total	Overdue Submissions	Intentionally False Submissions	Total
Jan.	40	2	37	39	—	1	1	19	647	666
Feb.	33	8	25	33	—	—	—	343	354	697
Mar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	37	1	29	30	—	2	2	85	267	351
Jun.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jul.	28	—	18	18	—	2	2	—	211	211
Aug.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sep.	39	6	32	38	—	1	1	139	526	665
Oct.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec.	34	1	31	32	—	2	2	—	461	461
Total	211	18	172	190	0	8	8	585	2,466	3,051

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 Committee convenes once a month. Furthermore, in addition to cases in which the Committee has decided to impose a penalty or not, 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: Number of Cases, TWD 10,000

Session (Date)	Total Number of Cases Reviewed	Total Number of Case with Fines Imposed		Cases with No Fines Imposed	Cases Requiring Further Review	Rescission of Original Decision
		Number of Cases	Fine Amount			
First Session (Jan. 27, 2016)	4	3	747	1		
Second Session (Jul. 15, 2016)	4	2	273	1	1	
Third Session (Sep. 5, 2016)	1			1		
Fourth Session (Oct. 19, 2016)	3	2	2,583		1	
Fifth Session (Nov. 30, 2016)	4	4	181			
Sixth Session (Dec. 19, 2016)	2			2		
Total	18	11	3,784	5	2	0

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

Unit: Meetings Held

Central Government	Meetings Held	Meeting Chair								
		Competent Authority					Affiliated Agencies			
		Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Remarks	Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others
Office of the President	6	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
National Security Council	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
National Security Bureau	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Judicial Yuan	27	1	—	1	—	—	23	2	—	—
Examination Yuan	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Civil Service	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ministry of Examination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Service Protection and Training Commission	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
The Control Yuan	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
National Audit Office	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive Yuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Palace Museum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of the Interior	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	94	74	—	—	7	—	13	—	—	—
Ministry of Finance	59	1	—	—	—	—	56	2	—	—
Ministry of Economic Affairs	77	—	—	—	—	—	72	3	—	2
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	76	1	—	—	—	—	68	5	—	2
The Civil Government Employee Ethics Unit of the Ministry of Justice	68	—	—	—	—	—	64	3	—	1
Ministry of Education	6	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Ministry of Health and Welfare	27	—	—	—	—	—	20	7	—	—
Environmental Protection Administration	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Veterans Affairs Council	33	2	1	—	—	—	28	2	—	—
Council of Agriculture	28	1	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—
Ministry of Labor	9	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Coast Guard Administration	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Directorate-General of Personnel Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair Trade Commission	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ministry of Science and Technology	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
National Development Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Culture	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Atomic Energy Council	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Financial Supervisory Commission	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1
Mainland Affairs Council	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overseas Community Affairs Council	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Council of Indigenous Peoples	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Mongolian & Tibetan Affairs Commission	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Communications Commission	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Bank	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Central Election Commission	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hakka Affairs Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of National Defense	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	571	95	4	2	7	—	430	26	—	6

Unit: Meetings Held

Local Government	Meetings Held	Meeting Chair									
		Competent Authority					Affiliated Agencies				
		Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	Remarks	Head	Deputy Head	Chief of Staff	Others	
Taipei City	62	7	1	—	—	—	41	12	—	1	
New Taipei City	46	—	—	—	—	—	37	6	2	1	
Taoyuan City	32	2	1	—	—	—	25	3	—	1	
Taichung City	48	—	—	—	—	—	34	11	3	—	
Tainan City	64	2	—	—	—	—	52	7	3	—	
Kaohsiung City	128	—	—	—	—	—	88	28	11	1	
Yilan County	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	
Hsinchu County	15	—	—	—	1	—	7	3	4	—	
Miaoli County	21	2	—	—	—	—	18	—	1	—	
Changhua County	41	1	1	—	—	—	27	6	6	—	
Nantou County	14	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	2	1	
Yunlin County	35	1	1	—	—	—	19	1	12	1	
Chiayi County	29	1	—	—	—	—	22	5	1	—	
Pingtung County	40	—	—	1	—	—	19	6	12	2	
Hualien County	13	—	1	1	—	—	8	2	1	—	
Penghu County	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	
Taitung County	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
Keelung City	5	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
Hsinchu City	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Chiayi City	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	
Kinmen County	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	
Lienchiang County	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Taiwan Province	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Fuchien Province	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	624	17	7	4	1	—	428	100	59	8	

Section 3 Ethics Affairs

I. Statistics on Inspections by Government Employee Ethics Units

Unit: Number of Cases

Month	Transfer of General Wrongful Acts	Administrative Corruption Investigation	General Responsibility	Administrative Processing of Complaints	Closure of Case on Clarification of Complaints
Jan	34	10	45	737	428
Feb.	26	12	32	336	284
Mar.	28	19	30	440	314
Apr.	35	11	43	349	262
May	30	11	43	453	322
Jun.	31	8	37	408	289
Jul.	30	13	26	395	318
Aug.	28	22	40	560	314
Sep.	22	8	37	475	289
Oct.	22	8	26	347	250
Nov.	30	13	60	512	323
Dec.	19	6	23	284	267
Total	335	141	442	5,296	3,660

II. Statistics of Results of Maintenance Operations by Institution

Work Category	Sub-item	Number of Cases
Protection of Official Secrets	Newly (Revised) Established Regulations	185
	Awareness-raising of Official Secrets	20,689
	Inspection of Maintenance of Official Secrets	12,112
	Maintenance of Project Secrets	756
	Special Report on Protection of Official Secrets	173
	Investigation of Cases involving Breach of Confidentiality Regulations	50
	Investigation and Processing of Disclosure of Official Secrets	92
Maintenance of Security of Institution	Newly (Revised) Established Regulations	183
	Information for General Security-Threat or Protest	3,111
	Information for Major Security-Threat or Protest	117
	Security Maintenance Promotion	19,057
	Security Maintenance Inspections	17,643
	Special Case Security Maintenance	1,635
	Security Maintenance Reports	696
	Maintenance of Security of Head of Organization	591
	Security Maintenance Special Reports	244
Investigation of Security-Threat Case	20	

Section 4 international exchange

I. Participation in International Anti-corruption Meetings

Meeting Name	Date	Location	Topics or Results
22 nd Meeting of the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group, APEC	Feb. 20-26, 2016	Lima, Peru	Representatives participated in the meeting who briefly reported Taiwan's progress in the domestic legislation of UN CAC and other anti-corruption achievements.
9 th IAACA Annual Workshop	May 10-14, 2016	Tianjin, China	Representatives participated in the meeting to promote international exchange on integrity practices.
23 rd Meeting of the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group, APEC	Aug. 13-22, 2016	Lima, Peru	Representatives participated in the meeting who reported and promoted the "APEC Workshop on Enhancing Whistle-blower Protection in Corruption Cases" which was jointly proposed by the government of Papua New Guinea to strive for APEC's budget for the ACTWG workshop in Taiwan.
17 th International Anti-Corruption Conference by Transparency International	Nov. 27 - Dec. 4, 2016	Panama	14 members of the AAC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Investigation Bureau, Taiwan Foundation of Democracy, Transparency International Chinese Taipei and Citizen Congress Watch participated in the conference and reported on the government's efforts for the implementation of integrity and transparency and visited Panamese official counterparts and exchanged experiences in ethical governance.

II. Promotion of Juridical Cooperation

Name	Date	Location	Topics or Results
Discussion of anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation in Singapore	May 2-5, 2016	Singapore	The AAC dispatched officials to the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau in Singapore for the discussion of the current cooperation to enhance a deeper foundation of mutual trust for cross-border law enforcement cooperation and the establishment of an intelligence exchanging platform.
Discussion of anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation in Hong Kong	Nov. 16-18, 2016	Hong Kong	Personnel of AAC and the Ministry of Justice visited the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption to establish a platform and mechanism of law enforcement for sharing information of corruption crimes, to discuss law enforcement cooperation mechanisms for corruption and related crimes with the Hong Kong Police Force, to interview and exchange the criminal prosecution mechanisms with the Hong Kong Department of Justice; discusses the legal system in Hong Kong with the Faculty of Law, University of Hong Kong.

III. Receiving Foreign Visitors to AAC

Date	Visiting Organization	Number of People
Feb. 17, 2016	Professor Mo Hong-Xian and his research team from Wuhan University	13
Apr. 27, 2016	Rigoberto Chang Castillo and his wife, the MACCIHH communication platform coordinator from the Republic of Honduras	2
May 17, 2016	Mr. J. Walters, the general director of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI), and their hosts from the Control Yuan	6
Sep. 30, 2016	Prosecutor Kim Tae Woo and officials of the Yeongwol Prosecutor Office in Chuncheon, South Korea	3
Nov. 10, 2016	The president and officials from the Control Yuan, São Tomé and Príncipe	4



| Chapter 6 |

Future Prospects

According to Article 5 of the Act to Implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption, all levels of government institutions and agencies should take the responsibility for preparing, promoting and implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) within their functions to ensure full compliance. When multiple functions are involved, the government institutions and agencies involved 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 agency dedicated to corruption prevention and prosecution, the Agency Against Corruption (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 agencies and international groups to implement various anti-corruption initiatives and policies through legal foundation. The key points are as follows:

A. Implementation of anti-corruption measures

We will continue to promote the “United Nations Convention against Corruption” (UNCAC) through various channels, publish “Government Anti-Corruption Reports”, implement related national laws and regulations, review or revise laws and regulations for all levels of governments and the anti-corruption measures according to the “Act to Implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption”. 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, and ensuring sufficient protection and 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 in order to establish clear limitations to the exercise of official power, perform administrative duties according to law and protect the rights of interested parties.

B. Strengthening Anti-Corruption Risk Management

The AAC will continue to guide all levels of ethics offices to implement corruption risks assessment and management with diligences, focusing on types of work that involve frequent contact with the general public and establishing anti-corruption risk management on high risk areas for project audit. When corruption occurs within government agencies, ethic office should help the head of authority by following the principles of “actively pursue, swiftly manage, cooperatively investigate, and publicly demonstrate”, guiding the media to report in an evenhanded manner and alter the perceptions of the

general public. In addition, we will continue to promote the Anti-Corruption Platform for the government procurement process to establish communication channels between related governmental bodies, the general public, suppliers and public servants, which will improve the quality of public construction works and strengthen the safeguard mechanism of government procurement officers.

C. Intensifying Anti-Corruption Education

The AAC will guide ethic offices to adopt the customizable education method, where through the nature of the institution, AAC can manage each institution's potential types of corruption, improper administrative behaviours, and ethical risk business. With above methods, AAC can determine the priority target groups that should be informed of the policies, including staff members conducting corruption risk operations and the suppliers, groups and the general public related to the risk. Moreover, process will bring forth the risks of corruption within government agencies and how to avoid or reduce the risks. AAC will organize advocacy activities to enhance legal discipline related to "Serving People Without Abuse of Authority" and targeted at personnel at national defense, police, correctional, substitute service and cleaning units as well as new civil servants in 2017.

D. Implementing integrity assessment mechanisms

The AAC will continue to introduce methods for establishing the integrity assessment index. In the second phase of 2017, we will select 20 units to conduct a test-run assessment and reflect the results on the index in order to help national administrative units build a self-review mechanism, understand the potential risks and problems of the national administrative agencies and motivate their heads to emphasize anti-corruption work and develop more active measures.

E. Increasing the quality of investigation

The AAC take corruption crimes involving high-level public servants and structural corruptions as our investigation priority and carry out project management using anti-corruption investigation and integrity teams with the assistance of high-tech investigation and evidence collection equipment and expand the function of the "Investigation Assist System against Corruption" to conduct thorough evidence collection using technical techniques to increase the conviction rate. Moreover, we will continue to conduct "pre-prosecution investigations" to improve the performance of illegal corruption evidence collection. For violations involving officers and financial corruption cases found by the audit institutes, we will plan and construct law enforcement cooperation mechanism between the AAC and audit office.

F. Promoting cross-border mutual legal assistance

Due to the organized and international corruption crimes that pose threats and challenges to the world, no country can accomplish the investigation and prosecution alone when there are no national boundaries for crimes. The AAC will seek for joint investigation and law enforcement cooperation between international anti-corruption institutions according to the Act to Implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption and Article 43 International cooperation, Article 46 Mutual legal assistance, Article 48 Law enforcement cooperation and Article 49 Joint investigation of the UNCAC. The AAC will not only consolidate existing international investigation systems but also progressively establish intelligence communication platforms with other countries to facilitate criminal prosecution, curbing corruption through international assistance.

