

AAC 2017

Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice

Annual Report



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PREFACE

Having to encourage ethical governance and punish corrupted officials as two main objectives of AAC's establishment, we are in charge of combating corruption and maintaining a clean image of government agencies, and have been seeking to protect law-abiding public servants and provide professional legal assistance. For preventive purposes, we want to be deemed, by the public servants as a whole, as trusting friends who provide legal support and assistance in the time of needs.

Aiming to create an environment that encourages public servants to assume their responsibilities, carry out official duties and properly exercise authoritative power without miscellaneous concerns, we have formulated a plethora of strategies to combat, prevent and root out corruption since the founding of AAC, and deployed a complete network against both internal and external corruptions. Despite having limited manpower, we utilize every resource in hand to the maximum extent through cooperating with all the ethics units throughout the government agencies in Taiwan, thereby actively offering assistance to prevent illegal conduct and ensure public policies are properly implemented.

AAC is at the same time, building a transparency mechanism by enacting the "Whistleblower Protection Act", amending the "Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflict of Interest" and the "Classified National Security Information Protection Act", we oversee the level of transparency in public administration and strengthen risk management. The "United Nations Convention against Corruption" will continuously being the authoritative guidelines for implementing any related policies against corruption. An international reviewing meeting for the "ROC's Initial Report under the United Nations Convention against Corruption" is scheduled and will be underway in August 2018, as an opportunity for a comprehensive examining, reviewing and rectifying process of our current policies

designated to combat corruption.

To keep our policies in line with international standards, in addition, we have actively participated in international forums on ethical governance and practices against corruption. In July 2017, we held the “APEC Workshop on Enhancing Whistleblower Protection in Corruption Cases”, attended by officials, experts and academics from 13 APEC economic bodies, effectively demonstrated our effort and achievements combating corruption. On the other hand, we have been forming alliances with partners in non-profit organizations, the civilian and academic sectors in order to broaden social participation in regards to ethical governance. To improve the international visibility of Taiwan in respect to fight corruption, we have established platforms for contact with other countries and have been seeking after cooperating with foreign law enforcement forces, thus strengthen our connection with the international trends.

Taiwan was ranked 29th in the 2017 Corruption Perceptions Index, the best performance in the past decade, our diligence of fighting corruption has been recognized worldwide, we nonetheless are still not satisfied with such result, as combating corruption is deemed systematic, which requires joint effort between the government and all sectors in the society. We will adopt stronger measures to prevent and root out corruption, whilst developing plans to prevent public servants from violating the rules of law. By seeking the support from the general public towards ethical governance, it is our mission to ensure the general public’s awareness of the attention and services rendered by ethics units, it is our duty to better our performances, and it is our destination to building a corruption-free government.

Chu, Chia-Chi

Director-General
Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice
July 2018

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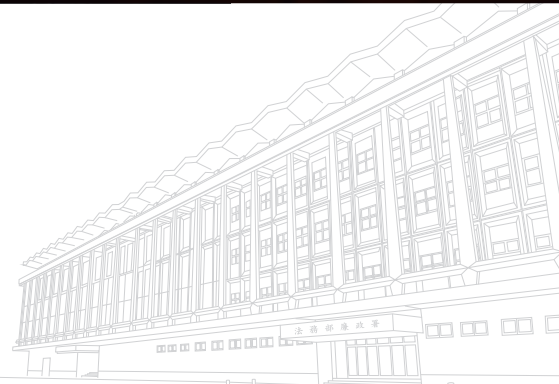
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Chapter 1 Organization and Responsibilities of AAC



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 at least one anti-corruption body and “specialized authorities of ethics” in accordance with their own legal systems, and endow them with the “necessary power of independence.” Although we are not a member of UNCAC, we nevertheless see ourselves as a member of the global community, thus are guided by Article 141 of the Constitution to comply with the international conventions and the Charter of the United Nations. Hence, we are obliged to adopt the terms of the UNCAC. In year 2000, the “National Integrity System (NIS)” proposed by Transparency International emphasizes an independent authority as an indispensable part for supervising purposes. One after another, countries around the world have shown their commitments to fight corruption, and set up 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 prevent corruption. The key to their successes is the establishment of “specialized authorities of ethics,” involves a mixture of strategies of education, anti-corruption measures 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 “Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice” (AAC) on July 20, 2011.

AAC exhibits the following characteristics:

- (1) AAC is the equivalent of the exclusive authority of ethics outlined in the UNCAC, serves to prevent and investigate corruption-related crimes, and is responsible for carrying out the nation’s ethical governance policies. Its crime investigators within

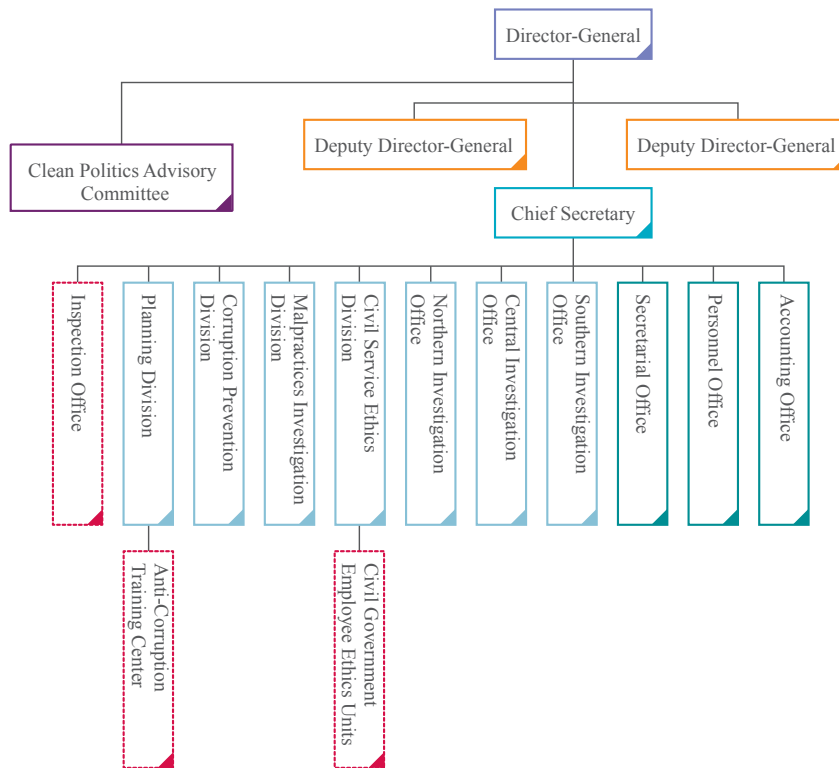
are able to act as law enforcement authorities during a investigation; meanwhile, the agency has a team of resident prosecutors selected by the Ministry of Justice (hereinafter referred as MOJ) directly involved in the AAC's investigations, helping to improve evidence-gathering and prosecution. So far as the investigation of corruption is concerned, AAC not only acts as a judicial police authority, but also, a prosecutorial power.

- (2) AAC is focused, specialized, and dedicated authority on all matters concerning ethical governance. We plans the nation's anti-corruption strategies and coordinates with other government officials in all positions to implement these strategies. Notwithstanding the limited manpower at its disposal, the agency has been vested with the great mission to combat corruption and build up a "clean and competent government".
- (3) AAC now has an integrated ethical governance network, which enables combing the power and functions of every ethics units in every government agency, enacting internal control mechanisms to combat corruption and reduce redundancy. We are to respond immediately to corruption investigations and take actions under the command of experienced prosecutors, thereby maintaining the government's clean and competent image.

II. Organization Structure and Members

According to the Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, MOJ, AAC's responsibilities include planning the nation's ethical governance policies, and carrying out prevention and investigation measures against corruptive behaviors, comprised of 7 functional departments, including a "Planning Division", a "Corruption Prevention Division", a "Malpractices Investigation Division", a "Civil Service Ethics Division", and the Northern, Central and Southern Investigation Offices. Furthermore, a Secretarial Office, a Personnel Office and an Accounting Office assist the routine functions. AAC also set up the "Inspection Office", "Civil Government Employee Ethics Units" and "Anti-corruption Training Center" for special tasks, with a maximum staff size of 254. As of the end of December 2017, AAC had budgeted for a staff size of 226 and an actual staff size of 210. A Clean Politics Advisory Committee

has been assembled to provide ethical governance consultation and advice, as well as carry out review and supervising cases that have been under investigation. With such external review mechanism, the operations and investigations of AAC are therefore more transparent and fair (Figure 1-1).



Note: Dotted lines indicate task forces.

Figure 1-1 Organization of AAC

III. The Ethics Units

As the end of December 2017 there were a total 1,156 ethics units and 2,981 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 have set up ethics units, so as Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, and various other cities and county governments.

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 AAC (Figure 1-2).

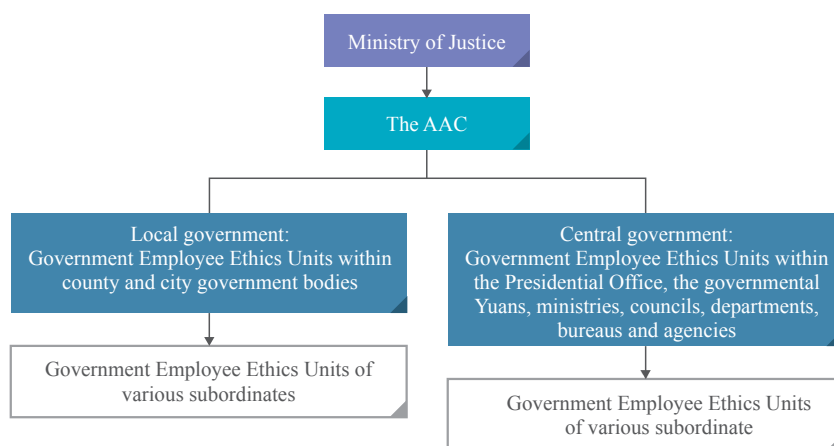


Figure 1-2 Organization of Government Employee Ethics Units

Section 2 Authorities

I. AAC Authorities

For the purpose of preventing and investigating corruption across all the ethics units, AAC has been vested with authorities under Article 2 of the Organic Act of the Agency Against Corruption, MOJ, 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-related crimes”, “supervise and review the conduct of all the Ethics Units”, “develop and execute personnel management across all the Ethics Units”, “execute ethics-related affairs within MOJ” and “oversee any other ethical governance-related matters.” The AAC’s corruption investigators are equivalent to the role of judicial police officers 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 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 1,156 ethics units on all ethical governance-related matters (Figure 1-3).

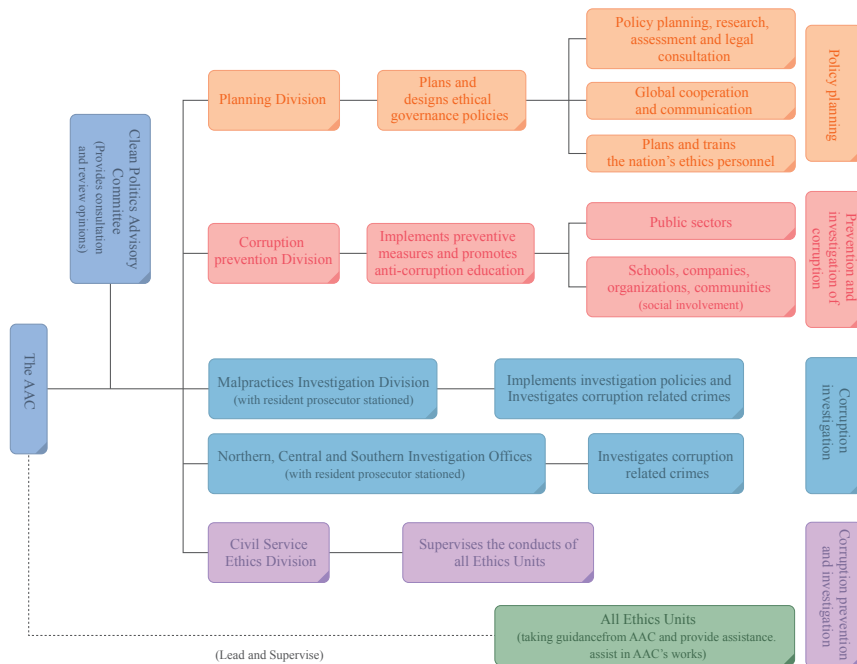


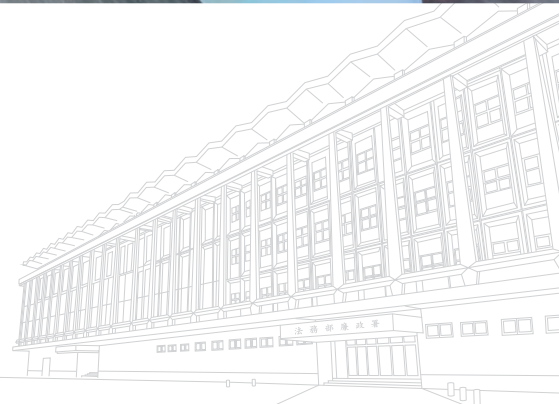
Figure 1-3 Functional Structure of the AAC

II. Responsibilities of the 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 “promoting ethical governance, encouraging social involvement”, “developing and executing ethical governance policies and preventive measures”, “proposing and coordinating ethical governance reforms”, “supervising the property declaration by public servants, assisting to avoid conflict of interest, and ethical governance practices by public servants”, “handling corruption and other illegal activities within the government”, “auditing operations with high risk of corruption”, “processing and coordinating safety-issues of office environment within the government”, “processing and coordinating government security” and “any other ethics-related matters.”

Chapter 2

2017 Ethical Governance Analysis



Section 1 The Status Quo

I. Analysis of International Anti-Corruption Ranking

A. Corruption Perceptions Index

According to the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) published by Transparency International (TI) in 2017, Taiwan scored 63 out of 100, and was ranked 29th among the countries worldwide, up by 2 points and 2 places compared with 2016. (See Table 2-1).

In 2016, 176 countries were assessed by the CPI. The number increased to 180 in 2017, meaning Taiwan ranked higher than 83% of the countries. Same as 2016, Taiwan ranked 7th among the countries in Asian Pacific, only behind New Zealand (1st with a CPI score of 89), Singapore (6th with a CPI score of 84), Australia (13th with a CPI score of 77), Hong Kong (13th with a CPI score of 77), Japan (20th with a CPI score of 73) and Bhutan (26th with a CPI score of 67).