G. Implementing security risk pre-warning mechanism

The AAC will continue to monitor the implementation of the confidential information maintenance of the integrity units it works with and security operations of government agencies through cross-boundary and horizontal communication channels to thoroughly carry out the intelligence pre-warning mechanism for assisting the unit to manage and respond related operations. Furthermore, we will enhance the knowledge and understanding of government officials concerning the Classified National Security Information Protection Act and regulations on visiting China in order to reinforce the confidential information protection concept and the awareness of security risks to prevent leaks from happening.

The assessment items of the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) in 2016 are partially different so that we cannot make comparisons with those of previous years. Our CPI ranking is No. 7, among countries in Asia Pacific which is better than 80% of all the assessed countries. However, that is no reason to rest on our laurels. The anti-corruption work of our country requires cooperation across various governmental agencies, 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 our labor bear fruit. We believe that only with the trust of our people can we truly possess the ability to manage and govern. The AAC was established with the trust and high expectations of the general public, and will tirelessly implement provisions of the UNCAC, coordinating with agencies at all levels to build up anti-corruption work in accordance with the spirit of the convention. In addition, the AAC will strengthen and facilitate communication between public and private agencies, promote international cooperation, consolidate anti-corruption team spirit, refine corruption investigation demonstrate our results and create record-breaking excellence in the world.

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

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
1	5	The AAC investigated Yao XX, the deputy associate engineer of the Department of Rapid Transit, Taipei City Government, for alleged offense of using his authority to obtain property through fraudulent means. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Taipei District Prosecutors Office.
1	14	The AAC investigated Chen XX, the former detective of Kinmen County Police Bureau, for the alleged offense of assisting in illegal immigration/emigration and taking bribes. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Kinmen District Prosecutors Office.
1	19	The AAC investigated Zhan XX and Jian XX, cleaning staff members of the Bureau of Environmental Protection, Keelung City, for alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act and embezzlement of public properties in their custody. The case was and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Keelung District Prosecutors Office.
1	19	The AAC investigated Zhang XX, the section chief of the Water Administration Section, Department of Water Resources, Pingtung County Government, and others for alleged corruption. The defendants were convicted by Taiwan Pingtung District Court.
1	21	The AAC investigated Kim XX, assistant engineer of the Water Bureau, Tainan City Government, and the supplier for alleged offense of joint forging official documents. The defendants were convicted by Taiwan Tainan District Court.
1	22	Deputy Director-General Hung Pei-Ken was invited by Shihlin Branch, Administrative Enforcement Agency, Ministry of Justice to present a lecture on "Government Integrity and Ethics".
1	25	Political Deputy Minister Chen Ming-Tang presided over the "Property-Declaration by Public Servants – A Discussion Meeting on Insurance Correction and Declaration" and invited the Control Yuan, the Insurance Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission, Department of laws and Regulations, Department of legal system and Information Office to consult with.
1	26	The AAC investigated Du XX, the cemetery administrator of the Civil Affairs Section of Yingge District Office, New Taipei City, for alleged acquisition of property through abusing his legal authority fraudulent means and forgery of private documents. The defendant was convicted by New Taipei District Court.
1	27	The AAC investigated Shi XX, the village head of Minzhi Village, Zhongshan District, Keelung City, for alleged violation of the Criminal Code and embezzlement of properties and Lin XX, the village officer, for alleged violation of the Criminal Code and forgery of private documents. The investigation was concluded with a deferred prosecution by the prosecutor of Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
1	27	The AAC investigated Lee XX and Zhang XX, the Secretaries-General of the Hockey Association, R.O.C., for alleged offenses of misappropriation and forgery of official documents. The investigation was concluded with a deferred prosecution by the prosecutor of Chunghua District Prosecutors Office.
2	1	The website of anti-corruption volunteers -"Anti Corruption Vol Service" (http://www.acvs.com.tw/) - was officially launched.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
2	2	The AAC investigated Lin XX for alleged offense of giving bribes to a civil servant of Luodong Forest District Office of Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan High Court.
2	2	The AAC investigated Zhan XX and Jian XX, a cleaning team member of the Environmental Protection Bureau, Keelung City, for alleged embezzlement of public property. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Keelung District Prosecutors Office.
2	4	The revision draft of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest was approved in the 3486 th review meeting of the Executive Yuan.
2	5	The revision draft of Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest was submitted by the Executive Yuan to the Legislative Yuan for review and approval.
2	17	Professor Mo Hong-Xian and his research team to 13 members were invited by Taiwan Criminal Law Society to visit AAC.
2	18	Xie Rong-Shang, the former Administrative Deputy Minister Xie of the Ministry of Justice hosted the opening ceremony of the "The 36 th Session Class of Ethical Governance Personnel" at the Anti-Corruption Training Center.
2	19	Zheng Ming-Qian, the Chief Prosecutor Zheng Mingquan of the Yunlin District Prosecutors Office and his staff members visited the Southern Investigation Office of AAC. The visit was hosted by office director Gao Dafang.
2	19	Chief Prosecutor Jiang Hui-Ming of the Kaohsiung Branch, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, and his staff members participated in the " Communication Conference of Anti-corruption Affairs between the Taichung Branch of Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and the Central District Investigation Division, Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice" held by the AAC.
2	19	The AAC investigated Citizen Zhuang XX for alleged offense of giving bribes to a public servant abusing their legal authority. The investigation was concluded with a deferred prosecution by the prosecutor of Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
2	20	The AAC dispatched officials to Peru for the 22 nd Meeting of the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts' Task Force, APEC.
2	23	The AAC investigated the bribery of Zhang XX who allegedly mailed a check of the Taiwan Bank to bribed Judge Chen of the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
2	23	The AAC investigated Jian XX of Taitung County XX kindergarten for alleged embezzlement of public property. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taitung District Prosecutors Office.
2	24	The AAC investigated Shi XX, the village head of Zhongshan District, Keelung City, for alleged embezzlement of properties and Lin XX, the village officer, for alleged forgery of private documents. The investigation was concluded with a deferred prosecution by the prosecutor of the Keelung District Prosecutors Office.

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2	25	The AAC conducted an investigation on Cheng XX, the chief of air conditioning group of the Department of Engineering and Maintenance, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, for alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Tainan District Court.
3	1	The AAC investigated Xiao XX for alleged offense of giving bribes to a public servant of the Yualin Township Office, Miaoli County. The investigation was concluded with a deferred prosecution by the prosecutor of the Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
3	7	The AAC investigated Zhang XX of the First Maintenance Office, Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Transport and Communications, for alleged disclosure of secrets and investigated Chen XX for allegedly giving bribes to a public servant of the Second Maintenance Office, Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Transport and Communications and for alleged joint commitment of bid rigging referred to in the Government Procurement Act together with Li XX, Zhou XX, and Ding XX. The cases were investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
3	7	The Judiciary and Organic Laws and Statutes Committee of the 9 th Legislative Yuan summoned a plenary meeting during the 1 st session to review the revision draft of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest.
3	8	The AAC investigated Li XX of the Economic Development Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, for alleged acceptance of illegal gains. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
3	8	The AAC investigated Liu XX serving as the officer of Meishan Township Office, Chiayi County Government, for alleged abuse of his legal authority and the acquisition of property through fraudulent means. The appeal of the case was dismissed by the Supreme Court and the defendant was convicted in a final verdict.
3	8	The AAC investigated Lin XX serving as a labor inspection officer at the 4 th Construction Section of the Eastern Region Engineering Office, Railway Reconstruction Bureau, Ministry of Transport and Communications for alleged acceptance of illegal gains on duty. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Taitung District Court.
3	14	The AAC investigated Xu XX serving as the Assistant Inspector of the After-School Living Guidance Committee and Yunlin County Office of the Ministry of Education, for alleged illegal possession of public properties and acquisition of property through fraudulent means, investigation is also conducted on the supplier, Li XX, for alleged instigation of a public servant to record false official documents. The defendants were convicted by Taiwan Yunlin District Court.
3	16	Guan Gau-Yue, the former Director-General of the Department of Government Employee Ethics, was recorded and filmed in "The History of the Anti-Corruption System - Interview of the Officers".
3	18	Gao Yongguang, the former Vice President of the Examination Yuan, visited the Anti-corruption Training Center to give the 36 th class of the ethical governance personnel a lecture on "Clean Government, Ethics, and Legal Institutions"
3	18	Luo Ying-Shay, the former Minister of the Ministry of Justice, was recorded and filmed in "The History of the Anti-Corruption System - Interviews with Officials".

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3	21	The AAC investigated 3 persons including Lin XX serving as the Director of the Fire Bureau, Hsinchu County Government, for alleged acceptance of bribes and illegal gains from suppliers. The defendants were convicted by the Taichung Branch of the Taiwan High Court.
3	28	The AAC investigated Lin XX serving as a contract employee of Taian Township Office, Miaoli County, for alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means. The cases were investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Miaoli District Prosecutors Office.
3	28	Cheng Ming-Tang, Political Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Justice, visited the Anti-corruption Training Center to give the 36 th class of the ethical governance personnel a lecture on "Legal Affairs and Policy".
3	31	The Judicial and Legal Committee of the 9 th Legislative Yuan convened a plenary meeting during the 1 st session to review the revision draft of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest .
4	6	The AAC investigated Chen XX serving as a cleaning team member of Shihtan Township Office, Miaoli County, for alleged embezzlement of non-public property in his custody. The cases were investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Miaoli District Prosecutors Office.
4	8	The AAC investigated Cai XX serving as the Head of the 6 th Construction Section of the Central Region Engineering Office, Ministry of Transport and Communications Railway Reconstruction Bureau, for alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means. The cases were investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
4	10	The AAC investigated Lin XX and 5 other associates of the Taichung LNG Plant, CPC Corporation Taiwan, for alleged offense of forging private documents. The investigation was concluded with a deferred prosecution by the prosecutor of the Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
4	11	Ma Ying-Jeou, the former President of the Republic of China (Taiwan), was recorded and filmed in "The History of the Anti-Corruption System - Interview with former president".
4	12	The AAC investigated Wang'an Township Office for alleged illegal sale of land and acceptance of bribes. The cases were investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Penghu District Prosecutors Office.
4	12	The AAC investigated Ye XX serving as a revenue officer of the National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung for alleged intent to profit. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
4	13	Luo Ying-Shay, the former Minister of the Ministry of Justice, visited the Anti-corruption Training Center to moderate a comprehensive group discussion "An Appointment with the Minister" for the 36 th class of ethical governance personnel.
4	14	The "Principles for the Executive Yuan and Subordinate Agencies (Institutions) to Implement Transparent Processes" (Draft) was submitted to and approved by the Minister. It was then forwarded by an official letter to the Internal Control Promotion and Steering Subcommittee of the Executive Yuan to discuss at the 28 th Committee meeting.

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4	15	Liao Huiquan, Chief Secretary of the Civil Servants Protection & Training Commission visited the Anti-corruption Training Center to moderate the "Learning Results Sharing Symposium" for the 36 th class of ethical governance personnel.
4	15	The AAC investigated Zhang XX, the Director of the Penghu Veterans Service Office, for allegedly exaggerating purchase price of public equipments. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Penghu District Court.
4	18	Shi Liang-Bo, Chief Secretary of the Ministry of Justice presided over the revision meeting of the National Integrity Building Action Plan. Relevant departments and councils attended the discussion.
4	20	The AAC investigated Tsai XX serving as a temporary staff of the Land Affairs Office, Taitung County Government, for alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means. The defendant was convicted by Taiwan Taitung District Court.
4	20	Yang Shi-Jeng, Deputy Director-General, was invited as a special guest to give a speech in the "2016 Living Safety Forum" of the Chiayi City Government and participant in the general discussion.
4	20	The Judiciary and Legal Committee of the 9 th Legislative Yuan convened a plenary meeting during the 1 st session to review the revision draft of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest.
4	21	The AAC investigated Xu XX serving as the Assistant Inspector of the students off-campus Guidance Committee and Yunlin County Office, Ministry of Education, and other persons for alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means, and investigate the supplier, Li XX, for alleged instigation of a public servant as an accomplice to forge official documents. The defendants were convicted by the Taiwan Yunlin District Court.
4	22	Ma Ying-jeou, former President of the Republic of China, Taiwan came to the Ministry of Justice to host the joint closing ceremony of the "36 th class of ethical governance personnel and the 15 th class of Junior Rank 9 ethical supervisors".
4	22	Ma Ying-jeou, former President of the Republic of China, Taiwan and Luo Ying-shay, former Minister of the Ministry of Justice, visited the AAC Boai (2) Building for its construction and the AAC anti-corruption exhibition center.
4	26	The AAC investigated Zhuang XX of the Xin X and Zhu X Long-term Healthcare Centers for alleged illegal possession of nursing and caring subsidies. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Hsinchu District Court.
4	26	The AAC investigated Xu Enterprise Co., Ltd. and Huang Lohas Enterprise Co., Ltd. and their chairman, Jian XX, for alleged violation of the Government Procurement Act. The defendants were convicted by the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
4	27	The revision draft of the National Integrity Building Action Plan was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review.
4	27	Chen Lige, the political advisor of the Presidential Palace of Honduras and the communication platform coordinator of the "Assistance in Anti-Corruption and Anti-Avoidance of Legal Sanctions for Honduras", and his wife came to visit AAC accompanied by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, R.O.C..