A new approach has been incorporated in the calculation of the CPI since 2012 for enabling comparison between countries. The only drop in the score was found in the result of the International Institute for Management Development (IMD), where Taiwan acquired 64 points, down 1 point from the score in 2016. With respect to the remaining 7 institutions, all of their results indicated an uprising trend. The greatest increase was the result of the Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem), where the score was up by 6 points from that in 2016.

Table 2-1 CPI Scores and Ranking of Taiwan in the Recent 13 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
2017	29	63

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

B. Report on the Perceptions of Corruption Evaluation in Asia

The “Perceptions of Corruption in Asia, the US and Australia” issued on March 29, 2017 in the Asian Intelligence Journal that the “Political and Economic Risk Consultancy” published in Q1, 2017, was compiled with reference to the data collected from face-to-face interviews and email questionnaires. The targets were foreign enterprises or members of different chambers of commerce in Asia. 1,793 questionnaires were collected and more than 100 persons were interviewed in each rated country and region.

According to the final rating results, the overall perceptions of corruption in the Asia-Pacific Region shows a slight progression in comparison with previous year. Out of the 16 countries covered, only 5 shows a decline in the scores. In 2017, Singapore continued to reach the highest ranking, followed in order by Australia, Japan, Hong Kong, the United States, Taiwan, Macao, South Korea, China, Malaysia, Thailand, India, Philippines, Vietnam and Indonesia, with Cambodia ranked last. Taiwan scored 5.34 (on a scale of 0 to 10 ranging from the least to the most corrupted) and ranked 6th, same as last year of 2016 (see Table 2-2).

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

Country	Ranking			Score		
	2017	2016	Comparison	2017	2016	Comparison
Singapore	1	1	-	1.60	1.67	0.07
Australia	2	2	-	2.47	2.67	0.20
Japan	3	3	-	2.92	3.00	0.08
Hong Kong	4	4	-	3.67	3.40	-0.27
USA	5	5	-	5.15	4.61	-0.54
Taiwan	6	6	-	5.34	6.08	0.74
Macao	7	7	-	6.34	6.15	-0.19
South Korea	8	8	-	6.38	6.17	-0.21
China	9	11	+2	6.55	7.50	0.95
Malaysia	10	9	-1	6.64	6.95	0.31
Thailand	11	12	+1	6.75	7.67	0.92
India	12	16	+4	6.86	8.13	1.27
Philippines	13	10	-3	7.00	7.05	0.05
Vietnam	14	14	-	7.16	7.92	0.76
Indonesia	15	15	-	7.63	8.00	0.37
Cambodia	16	13	-3	7.80	7.75	-0.05

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.

II. Domestic Ethical Governance Index Survey

In 2017, AAC commissioned Transparency International Chinese Taipei to conduct the “2017 Ethical Governance Survey”, with Phase 1: “Public perception of corruption and sources of information” and Phase 2: “Ethics evaluation on the public sectors” to understand the perception of the general public towards public servants, government operations and anti-corruption policies and initiatives. The results serve as feedback for government organizations and reference for future ethics-related policy development.

The quantitative research was conducted through Random Digit Dialing (RDD), targeting adults aged 20 and above in Taiwan (excluding Kinmen County and Lienchiang County). The sample size was 1,102 in Phase 1 and 1,106 in Phase 2 with margin of error 2.95% at a 95% level of confidence.

A. The Impression on Anti-Corruption Initiatives of the General Public.

(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” (35.8%) followed by “Investigation and prosecution of corruption” (34.2%) and “Promoting anti-corruption education” (22.4%) (Table 2-1). Furthermore, over half of the respondents deem AAC should “arrest of corrupt officials and elected representatives” first (67.5%), while far fewer think the AAC should prioritize “More education for public servants and the general public on prevention of corruption” (21.4%) (see Figure 2-2).

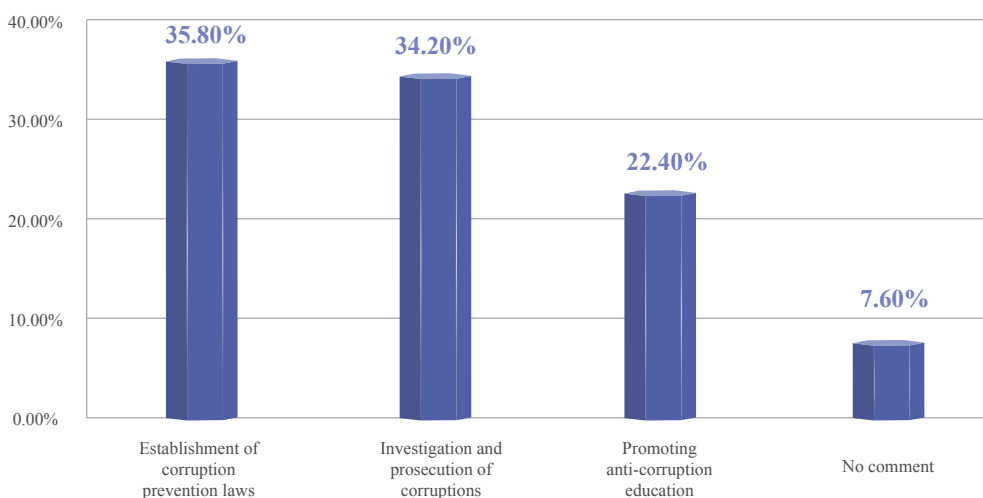


Figure 2-1 Opinions on prioritizing anti-corruption policies and initiatives

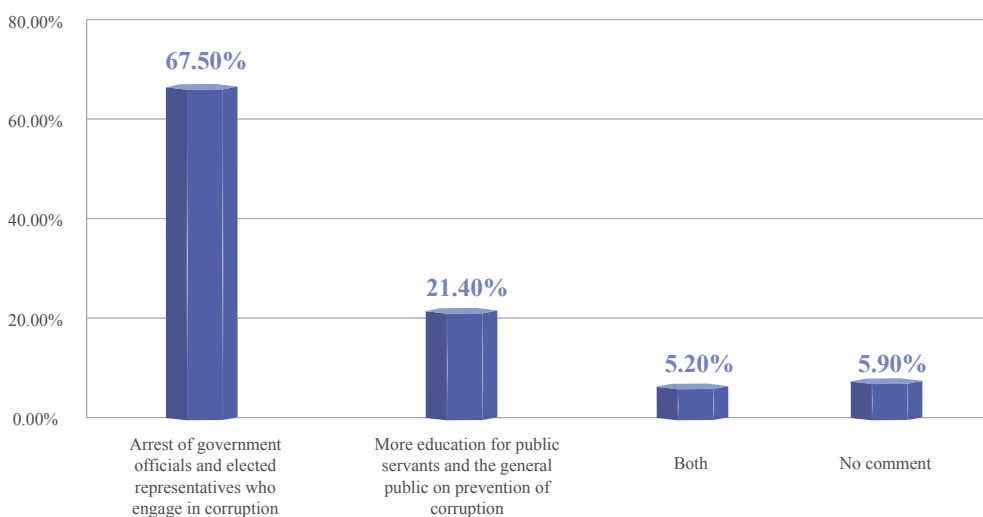


Figure 2-2 Opinions on the Priority of the AAC's Undertaking Regarding Ethical Governance

b. Tolerance for corruption of public servants: 0 indicates zero tolerance for corruption, and 10 means such corruption is completely tolerable. According to the 2017 survey, 6.7% of the respondents deem such corruption is tolerable to a certain extent (5 points) and 61.0% totally intolerable (0 point). Only 1.3% find such corruption completely tolerable (10 points). The overall average score is 1.31, demonstrating that the respondents show very low tolerance toward corruption of public servants. Compared with the results in Oct. 2014 (1.64), Sept. 2015 (2.11) and Oct. 2016 (1.34), the current result indicates such corruption has become increasingly intolerable by the respondents (see Figure 2-3).

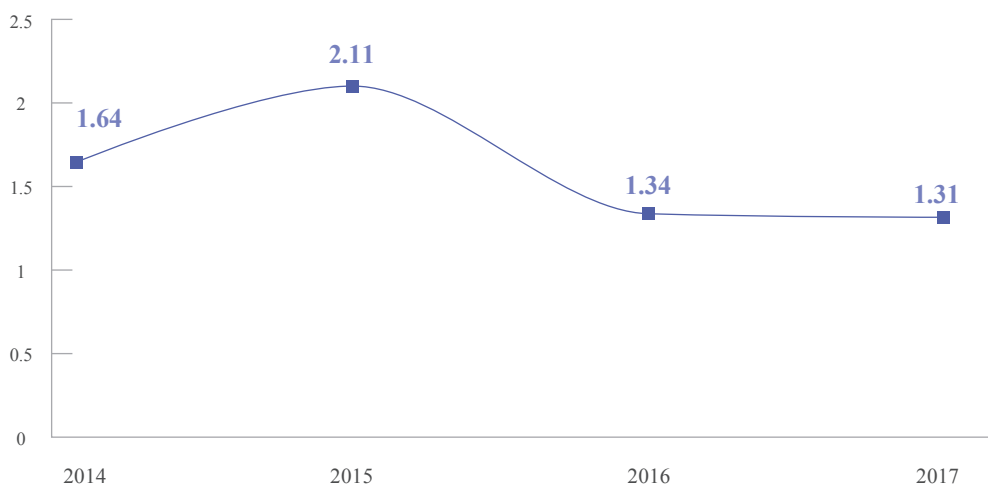


Figure 2-3 The General Public's Tolerance for Corruption Among Public Servants

(2) Interviewees' willingness to report illegal conduct:

a. Regarding the interviewees' willingness to report illegal conduct, 68.4% of interviewees responded Willing to report misconduct, while 26.5% answered No Willing (Figure 2-4).

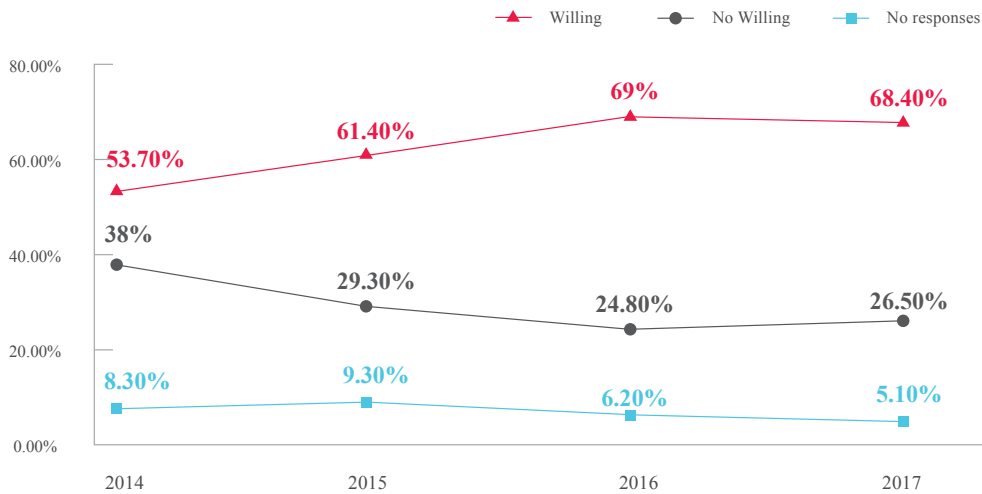


Figure 2-4 Interviewees' Willingness to Report Illegal Conduct

b. Reasons for failing to report illegal conduct: “Fear of revenge” (26.1%); “Useless” (21.8%); “Non of my business” (18.6%); “Don’t know how” (9.5%); “Difficult to find evidence” (8.8%) (Figure 2-5).

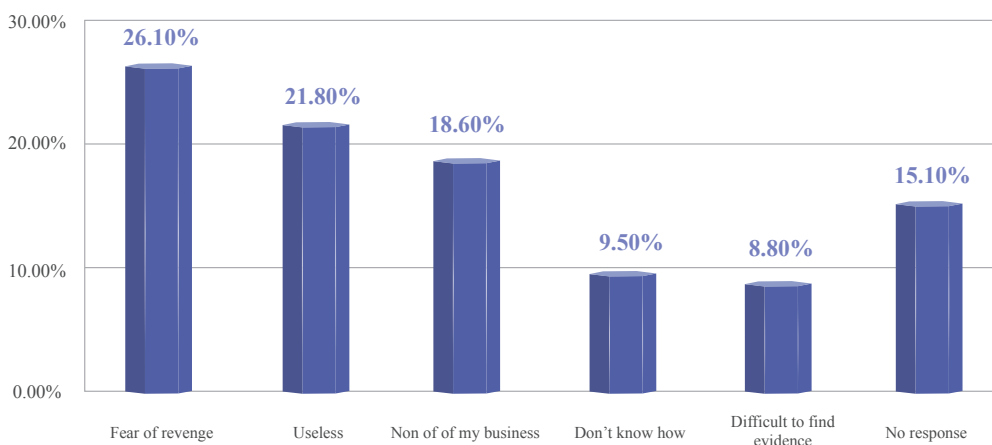


Figure 2-5 Reasons for failing to report illegal conduct

B. People's Perception Towards the Ethics of Different Types of Public Servants

(1) Interviewees' perception towards the ethics of public servants:

The top 5 categories of public servants in the 2017 evaluation are “public hospital staff”, “public servants in general”, “traffic supervisors”, “fire safety personnel” and “police officers”. The rankings of the top 4 categories in 2017 are largely same as those in 2016. What's notable is that the ranking of police officers moved up from 7th to 5th (see Table 2-3).

(2) Sources of perceptions for ethics of public servants (in order): television (38.6%), personal experience (18.9%), friends and relatives (14.1%), the internet (10.8%), and newspapers (5.9%). Other sources account for the remaining percentage, which is very low. It shows that the media, which accounts for approximately 55%, is the main source of the general public's perception of the public servants in the broad sense.