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4	28	The AAC investigated Liu XX for alleged offense of receiving travel reimbursements through fraudulent means. The investigation was concluded with a deferred prosecution by the prosecutor of the Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
4	28	The Executive Yuan convened the 16 th meeting of the Central Integrity Committee. Zhang San-Cheng, the former premier, Luo Ying-Shay , former Minister of the Misistry of Justice, Lai Jer-Shyong, Director-General of AAC, and ministers of relevant ministries and councils participated in the meeting to discuss integrity issues.
4	28	Lai Jer-Shyong, Director-General of AAC, visited the Anti-corruption Training Center to moderate “An Appointment with the Director- General” for the 36 th class of ethical governance personnel.
5	2	Lin Che-Hui, the former AAC Chief Secretary, participated in the “Greeting Event and the 1 st Work Discussion Meeting of the Volunteers Management Team of the Anti Corruption Vol Service” and gave a speech. He showed his appreciation for the enthusiastic participation of the volunteers.
5	2	Lai Jer-Shyong, Director-General of AAC, lead seven officers including the former head of the Malpractices Investigation Division, Mao Yu-Tseng, to visit the Singapore Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) and discuss cooperation in the law enforcement affairs.
5	5	The AAC held the “2016 Workshop for National Concurrent Government Ethics Officers” in Tainan and invited Hung Pei-Ken, the AAC Deputy Director-General, to give work instructions. He motivated the current ethics personnel and enhanced their sense of mission in hopes of improving the overall effectiveness of anti-corruption work.
5	5	The Judiciary and Legal Committee of the 9 th Legislative Yuan convened a plenary meeting during the 1 st session to review the revision draft of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest.
5	6	Hung Pei-Ken, the AAC Deputy Director-General, was invited to participate in the “2016 Academic Workshop on Dissemination of Ethics and Improvement of Police Morals” and moderated the “Summit Forum” .
5	10	The AAC dispatched officers to participate in the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) 2016 9 th annual meeting in Tianjin, China.
5	11	Lin Che-Hui, former AAC Chief Secretary, was invited by Hsinchu City Government to give a course of lectures on the issues of the Integrity and Ethics Directions for Civil Servants.
5	11	The AAC investigated Chen XX serving as an administrative assistant of the Third Public Works Corps, Construction Bureau of the Taichung City Government for alleged embezzlement of public property. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taichung District Prosecutors Office.

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5	11	The AAC investigated four persons including Associate Technical Specialist Chen XX, Associate Technician Xie XX, and contract business assistant Ho XX for alleged acquisition of illegal gains by acts that belong to official duties. The defendants were convicted by the Taiwan Taichung District Court.
5	12	The AAC investigated three persons including Dugu XX, former Deputy Director of the Hualien Indigenous Peoples Department, Hualien County Government, for alleged offenses of forging official documents as accomplice. The defendants were convicted by the Taiwan Hualien District Court.
5	16	The AAC held the "2016 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop" in Yilan and invited Lin Che-Hui, former AAC Chief Secretary, to give work instructions. He motivated the current ethics personnel and enhanced their sense of mission in hopes of improving the overall effectiveness of anti-corruption work.
5	17	Mr. J.Walters, President of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI), visited AAC in company of the Executive Secretary of the International Affairs Task Force, Control Yuan.
5	18	The AAC investigated Huang XX chairman of Nan Enterprise Co., Ltd. and others for the alleged violation of the Government Procurement Act. The investigation was concluded with a deferred prosecution by the prosecutor of Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
5	19	Forty teachers and students of the Department of Political Science, Soochow University, including Professor Cai Xiu-Juan, visited AAC.
5	20	The AAC investigated Zhou XX, former Director of the Urological Department, and Lin XX, a urologist of the Nantou Hospital, for alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
5	20	The AAC investigated Li XX of the Economic Development Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, for alleged acceptance of illegal gains. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
5	23	Forty teachers and students of the Department of Public Administration and Policy, National Taipei University, including Professor Zhan Jingfen, visited AAC.
5	23	The AAC investigated Feng XX serving as a correctional facility custodial officer of Pingtung Prison, Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, and citizen Wu XX, for the alleged offense of taking or giving bribes on official duties as specified in the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Pingtung District Prosecutors Office.
5	26	The AAC held the "2016 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop"(1 st session) in Changhua and Nantou. Lai Jer-Shyong, Director-General of AAC, was invited to give work instructions. He motivated the current ethics personnel and enhanced their sense of mission in hopes of improving the overall effectiveness of the anti-corruption tasks.
5	27	Yang Shi-Jeng, the Deputy Director-General, and Lin Zhe-Hui, the former Director Secretary were the keynote speakers of the "Workshop of Academic and Practical Integration: The Reflection and Improvement of Taiwan Public Administration and Affairs" and "Open government and Ethical Governance".

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5	28	Lai Jer-Shyong, the Director-General, attended the "Workshop of Academic and Practical Integration: The Reflection and Improvement of Taiwan Public Administration and Affairs" and was the keynote speaker of the "Public Administration Summit Forum".
6	1	The AAC investigated Tsai XX of the Taichung City Police Department and other officers for allegedly harboring prostitution operations and taking bribes by means of "fake search and real harboring". The investigation was concluded with a deferred prosecution by the prosecutor of Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
6	1	The AAC investigated Lin XX, the assistant of the Land Office, Nantou County Government, for alleged offenses of malfeasance in office. The case was investigated and a public prosecution was initiated by the prosecutor of the Nantou District Prosecutors Office.
6	1	The AAC investigated Sun XX, the sub-lieutenant and other police officers of the Traffic Police Brigade, Pingtung County Police Bureau, for alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Pingtung District Prosecutors Office.
6	13	Lai Jer-Shyong, the Director General, was invited to present a lecture on "Intensification and Application of Public Ethics- Implement Ethic Codes and Formulate Integrity Government".
6	13	The AAC investigated Shen XX, former sub-lieutenant of the Yilan Patrol Brigade, North Coastal Patrol Office, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan and others for alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Taipei District Prosecutors Office.
6	16	The AAC held the "2016 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop"(2 nd session) in Changhua and Nantou and Hung Pei-Ken, the Deputy Director-General, was invited to give work guidance, stimulate a sense of mission and improve the overall anti-corruption work performance of current ethics personnel.
6	20	Chen Mingtang, the Political Deputy Minister of Justice and Lai Jer-Shyong, the Director-General accompanied by Ms. Caylinn, the programme director of TI-DSP to meet Vice President Chen Jian-Ren and exchange opinions on issues related to national defence integrity.
6	21	Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-Jeng was invited to present lecture on "Current Integrity Policy Demonstration" for teacher education on integrity for National armed forces, Ministry of National Defense.
6	22	The AAC held the "2016 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop" in Penghu and Lai Jer-Shyong, the Director-General, was invited to deliver a speech on work guidance, stimulate a sense of mission and improve the overall anti-corruption work performance of current ethics personnel.
6	27	The "2016 International Customs Workshop Transparency and Integrity - Promoting Customs Clearance Facilitation and Accountability" was jointly held by the AAC and the Ministry of Finance and hosted by Hung Pei-Ken, the Deputy Director-General. The participants discussed about the relationships between customs clearance, integrity and accountability and interacted with the officers from the customs of 11 countries.

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6	28	Hung Pei-Ken, the Deputy Director-General, was invited to deliver a speech and give awards on the rewarding ceremony for the "Elementary Story Telling Contest" on topics related to ethical governance.
6	29	The AAC investigated Ho XX, the provisional personnel of Ren'ai Township Administration, Nantou County, for alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act and forgery against the Criminal Code. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Nantou District Prosecutors Office.
6	29	The AAC held the "2016 Concurrent Ethics Personnel Workshop" in Kaohsiung and Yang Shi-Jeng, the Deputy Director-General, was invited to give work guidance, stimulate a sense of mission and improve the overall anti-corruption work performance of current ethics personnel.
6	29	The AAC investigated Chen XX, the Principal of Nan Guo Elementary School in Changhua City, and others for the alleged offense of receiving kickbacks for public properties. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Changhua District Prosecutors Office.
6	30	The AAC conducted an investigation on the "Wang'an Township Bribery for illegal land dealing - the land on Dongxing Rd., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County". The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Penghu District Prosecutors Office.
7	4	The AAC investigated Ke XX, technician of Soil and Water Conservation Section, Water Resources Department, Yunlin County Government, for alleged acquisition of bribes and unlawful profits on official duties. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Yunlin District Court.
7	4	Director General Lai Jer-Shyong was interviewed and filmed in "The History of the Anti-Corruption System - Interview of the Officers".
7	7	The AAC investigated the bribery case of Chen Xiong, former deputy director-general of Department of Building Affairs, Kaohsiung City Government. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
7	11	Minister Qiu Tai-San presided over the "2 nd meeting of Senior Officials Government Employee Ethics of the Competent Authorities" in 2016 and Chu Chieh-Yang, Chief of the General Affairs Section of Asia University, was invited to present a project report in the meeting.
7	11	The AAC investigated Lin X Qin, former chief of the Fire Bureau, Hsinchu County Government, for alleged acquisition of illegal profits. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Hsinchu District Court.
7	12	Former Political Deputy Minister Xing Tai-Zhao presided over the 37 th session of the "Appointment with the Minister" at the Anti-Corruption Training Center.
7	14	The AAC investigated Zhang XX, the provisional personnel of Public Service Management, Lukang Township Office, Chang County, for alleged embezzlement of fees for the use of vendors and electricity bills due to his official position. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Changhua District Prosecutors Office.

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7	15	The draft of the Whistleblower Protection Act was submitted to the Executive Yuan for deliberation.
7	15	Kao Yung-Kuang, former Vice President of Examination Yuan, lectured on the “Competent Government and Ethical Governance” course of The 37 th Session Class of Ethical Governance Personnel at the Anti-Corruption Training Center.
7	19	The AAC investigated Cheng XX for alleged commitment of bribery. The investigation was concluded with a deferred prosecution by the prosecutor of Tainan District Prosecutors Office.
7	21	The AAC investigated Shen XX, a cleaning team member of Shihtan Township Office, Miaoli County, for alleged embezzlement of non-public properties. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Miaoli District Court.
7	21	The AAC investigated Zhang XX, the Chief Investigation and Probation Officer of Taiwan New Taipei District Court, for alleged acquisition of traveling expenses through fraudulent means. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the New Taipei District Prosecutors Office.
7	22	The AAC investigated Chen XX, the technician of Hualian County Government and others for alleged acquisition of traveling expenses through fraudulent means and illegal profits. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Hualian District Prosecutors Office.
7	22	The AAC investigated Xue XX, the technical worker of Building Violation Enforcement Corps, Public Works Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, for alleged commitment of forgery. The prosecution was deferred by the prosecutor of the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
7	25	Yang Shi-Jeng, the Deputy Director-General, was invited to deliver a speech at the “2016 National Senior High School Integrity Camp” held by the Ministry of Education.
7	26	Yang Shi-Jeng, the Deputy Director-General was invited to present a lecture on “2016 Insurance Industry Governance Workshop - Enterprise Integrity and Social Responsibility” for Financial Supervisory Commission, Insurance Bureau.
7	28	The AAC investigated the case of Lin XX, a contract employee of Taian Township Office, Miaoli County, for alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Miaoli District Court.
8	4	Chen Mingtang, the Political Deputy Minister of Justice, visited the Anti-Corruption Training Center to present lecture on “Legal Affairs and Policies” for the 37 th class of ethical governance personnel
8	8	The AAC investigated Zhou XX, the sergeant of 302 troop, 10 th Corps Command, for alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taichung District Prosecutors Office.