(3) Regarding the evaluation for the severity of common acts of corruption (0 points: lowest severity; 10 points: highest severity): Among the five common behaviors of corruption, the average severity score of each shown in the result of the investigation in 2017 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), “constituents bribe voters during elections in Taiwan” (6.0), “lobbying public servants” (5.5), and “illicit payments to public servants” (4.4).

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

Personnel Category	June 2017				October 2016			October 2015		
	Average	SD	No of cases	Ranking	Average	SD	Ranking	Average	SD	Ranking
Public Hospital Staff	6.55	2.13	1044	1	6.48	2.17	1	6.24	2.18	1
General public servants*	6.17	2.06	1063	2	5.91	2.19	3	-	-	-
Supervisor	6.00	2.10	1027	3	6.04	2.21	2	5.77	2.19	2
Fire Safety Personnel	5.94	2.19	1043	4	5.87	2.30	4	5.63	2.33	3
Police Officers	5.84	2.06	1066	5	5.76	2.28	7	5.37	2.18	7
Military Personnel	5.83	2.26	1042	6	5.77	2.43	6	5.33	2.41	8
Educational Administrator	5.82	2.08	1044	7	5.85	2.31	5	5.43	2.19	5
Health Inspector	5.70	2.09	1036	8	5.70	2.19	8	5.49	2.26	4
Tax Auditors	5.50	2.14	1011	9	5.51	2.31	10	5.38	2.33	6
Environmental Inspector	5.43	2.20	1042	10	5.54	2.27	9	5.22	2.36	9
Funeral Staff	5.32	2.31	976	11	5.28	2.47	11	5.18	2.39	10
Customs Officers	5.20	2.18	987	12	5.09	2.30	13	4.75	2.37	16
Prosecutors	5.06	2.31	1036	13	5.20	2.37	12	5.11	2.38	11
Water Resources Staff	4.92	2.21	997	14	5.02	2.26	14	4.72	2.26	17
Wardens	4.90	2.20	973	15	4.92	2.30	17	4.63	2.29	18
County/city Government Directors and Chiefs	4.85	2.19	1014	16	4.95	2.29	16	4.91	2.30	12
Central Government Ministers and Directors*	4.79	2.31	1002	17	5.01	2.36	15	4.80	2.44	14
Judge	4.66	2.50	1041	18	4.83	2.48	19	4.77	2.55	15
Township/City Directors and Chiefs*	4.63	2.29	1021	19	4.88	2.33	18	4.85	2.33	13
Construction Management Officers	4.61	2.21	1035	20	4.70	2.28	21	4.51	2.27	19
Public Construction Officers*	4.60	2.30	1028	21	4.78	2.32	20	4.42	2.29	20

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 range of error.

2. Those categories whose average scores in 2017 are significantly different from those in 2016 are marked with *.

3. The category of "general public servants" was not evaluated in 2015.

Table 2-4 DA's Indictment against Corruption Cases - 2002 ~ 2017

Year/month	Total criminal indictments	Indictments against corruption-related cases			Total Number of people prosecuted	No. of people prosecuted for corruption			
		Total	Anti-Corruption Act	Offenses of Malfeasance in Office		Total	Corruption indictments per 100,000 people	Anti-Corruption Act	Offenses of Malfeasance in Office
2002	125,289	524	498	26	153,003	1,085	4.8	1,044	41
2003	113,004	591	561	30	136,258	1,101	4.9	1,065	36
2004	118,851	357	339	18	139,454	756	3.3	728	28
2005	134,624	465	445	20	158,817	1,092	4.8	1,056	36
2006	158,889	512	485	27	189,943	1,330	5.8	1,274	56
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
2017	215,504	265	242	23	239,483	541	2.3	508	33

Description:

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

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

3. Information Source: Department of Statistics, MOJ.

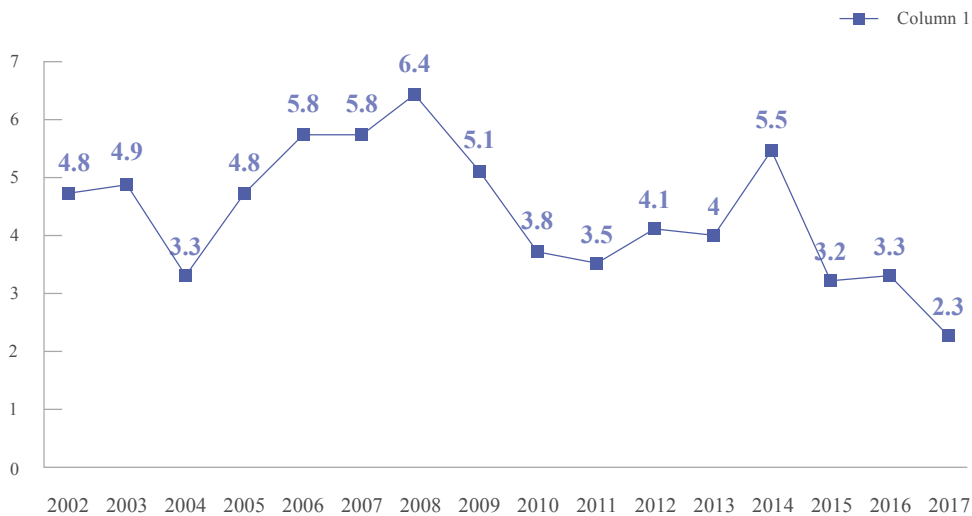


Figure 2-6 Rate of Corruption Indictments per 100,000 People

Section 2 Trend Analysis of Corruption-Related Crimes

I. Situational Analysis

A. The Rate of Indictment in District Attorneys (Da) Offices per 100,000 People from 2002 to 2017

Based on the number of corruption cases on which charges were filed by DA's Offices after investigations were finalized, and changes in the percentage indicted for corruption accounted for of the target population, the indictment per 100,000 people in 2002 was 4.8 (unit: person(s)/100,000 people, meaning that for every 100,000 people, 4.8 persons are indicted on corruption charges). The number peaked at 6.4 in 2008 and has been dropping over the subsequent years, with the exception of 2014, which is increased to 5.5, and then in 2017 it dropped to an all-time low of 2.3. Observation will continue with respect to future data (see Table 2-4, Figure 2-6).

B. The Rise of Conviction Rates for Corruption Cases

Since the "Crackdown on Gangsters and Corruption Action Plan" was implemented during the period of July 2000 to December 2017, a total of 23,657 people had been indicted by DA's offices for corruption. So far, 17,686 have been charged, 11,209 (63.38%) were convicted. Since the "National Integrity Building Action Plan" was implemented during the period from July 2009 to December 2017, a total of 9,854 people have been indicted by DA's offices for corruption. So far, 5,891 were indicted, and 4,146 (70.38%) were convicted, indicates a higher conviction rate in the anti-corruption campaign at different stages of implementing such policy.

C. Study of Corruption from Investigations Conducted by DAs

In 2017, a total of 133 cases of corruption (indictments filed) had been investigated by prosecutors at the DA's offices (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Attorney's Office), a total of 245 public servants have been

implicated. However, a case indicted in a particular year did not necessarily occur during that year and could not represent the particular agency's current situation because of the time gap between the closure of investigation and the time of indictment. Analyses on individuals involved, laws implicated, risk events, specific details are as follows: (see Appendix 4 for further discussion).

(1) Individuals involved:

1. According to the analysis of the official ranks of the individuals involved, 17 are of senior level (6.94%), 80 are of associate level (32.65%), and 68 are of junior level (27.76%). Others include 37 contract and hired employees (including technicians, janitors, drivers, contract employees, hired employees, employees stationed abroad, and replaced military servicemen) (15.10%) and 43 elected representatives (from Legislative Yuan, councils of special municipalities, county/city councils, and township councils) and commissioned public servants (17.55%).
2. Regarding the types of government organizations where the individuals involved served at the time of offense, 105 belong to central administrative organizations (42.86%), 119 belong to local administrative organizations (48.57%), and 21 belong to local legislative offices (8.57%).
3. Based on involved individuals by gender, males accounted for 206 individuals (84.08%), and females 39 (8.57%).

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

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

1. Fraudulently obtaining properties through legal authority: 114 (46.53%).
2. Taking bribes against official duties: 33 (13.47%).
3. Seeking unlawful gains in matters under one's charge or supervision: 27 (11.02%).
4. Disclosing or giving away documents, plans, information, or anything confidential relating to matters other than national defense: 17 (6.94%).
5. Taking bribes through of legal authority: 15 (6.12%)

(3) Analysis of risk events

According to the “Principles Governing the Genre of Corruption and Classification of Special Events” revised by the Department of Statistics of MOJ on Mar. 27, 2015, the categories of matters involved more than 6 cases are as follows: 45 cases involved administrative affairs (such as illegal claims of money) (33.83%); 21 involved police (such as sheltering and harboring prostitution and gambling, illegal search and leak of personal information) (22.82%); 8 involved construction (such as leak of confidential information on public procurement, acceptance of hospitality and kickbacks from contractors) (6.01%); 7 cases involved agriculture, forestry, fishery and husbandry (such as forgery of certificates and official documents with the intent to defraud of construction-related payments, fraudulent acquisition of tree seedlings under the cover of official duties, or selling low-cost trees at high prices) (5.26%); 6 cases involved environmental protection (such as illegal conducts during the performance of tasks regarding environmental protection) (4.51%) (see Figure 2-7).

(4) Analysis of special corruption cases:

Of the 133 indictments (245 individuals involved) filed by the DA’s offices in 2017, 65 were special corruption cases (147 individuals involved), including 16 procurement cases (28 individuals involved), 42 cases of fraudulent claiming of public funds (104 individuals involved), and 7 subsidy cases (15 individuals involved). There were no special corruption cases involved in vandalism of public lands or replaced military services.

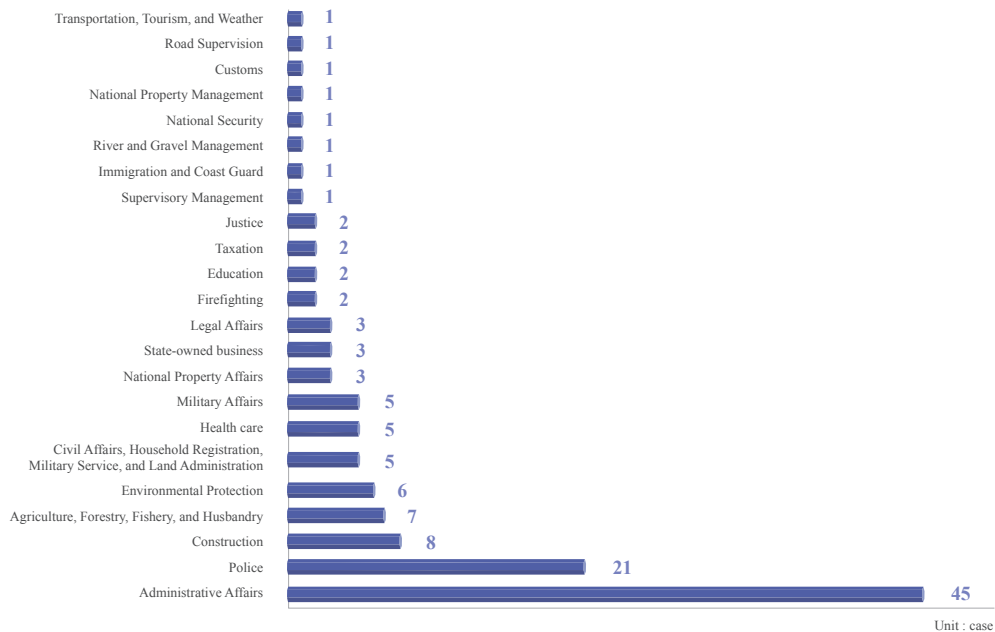


Figure 2-7 Analysis of Risk Events

1. The statistics is based on the cases investigated by the DAs in different districts (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Attorney's Office) and the closed cases recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics during Jan. to Dec. 2017. 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. The category of "Other" was not included.

Ii. Analysis of Corruption Nature and Cases of Malpractice

A. 2017 Data and Statistics:

In 2017, AAC admitted and registered 939 cases (cases admitted). Of these cases, 145 involved construction (15.44%), 90 involved administrative affairs (9.58%), 80 related to other matters (8.52%), and 80 for state-owned enterprises (8.52%). After examination by AAC's Intelligence Review Committee, a total of 440 cases with concrete evidence were admitted then further investigated by the AAC's Investigation Division and regional Investigation Offices (cases investigated). Of these cases, 59 involved administrative affairs (13.41%), 58 concerned involved construction (13.18%), and 54 related to civil affairs, household registration, military service and

land administration (12.27%). The aforementioned cases “admitted” and listed for reference and cases which were “investigated” and closed, later being submitted to the “Clean Politics Advisory Committee” for review and approval, for the finalization. (see Table 2-5, Figure 2-8).