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8	8	The AAC investigated Zhan XX, a sergeant of the Air Force Command Headquarters, for allegedly making false service entries. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Pingtung District Court.
8	9	The AAC investigated Li XX, the legislator of Miaoli County, for alleged illegal possession of property through fraudulent means. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Miaoli District Court.
8	9	The AAC conducted an investigation on the case of Lin X Qin, the former chief of Fire Bureau, Hsinchu County Government, for alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by the the Supreme Court.
8	10	The AAC investigated Chen XX, administrative assistant of the Third Public Works Corporation, Construction Bureau, Taichung City Government, for alleged embezzlement of public properties. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Taichung District Court.
8	10	The AAC investigated Chen XX, former detective of Kinmen County Police Bureau, for alleged illegal acquisition of bribes on official duties. The defendant was convicted by the Fuchien Kinmen District Court.
8	12	The AAC investigated Lin XX, former professor of National Taiwan University, for alleged fraud violating the Criminal Code. The investigation was concluded with a deferred prosecution by the prosecutor of Taipei District Prosecutors Office.
8	13	The AAC sent officials to Lima, Peru for the 23 rd Meeting of Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts' Task Force, APEC.
8	22	Zhu Kun-Mao, former Director-General, was interviewed and filmed in "The History of the Anti-Corruption System - Interviews with Officials".
8	24	The amendment of "National Integrity Building Action Plan" was promulgated by Executive Yuan and became effective from now on.
8	24	The AAC investigated Lin XX, a cleaning team member of Zhubei City, Hsinchu County, for alleged embezzlement of non-public properties. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office.
8	24	Zhou Zhi-Rong, former Director-General, was interviewed and filmed in "The History of the Anti-Corruption System - Interviews with Officials".
8	25	The AAC investigated the case of Chen XX, the principal of Shuishang Junior High School in Chiayi, for alleged embezzlement of public properties. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Chiayi District Court.

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8	29	Minister Qiu Tai-San was interviewed and filmed in "The History of the Anti-Corruption System - Interviews with Officials".
9	1	Yang Shi-Jeng, the Deputy Director-General of AAC was invited by the Taipei Exchange, Financial Supervisory Commission and Taiwan Stock Exchange to lecture on "2016 Enterprise Management Forum - Integrity Management and Social Responsibility Workshop Enterprise Integrity".
9	6	Deputy Director-General Yang was invited to give a course of "Annual Law and Discipline Education" for the Special Service Center of the National Security Bureau.
9	7	The "United Nations Convention against Corruption" (UNCAC) was promulgated by the Secretary-General of the Presidential Palace by Letter Hua-Zong-1-Yi-Zi No. 10500101640 on September 07, 2016. It was put into effect by the Executive Yuan on December 09, 2015 according to Article 8 of the "Act to Implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption".
9	8	The Ministry of Justice, issued an official document requesting the responsible agencies and government ethics units to deal with the 2016 performance measurement indicators of the "National Integrity Building Action Plan".
9	10	The AAC investigated Tian X, the chairman of Lian Industry Co., Ltd. and others, for alleged fraud and violation of the Government Procurement Act. A search was conducted on August 31, 2016 and a forged official seal showing "MND Combined Logistics Command" was found.
9	10	The AAC investigated Liu XX serving as a cleaning team member of Guoxing Township Office, Nantou County, for alleged fraudulence. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Nantou District Court.
9	10	The AAC investigated Chen XX serving as an officer of the Accounting and Statistics Department, Taitung County Government, for the alleged offense of receiving public money through fraudulent means. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Taitung District Prosecutors Office.
9	10	The AAC investigated Shi XX, former medical technologist of the Zhushan Public Health Center, Nantou County, for alleged embezzlement of public properties. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Changhua District Prosecutors Office.
9	10	The AAC investigated Wang XX, former Director of the Forest Conservation and Management Administration of the Veterans Affairs Council, Executive Yuan, for alleged intent to profit. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Yilan District Prosecutors Office.
9	19	The AAC investigated the illegalities involved in the reconstruction of the military dependents' village in Kaohsiung City. The defendants were convicted by the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
9	21	The AAC investigated, among others, Jin XX, sergeant of the Coast Guard 81 th Brigade, Eastern Coastal Patrol Office, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, for alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taitung District Prosecutors Office.

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9	21	The AAC and Independent State of Papua New Guinea jointly acquired the APEC subsidies to establish the "APEC Workshop on Enhancing Whistle-blower Protection in Corruption Cases" in 2017.
9	29	The AAC investigated Xu XX, former Fire Prevention Section Chief of the Taoyuan Fire Department, for alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan High Court.
9	29	The AAC investigated Lin XX serving as a clerk of the General Affairs Section, Taiyuan Skill Training Institute Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice for alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means. The cases were investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Taitung District Prosecutors Office.
9	30	The AAC investigated Zeng XX serving as a cleaning team member of Toufen Township Office, Miaoli County, for alleged intent to profit in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The cases were investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Miaoli District Prosecutors Office.
9	30	Three visitors including the prosecutor officer, Kim Tae Woo, from the Ning Yue prosecutor office in Chuncheon, South Korea, visited AAC.
10	3	Yang Shi-Jeng , the Deputy Director-General, was invited by Tainan City Government as a special guest to give a speech and a lecture on the "Open government and Ethical Governance Workshop".
10	4	Chen Mingtang, the Political Deputy Minister of Ministry of Justice, was invited as a special guest to give a speech at the "2016 Symposium of Integrity – Rooting and Deepening of Integrity in the Governance of Local Governments Forum" jointly organized by AAC and the Academy for the Judiciary.
10	7	Yang Shi-Jeng, the Deputy Director-General was invited to present a lecture on the Financial Supervisory Commission, Banking Bureau "2016 Insurance Industry Governance Workshop - Enterprise Integrity" course.
10	14	Minister Qiu Tai-San hosted the "Appointment and Swearing Ceremony of Ministry of Justice(MOJ) High-Ranking New Ethics Officers" and gave a speech.
10	28	The Executive Yuan convened the 17 th Central Integrity Committee meeting, at which four reports and one discussion proposal were raised.
11	2	The AAC investigated three persons including Associate Technical Specialist Chen XX, Associate Technician Xie XX, and contract business assistant Ho XX for alleged acquisition of illegal gains by acts that belong to official duties. The defendants were convicted by the the Taichung Branch of Taiwan High Court.
11	3	The AAC investigated Shi XX, former medical technologist of the Zhushan Public Health Center, Nantou County, for alleged embezzlement of public properties. The defendant was convicted by the Changhua Taiwan District Court.
11	9	Zhang Tou-Hui, the Administrative Deputy Minister, was a special guest that gave a speech during the joint launching ceremony of the "1209 International Anti-Corruption Day"

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11	9	Yang Shi-Jeng , the Deputy Director-General, and Zeng Zhao-Kai, the Chief Secretary, were invited by the Ministry of Economic Affairs to participate in the “Integrity and Transparency Forum in Water Affairs”. They moderated the “Ethical Governance and Public-Private Collaboration” and served as the keynote speaker of the “Implementation and Effectiveness of Transparent Administration - With the River Management and Dredging Affairs as an Example”, respectively.
11	10	Four officials including José Antonio Monte Cristo, the President of the Tribunal das Contas, São Tomé and Príncipe visited AAC.
11	11	Yang Shi-Jeng , the Deputy Director-General, was invited by the Taichung City Government as a special guest to give a speech at the “Integrity and Transparency Forum” and serve as the keynote speaker of the “Citizen Supervision, Integrity and Transparency”.
11	11	Yang Shi-Jeng , the Deputy Director-General, was invited by Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Veterans Affairs Council, Executive Yuan, as a special guest to give a speech and served as the keynote speaker at the integrity forum of “Procurement of Medical Supplies and Enterprise Integrity”.
11	12	Hung Pei-Ken, the Deputy Director-General, was invited by the Taichung City Government as a special guest to give a speech at the “Carnival of Integrity”.
11	14	The AAC investigated Ye XX, the supervisor of the Wang’an Township Office, Penghu County, for alleged illegal sale of land and acceptance of bribes. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Penghu District Court.
11	14	The AAC investigated Su XX for the alleged offense of bribing to the Deputy Director-General of the National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung. The case was investigated by the prosecutor of Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office and the prosecution was deferred.
11	16	The AAC delegated three officers including Shao Yi-Ling, the Deputy Director of the Investigation Division, along with the representatives of Ministry of Justice to visit Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong Police Force, and Hong Kong Department of Justice to discuss mutual legal assistance.
11	21	Yang Shi-Jeng , the Deputy Director-General, was invited by Medtronic (Taiwan) Ltd. to give a lecture on “Enterprise Integrity”.
11	23	Hung Pei-Ken, the Deputy Director-General, was invited by the Ministry of Finance to moderate the general discussion at the workshop on “Transparency • Integrity - Creation of Win-Win Benefits in the Government Information Service Procurement Fields”.
11	29	The AAC investigated Xu XX, the assistant inspector of the Students Off-Campus Guidance Committee and Yunlin County Office of the Ministry of Education, for alleged illegal possession of public properties and acquisition of property through fraudulent means. The defendant was convicted by the Tainan Branch of the Taiwan High Court.
11	29	Hung Pei-Ken, the Deputy Director-General, led a delegation of officers to participate in the Transparency International General Assembly and the 17 th International Anti-Corruption Conference in Panama.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
12	1	The AAC investigated Lai XX, the chairman of Quan Zhi Engineering Co., Ltd. as a subcontractor of Te Chang Construction, the contractor of the "Taichung BRT CL02-Blue Line Civil Construction and Water Environment Engineering Project" for the Rapid Transit System Office of Taichung City, for alleged business embezzlement. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
12	3	Lai Jer-Shyong , the Director-General, was invited by the Taipei City Government as a special guest to give a speech at the opening ceremony of the performance and exhibition event of "Feeling Taipei".
12	3	Lai Jer-Shyong , the Director-General, was invited as a special guest to give a speech at the 2016 "Judiciary of Integrity - Children's Anti-Corruption Theater" of the Judicial Yuan.
12	5	Qiu Tai-San, the Minister of Justice, was invited to moderate the "National Land Conservation and Enterprise Integrity Forum - Responsibility, Sustainability, Competitiveness" of the Taoyuan City Government, and signed the "Integrity Declaration" together with Lai Jer-Shyong , the Director-General of AAC, and other representatives.
12	7	The AAC investigated Chen XX, a teacher at the National Yuanlin Senior High School, for alleged forgery of official documents. The case was investigated by the prosecutor of Chunghua District Prosecutors Office and the prosecution was deferred.
12	8	Chen Mingtang, the Political Deputy Minister of Justice, Hung Pei-Ken, the Deputy Director-General, and Zeng Zhao-Kai, the Chief Secretary, were invited to participate in the "Extended Integrity Symposium of the National Taxation Bureaus, Ministry of Finance and Intermediaries". Mr. Chen Mingtang was the special guest to give a speech for the symposium.
12	9	Qiu Tai-San, the Minister of Justice was present at the "Launching Ceremony of the Office Building for the MOJ Agency Against Corruption" and gave a speech. The representatives of the APEC Joint Initiative in Taiwan from Papua New Guinea, Australia, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Malaysia were invited to participate in the ceremony.
12	9	The AAC held the "No More Silence, Time for Justice -- Promotion Seminar of APEC Whistleblower Protection Initiative". President Tsai Pi-Yu of the Academy for the Judiciary moderated the seminar and representatives of government agencies and enterprises as well as experts participated in the event and discussed how to implement the initiative successfully.
12	12	President Chen Jun-Ming of the Transparency International Chinese Taipei was interviewed and filmed in "The History of the Anti-Corruption System - Interviews with Officials" by AAC.
12	14	The AAC investigated Zhan XX, one of the sergeants of the Air Force Command Headquarters, for alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means. The cases were investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Kaohsiung Branch of Taiwan High Court.
12	14	Hung Pei-Ken, the Deputy Director-General, was invited to give a lecture on the "Integrity and Ethics Directions, Common Corruption and Malpractice Cases" for Military Security Group, Ministry of Defense.
12	19	The AAC investigated two persons including Dong XX, an elected representative of Ershui Township, Changhua County, for alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The defendants were convicted by the Changhua District Court.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
12	19	Lai Jer-Shyong , the Director-General, was invited to give a lecture course on “Clean Government, Integrity and Ethics Directions” during the “Foundation Training for New Recruitment - Senior Examination Training” of the National Academy of Civil Service.
12	20	Qiu Tai-San, the Minister of Justice, presided over the 2016 year-end “Senior Officials Meeting of National Government Ethics Units”. Ho Fei-Peng, the Executive Director of the Central Integrity Committee, gave the keynote speech.
12	21	The AAC investigated three persons including Xie XX, former Construction Section Chief of the Shihu Township Office, Miaoli County, for alleged intention to profit in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The cases were investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Miaoli District Prosecutors Office.
12	21	The Executive Yuan established and promulgated the “Principles for the Executive Yuan and Subordinate Agencies (Institutions) to Implement Transparent Processes”.
12	23	The AAC investigated 4 persons including Jiang XX of the Kaohsiung Transportation Section, Ministry of Transport and Communications , Taiwan Railway Administration, for alleged forgery of official documents. The investigation was concluded with a deferred prosecution by the prosecutor of Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
12	27	The AAC investigated Li XX, former executive officer of the Administrative Section, Kaohsiung City Police Department, for alleged corruption. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.

Appendix 2 Conclusions of the Central Integrity Committee

Meeting No.	Case No.	Organizing/Co-organizing Authorities	Important Conclusions
The 16 th meeting	10504-1	Ministry of Justice	As for the suggestions of the Committee Member Lin Zhi-Jie regarding the improvement measures for prevention of bribery and the new system of confiscation in the Criminal Code to be enforced on July, 01, 2016, the Ministry of Justice is requested to incorporate them in the core of the anti-corruption work.
The 16 th meeting	10504-2	Ministry of Justice	At the suggestion of Committee Member Peng Jin-Peng regarding the current progress and his expectation of the draft of "Whistleblower Protection Act", the AAC shall summarize the anti-corruption performance in recent years and explain it to the public, and the legislation of the Whistleblower Protection Act shall be a priority hand-over issue.
The 16 th meeting	10504-3	Ministry of Justice (Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of the Interior)	At the suggestion of Committee Member Lin Zhi-Jie regarding the sound systems for supervision of the foundation, in particular the medical or religious foundations, the AAC shall take them into account and incorporate them in the National Integrity Building Action Plan.
The 16 th meeting	10504-4	Ministry of Justice	At the suggestion of Committee Member Lin Zhi-Jie regarding the basic theory or legal institution of criminal liability that a juridical person shall take, the Ministry of Justice shall take them into account or commission an academic institution for further study.
The 16 th meeting	10504-5	Ministry of Justice	The draft of the Foundation Act was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for review. The Ministry of Justice shall pay constant attention to the implementation once the Act is approved and amend the intensity of the norms in a rolling revision manner as the consensus among the public increases.
The 16 th meeting	10504-6	National Development Council	The National Development Council was requested to cooperate with the "Administrative Task Force for Monitoring Government's Donation to Foundations" under supervision of Tsai Yu-Ling, Minister without Portfolio, and incorporate the issue on the information disclosure of the government's donation to the foundations in the hand-over process to ensure the development of the administrative monitoring system.
The 16 th meeting	10504-7	Ministry of Justice (Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Health and Welfare)	As for issues in transfer of technology from academic institutes and Recusal due to conflict of interest, The Ministry of Justice shall discuss with the Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and Ministry of Health and Welfare and incorporate the issues in the hand-over process or report to the Committee meeting in a timely manner.

Meeting No.	Case No.	Organizing/Co-organizing Authorities	Important Conclusions
The 17 th meeting	10510-1	Ministry of Justice	When corruption offenses occur, the AAC shall review relevant policies or systems with reference to the real cases for improvements, if any, give suggestions of reformation. At the suggestion of Committee Member Yang Yong-Nian that the part of the system not transparent enough or the blind spot of the system causing difficult implementation be identified via case analysis, the AAC shall take these and other suggestions on the development direction of the strategies into account.
The 17 th meeting	10510-2	Ministry of Justice	As for the case study of corruption offenses, the AAC shall interview the litigants involved in the offenses, the agencies where the offense occurred, the vendors involved, and the judicial organs responsible for the investigation to collect the opinions of those related parties to facilitate the review of relevant systems and prevent recurrence of such corruption offenses.
The 17 th meeting	10510-3	Financial Supervisory Commission	The Financial Supervisory Commission is requested to research how to enhance corporate governance, enhance education courses and training of the trainers with respect to issues such as depletion of funds from a company, insider trading, active and passive bribery and kickbacks in procurements, and is requested to encourage employees of the private sector to take courses and training programs, and expect directors, supervisors and senior managers to enhance corruption prevention and internal control measures through learning.
The 17 th meeting	10510-4	Ministry of Justice	The Ministry of Justice shall study and analyze corruption cases in the private sector to develop a comprehensive understanding of the systematical problems behind each case to help reform the system and create an environment for clean and fair competitive economic activities in the future.
The 17 th meeting	10510-5	Ministry of Justice, Public Construction Commission	Promotion of the most favorable tender principle is still in its early and exploratory phase, and benign oversight may occur and is unavoidable. The Public Construction Commission as well as other investigation units shall have appropriate reservations toward common or simple administrative defects when occur and shall not relate them to corruption directly.
The 17 th meeting	10510-6	Public Construction Commission	In promoting the most favorable tender system, the Public Construction Commission shall review the supporting measures in the reported, and shall report the effectiveness to the Committee after it has been implemented for a period of time.
The 17 th meeting	10510-7	Ministry of Justice	At the suggestion of Committee Member Yang Yong-Nian that a detailed integrity division plan draw the attention of public servants by generalization and analyzation of cases and be the basis for review of the system in the future, the AAC shall take them into consideration.
The 17 th meeting	10510-8	Ministry of Justice	At the suggestion of Committee Member Yang Yong-Nian to "build a detailed integrity division plan with corruption prevention as the pivot", the AAC shall further analyze the issues on "review of the Integrity and Ethics Directions for Civil Servants", "customized dissemination", and "review of laws and regulations", make a comprehensive summary, and submit the planning direction and implementation approaches to the next Committee meeting.

Appendix 3 Statistical Report on the Prosecution Effectiveness of Corruption Offenses (Extract)

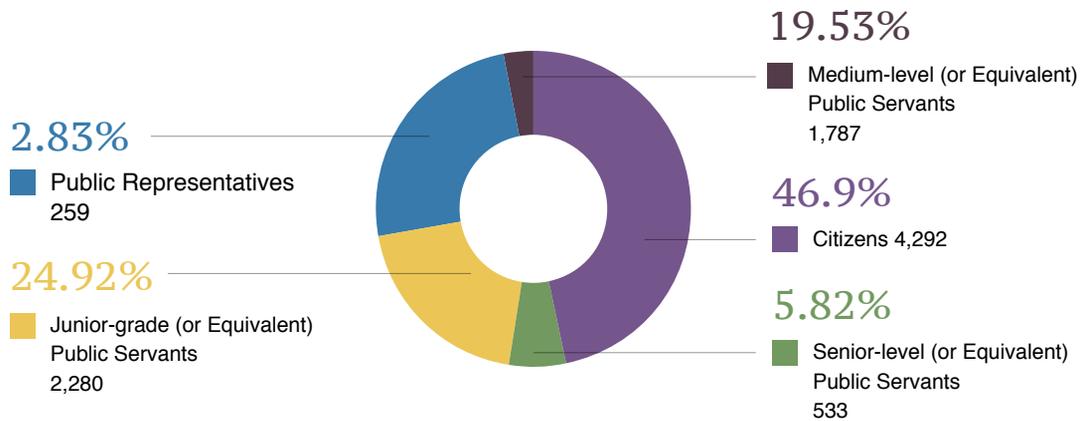
I. Anti-Corruption Effectiveness of the General Description on “National Integrity Building Action Plan”

A. Since the implementation of “National Integrity Building Action Plan” (for a period of 90 months from July 2009 to December 2016), 3,023 corruption and malfeasance cases have been investigated and prosecuted by respective district public prosecution offices. As a result, 9,151 individuals have been prosecuted. The illicit gain involved in such prosecutions totaled TWD 5,003,101,899. Among them, there were 533 senior-level public servants (constituting 5.82% of total number of the individuals/cases prosecuted), 1,787 middle-level public servants (constituting 19.53% of total number of the individuals/cases prosecuted), 2,280 junior-level public servants (constituting 24.92% of the total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 259 public representatives (constituting 2.83% of the total number of individuals/cases prosecuted) and 4,292 citizens (constituting 46.90% of the total number of individuals/cases prosecuted). On average, 34 cases were prosecuted every month, involving 102 individuals. Of the individuals prosecuted, the proportion of the middle-level and senior-level public servants and public representatives was 28.18% (Appendix Table 1 and Appendix Figure 1).

B. As for court judgments, 4,783 individuals were subject to final and binding judgements with 2,411 convicted of corruption or malfeasance offenses; 1,038 convicted of non-corruption or non-malfeasance offenses. As a result, 3,449 defendants were convicted, indicating a conviction rate of 72.11%.

Appendix Table 1. Statistical Results of Corruption Cases Investigated and Prosecuted After Implementation of the Action Plan (total of 90 months)

Category	Statistics		
Total Number of Cases prosecuted	3,023 Cases		
Status of the Prosecuted	Senior-level Public Servants	533 Individuals	Total 9,151 Individuals
	Middle-level Public Servants	1,787 Individuals	
	Junior-level Public Servants	2,280 Individuals	
	Public Representatives	259 Individuals	
	Citizens	4,292 Individuals	
Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted	TWD 5,003,101,899		



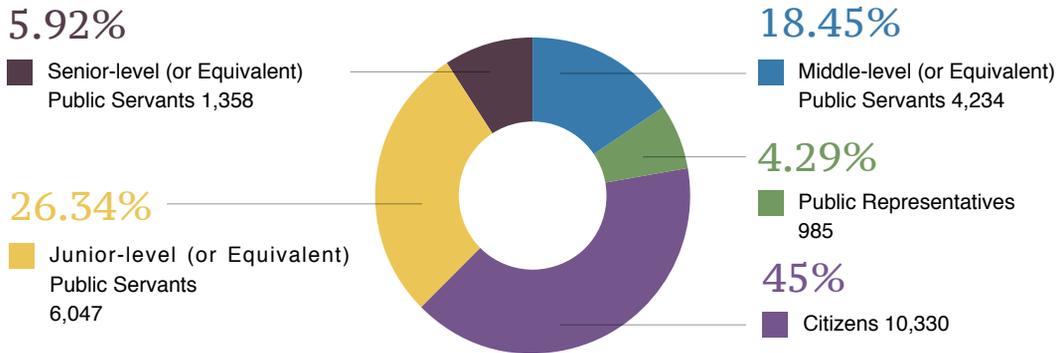
Appendix Figure 1. Status Proportion of the Prosecuted in Corruption Cases from July 2009 Up to Now

II. Investigation and Prosecution Effectiveness of Corruption Cases from July 2000 to December 2016

A. Since the “Crackdown on Gangster and Corruption Action Plan” (for a period of 198 months from July 2000 to December 2016) was implemented, 7,924 corruption and malfeasance cases have been investigated and prosecuted by district public prosecution offices. As a result, 22,954 individuals have been prosecuted. The illicit gain involved in such prosecutions totaled TWD 37,348,743,241. Among them, there were 1,358 senior-level public servants (constituting 5.92% of total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 4,234 middle-level public servants (constituting 18.45% of the total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 6,047 junior-level public servants (constituting 26.34% of the total number of individuals/cases prosecuted), 985 public representatives (constituting 4.29% of the total number of individuals/cases prosecuted) and 10,330 citizens (constituting 45% of the total number of individuals/cases prosecuted). On average, 40 cases were prosecuted every month, involving 116 individuals. Of the individuals prosecuted, the proportion of the middle-level and senior-level public servants and public representatives was 28.66%. This indicates that the investigation and prosecution of these three groups must be enhanced, compare to the junior-level public servants (Appendix Table 2 and Appendix Figure 2).