Table 2-5 The Category of Cases Admitted and Investigated in 2017

Category	Cases Accepted		Cases Investigated	
	No. of case	%	No. of case	%
Business Management	7	0.75	2	0.45
Finance & Insurance	14	1.49	1	0.23
Tax Revenue (Tax)	15	1.60	9	2.05
Customs	21	2.24	14	3.18
Telecommunication Regulation	0	0	0	0
Road Supervision	6	0.64	5	1.14
Transportation, Tourism, and Weather	26	2.77	18	4.09
Justice	16	1.70	6	1.36
Legal Affairs	29	3.09	11	2.50
Police	49	5.22	23	5.23
Firefighting	23	2.45	10	2.27
Construction	145	15.44	58	13.18
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service, and Land Administration	77	8.20	54	12.27
Immigration & Coast Guard	17	1.81	9	2.05
Environmental Protection	54	5.75	23	5.23
Health Care	41	4.37	22	5.00
Social Welfare	27	2.88	3	0.68
Education	56	5.96	23	5.23
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, and Husbandry	35	3.73	19	4.32
River and Gravel Management	14	1.49	6	1.36
Military Affairs	13	1.38	6	1.36
Foreign Affairs	3	0.32	1	0.23
National Security	0	0	0	0
National Property Management	1	0.11	2	0.45
State-owned Business	80	8.52	29	6.59
Administrative Affairs	90	9.58	59	13.41
Others	80	8.52	27	6.14
Total	939	100	440	100

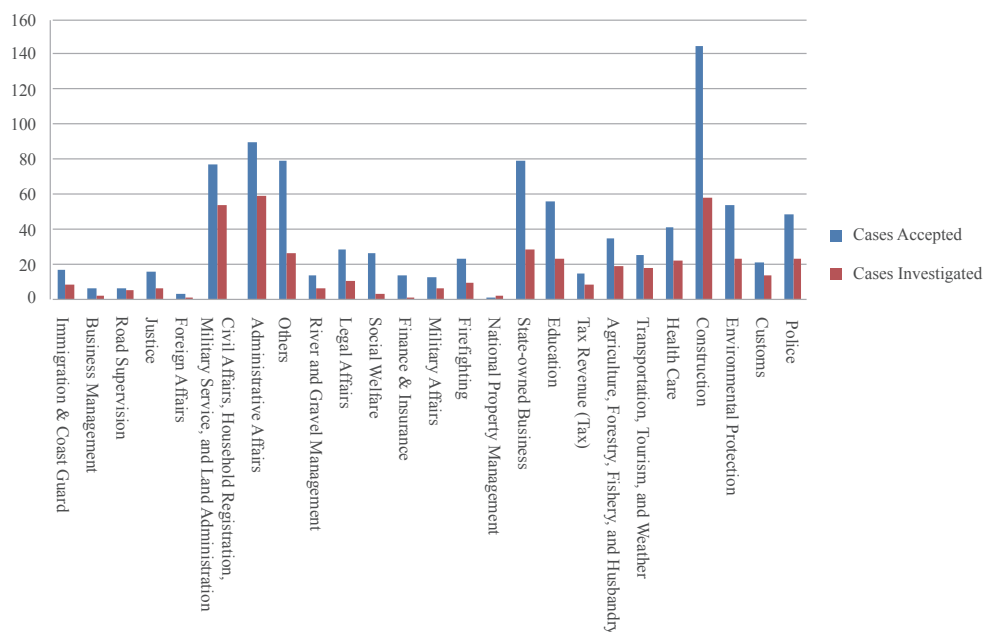


Figure 2-8 Types of Matters Involved in Cases Admitted and Investigated in 2017

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 category that are classified into general categories (e.g. general procurement and construction). For example: if a police officer is involved in a procurement case, it is listed under the "Police" category.

B. Statistics and Analysis of the Types of Corruption Cases During the Period from July 2011 to 2017:

Since the founding of AAC until Dec. 2017, a total of 3,108 cases with concrete evidence were accepted and investigated by AAC's Investigation Division and regional Investigation Offices, 354 were then investigated during the period from Jul. 20 to Dec. 31 in 2011, 387 in 2012, 554 in 2013, 448 in 2014, 427 in 2015, 498 in 2016, and 440 in 2017 (see Figure 2-9). Since the founding of AAC until 2017, investigations were finalized with 2,631 cases closed, 1,025 were referred to DA's Offices due to allegations of criminal charges (576 corruption cases and 449 non-corruption cases), 74 transferred to law enforcement agencies, and 1,532 listed for further reference. Investigations ended with 715 cases referred by the AAC to DA's Offices. Of these cases, 430 were prosecuted, and 216 involved deferred prosecution, 13 not prosecuted

ex officio, 56 not prosecuted at all. In addition, among the 175 prosecuted, final judgments were rendered by the Supreme Court, 169 defendants were found guilty and 6 acquitted (see Figure 2-10).

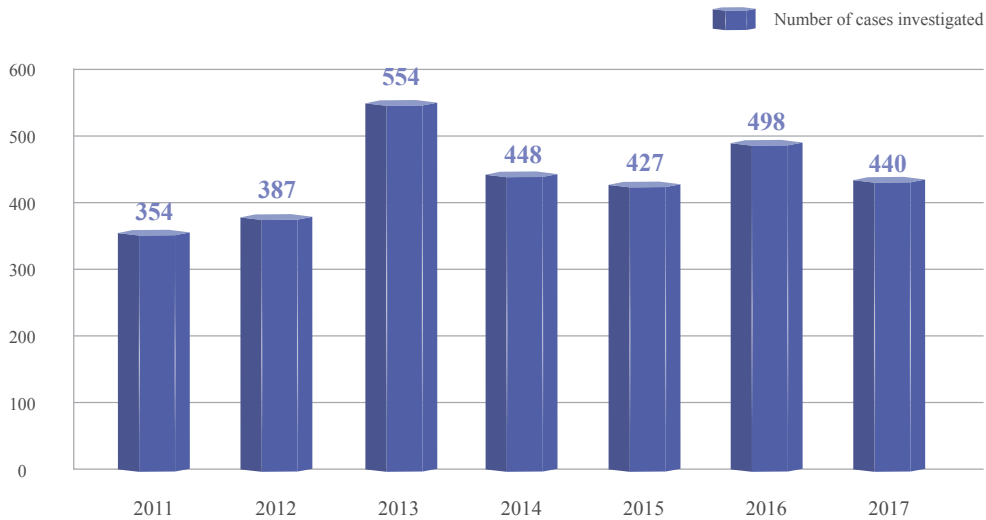


Figure 2-9 Statistics of the Number of Cases Investigated During the Period from July 2011 to 2017

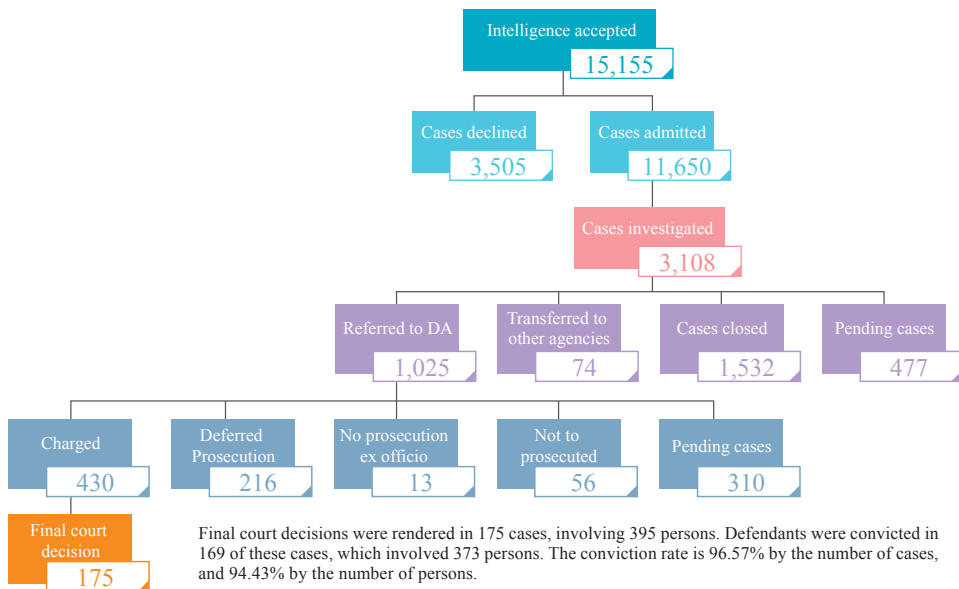
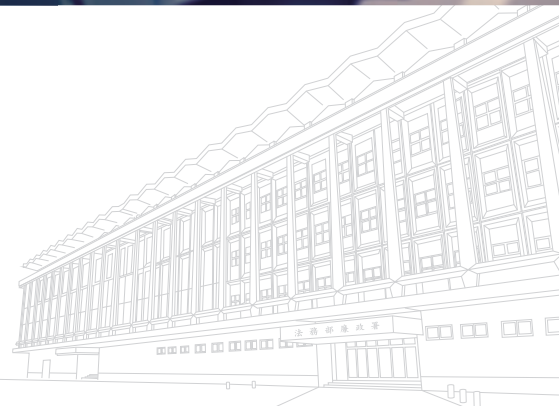


Figure 2-10 Statistics of the Status of Cases Investigated and Closed During the Period from July 2011 to 2017

Chapter 3 Anti-Corruption Work



Section 1 Core Work and Mission for Anti-Corruption

“Anti-corruption”, “Corruption Prevention” and “Corruption Investigation” are our core work. In terms of anti-corruption efforts, to inform the general public about the damage corruption inflicts on our society, we supervise the ethics units to promote social participation in anti-corruption measures, while deeply integrating the concept of integrity and ethics in schools and communities. In terms of corruption prevention, we have spared no effort to construct an environment of “transparency and responsibility” for governmental sectors 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 the “elimination of public grievances and promotion of public welfare”. For corruption investigation, we actively investigate alleged corruption cases by following legal procedures and strict evidence, and conduct investigation scientifically. The ethics personnels can think from different perspectives. They try their best to help civil servants conduct without violating the laws based on the position and viewpoint of the government sector, and response to the interests and expectations of the public. They do their duties positively and constructively in the hopes of being helpful to the government sector. To carry out the tasks of “Care, Prevention and Protection ” as instructed by Premier Lai Ching-te at the 19th meeting of the Central Integrity Committee, we start with “reducing inappropriate operation of systems that may incur offenses”, “reducing deficiencies in welfare measures that may incur offenses”, and “eliminating inappropriate administration that may incur offenses” to develop preventive or reminding measures and methods to work against re-offenses among civil servants. By solving the corruption problems from the root, we help civil servants perceive the care and service of the ethical authorities in order to implement the anti-corruption work.

I. Common Goals of the Organization

A. Punish Corrupt Officials and Be kind to Good Public Servants

Civil servants in Taiwan are generally outstanding in their quality since the entrance requires them to pass the national examination with fierce competitions. After entering the system of public affairs, the civil servants work cautiously and conscientiously in accordance with administrative laws with their primary intention of “facing up to tests in the government” in the hopes of meeting the requirements of the public. Hence, it is the obligation of the government to protect these ethical civil servants from violating the laws. Civil servants are not cultivated easily and all of them are valuable assets of the government. We, on the one hand protect, take care of, and defend civil servants by creating a favorable environment where civil servants are encouraged to do their duties. On the other hand, we also uncover corrupt civil servants who are unethical or involved in structural corruption. We believe corrupted investigation is the last effective preventive measure to improve the faith and support of the public to the government.

B. Comprehensively Prevent Corruption and Establish a Clean and Competent Government

We organize social participation activities on an irregular basis to promote anti-corruption awareness among the public in different ways. We also create objective preventive mechanisms for corruption to make people understand the endeavor of the government in the improvement of the integrity. Cooperation between the public and private sectors is another approach to the promoting the social participation and business ethics in private sectors, introducing external monitoring powers, and enhancing awareness of the zero tolerance against corruption. These actions are taken to create a complete anti-corruption network and manifest the value of integrity internally and externally, eliminate the risks of corruption arising, and strengthen the integrity of the government. We also review the integrity policies of Taiwan and the compliance with international

standards, to ensure that the public and international community understand how we place importance on integrity and our devotion to combating corruption in order to realize the vision of Transparent Taiwan and Clean Homeland, to improve competitiveness of our country effectively .

II.Strategies and Measures

A. Propose Corruption Prevention Laws

- (A) Promote various governmental sectors to revise legal regulations and administrative measures according to “United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)” and execute the “National Integrity Building Action Plan” taking reference from the concept of a “National Integrity System” adopted from Transparency International.
- (B) Research and revise the “Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants”, “Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest”, and “Ethics Guidelines for Civil Servants” to shape ethics in public sectors and enhance malpractice risk management.
- (C) Make the best use of “Leniency Policy” of “Anti-Corruption Act” and “Accomplice Witness” in the “Witness Protection Act”, research and revise the draft of “Whistleblower Protection Act” to enhance the overall corruption investigation strategy.

B. Cooperation between Public and Private Organizations

- (A) Promote social participation mechanisms, recruit anti-corruption volunteers, and interact with the general public in local communities to spread anti-corruption information, improve cross-department horizontal communication and establish a platform for communication.
- (B) Work closely with ethics units of central and local governments to promote anti-corruption information through various instruments including video clips, promotional events and develop anti-corruption education curricula.

- (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 of corruption.
- (D) Manage an “Anti-corruption Platform” cross-department integrated governance, to allow public servants to work with no interference, protect the rights of the private sector, construct public facilities, and support the government in better supervision and monitoring.
- (E) Promote with the authorities concerned. Through holding conferences and training workshops, we actively establish a platform to communicate with corporate owners and senior management.

C. Fortify Anti-corruption Network

- (A) Establish an anti-corruption mechanism for government departments 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 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 to ensure that ethics units 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) Audit the affairs of agencies where structural high risks may occur based on risk assessment materials, uncover common mistakes, and invite academics, private owners and authorities to discuss and draw up corruption prevention guidelines and give guidance on reforms and initiatives.

- (D) Enhance the core abilities of ethics personnel to promote beneficiaries and prevent harmfuls, thereby emphasizing the value of ethics units. We also give timely anti-corruption risk information to the heads of departments to alert them to possible violations of law and legal procedures.
- (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.

D. Intensify Corruption Investigation Initiatives

- (A) Cooperate with 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) and provide different reporting channels including on-site reporting by letter, facsimile, and email.
- (C) Strictly abide by “Regulations for Anti-corruption Personnel”, establish disciplines, forbid baiting 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 selected from MOJ, supervising 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 agents, 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.
- (G) Adopt 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.

E. 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 keep up with the latest policy and approach. Promote cross-strait and international mutual legal assistance, establishing operation counterparts and enhancing the ability and responsiveness to trans-border crime.
- (C) Communicate frequently with the foreign enterprise in Taiwan, keep contact with international anti-corruption organizations, build effective communication and interaction systems as well as a solid foundation for Taiwan to participate international anti-corruption and integrity organizations.

F. Cultivate Ethics 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 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 on skills of communication, problem-solving and leadership to increase their core professional competence.

Section 2 A Sound Legal System

I. Draw-up of the Whistleblower Protection Act

We have started drawing up the “Whistleblower Protection Act” since 2012, which covers 3 protections of “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, July 15, 2015, and October 24, 2017, respectively. According to the resolution of the National Conference on Judicial Reform in 2017, MOJ shall summarize all the suggestions and proposals from different agencies within one year to draw up a regulation which is most suitable for protection of the whistleblowers in the private sector. For this, we inquired about the planning of the legal system for the private sector through questionnaire surveys on the opinions of different agencies, and organized two sessions of “Workshop on the Legal System of the Whistleblower Protection Act” on December 28, 2017 and January 12, 2018.

II. Draw-up of the “Directions Governing the Government Ethics Units in Execution of Administrative Investigation”

To ensure the appropriateness and legality of the administrative investigation that ethics units execute and avoid infringing the rights of the citizens, we have established the “Ethics Personnels Administrative Investigation Regulation Committee” to hold discussion meetings and collect suggestions and opinions from the ethics units of the competent authorities. A draft of the “Directions Governing the Government Ethics Units in Execution of Administrative Investigation” has been formulated to govern the range of investigation, the principle of compliance, the right and interest of the litigant, the prerequisite for start of the proceedings, and the execution practice (type), will expectantly be established in 2018.

III. Revise the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflict 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 of the “Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest” were submitted to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation on July 3, 2015. 4 meetings were held by the 9th Judiciary Committee and Organic Laws and Statutes Committee in the 1st session on March 7, March 31, April 20, and May 5, 2016, respectively, to examine such amendments. The amendments are to be adopted by the Legislative Yuan through the three-reading procedure; the amendments of the “Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants” with respect to doubtful points and controversial legislative issues were submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on January 30, 2018.

IV. Partial Amendment of the Classified National Security Information Protection Act

We drew up partial amendments of the Classified National Security Information Protection Act. In addition to imposing more punishment on the disclosure or provision of classified information, the new act will specify that the period of departure control against the person leaving office or involved in classified information will be postponed and shall not be shortened. The draft was adopted at the cabinet meeting of the Executive Yuan on July 6, 2017 and forwarded to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation. The Organic law and Statute Bureau of the Legislative Yuan invited us as well as related agencies and personnel to hold a bill assessment symposium on September 28, 2017.

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 UNCAC, ethics units organized educational and disseminating activities through films to guide civil servants and the public. 186 activities were organized in 2017 to attract a total of 16, 255 participants. We also worked with Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Finance to organize the “UNCAC Campus Dissemination Series” in which an interesting drama of “An Accountant with Monthly Pay~The Vexation of Je” was played and an event of “Disclosure of the Printing World~UNCAC, Invoice, and Treasure” was organized.

B.Implement Anti-Corruption Training of Civil Servants

To establish correct legal concepts, we not only supervised training courses of anti-corruption laws and regulations together with ethics units on an ongoing basis, but also coordinated with National Academy of Civil Service to include anti-corruption classes in public servant related training programs such as “Associate Public Servant Upgrading to Senior Official Training”, “Rank Promotion Training” and “Foundation Training for New Recruitment”. A total of 239 training classes were arranged in 2017, attended by 1,878 participants.

C.Promote Digital Anti-Corruption Education

We worked with Civil Service Development Institute of the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan, and Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan, to produce a digital program titled “Overview and Case Studies of Engineering Ethics” and uploaded it online in 2017. We have produced a total of 12 digital learning programs including the “Legal Responsibility of Civil Servants and Case Studies”, “Introduction to UNCAC”, and “Protection of Official Confidential Information”. All of these have been uploaded to the “e-Civil Service Park + Learning

Platform”. In 2017, we have issued 148,562 qualification certificates with 219,865 qualified learning hours.

D. Promote Discipline Promotion Projects

We developed educational materials and course presentations for dissemination of integrity and, together with ethics units, arranged customized discipline promotion projects such as the “Promotion of Discipline among New Comers” and “Promotion of Anti-Corruption for Replaced Military Servicemen” in 2017. To enhance the awareness of regulation of profit among civil servants and prevent from profiting behavior to avoid illegal consequences, we also organized 1,843 dissemination activities under special projects and attracted 98,259 participants.

E. Prepare Reference Manuals or Customized Teaching Materials

(A) To assist civil servants carry out their duties smoothly without the concern about intention to profit and encourage finish their tasks dutifully, we selected 30 corruption risk cases from different areas including procurement, police administration, and environmental protection, and compiled these cases into a reference manual. We also worked with ethics units to compile 26 customized promotion materials including the “National Military Personnel Ethics Manual”, “Anti-Corruption Reference Materials for Water Resources Staff”, “Open Contract Guidelines for District Offices”, and “Directives for the ‘Way’ to Livability and Integrity”.

(B) We cooperated with Department of Public Policy and Management, Shih Hsin University, and Transparency International Chinese Taipei to compile the “Proceedings of UNCAC and Teaching Cases”. It collects 10 papers including those published at 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” and those with respect to the UNCAC and teaching cases. The proceedings was provided

to Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), libraries, departments of the universities, and ethics units for reference and use.

II. Cultivate Anti-Corruption awareness

A. Organize Ethical Governance Seminars Focusing on Corruption Prevention Measures

Ministry of National Defense, Penghu County Government, Transparency International Chinese Taipei, and we jointly organized “Public Area Governance and Building of Anti-Corruption Capability” international forum in Penghu Living Museum on June 3, 2017. Ádám Földes, the political advisor of international conventions of Transparent International, Janine McGruddy, the CEO of Transparency International New Zealand, and the representatives of local anti-corruption departments, experts, and scholars were invited to this event. The forum focused on issues about the national defense integrity and local governance, which have positive influence for making anti-corruption policies in the future.



The ex-Deputy Director-General, Mr. Yang, attended the meeting as a representative of AAC

B. Organize Seminars for Anti-Corruption Instructors and Discuss Education of National Military Personnel

We cooperated with Ministry of National Defense to organize the “Training Courses on Ethics for Military Personnel” in Naval Academy and Fu Hsing Kang College, National Defense University on December 7 and 15, 2017, respectively.

Local experts and scholars in the anti-corruption field were invited to the camp. The training focused on the issues about the national defense integrity and international anti-corruption trend. The suggestions and consensuses formed at the meeting would be very helpful for making educational policies for anti-corruption among the national military personnel in the future.

C. Organize Anti-Corruption Debate Contest to Cultivate Speculative Thinking

To cultivate the speculative and teamwork capabilities of the students, we worked with the Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government, to organize “The 11th University Anti-Corruption Debate Contest” on October 20-22, 2017. All colleges and universities in Taiwan and overseas students were invited to form their teams for the contest. A total of 24 teams participated in the debate on the issue of “Ethics Personnels Shall be Independent in Agencies”, in order to encourage the participants to pay more attention to the issues regarding integrity.



Chief Secretary Tseng participated in the event as the representative of AAC

D. Establish Visiting Mechanisms to Enhance Confidence in the judicature

To enhance the confidence of the public in the judicature and help them understand judiciary procedures, we, together with Department of the Government Ethics, Judicial Yuan, executed the “Know Your Court” project between March and September 2017. The ethics units of local governments assisted courts with inviting local opinion leaders (district executives and town mayors) to visit the court personally to make up the gap between the people and judiciary organs. 48 visiting activities were arranged and a total of 32 courts participated in the event for 3,290 visitor. The president of the court hosted the activity personally. In the 19 visits of the event, local chief administrative officers (district executives and town mayors) led the residents to

visit the court and showed their great respect to the event.

E. Conduct Preventive Dissemination Focusing on the Complaints of the Public



The heads of different departments and bureaus of the Kaohsiung City Government participated in the integrity symposium

To eliminate the complaints of the public about “uneven road surface”, we worked with Kaohsiung City Government to unveil potential risks by conducting road engineering inspection, compile the “Directives for the ‘Way’ to Livability and Integrity” and “Audio & Video Anti-Corruption Teaching Materials” with reference to the findings of the inspection, and distribute these directives and materials to personnels of related agencies and contractors for reference. We also gathered experts, scholars, responsible units, building contractors and prosecuting departments

from the public and private sectors to organize an anti-corruption symposium with the title of “A ‘Way’ to Livability” on September 26, 2017, and 242 participants attended the meeting. Suggestions for improvement of the road surface were summarized to demonstrate the decision of Kaohsiung City Government in the execution of quality road engineering projects.

F. Regional Governance and Clean Government Work in Taichung, Changhua, Nantou, and Miaoli

We took actions pursuant to the resolution of the 17th Central Integrity Committee meeting to “Build a Detailed Integrity Plan with Anti-Corruption as the Pivot” and worked with Department of Civil Service Ethics of Taichung City Government, Changhua County Government, Nantou County Government and Miaoli County Government to compile 8 integrity directives in the areas of engineering, construction management, police administration, fire prevention, funeral, land administration,

environmental protection, and river, sand and rock in 2017. Public construction was the core issue of these directives. Miaoli County Government was responsible for educational training, Nantou County Government organized symposiums, Changhua County Government arranged construction visiting and learning activities, and Taichung City Government was in charge of a series of activities for a summit of public construction and integrity.



The heads of agencies from Taichung, Changhua, Nantou, and Miaoli came to the summit of integrity

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 31 teams with a total of 1,646 volunteers who made up to total 5,225 contributions of voluntary work by December 2017 (Table 3-1). In addition, we worked with ethics units to provide 30 courses (including 27 professional training activities and 3 regional exchange activities) from July to October 2017 to enhance the professional knowledge and capability of the volunteers. The courses were helpful in enhancing the coherence of the volunteers and improving the quality of the ethics service.
- B. “Dissemination of Integrity” and “Citizens Overseeing the Road-Smoothing Project” were selected as the theme-based anti-corruption focuses to be implemented in 2017. Major results included 992 campus promotion activities in the form of theme-

based integrity stories (melodramas) and 1,226 assistance in road inspection and construction overseeing activities. The activities provided effective assistance in the promotion of anti-corruption tasks.

C.To provide a contact platform for the anti-corruption volunteers in Taiwan and enable the public and anti-corruption volunteers to understand the service performance, we built the “Anti Corruption Vol Service” (www.acvs.com.tw) on 2016. It contains the results of various activities, shows the spirit of public participation, and make integrity a trend among the public. A total of 208 stories about the activities of the volunteers have been published as of December 2017 and 31,488 visitors have clicked on the home page.

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

Category Year	Ethics Dissemination	Story Volunteer	Transparency Review	Public Overseeing	Integrity Platform	Questionnaire Survey	Others	Total
2017	1,923	1,189	58	1,226	78	54	697	5,225

IV. Development of Procurement Integrity Platform

A.To improve the quality of major public construction projects and strengthen the protection mechanism of government procurement personnels, MOJ promulgated the “Implementation Plan of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform” on November 29, 2016, and we assisted ethics units in the establishment of the integrity platform to meet the requirements of the department heads in consideration of the most favorable tender principle applicable to the major procurements of the government. In addition to establishing cross-department communication channels, and facilitating positive cooperation between the administrative and judiciary sections, we enhanced the government monitoring mechanism and protected appropriate rights and interests of the contractors through external announcement,

open information, regular meeting, provision of suggestions, and other measures in order to create an working environment where civil servants are encouraged to finish their tasks dutifully and ensure that the public has high quality facilities.

B. The projects that we executed under cooperation in 2017 were the vehicle replacement and procurement project of Taiwan Railways Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, about NT\$ (the same below) 99.7 billion and the C1/D1 land development project of the Department of Rapid Transit System, Taipei City Government, about NT\$ 70 billion. We and these two agencies jointly produced the animation of “Launch of the Integrity Platform to Protect You and Me for Our Future”. Local governments also made efforts to promote integrity platforms, such as the major procurement project of Taichung Shuinan International Conference Center, all the procurement projects of Taipei City Government over NT\$ 10 billion, and all the major projects of the Hsinchu City Government over NT\$ 50 million. We worked closely with ethics units to promote the transparency of the procurement procedure.



The event held in the Ministry of Transportation and Communications



The event in the Taipei City Government

V. Promotion of Business Ethics in Private Sectors

A. We worked with Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Finance to organize a workshop of “2017 International Customs Trend and Prospect - A Forum of Convenience, Transparency, Safety, and Sustainability for the New Generation” on November 14, 2017. MOJ, Ministry of Finance, Customs Administration of the

Ministry of Finance, Department of Law of the Soochow University, Transparency International Chinese Taipei, AEO(Authorized Economic Operator), enterprises in the supply chain, and experts from the manufacture, government, and academic fields were invited to discuss the potential development and challenge related to customs affairs. The ideas of administrative transparency and responsibility for integrity were communicated in the forum.

B. We worked with Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government, to organize a workshop of “Establishment of Honest and Transparent Partnership between the Government and Supplier” on November 2, 2017. Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE), Dun & Bradstreet and the suppliers of the Taipei City Hospital, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation, and Taipei Water Department were invited to discuss and promote the necessity of including the “Supplier's Honest Trading Affidavit” in the procurement agreement, call upon more attention to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and form the awareness of integrity and honesty among the suppliers.



The event held in the Ministry of Finance



The event in the Taipei City Government

Section 4 Corruption Prevention Work

I. Construct an Administrative Transparency and Provide Channels for Supervision

- A. The Executive Yuan promulgated by letter “Principles for the Executive Yuan and Subordinate Agencies (Institutions) to Implement Transparent Processes” on December 21, 2016 to ensure the external monitoring and accessible transparent administration in the operation of the government and its decision-making process. AAC, together with the government ethics units of the governing authorities, organized 10 “Promotion of Transparent Administration Process and Practice (Including Experience Sharing)” courses to enable government ethics units to assist agencies with promotion of transparency in the administrative process. Government ethics units assisted agencies with 14 administrative transparency promotion measures in 2017, wherein 7 were related to application, 2 were related to subsidization, 2 were involved in major budget execution or special projects, 1 was external donation, and 2 miscellaneous administration affairs.
- B. Together with Department of Civil Service Ethics, Taichung City Government, AAC organized the “Integrity and Transparency Award” activity in order to have a sound electronic government system and enhance transparency measures, and evaluated 12 good measures for administrative transparency including the “LOHAS in Taichung - Food Safety app” of Legal Affairs Bureau and the “Transparent Information and Construction Permit e-Pass” of Urban Development Bureau.
- C. We worked with 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 Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA). Combining “Internal and External Control Systems of River Management and Transparent Administration Research Plan” of 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, to introduce external monitoring powers in order to jointly prevent inappropriate external influence on the dredging works.