Appendix Table 2. Statistical Results of Corruption Cases Investigated and Prosecuted After Implementation of the Action Plan (for a period of 198 months from July 2000 to December 2016)

Category	Statistics		
Total Number of Cases Prosecuted	7,924 Cases		
Status of the Prosecuted	Senior-level Public Servants	1,358 Individuals	Total 22,954 Individuals
	Middle-level Public Servants	4,234 Individuals	
	Junior-level Public Servants	6,047 Individuals	
	Public Representatives	985 Individuals	
	Citizens	10,330 Individuals	
Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted	TWD 37,348,743,241		



Appendix Figure 2. Status Proportion of the Prosecuted in Corruption Cases from July 2000 to December 2016

B. In addition, the statistical results of corruption and malfeasance prosecutions for each year from July 2000 to December 2016 are listed below to reflect the status of cases investigated and prosecuted each year as well as the income confiscated with respect to such investigations and prosecutions. The findings are as follows: The highest number of prosecutions was in 2003 with 640 cases ; the highest number of prosecutions of individuals/cases was in 2008 with 1,932 individuals; the highest amount involved in prosecutions was in 2002, at TWD 7,210,219,431. (Appendix Table 3)

C. In 2016, 722 new cases were investigated and prosecuted by the district public prosecution offices, with 301 cases involving 997 individuals being prosecuted. The amount confiscated with respect to corruption and malfeasance totaled TWD 245,947,232.

Appendix Table 3. Statistics of Corruption Cases Investigated from July 2000 to December 2016

Time Period	Total Number of Cases prosecuted	Number of Individuals Prosecuted	Level					Amount Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance (Unit = TWD)
			Senior-level (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Middle-level (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Junior-level (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Public Representatives	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 - 12/2015	368	1,082	54	204	228	35	561	430,537,742.00
1/2016 - 12/2016	301	997	41	239	268	7	442	245,947,232.00
7/2000 - 12/2016	7,924	22,954	1,358	4,234	6,047	985	10,330	37,348,743,241.00

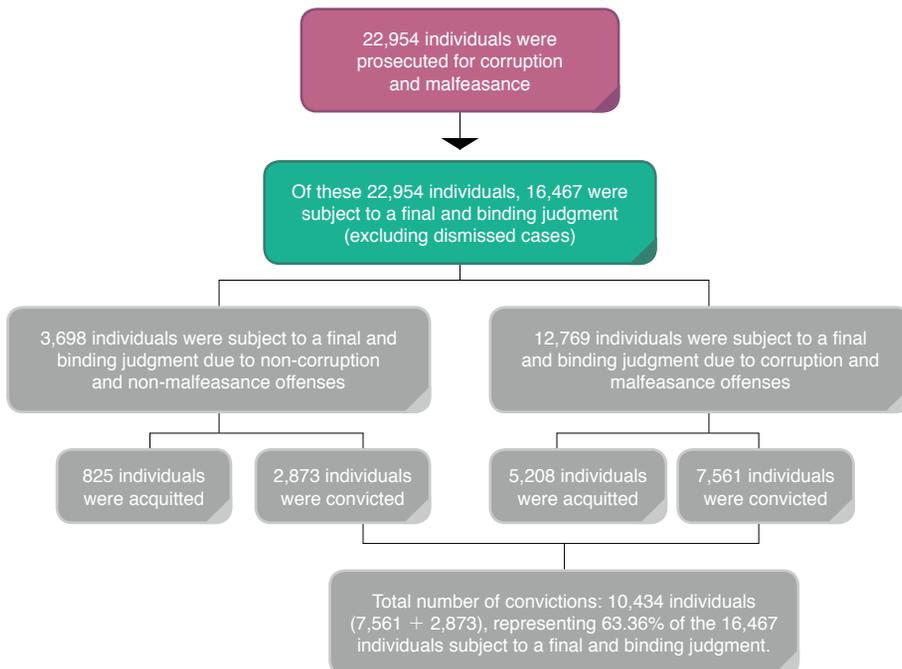
Note:

- A. The above information comprises corruption and malfeasance cases prosecuted by the corruption investigation teams of the respective district public prosecution offices since July 2000.
- B. 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) Citizens
- C. The number of corruption and malfeasance cases and number of individuals involved in the above statistics information are based on the case numbers of the respective District Prosecution Offices and the number of individuals (cases) reflected in such case numbers.
- D. 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.

D. Conviction rate: District Prosecutors Offices have investigated and prosecuted 22,954 individuals of corruption and malfeasance offenses. Among them 16,467 individuals were subject to final and binding judgments (not including dismissed cases and others), and among those, 7,561 were convicted of corruption and malfeasance offenses, and 2,873 were convicted of non-corruption and non-malfeasance offenses. In total, 10,434 individuals were convicted with a conviction rate of 63.36% based on the aforementioned 16,467 individuals. (Appendix Table 4.)

E. As for the cases investigated and prosecuted by District Prosecutors Offices and subject to final and binding judgment, the conviction rates during the implementation of the “Crackdown on Gangsters and Corruption Action Plan and General Description on National Integrity Building Action Plan were 63.36% and 72.11% respectively. (Appendix Table 5.) As for the implementation effectiveness of District Prosecutors Offices, the Penghu District Prosecutors Office had the highest conviction rate of 81.4%, while the Lienchiang Public Prosecution Office had the lowest rate of 22.2%. In addition, since the constituent elements in Article 6, Paragraph 1, Sub-paragraph 5 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 been narrowed and the overall conviction rate of criminal cases has decreased as a result.

Appendix Table 4. Conviction Rates of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases from July 2000 to December 2016



Appendix Table 5. Conviction Rates of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Investigated by District Prosecutors Offices

Category	Final and Binding Judgment		Conviction Rate (%)
	Individuals Subject to a Final and Binding Judgment	Individuals Convicted	
Crackdown on Gangsters and Corruption Action Plan (July 2000 - December 2016)	16,467	10,434	63.36%
General Description on National Integrity Building Action Plan (July 2009 - December 2016)	4,783	3,449	72.11%

Note: 1. This chart displays the effects of the two plans on the statistics of final and binding judgment in corruption cases.
 2. Conviction rate – Number of guilty individuals / (guilty individuals + not guilty individuals) x 100%

F. Date above is based on the cases that have been investigated and prosecuted during the period July 2000 to December 2016. Nevertheless, detection, investigation and prosecution of corruption and malfeasance cases were time-consuming and there was a time gap in terms of the occurrence of the offense. Therefore, the corruption and malfeasance cases which were prosecuted in a month may not necessarily have occurred in that same month, and the ranking of such corruption and malfeasance case in relation to the total number of cases prosecuted shall not include the cases that have not been investigated.

Appendix 4 Study of Corruption Offenses from the Viewpoint of Investigation and Prosecution Conducted by Prosecutors¹

In 2016², 149 cases of corruption (based on filed indictments of corruption cases) were investigated by prosecutors at the public prosecutors offices (excluding the former Special Detection Section of the Supreme Prosecutors Office), 310³ public servants⁴ were involved. However, a corruption case indicted in a particular year does not represent the agency's current integrity situation, since the occurrence of crime and the closure of the investigation may not happened in the same year.

I. Analysis of Individuals Involved:

- (1) According to the analysis of the individuals involved, 30 were senior-level public servants (9.68%), 138 were associate-level public servants (44.52%), 97 were junior-level public servants (31.29%), 40 were contract and hired employees (including technicians, janitors, drivers, contract employees, hired employees, employees working abroad, and substitute civilian servicemen) (12.9%) and 5 individuals were elected representatives (Legislative Yuan, city councils of special municipalities, county/city councils, and township councils) and delegated public servants (1.61%).
- (2) Based on the types of organizations served by the individuals involved at the time of their offenses, there were 140 individuals at central administrative authorities (45.16%), 156 at local administrative authorities (50.32%), 8 at central legislative authorities (2.58%), and 6 at local legislative authorities (1.94%).
- (3) Based on the individuals involved by gender, males accounted for 275 individuals (88.71%), and females accounted for 35 individuals (11.29%).
- (4) The criminal actions of the individuals prosecuted are categorized . 25 or more individuals indicted including "agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal farming" (72), followed by "administrative affairs" (56), "police" (54) and "construction" (26). (Figure 1.)

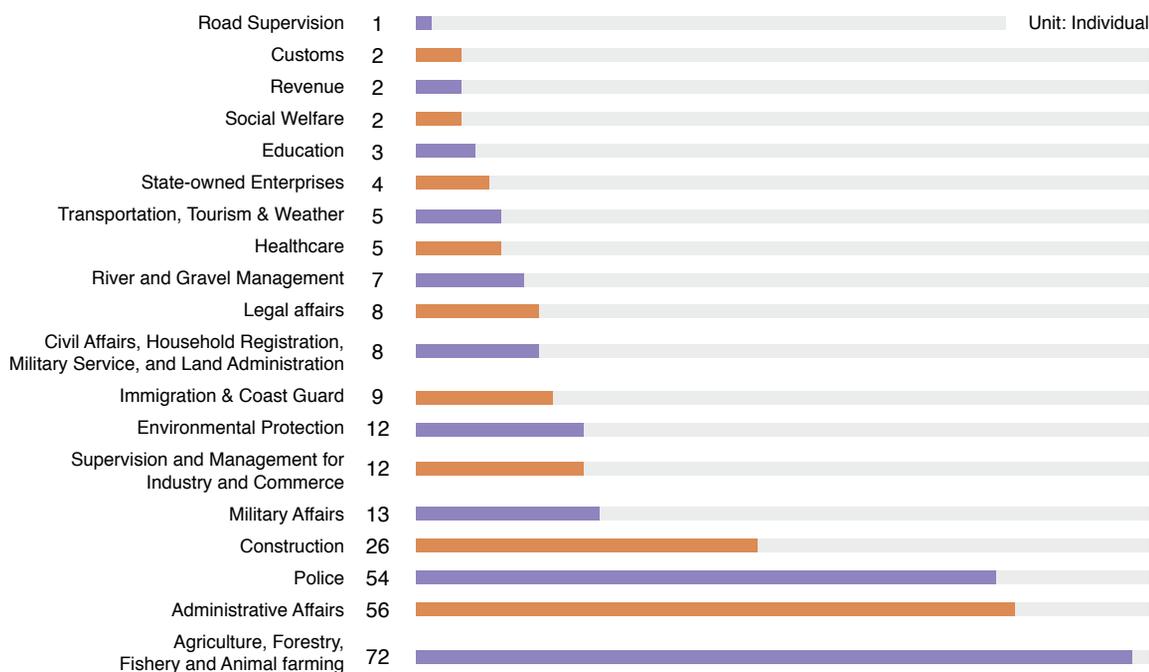


Figure 1 Analysis of Risk Events

1. The statistics is based on the cases investigated by the prosecutors in district prosecutors offices (excluding the former Special Detection Section of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics in 2016. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2016.
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 the name of the governmental body.
3. The "others" category was not included.
4. Information Source: Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

1. Data was provided by the Civil Government Employee Ethics Unit of the Ministry of Justice and was summarized by the Agency Against Corruption
2. The statistics are based on the cases investigated by the prosecutors in different district prosecutors offices (excluding the former Special Detection Section of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics in 2016. This may include the indictments filed in 2015 and incorporated in other additional prosecutions and closed in 2016.
3. According to Article 10, Paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code, the term "public servant" refers to the following individuals: "1. those who are empowered with legal functions 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 organization of the state or a local autonomous body, are engaged in public affairs within the authority of the entrusting organization."
4. The number of individuals involved is the number of people indicted in an indictment. For example, if the same person was indicated in two different indictments, it shall be counted as 2 people.
5. 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 revenue", "customs", "telecommunication regulation", "Road Supervision", "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, & animal farming", "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 (Table 1):

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

- (1) The majority of senior-level personnel implicated were involved in offenses of the “administrative affairs” category (15), followed by the “construction” and “healthcare” category (each with 3 individuals).
- (2) Associate-level personnel implicated were mainly involved in offenses of the “agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal farming” category (56), followed by “administrative affairs” (20), “police” (15) and “construction” (9).
- (3) Junior-level personnel implicated were mainly involved in offenses of the “police” category (38), followed by “administrative affairs” category (12) and “military affairs” (8).
- (4) 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 in the “agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal farming” category (11), followed by the “administration affair” category (8) and the “construction” category (6).
- (5) 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 "construction" category (2 persons).