II. Convene the Integrity Reporting Meeting and Enhance Supervision Mechanism

A. Central Integrity Committee

Executive Yuan, with an effort to correct common practices in the political circle and promote a political environment of integrity has established Central Integrity Committee, with MOJ serving as the secretary. Central Integrity Committee and its externally-designated members are in charge of reviewing integrity-related decisions and important measures as well as corruption investigation and prevention, 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 integrity measures. In 2017, Central Integrity Committee held its 18th and 19th meetings and 5 reports were presented while 19 cases were subject to control. (Refer to Appendix 2 for major conclusions.)

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

MOJ 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 1,038 integrity reporting meetings were held across the government sectors in 2017. 80.3% of these meetings were chaired by the head of the agency. 1,745 special reports were presented and 2,503 proposals were approved at the meetings. 75.4% of the resolutions at these meetings were followed up, controlled, and evaluated.

III. Implement the Sunshine Act and Avoid Conflict of Interests

A. Convene Regular Meetings of the Civil Servant Property Declaration Review Committee and Civil Servant Conflict of Interest and Recusal Review Committee

MOJ conducted the punishment review pursuant to laws to execute the Sunshine Acts, prevent conflicts of interest and establish a substantive property declaration system. In 2017, Civil Servant Property Declaration Review Committee of MOJ reviewed 174 cases and 157 were fined. Civil Servant Conflict of Interest and Recusal Review Committee of MOJ reviewed 13 cases in 2017 and 10 were fined.

B. Promote the “Property Declaration Platform” Actively

Through the "Property Declaration Platform" established by Control Yuan and MOJ, it is technically possible to use online access and acquire most of the information about the property to be declared from the government or financial agency (institution) under their authorization of the public servants who need to declare their property. This information is provided to these public servants for declaration of their property in order to minimize their burden and eliminate any untrue declaration due to unfamiliarity with the law. There were 28,707 declaration obligators in 2017 who acquired the access to their own property information for regular declaration. The authorization ratio was 65.4%, which was higher than the ratio of 45.7% in 2016 by 19.7%.

IV. Enhance Early Warning System to Reduce Corruption Offenses

A. Enhance the Early Warning Mechanism

We effectively enhance the early warning mechanism of each government ethics unit. In 2017, 348 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 in 2017

Category		No. of Cases (Amount)
Cases	From government ethics units	348
Financial Benefits	Saved public expenditure	117 (TWD 247,888,315)
	Increased revenue	91 (TWD 182,157,543)
	Total	208 (TWD 430,045,858)
Actions to Reduce Corruption of Public Servants	Correction of procurement mistakes	176
	Revision of legal procedures	136
	Total	312

B. Exercise Corruption Prevention Mechanism

The government ethics units assisted government agencies in modification of legal loopholes for corruption afterwards to activate further corruption prevention mechanism. There were a total of 88 cases regarding Further Corruption Prevention in 2017. (Table 3-3).

Table 3-3 Further Corruption prevention statistics in 2017

Category		Number of Cases
Cases	From AAC	2
	From government ethics units	86
	Total	88
Corruption Recurrence Prevention Measures	Review reports	87
	Promotion and reform proposals (items)	447

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 2017, we assessed 2,922 integrity risk cases from different government agencies. 417 (14.27%) were high risk, 1,132 (38.74%) were medium risk, and 1,373 (46.99%) were low risk.
- C. In 2017, the ethics units of the governments carried out 100 audits under the supervision of AAC, deficiencies identified during the audit were eliminated, and promotion and reform proposals were raised to each agency for reference. 47 out of these special examination generated financial benefits and 1 was involved in illegal benefits. 24 public servants were investigated for their administration responsibility (4 of them receiving a demerit, 19 of them punished with a reprimand, and 1 of them was transferred or suspended from duties). 24 regulations and procedures were amended accordingly. (Table 3-4).

Table 3-4 Statistics of financial benefits generated from special examination in 2017

Category		No. of Cases (Amount)
Controlled Cases		100
Financial Benefits	Saved public expenditure	21 (TWD 36,341,601)
	Increased revenue	6 (TWD 17,502,844)
	Total	47 (TWD 53,844,445)
Actions to Reduce Corruption of Public Servants	Disclosure of suspicious illegal benefits	1
	Investigation for administrative responsibility (person)	24
	Amendment of regulations and procedures (type)	24

VI. Implement International Treaties and Develop Action Plans

- A. To put forward regular reports according to Article 6 of the Act to Implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption, MOJ gathered 27 departments, councils and agencies from different Yuans to jointly draw up the “Initial Report under UNCAC”. Domestic experts and scholars and the representatives of NGO were invited to act as the advisors and AAC served as the secretary. In 2017, 19 meetings were held in 3 rounds to conduct a comprehensive check of the legal system for the anti-corruption in Taiwan and review the compliance of the Taiwan government with the international standards. We also promoted a thorough review of the regulations (including laws, self-government ordinances, orders, self-government rules, administrative directives) for which central government agencies and local governments are responsible. 1,251 of such regulations were involved in any statistics related to the UNCAC and no violation was identified. The competent authorities were requested to amend the regulations that were not completely compliant with UNCAC as soon as possible.
- B. Many substantial integrity policies have been implemented since the “National Integrity Building Action Plan” was brought into effect by the Executive Yuan in 2009. To facilitate the “Act to Implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption”, MOJ, together with 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 concrete strategies and 46 measures with the UNCAC as the core. In 2017, out of 46 measures under control of the Executive Yuan, 42 performance indicators were completed (4 indicators failed) with an achievement rate of 91.3%.

Section 5 Corruption Investigation

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

A. Intelligence Review Committee Meeting

To effectively filter large amounts of intelligence and properly use enforcement resources to support investigative efforts, Intelligence Review Committee was established, with AAC Chief Secretary as the convener. The Unit consists of 5-7 members who are selected by the Director-General from our staff, prosecutors seconded to us for related tasks, or prosecutors dispatched by MOJ to AAC. In terms of procedure, our agents first filter the received information and intelligence of 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 2017, We “accepted” a total of 939 cases. After reviewed by the Committee, 440 of them were deemed to involve allegations of criminal offenses and therefore became “investigated” cases subject to further investigation, while 247 were referred to DA, with indictments issued for 120. Since our establishment until 2017, final judgments were rendered in 2017 in 98 of the cases referred to prosecutors with charges filed (97 involved convictions, and 1 on appeal due to acquittal). 84 were deferred, and 24 were not prosecuted.

B. Clean Politics Advisory Committee as the External Monitoring Mechanism

The “Clean Politics Advisory Committee” consists of 15 members. 5 are appointed by the Chief of MOJ and comprise of the AAC Director-General (as the convener), AAC Deputy Director-General (as the deputy convener) and representatives of the Department of Prosecutorial Affairs of the MOJ, the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan, and the National Audit Office of the Control Yuan. The remaining 10 are selected from scholars, experts, and socially impartial persons in such fields as law, finance, engineering, health and construction management. In

In addition to consultation and evaluation regarding integrity policies, the Advisory Committee reviews and monitors the cases that have been investigated and listed for reference, with the aim to improve transparency and fairness of the administration of our cases. In 2017, the Advisory Committee met 4 times and evaluated 343 cases that were listed by us for reference. Among the cases, one was determined as requiring further investigation, and the other 342 were approved for reference.

C. Resident Prosecutors System

We have developed a system of “resident prosecutors”, with prosecutors selected by MOJ and dispatched to us to direct agents in the investigation of corruption cases. They participate in the review of corruption-related intelligence conducted by the Intelligence Review Committee, and they routinely examine the plans for investigation carried out by integrity officers to ensure more sophisticated investigation and increase both the efficiency and conviction rate of corruption cases. By cooperating with government ethics units at all levels, they assist agents in evidence collection and case analysis. If necessary, additional labor will be seconded from the “mobile investigation and enforcement teams” of ethics units. Accordingly, our officials responsible for combating corruption include prosecutors, integrity officers with law enforcement authority and ethics officers, constituting a “tripartite” structure.

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

To fight corruption effectively, we provide a variety of open channels for reporting and spare no effort to protect and reward anyone who has reported a corruption case. We have proposed the “Whistleblower Protection Act”, while actively giving out rewards for corruption reporting in accordance with the “Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation”, to encourage the general public to report corruption.

To achieve the goal of timely rewarding, in 2017 MOJ’s Review Committee of Corruption Case Reporting Rewards reviewed 31 applications. 21 of them were approved, with the amount totaling NT\$23,983,333.

III. Integration of Resources and Building a Network Mechanism

A. Establish Vertical Chain of Command for Investigation by Using Government Ethics Resources and Cooperating with DA

(A) Through a combination of the intelligence from ethics officers and the investigative resources of agents, evidence is collected in a dynamic manner so that no evidence will be missed when it first appears. In 2017, dynamic collection of evidence was carried out with assistance from ethics units in 395 cases, involving 2,040 persons.

(B) In 2017, the “Working Meeting between AAC and Prosecutorial Agencies on Anti-corruption ” was held 1 session each in the northern, central and southern regions,. Also, the “Working Meeting between Resident Prosecutors and Prosecutors Concurrently Acting as Chief Ethics Officers on Anti-corruption” was held to strengthen communication and cooperation between we and prosecutorial agencies.

B. Establish Horizontal Communication with the Investigation Bureau of MOJ

In order to combine the anti-corruption resources of ours with those of the Investigation Bureau of MOJ (hereinafter referred to as “Investigation Bureau”), MOJ issued the “Ministry of Justice Agency Against Corruption and Investigation Bureau Collaboration Guidelines” on Aug. 1, 2013 to establish the principles governing the event where both agencies have accepted the same case. Contact persons are also appointed on a permanent basis. Since the Guidelines were issued until 2017, 364 cases (102 cases in 2017) were handled either by us or the Investigation Bureau, and 61 cases (17 cases in 2017) were handled jointly by both agencies. The goal of “Crossfire, Concentrated Attack, and Diverging Advance” has been adequately fulfilled, thus giving a boost to anti-corruption efforts in Taiwan.

IV. Apply Project Auditing and Detect Illegal Conduct

To check whether there were other similar cases in government unit where acts of malfeasance occurred, ethics units specifically reviewed 59 cases under the supervision of us. The results: 21 were corruption cases opened and investigated by us,

and 19 were cases involving general illegal acts. Meanwhile, 175 cases required the determination of administrative liabilities. In addition, through disgorgement of illegal gains and prevention of improper procurement expenses, the amount saved in public expenditure plus that added to the national treasury was NT\$76,667,897 (see Table 3-5).

Table 3-5 Statistical results of the project auditing in 2017

No. of Project Auditing		Investigation (Case)		Administrative review (Case)	Administrative benefits (NT dollars)
Year	Number of Cases	Corruption Cases Accepted and Investigated by AAC	General Illegal Conducts	Administrative Liability	Saved National Expenses or Increased National Revenues
2017	59	21	19	175	NT\$76,667,897

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

In order to improve the mechanism of “Corruption Prevention - Corruption Investigation - Further Prevention”, we notifies ethics units of corruption cases or non-corruption cases that involve administrative wrongdoings. The ethics units then request the heads of the government agencies concerned to convene performance evaluation meetings to determine the administrative liabilities of public servants and to review and improve administrative procedures. In 2017, 186 cases involving administrative measures against corruption were processed.

VI. Establish Partnership and Encourage One’s Own Confession to Misconducts

To build partnership with other government agencies, we have designed the “Plan of Visits to Strengthen Investigation of Corruptions”. Agents from Investigation Division and regional Investigation Offices visit ethics units to gain an understanding of the overall situation of ethical governance in government agencies, to provide necessary assistance, and to adjust the policies for eradication and prevention of corruption in a timely manner. The agents will meet the heads of the government agencies concerned whenever necessary, to listen to their advice and promote our work

philosophies.

Our anti-corruption targets focus on crimes committed by senior officials and structural corruption crimes. With respect to general corruption cases, we in principle encourages surrender. In 2017, we accepted 41 cases of surrender involving 47 persons and illegal gains totaling NT\$2,787,637. Since our founding until 2017, we have accepted 370 such cases involving 648 persons and illegal gains totaling NT\$5,4577,545. The statistical data is shown in Table 3-6:

Table 3-6 Statistical data of cases of surrender by year

Year	Number of Cases	No. of Self-confessed	Illicit Gains
2011	21	37	NT\$8,969,709
2012	52	245	NT\$10,619,163
2013	49	62	NT\$4,015,672
2014	76	107	NT\$23,149,710
2015	45	53	NT\$1,341,948
2016	86	97	NT\$3,693,706
2017	41	47	NT\$2,787,637
Subtotal	370	648	NT\$54,577,545

VII. Promote Judicial Cooperation and Establish Contact Windows

Cooperation among international anti-corruption institutions has become more important with the advancement of globalization. As demands arise for overseas investigation, gathering of criminal intelligence, seizure of criminal gains, and repatriation of criminal suspects, since our founding we sought to increase mutual legal assistance both internationally and cross-strait. we also sought to build a bilateral relationship with every exclusive integrity authority in other countries and Mainland China, establish channels for joint anti-corruption investigation and intelligence exchange, and gather overseas evidence and share criminal intelligence regarding cases under investigation, to enhance the capability of fighting crimes overseas. In 2017, we held 2 working meetings and cooperated in 8 cases on law enforcement with foreign anti-corruption agencies.

Section 6 Safety and Security

I. Implement Security Projects and Prevent Emergencies

To protect the security of government's facilities and personnel, we work with ethics units to obtain real-time information to prevent harmful activities or incidents of sabotage. we also provides assistance to government agencies in maintaining the security of major public events, such as Taipei 2017 Universiade, 2017 Taiwan Lantern Festival in Yunlin, 2017 (35th) Sun Moon Lake International Swimming Carnival, and 2017 National Games. All the tasks were completed successfully through cross-regional integration of resources and horizontal communication and cooperation.

A. Security Project for the Taipei 2017 Universiade

Over 12,000 university athletes from more than 140 countries participated in Taipei 2017 Universiade (hereinafter referred to as "Universiade"). The event lasted for 22 days between Aug. 19-30, 2017. A total of 60 venues were used. To prevent security incidents and neutralize crisis, Department of Government Ethics of Taipei City Government and its subordinate ethics units set up a cross-regional task force for security maintenance in cooperation with ethics units in New Taipei City, Taoyuan City and Hsinchu County/City, the places where the venues were located, and of Ministry of Education and Ministry of National Defense. Preliminary meetings were held to discuss relevant measures for security maintenance.

The scope of the cross-regional security maintenance included the establishment of a horizontal communication platform, keeping track of reports and information regarding security incidents, on-site inspection at the venues, 24/7 services from the emergency response center, the athletes' village and the closing ceremony. Over 170 ethics personnels were deployed, and close contact was maintained with security agencies including the Investigation Bureau, the National Security Bureau and the police. A number of reports about protests were received during the period concerned, which demonstrated the effectiveness in sharing intelligence and accomplishing the task of security maintenance.



Taipei 2017 Summer Universiade

B. Security Project for 2017 National Games

2017 National Games (hereinafter referred to as National Games) were the largest multi-sport event in Taiwan, and an annual major event for the Yilan County Government. Over 6,000 athletes across Taiwan participated in the event, and a military show was held simultaneously in coordination with Ministry of National Defense. The opening ceremony was attended by the President, the Premier, ministers of Executive Yuan and distinguished guests from other counties/cities, along with tens of thousands of citizens.

National Games lasted for 6 days between Oct. 21-26, 2017, when competitions in 38 sports were held in Yilan County. To prevent occasional (sudden) security incidents like protests and street petitioning, the Civil Service Ethics Department of the Yilan County Government and its subordinate ethics units set up a “general security maintenance committee” and formed an “emergency response team”, tasked with the provision of “comprehensive examination services for National Games”. The units conducted inspection on food safety at restaurants and shops near the venues of National Games, developed 8 “plans for emergency response” and coordinated with the staff at the venues where competitions took place in handling first-line emergencies. Through cross-regional teamwork, the task of security maintenance was successfully accomplished.



Opening ceremony of the 2017 National Games



Meeting of the emergency response team of the 2017 National Games

II. Investigate Jeopardizing Events and Construct a Safe Environment

With the general principles of “complete, accurate, objective, and carefully assessed evidence”, the Ethics units conduct documents assessments and interviews relevant personnel 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, to maintain a quality working environment for the government agencies, 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 accountability also prevent any protests from development into a jeopardizing incident to minimize or eliminate the impact.

According to the statistics, in 2017 ethics units investigated 10 cases involving security incidents at government units. Two of the cases involved allegations of criminal offenses and were referred to the police or prosecutorial agencies for further investigation, while 8 required the determination of administrative liabilities. Analysis was made to uncover the root cause of each jeopardizing incident. Preventive and corrective measures were taken place to avoid recurrence of similar incidents 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 ethics unit must investigate carefully within its authority and determine the liability of the person involved. Once the result of the investigation only indicates administrative liability, the 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 2017, ethics units processed 176 cases involved in disclosure of confidential information and violation of non-disclosure regulations. Thirty-nine of them were transferred for further investigation and 25 cases were prosecuted. Public servants in 66 cases were determined had violated administrative rules and 46 were innocent.

Table 3-7 Statistics of illegal disclosure cases government ethics units investigated during 2012 to 2017

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
2017	39 cases	25 cases	66 cases	46 cases	176 cases

IV. Promote Cryptosecurity and Acquire Excellent Results

Under our supervision, ethics units have introduced cryptosecurity measures. To enhance the efficacy of cryptosecurity equipment at government agencies, we coordinate with ethics units in installing and maintaining new cryptosecurity equipment. From March to May, 2017, we held 8 sessions of the “2017 Meeting for Supervision and Evaluation of Cryptosecurity Measures” in cooperation with the

National Security Bureau to receive reports on the performance in the maintenance of cryptosecurity equipment and promotion of cryptosecurity. If any unit of management needs to transmit or store confidential information, we will assist it in applying for the installation of cryptosecurity equipment to improve the effectiveness in the maintenance of confidentiality. We also conducted evaluations of 17 ethics units including Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and submitted the results to the National Security Bureau for review. Six government ethics units were rated A+ and we are rated premium in group competition.

V. New Measures to Prevent the Host of a Bid Opening Event from Disclosing the Reserve Price by Negligence

To effectively prevent any case where the host of an opening event for procurement bidding reveals the reserve price by negligence, we take measures to ensure that “the host shall not reveal the reserve price immediately after he/she announces the closing of bidding, and shall reveal the reserve price only after the record of bid closing is completed.” We also prepare standing signs to remind the host of the time when the reserve price may be revealed. In this regard, we send notices to the ethics units of the agency-in-charge, which in turn directs their ethics personnels to implement the measures where the occasion is appropriate. The status of the implementation will be continuously monitored and subject to review and improvement.

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 the goal of our anti-corruption policies. In 2017, we sent

representatives to Vietnam to participate in the 24th and 25th Meetings of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG). In Malaysia, our representatives attended the 8th Anti-corruption Agency Forum (ACA Forum). We also sent representatives to South Korea to attend the 9th Regional Seminar of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)/Organisation for Economic Co-operation and



Former Director-General Lai attended the 8th ACA Forum in Malaysia



The 25th Meeting of the APEC and Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG)

Development (OECD) Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific. During these meetings, our representatives submitted reports and made statements to show the achievements of Taiwan's anti-corruption efforts. We presented the results of Taiwan's implementation of the UNCAC to the APEC (ACTWG).

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

In Dec. 2017, a delegation led by Director-General Chu arrived in Japan to discuss matters regarding law enforcement cooperation and the establishment of a platform for intelligence exchange and communication with the Supreme Public Prosecutors Office of Ministry of Justice of Japan. The delegation also visited the Consumer Affairs Agency to learn about the experiences of the Japanese in implementing the Whistleblower Protection Act and establish a channel for communication, as an important basis for the enactment of Taiwan's Whistleblower Protection Act.



Director-General Chu led our delegation to discuss law enforcement cooperation with the Supreme Public Prosecutors Office of Japan



Our delegation visited the Supreme Public Prosecutors Office of Japan in Dec. 2017 to discuss law enforcement cooperation



Our delegation visited the Consumer Affairs Agency of Japan in Dec. 2017 to discuss the establishment of a communication platform

In Oct. 2017, we sent representatives to the Commission Against Corruption in Macau to discuss matters related to law enforcement cooperation. The representatives reaffirmed our commitment to a closer relationship based on the good cooperation between both sides.

III. Exchange and Share Experiences with Foreign Guests

In 2017, we received an 11-member delegation from the Solomon Islands led by Deputy Prime Minister Mr. H.E. Manasseh Maelanga, a 4-member delegation from the Republic of Paraguay including the Comptroller General Mr. José Enrique García Ávalos and the Director-General of Legal Affairs Mr. César Bernardino NúñezAlarcón, a 5-member delegation from El Salvador including the Minister of Public Works Mr. Gerson Martínez and his wife, and an 8-member delegation from the National Assembly of Ecuador consisting of Mr. Luis Fernando Torres and others. The delegations held meetings with us regarding international trends in anti-corruption and experience in ethical governance. The delegations also visited our Anti-Corruption Exhibition Center to learn about the history and evolution of the anti-corruption systems in Taiwan.



The Comptroller General of the Republic of Paraguay and others visited AAC



The Minister of Public Works of El Salvador, his wife and others visited AAC

IV. Hosting APEC Workshop and Strengthening International Cooperation

Based on a proposal submitted jointly by Taiwan and Papua New Guinea, reviewed and funded by the APEC Budget and Management Committee, on Jul. 19 and 20, 2017 we hosted the “APEC Workshop on Enhancing Whistleblower Protection in Corruption Cases”. The conference was attended by nearly a hundred people, comprising representatives of 13 economies including Taiwan, Papua New Guinea, US and New Zealand, domestic and foreign experts and academics, transnational enterprises, financial institutions, risk audit firms and legal practitioners. This event could help Taiwan enhance its visibility and ability to take the lead with regard to anti-corruption issues internationally. Through such an occasion, we seek to change the generally negative attitude towards whistleblowers in the society, put into practice the regional consensus on cooperation in whistleblower protection, and provide a direction for the development of an international cooperation mechanism.



Banner of the APEC Workshop on Enhancing Whistleblower Protection in Corruption Cases



Minister of MOJ Mr. Chiu Tai-san was interviewed by the press



Minister Chiu delivered his statement



Group photo of all the representatives of APEC economies participating in the meetings



Opening ceremony of the APEC Workshop on Enhancing Whistleblower Protection in Corruption Cases

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, in 2017 we held the 38th Class of Ethical Governance Personnel for the 2016 Civil Servant 3rd Level Senior and Basic Level Qualified Examination and the 39th Class of Ethical Governance Personnel for the 2016 3rd and 4^h Level Special Qualified Examination for Local Civil Servants (see Table 3-8).

Table 3-8 Training of New Personnel of 2017

Class Session	Time	Location	Number of People
The 38th Class of Ethical Governance Personnel	Mar. 13-Jun. 16, 2017	Anti-Corruption Training Center	76
The 39th Class of Ethical Governance Personnel	Jun. 26-Sept. 30, 2017	Anti-Corruption Training Center	66

Mindful that both practical experience and professional knowledge are equally important, we divide the training of new personnel into 2 stages, “induction training” and “professional training”. After the new personnel have reported to their respective employing units, they will initially receive training under the guidance of senior personnel so that they can gain early experience of life as public servants through practices. Subsequently, they will participate in a 14-weeks professional training program at our Anti-Corruption Training Center. The courses include legal seminars, procurement seminars, anti-corruption practices, ethics investigation and corruption prevention. The certification mechanisms of anti-corruption and procurement courses allow the trainees to receive double certificates for the areas of procurement and anti-corruption once they have completed the required hours of training and passed the tests.



Opening ceremony of the 38th Class of Ethical Governance Personnel



Closing ceremony of the 39th Class of Ethical Governance Personnel

II. In-Service Staff Training

A. Government Employee Ethics Manager Research and Development Training

To improve the leadership and management skills of government employee ethical executive officers and to reserve mid- and high-level management talent, from May 22 to Jun. 9 and from Jun. 22 to 23, 2017, we held the 16th “Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Class” and “Training Class for High-ranking Ethical Governance Personnel”. A total of 62 persons took part in the classes to increase professional knowledge and develop skills in emergency response and crisis management to meet the needs of future anti-corruption work (see Table 3-9).

Table 3-9 Government Employee Ethics Manager Research and Development Training in 2017

Class Session	Time	Location	Number of People
The 16 th Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Class	May. 22-Jun. 9, 2017	National Academy of Civil Service	30
Training Class for High-ranking Ethical Governance Personnel	June 22-Jun. 23, 2017	Academy for the Judiciary	32



The 16th Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Class



Closing ceremony of the 38th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel and the 16th Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Class

B.Specialized Training

(A) Advanced Training for Anti-Corruption and Government Ethics Personnels

To increase the professional knowledge on the part of anti-corruption personnels and chiefs of the investigation sections of the ethics units under the agency-in-charge in order to integrate judicial and administrative investigations. From Jun. 28 to 30, 2017, we organized a class for advanced training of anti-corruption and ethics personnels. The courses included the concept of positions in anti-corruption cases, regulations for anti-corruption work, principles for administrative investigation conducted by ethics



The training class for anti-corruption and ethical governance personnel in 2017



The training class for anti-corruption and ethical governance personnel in 2017

personnels, studies of pre-class benchmark cases, and studies of anti-corruption issues. We also organized visits to the sites of land reclamation and group discussions. A total of 80 persons participated in the class.

(B) Advanced Training on Anti-Corruption Work

To increase the professional knowledge of anti-corruption and ethics personnels regarding investigation of corruption or criminal cases, from Feb. 20 to 24, Mar. 6 to 10, Nov. 6 to 10 and Nov. 13 to 17, 2017, we held 4 classes for advanced anti-corruption training, mainly included records making, mobile investigation, investigative practices (documentation and investigation skills) and compulsory measures (search and seizure). The objective is to improve the quality of investigation and enhance anti-corruption performance. A total of 234 persons participated in the classes.

(C) Investigating Operations Specialized Workshop

To improve the investigation skills of ethics personnels and use the training resources of the government ethics units under the local agency-in-charge to promote interaction among personnel in adjacent regions, in July and August 2017 we organized 4 sessions of specialized investigation operation workshops in cooperation with the Taipei City Government, Taoyuan City Government, Taichung City Government and Kaohsiung City Government. The courses included types and elements of corruption and other related crimes centering on procurement, search and processing of clues of corruption, introduction and use of video surveillance systems, matters related to the encouragement of surrender and referral for investigation and case studies, enhancement of the anti-corruption sensitivity of ethical governance personnel, and mobile investigation skills. A total of 240 persons took part in the seminars.

(D) Communication Conference to Improve Anti-Corruption Work

In order to increase the professional knowledge of our anti-corruption teams and chiefs of the investigation sections of the ethics units under the agency-in-charge, and to promote the spirit of teamwork, in Nov. 2017 we held 2

communication conferences on advanced anti-corruption work in the Chiayi and Hsinchu regions. The conference agenda included investigation of funds, urban planning practices and discussion of anti-corruption practices. A total of 120 persons attended the conferences.



2017 Communication Conference to Improve Anti-corruption Work (Chiayi)



2017 Communication Conference to Improve Anti-corruption Work (Hsinchu)

(E) Corruption Prevention Specialized Workshop

To integrate the training resources of the ethics units under the agency-in-charge and plan for benchmark training activities at the regional level, in 2017 the 7 ethics units under the agency-in-charge of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Hsinchu County, Changhua County, Chiayi County, Kaohsiung City and Hualien County were chosen as the organizers of the “Corruption Prevention Specialized Workshop”. The main courses included the proper use of internal control systems to prevent corruption, prevention of corrupt practices in construction and material quality management, practices of anti-corruption risk alert, and practices of transparency in administrative processes. Seven sessions of the workshop were held, with a total of 430 persons attending.

(F) Confidential Information Maintenance Training

To increase the professional knowledge of ethics personnels regarding their maintenance work, from May 17 to Aug. 11, 2017 we held classes for advanced

training on the maintenance work of government ethics officers in Hualien County, Miaoli County, Yunlin County, Taoyuan City and Tainan City. A total of 212 persons took part in the classes, whose courses centered on the protection of official secrets and security at government agencies. Interactive sessions and discussions were also held in order to promote group learning and facilitate two-way communication.