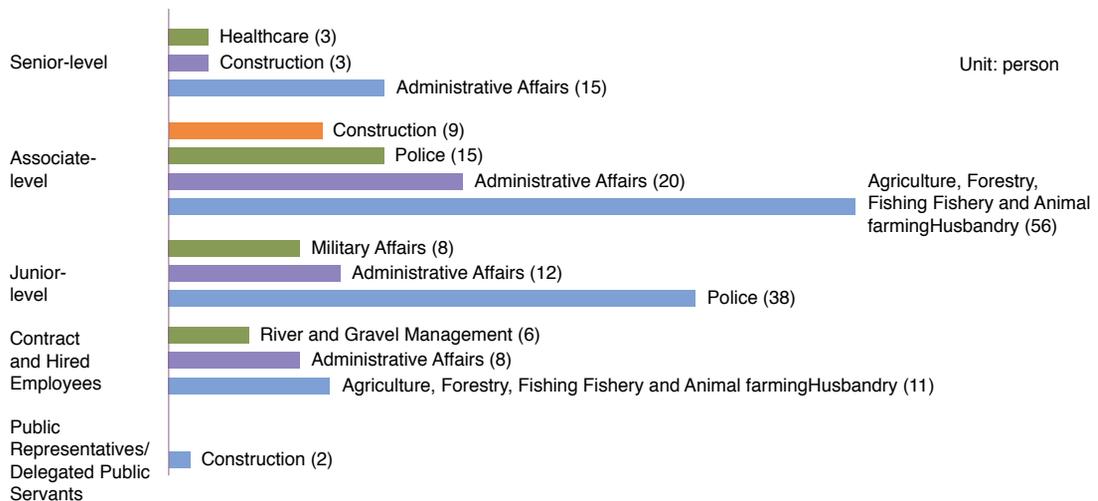


Figure 2 Analysis Results of Categories of Offenses with Levels of Positions

1. The statistics is based on the cases investigated by the prosecutors in district prosecutors offices (excluding the former Special Detection Section of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics in 2016. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2016.
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 the name of the governmental body.
3. Information Source: Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

II. Cross-tabulation Analysis of Categories of Offenses Implicated and Organizations served by the individuals involved at the Time of Their Offenses (Figure 3)

- (1) Individuals involved who served at central administrative authorities at the time of their offenses were mainly implicated in offenses under the “agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal farming” category (71), followed by the "administrative affairs" category (16) and the “military affairs” category (13).
- (2) Individuals involved who served at local administrative authorities at the time of their offenses were mainly implicated in offenses under the "police" category (50), the "administrative affairs" category (30), and the “construction” category (23).
- (3) The majority of individuals involved who served at central legislative bodies at the time of their offenses were implicated in offenses under the "administrative affairs" category (8).
- (4) 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 and the “construction” category (each with 2 individuals).

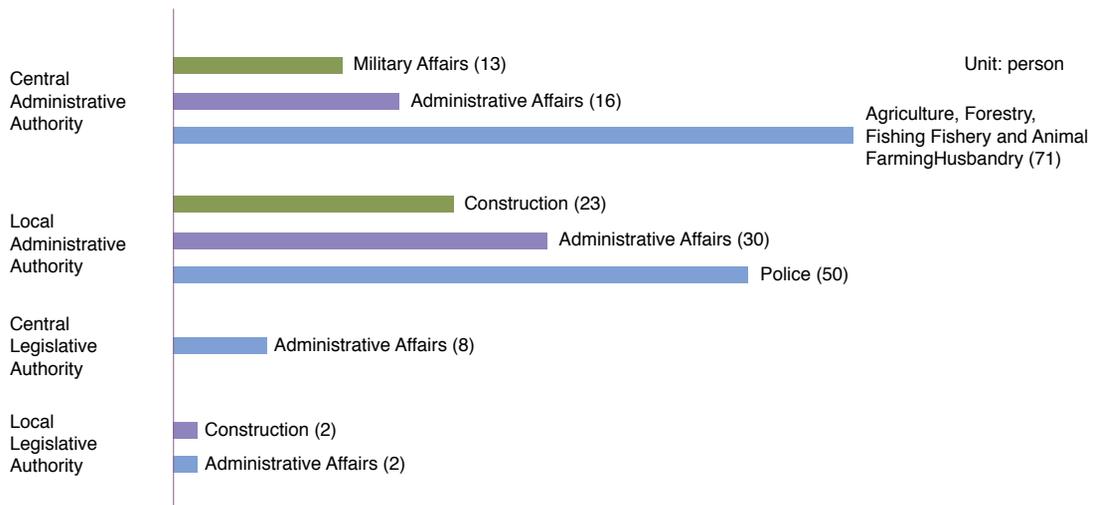


Figure 3 Analysis Results of Categories of Offenses Implicated and Organs served by the individuals involved at the Time of Their Offenses

1. The statistics are based on the cases investigated by the prosecutors in district prosecutors offices (excluding the former Special Detection Section of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics in 2016. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2016.

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 the name of the governmental body.

3. Information Source: Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

Table 1 Cross Tabulation - Categories of Offenses with Levels of Positions and Organs served by the individuals involved at the Time of Their Offenses

Unit: Person

Risk events	Level of Position/ Organ Served at the Time of Offense	Total	Level of Position					Organ Served at the Time of Offense			
			Senior- level (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Medium- level (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Junior-level (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Contract and Hired Employees	Public Representatives/ Delegated Public Servants	Central Administrative Authority	Local Administrative Authority	Central Legislative Authority	Local Legislative Authority
1. Supervision and Management for Industry and Commerce		12	1	8	2	1			12		
2. Finance and Insurance											
3. Revenue		2			1	1		1	1		
4. Customs Affairs		2			1	1		1	1		
5. Telecommunication Regulation											
6. Road Supervision		1			1			1			
7. Transportation, Tourism & Weather		5		3	2			4	1		
8. Judiciary											
9. Legal Affairs		8	1	2	5			8			
10. Police		54	1	15	38			4	50		
11. Firefighting											
12. Construction		26	3	9	6	6	2	1	23		2
13. Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration		8	1	3	1	3			8		
14. Immigration and Coast Guard		9	2	6	1			9			
15. Environmental Protection		12		3	6	2	1		11		1
16. Healthcare		5	3	2				2	3		
17. Social Welfare		2		1		1			2		
18. Education		3	1	2				2	1		
19. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Animal Farming		72		56	5	11		71	1		
20. River and Gravel Management		7		1	2	3	1	1	5		1
21. Military Affairs		13	1	3	8	1		13			
22. Foreign Affairs											
23. National Security Intelligence											
24. National Property Management											
25. State-Owned Enterprises		4		1	3			4			
26. Administrative Affairs		56	15	20	12	8	1	16	30	8	2
27. Other		9	1	3	3	2		2	7		
Total		310	30	138	97	40	5	140	156	8	6
Proportion		100%	9.68%	44.52%	31.29%	12.90%	1.61%	45.16%	50.32%	2.58%	1.94%

- The statistics are based on the cases investigated by the prosecutors in district prosecutors offices (excluding the former Special Detection Section of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics in 2016. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2016.
- 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.
- Information Source: Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

B. Analysis of Laws Implicated (Based on the Most Serious Offense If Multiple Laws Were Involved) (Table 2): The top 5 corruption laws implicated, ranked in numbers of offenders:

- (1) Inflating the prices and quantities of, or taking kickbacks from, public works or procurements under one's charge: 79 people involved (25.48%). The classification of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 2 (2.53%) of them were senior-level public servants, 58 (73.42%) were associate-level public servants, 6 (7.59%) were junior-level public servants, 12 (15.19%) were contract and hired employees, and 1 (1.27%) of them was a public representative/delegated public servants. The organizations served by the individuals involved at the time of their offenses, 73 (92.41%) of them were members of central administrative authorities, 4 (5.06%) were members of local administrative authorities, 1 (1.27%) was a member of a central legislative authority and 1 (1.27%) was a member of a local legislative authority.
- (2) Demanding, taking or promising to take bribes or other unlawful profits by the acts that violate the official duties: 56 people involved (18.06%). The classification of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed 4 (7.14%) of them were senior-level public servants, 20 (35.71%) were associate-level public servants, 27 (48.21%) were junior-level public servants, 4 (7.14%) were contract and hired employees, and 1 (1.79%) was a public representative/delegated public servant. The organs served by the individuals involved at the time of their offenses, 6 (10.71%) of them were members of central administrative authorities, 49 (87.50%) were members of local administrative authorities, and 1 (1.79%) was a member of a local legislative authority.
- (3) Fraudulently making others deliver personal property or a third person's property under cover of one's legal authority: 43 people involved (13.87%). The classification of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 6 (13.95%) of them were senior-level public servants, 20 (46.51%) were associate-level public servants, 12 (27.91%) were junior-level public servants, 4 (9.30%) were contract and hired employees, and 1 (2.33%) was a public representative/delegated public servant. The organs served by the individuals involved at the time of their offenses, 19 (44.19%) of them were members of central administrative authorities, 22 (51.16%) were members of local administrative authorities, and 2 (4.65%) were members of local legislative authorities.

- (4) Directly or indirectly seeking unlawful gains for oneself or others in matters under one's charge or supervision while clearly knowing the act violates the laws and thereby having gained profits: 35 people involved (11.29%). The classification of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 7 (20.00%) of them were senior-level public servants, 13 (37.14%) were associate-level public servants, 12 (34.29%) were junior-level public servants, 2 (5.71%) were contract and hired employees, and 1 (2.86%) was a public representative/delegated public servant. The organs served by the individuals involved at the time of their offenses, 13 (37.14%) of them were members of central administrative authorities, 18 (51.43%) were members of local administrative authorities, 3 (8.57%) were members of central legislative authority, and 1 (2.86%) was a member of a central legislative authority.
- (5) A public official who discloses or gives away a document, plan, information, or things of a secret nature relating to matters other than national defense: 31 people involved (10.00%). The classification of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 3 (9.68%) of them were senior-level public servants, 9 (29.03%) were associate-level public servants, 15 (48.39%) were junior-level public servants, 4 (12.90%) were contract and hired employees. The organizations served by the individuals involved at the time of their offenses, 5 (16.13%) of them were members of central administrative authorities, 23 (74.19%) were members of local administrative authorities, and 3 (9.68%) were members of central legislative authorities.

Table 2 Cross Tabulation - The Analysis of Laws Implicated and Organs served
by the individuals involved at the Time of Their Offenses

Unit: Person

Laws Implicated	Proportion	Total	Level of Position					Organ Served at the Time of Offense			
			Senior-level (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Medium-level (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Junior-level (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Contract and Hired Employees	Public Representatives/ Delegated Public Servants	Central Administrative Authority	Local Administrative Authority	Central Legislative Authority	Local Legislative Authority
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Stealing or misappropriating public equipment or properties.)	4.84%	15	2	4	6	3		8	7		
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Acquiring valuables or property through the use of undue influence, blackmail and forced acquisition.)	0.65%	2			1	1			2		
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Inflating prices/taking kickbacks)	25.48%	79	2	58	6	12	1	73	4	1	1
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 5 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Taking bribes against official duties)	18.06%	56	4	20	27	4	1	6	49		1
Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Fraudulently obscuring properties under cover of legal authority.)	13.87%	43	6	20	12	4	1	19	22		2
Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Taking bribes under cover of legal authority)	7.42%	23	6	4	4	8	1	6	16		1
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Embezzling non-public properties abusing their legal authority)	3.55%	11		1	8	2		2	9		
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 4 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Seeking unlawful gains in matters under one's charge or supervision)	11.29%	35	7	13	12	2	1	13	18	3	1
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 5 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Using the opportunity provided by one's position or status for unlawful gains in matters under one's charge or supervision)	0.97%	3		3				3			
Article 132 of the Criminal Code (Disclosing or giving away a document, plan, information, or another thing of a secret nature relating to matters other than national defense)	10.00%	31	3	9	15	4		5	23	3	
Article 213 of the Criminal Code (Making a false entry in a public document)	0.97%	3		1	2			1	2		
Others	2.90%	9		5	4			4	4	1	
Total	100.00%	310	30	138	97	40	5	140	156	8	6

1. The statistics are based on the cases investigated by the prosecutors in district prosecutors offices (excluding the former Special Detection Section of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics in 2016. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2016.

2. The laws implicated listed in this table were categorized according to the indictments. The most severe one is recorded if multiple laws are implicated.

3. Information Source: Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.

C. Analysis of Risk Events (Figure 4):

According to the categories of offenses implicated, 6 or more cases indicted include the following:

(I) Administrative Affairs (38 cases, 25.50%):

- A. Illegal claims for money: Public servants make illegal claims for overtime pay, business travel expenses, National Travel Card vacation subsidies, bonuses, and stipends.
- B. Alleged corruption in public procurement: Disclosure of confidential information in exchange for bribes from winning bidders.

(II) Police (34 cases, 22.82%):

- A. Sheltering or harboring prostitution and gambling operations: Using their power to collude with illegal operations and taking bribes to conceal such illegal operations.
- B. Illegal search and disclosure of personal information: Disclosure of personal information upon request of friends or the promise of gain by business operators that result in the disclosure of official confidential information.

(III) Construction (14 cases, 9.40%):

- A. Alleged corruption in public procurement: Disclosure of confidential procurement information (e.g. the floor price and the list of evaluation committee members) and attending receptions and dinners provided by interested bidders, as well as taking kickbacks, to allow specific bidders to win.
- B. Faulty or negligent supervision on contracting performance: Supervising personnel failed to properly examine reports submitted by the firms, allowing them to pass project review and receive illegal benefits.

(IV) Military Affairs (9 cases, 6.04%):

- A. Disclosure of investigation progress: Informing suspects of the progress of investigations against them to facilitate their response.
- B. Embezzlement of public funds or military supplies: Stealing diesel fuel from warships in the name of cleaning the oil tank and embezzling payment for goods to discharge personal debts in the name of conducting procurement work.

(V) Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration (7 cases, 5.56%):

- A. Illegal conduct in dealing with land administration affairs: Deceiving citizens into changing the ownership of the estate and fraudulently acquire such property.
- B. Illegal inquiry and disclosure of personal information: Illegally search and disclose for personal or household registration information.

(VI) Legal Affairs (7 cases, 5.56%):

- A. Illegal conduct in prison management: Receiving illegal profits from relatives and friends of inmates and smuggling items for them.
- B. Illegal conduct in detection or investigation: Illegal disclosure of investigation information to defendants for the acquisition of illegal profits and taking bribes and promising to assist their objectives of prosecution.

(VII) Environmental Protection (6 cases, 4.03%):

- A. Embezzlement of recyclables: Taking recyclables home or embezzling the money from the realization of recyclables.
- B. Illegal conduct in environmental inspection: Helping operators avoid or reduce their penalties by omitting on-site investigations, making unfulfilled or fraudulent records after the investigation.

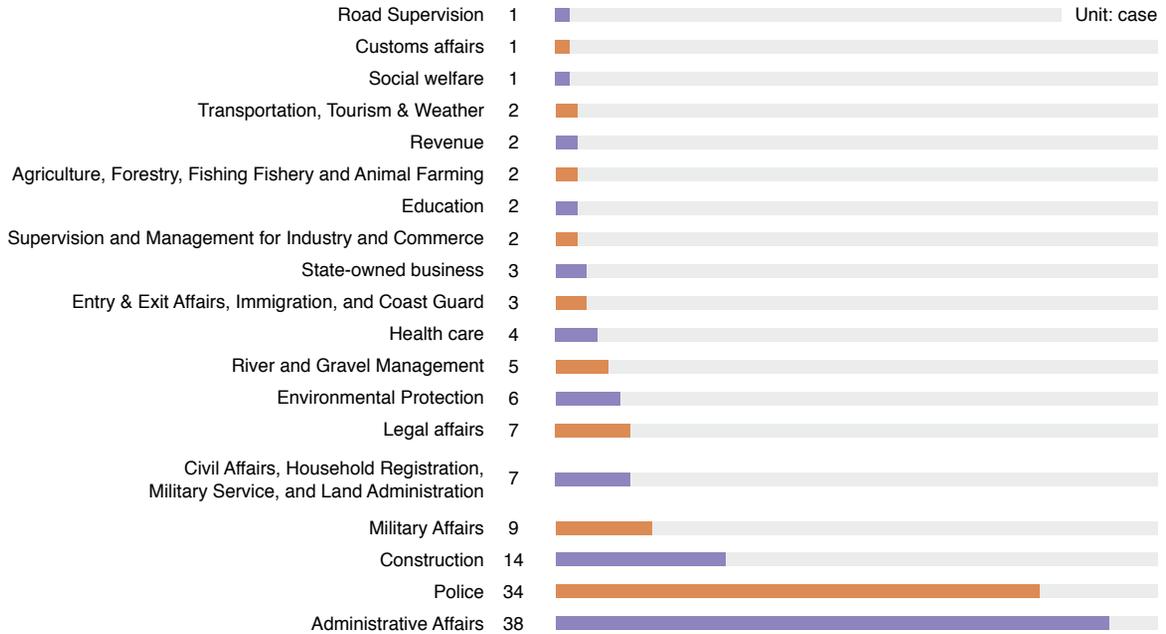


Figure 4 Analysis of Risk Events

1. The statistics are based on the cases investigated by the prosecutors in district prosecutors offices (excluding the former Special Detection Section of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics in 2016. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2016.
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 the name of the governmental body.
3. The "other" category was not included.
4. Information Source: Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.

D. Analysis of Procurement Corruption Cases:

Of the 149 corruption indictments prosecuted by various public prosecutors offices in 2016, 36 were procurement corruption cases involving 67 defendants. Results of related analyses are as following:

- (1) According to the analysis of individuals involved, 2 individuals (2.98%) were elected representatives (Legislative Yuan, city councils of special municipalities, county/city councils, and township councils), 17 were senior-level public servants (25.37%), 21 were associate-level public servants (31.34%), 17 were junior-level public servants (25.37%), and the remaining 10 (14.92%) were contract and hired employees (including technicians, janitors, drivers, contract employees, hired employees, employees working abroad, and substitute civilian servicemen).
- (2) The majority of risk events are the categories of “administrative affairs” (8 cases, 22.22%) and “construction” (7 cases, 19.44%).

E. Analysis of Fraudulent Claiming of Public Funds:

There were 24 cases of the alleged fraudulent claiming of public funds involving 36 defendants. Results of related analyses are as following:

- (1) According to the analysis of individuals involved, 6 were senior-level public servants (16.66%), 18 were associate-level public servants (50.00%), 6 were junior-level public servants (16.66%), 5 were contract and hired employees (including technicians, janitors, drivers, contract employees, hired employees, employees working abroad, and substitute civilian servicemen) (13.89%) and 1 individual was an elected representative (Legislative Yuan, city councils of special municipalities, county/city councils) and delegated public servant (2.77%).
- (2) Based on the types of organizations served by the individuals involved at the time of their offenses, there were 17 individuals at central administrative authorities (47.22%), 17 at local administrative authorities (47.22%), and 2 at local legislative authorities (5.55%).
- (3) The majority of risk events fall in the category of “administrative affairs” (21 cases, 87.5%).

F. Cross-year Comparison (Figure 5):

Analysis of the categories of offenses which have 6 or more indicted cases:

- A. There were 38 indictments of administrative affairs in 2016, an increase of 13 indictments compared to the 25 indictments in 2015.
- B. There were 34 indictments of police in 2016, a decrease of 8 indictments compared to the 26 indictments in 2015.
- C. There were 14 indictments of construction in 2016, a decrease of 8 indictments compared to the 22 indictments in 2015.
- D. There were 9 indictments of military affairs in 2016, a decrease of 5 indictments compared to the 14 indictments in 2015.
- E. There were 7 indictments of civil affairs, household registration, military service and land administration in 2016, an increase of 1 indictment compared to the 6 indictments in 2015.
- F. There were 7 indictments of legal affairs in 2016, an increase of 3 indictments compared to the 4 indictments in 2015.
- G. There were 6 indictments of environmental protection in 2016, the same number of indictments as in 2015.

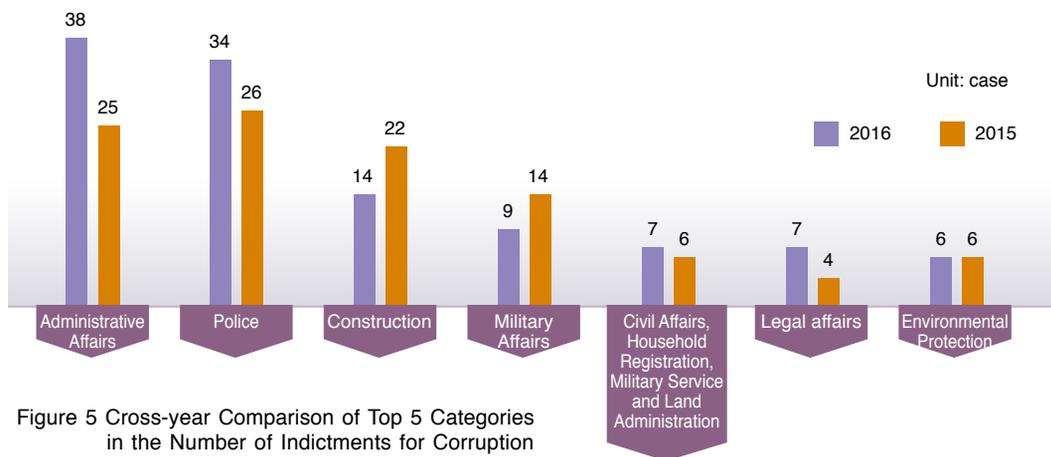


Figure 5 Cross-year Comparison of Top 5 Categories in the Number of Indictments for Corruption Cases in 2016

1. The statistics are based on the cases investigated by the prosecutors in district prosecutors offices (excluding the former Special Detection Section of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics in 2015 and 2016. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions and closed respectively in 2015 and 2016.
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 the name of the governmental body.
3. Cases under the "other" category were not included.
4. Information Source: Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.

The top 5 corruption laws implicated, ranked by numbers of defendants (Figure 6):

- A. There were 72 defendants of agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal farming in 2016, an increase of 62 defendants compared to the 10 defendants in 2015.
- B. There were 56 defendants of administrative affairs in 2016, an increase of 17 defendants compared to the 39 defendants in 2015.
- C. There were 54 defendants of police in 2016, an increase of 9 defendants compared to the 45 defendants in 2015.
- D. There were 26 defendants of construction in 2016, a decrease of 20 defendants compared to the 46 defendants in 2015.
- E. There were 12 defendants of industrial and commercial supervision affairs in 2016, an increase of 10 defendants compared to the 2 defendants in 2015.
- F. There were 12 defendants of environmental protection in 2016, an increase of 4 defendants compared to the 8 defendants in 2015.
- G. There were 13 defendants of military affairs, a decrease of 15 defendants compared to the 28 defendants in 2015.

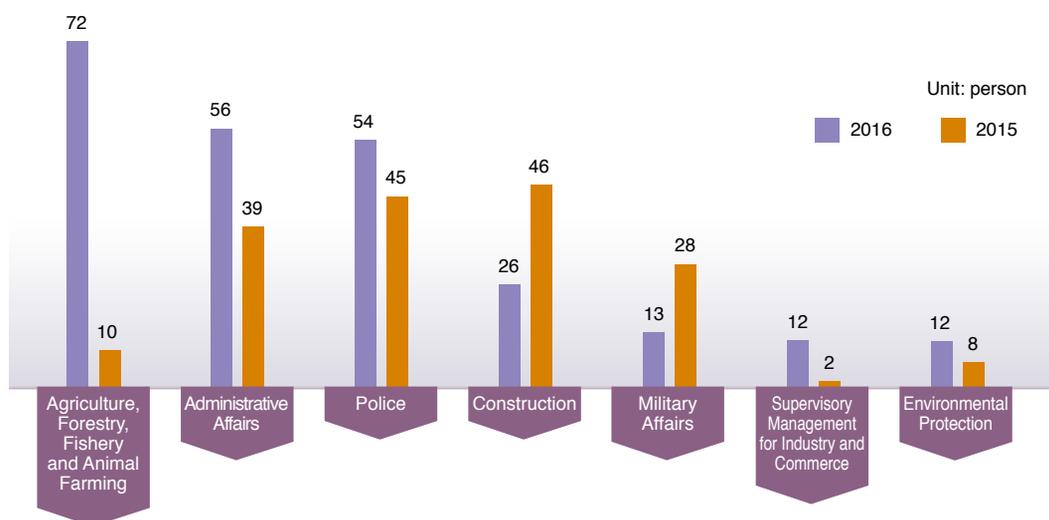


Figure 6 Cross-year Comparison of Top 5 Categories in the Number of the Prosecuted for Corruption Cases

1. The statistics is based on the cases investigated by the prosecutors in district prosecutors offices (excluding the former Special Detection Section of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics in 2015 and 2016. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions and closed respectively in 2015 and 2016.
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 the name of the governmental body.
3. Cases under the "other" category were not included.
4. Information Source: Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.

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