C. Regional Forum for Government Ethics Officers

In Oct. 2017, we organized 4 sessions of the “Regional Forum for Government Ethics Officers” in the northern, central, southern and eastern regions, with a total of 1,423 persons attending. The aim of the forums was to deepen the knowledge of ethics officers regarding current policies and vision in anti-corruption work, create an open channel for exchange of opinions between us and other ethics units, and build an effective mechanism for vertical communication.



2017 Regional Forum for Government Ethics Officers



2017 Regional Forum for Government Ethics Officers

III. Swearing-in Ceremonies of New High-level Government Ethics Managers of MOJ

On Apr. 20, Aug. 15 and Oct. 24, 2017, we held 3 ceremonies for the swearing-in of 15 high-level government ethics managers, hosted by the Minister of Justice Mr. Chiu Tai-san, and all the government ethics managers and staff members of MOJ were invited to attend the ceremonies.

Minister Chiu delivered his statement at the swearing-in ceremony



The swearing-in ceremony on Aug. 15, 2017



The swearing-in ceremony on Apr. 20, 2017

The swearing-in ceremony on Oct. 24, 2017



Chapter 4 Overview of Case Outcomes



Section 1 Case Review and Auditing

I. Case Review Of The “Punishment in Environmental Protection”

Many serious environmental pollution cases were heard in recent years. Unworthy businesspeople earned vast amounts of illegal money by polluting and damaging the environment. Local environmental protection agencies are the front line in the investigation and punishment of environmental pollution behavior. However, the Environmental Protection Administration found that the environmental protection unit of a county/city government failed to register environmental pollution cases in the EEMS (Environmental Enforcement Management System,) to a great extent. Consequently, the offenders were not punished and the government lost the incomes that it would have for the National Treasury, and the official in charge might be punished for intentional postponement of the cases so that they could go beyond the limitation period of the administrative sanction or execution and avoid the punishment or transfer, and the official in charge may make benefits for a specific person. AAC reviewed these cases to understand if there were any other potential deficiencies in the procedure of the punishment in environmental protection as well as the reduction of the National Treasury income.

According to the statistical results of this case review, there were a total of 21,219 cases and 7,696 cases (36.2%) were reported and not punished, 10,928 (51.6%) cases did not pay the fine in full or were not transferred, and 2,595 (12.2%) cases were reviewed on a random check basis. 1 case showing a clue of illegal corruption offenses was identified, 8 cases were investigated to clarify the administrative liability, the government recovered an income to the amount of NT\$ 37,093,414, and 7,009 cases of ordinary violations were revealed. After researching and analyzing all the patterns of violation, we put forward 14 reform proposals from the viewpoints of the law, system and execution.

II. Case Review of the “Mercury Street Light Sunset Project”

Some local governments received the “Mercury Street Light Sunset Project” subsidy from the Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, to purchase LED street lights and conducted many malpractices during the process. There were vendors suspected to have given inflated replacement quantities or forged or illegally altered the labels of the important components in these LED street lights, and some vendors overseeing the construction requested illegal benefits from the construction contractors. In consideration of these cases, we worked with 20 government ethics units of the competent authorities, including the Department of Government Ethics of the Taipei City Government, reviewed this case to find out any clue of illegal corruption offenses, correct the illegal acts, and enhance the procedure for supervision and review of the works to ensure their quality.

The government ethics units reviewed 68 cases as the statistical results showed. The range of the review went beyond the subsidy that the Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, approved and included the procurement using the self-financing resources or according to act for promotion of private participation in infrastructure project. The result of the review revealed 1 case showing a clue of illegal corruption offense, 6 cases that saved the public funds or increase the income of the government to that amount of NT\$ 7,742,113, and 52 cases involved in other violations. We put forward 17 reform proposals from the viewpoints of the law, system and execution against these violations and provided them as a reference for future improvement to maximize the forewarn function of the government ethics system.

III. Case Review of the “Coordinated Border Management of Imported Agricultural, Fishery and Aquatic Products with Food Safety Concerns”

Food safety is an important issue of people's livelihood. Many food safety incidents have occurred one after another and spur the government incorporate this issue as one of the policy highlights. Furthermore, because customs officers were

involved in betraying confidential information and sheltering unqualified agricultural and fishery products being imported to Taiwan, the ethics unit of the Customs Administration conducted this review under supervision of the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Finance, to identify potential cases of integrity related to food safety that might occur on the border in the event of transport by sea and air, and give assistance in building the CBM (Coordinated Border Management).

As the result of the review showed, we accepted and investigated 5 cases, transferred 3 cases of general illegal cases, and collected food safety information on 18 cases to create a financial benefit to the amount of NT\$ 139,665,480. Sensations in the food safety area: (1) Cooperation with the judicial organ to uncover the smuggling of mushrooms from China through the “mini three links” in Kinmen. More than 40 thousand kilograms of mushrooms at a market value of more than NT\$ 100,000,000 were smuggled. 12 suspected persons were transferred for investigation to prevent harmful food from entering the market; and (2) More than 16 thousand bottles of Four Loko at a market value of about NT\$ 20,000,000 were uncovered, preventing a great number of these alcohols from entering Taiwan. We put forward reform proposals from the viewpoints of the law, system and execution to give assistance in the completion of the internal border control and management system for food safety, prevention of questioned food from entering Taiwan, and maintenance of the food safety with all of our strength to protect the people in Taiwan.

IV. Audit of the “Commissioned Planning, Design and Overseeing Business for Public Construction Projects In 2017”

To enhance the performance management of the agreements with commissioned technical service suppliers, the Taichung City Government promulgated by letter the “Criteria for Withholding Punitive Damages and Punishment for Quality Deficiencies Pursuant to the Technical Service Procurement Agreement with Taichung City Government” in 2015 to impose punitive damages by deducting points for improvement of the technical service quality. However, when the Civil Service Ethics

Office of the Taichung City Government conducted the spot check of the projects commissioned by the government and its subordinate ethics offices processed public documents or oversaw procurement for projects, they found that inappropriate performance of agreements commonly existed among the commissioned suppliers, and some overseers did not do their duties appropriately. Hence, special case review was planned for the public construction projects of each agency.

As the result of the audit showed, 1 illegal case was uncovered and an additional income to the amount of NT\$ 215, 464 was received from liquidated damages for the National Treasury. In addition, 3 regulatory measurements of “Standard Procurement Operation Procedure”, “Procurement Guidelines”, and “Tender Instructions” were amended and sent by letter to relevant agencies to try out for one year in order to ensure compliance and protect the rights and interests of the agencies effectively.

V. Audit of the “2017 Dredging Project”

Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs, organized the “Integrity and Transparency Forum in Water Affairs” in 2016 and a consensus on enhancement of the internal dredging control and reduction of corruption cases was reached during the meeting. The Civil Service Ethics Office of the Water Resources Agency assessed dredging as a matter of high risk and finished the project audit of the 2017 dredging project successfully.

The result of the case review showed 6 cases involved in a fine due to supplier's breach of an agreement and saving a public fund of more than NT\$ 1,020,000. After checking the weighing list during the period from March 2017 to April 2017, it was found that 2,537 weighing results of the dump trucks showed excess of the loading limit and a fine of 2,000 was imposed on each overload pursuant to the agreement. The total amount of the fines reached up to more than NT\$ 5,070,000. The Civil Service Ethics Office of the Water Resources Agency put forward improvement measures from the viewpoints of the law, system and execution.

VI. Project Audit of the “Outsourced Maintenance of Agencies’ Lifts (Elevators) In 2017”

To understand whether the management of agency's lifts(elevators)conforms to the 3-level management system specified in the Building Act, we call all the government ethics units to conduct the “ project audit of the outsourced maintenance of agencies’ lifts (elevators)in 2017”from March 2017 to June 2017.

The audit revealed that some of the maintenance suppliers (profession suppliers) did not have a license issued by the central competent authority, some maintenance persons did not have a license for professional technicians, the signatures in the maintenance person fields on some maintenance records were falsified, under someone else’s name, or inconsistent with the name in the stamp or certificate, and permits were inappropriately issued for some elevators.

In addition to imposing punitive damages to the amount of NT\$ 577,650 on the maintenance suppliers of the elevators and transferring the cases in violation of the “Building Act” to the competent building authority for punishment, 4 cases involved in illegal alternation of maintenance records to request payment, abnormal signatures of the maintenance persons on the maintenance records, and suspected falsification of documents were transferred for legal penalties.To make the elevator management system more complete, we worked with the competent authority to establish or amend standardized elevator maintenance agreements and make them available to the public for reference in the hope to commonly ensure the safety of the elevator users.

VII. Project Audit of the “Livelihood Subsidies and Application Matters in 2017”

The agencies of the Taipei City Government ever found suspected falsification and inflation of the price in the subvention cases and the image of the agency and the positive intention of the subsidy might be affected as a result. For this, the Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government, together with the subordinate ethnics units, conducted the review of the cases involved in the subsidies for the six fields of livelihood: Food, Clothing, Housing, Transportation, Education, and Entertainment.

The audit uncovered some cases that had nonconformities between the application documents and subvention requirements, suspected falsification and inflation of the price, incomplete closing documents for write-off, or deficiencies in the process of the procurement. Taking these into consideration, proposals for amending relevant regulations, thoroughly implementing the supervision and evaluation of the subvention as well as the internal control mechanism, building a subsidy registration and reporting system, and establishing a subvention case reexamination mechanism were raised for improvement. They were adopted by the heads of the agencies and delivered to relevant unit to make improvement.

The benefits of the audit included transfer of 8 cases involved in suspected fraudulent receiving of rent subsidies to the DA’s Office for further investigation and recovery of a domestic rent subsidy amounting to more than NT\$ 420,000. Furthermore, The subsidy issuing risk was controlled effectively by amending relevant regulations and building an internal control mechanism.

Section 2 Criminal Case Examples

I. Major Cases Investigated in 2017

AAC’s investigating important corruption and malfeasance cases reported by the media in 2017 are listed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Investigated important corruption and malfeasance cases reported by the media in 2017

No.	Case Summary	Investigation Status
1	A revenue officer of the Lingya Office of the National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung, Ministry of Finance, was involved in an alleged profit gaining case.	Charges issued on Jan. 23, 2017
2	The former Deputy Mayor of New Taipei City was involved in an alleged offense of taking bribes by an act that belongs to the official duties.	Charges issued on Nov. 16, 2015 Judgment made on Mar. 06, 2017
3	The police officers of the Kaohsiung City Police Department were involved in an alleged offense of collectively taking bribes from gaming operators, and convicted by Kaohsiung District Court and Ciatou District Court separately.	Charges issued on Jul. 26, 2016 Judgment made on Nov. 29, 2016 (Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court) Judgment made on Jan. 23, 2016 (Taiwan Ciatou District Court)
4	A prosecutor of the Changhua DA's Office was involved in an alleged violation of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act.	Charges issued on Feb. 24, 2017 Judgment made on Apr. 10, 2017 Judgment made on Aug. 21, 2017 (second trial)
5	The chief of Tongsiao Township, Miaoli County was involved in an alleged offense of seeking gains in matters under their charge or supervision and receiving kickbacks by making use of his/her legal authority for public works.	Charges issued on Aug. 27, 2014 Judgment made on Feb. 17, 2017
6	A police officer of the Chulin Police Station of the Heping Precinct, Taichung City Police Department was allegedly involved in taking bribes in violation of his/her official duties.	Charges issued on Jul. 01, 2015 Judgment made on Mar. 23, 2017 Judgment made on Oct. 11, 2017 (second trial)
7	A former chief of the Fire Prevention Section of the Fire Department, New Taipei City Government, was involved in an alleged offense of taking bribes by an act that belongs to the official duties.	Charges issued on Jun. 20, 2017
8	A sergeant of the Pingtung Precinct of the Pingtung County Police Bureau was involved in an alleged malfeasance case.	Charges issued on Apr. 18, 2017
9	A former executive officer of the Administrative Section, Kaohsiung City Police Department was involved in alleged acquisition of bribes and illegal gains in violation of his/her official duties.	Charges issued on Apr. 13, 2017
10	A section chief and other officials of the Agriculture Division of Taoyuan District Office, Kaohsiung City, were involved in an alleged offense of seeking gains in matters under their charge or supervision.	Charges issued on Apr. 19, 2017
11	A lieutenant colonel and battalion commander of the 104th Infantry Brigade of the 10th Corps was involved in alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means under cover of legal authority.	Charges issued on May 13, 2017 Judgment made on Oct. 19, 2017
12	The head of the Wang'an Township Office, Penghu County, was involved in an alleged offense of seeking gains in matters by the acts that violate the official duties.; the Military Service Section Chief and a county legislator were involved in alleged acquisition of bribes and illegal gains in violation of their official duties.	Charges issued on Jan. 19, 2016 Judgment made on Oct. 14, 2016 Judgment made on May 31, 2017 (second trial)
13	The chief of the Land Section of the Industrial Services Division of the Economic Development Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, was involved in an alleged offense of taking bribes under cover of his/her official	Charges issued on May 05, 2017
14	An associate engineer of the 3rd River Management Office under the Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs, was involved in alleged offenses of seeking unlawful gains in matters not subject to his/her charge or supervision and acquiring property through fraudulent means abusing legal authority.	Charges issued on May 31, 2017
15	A doctor of the Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital was involved in an alleged offense of taking bribes under cover of his/her official duties.	Charges issued on Jun. 08, 2017
16	An engineer of the Dalin Refinery Plant, CPC Corporation, Taiwan, and others were involved in an alleged offense of taking bribes in violation of their official duties.	Charges issued on Jul. 26, 2017
17	The chief controller of the Guard and Control Section of Kaohsiung Prison, Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, and others were involved in an alleged offense of taking bribes in violation of their official duties.	Charges issued on Jun. 20, 2017
18	The former Management Station Director of the Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park, Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior, was involved in alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means abusing legal authority.	Charges issued on Aug. 21, 2017
19	The deputy director of Department of Building Affairs, Kaohsiung City Government, was involved in an alleged offense of taking bribes by an act that belongs to the official duties	Charges issued on May. 31, 2016 Judgment made on Mar. 17, 2017 Judgment made on Sept. 05, 2017 (second trial)
20	An ordinary citizen was involved in an alleged offense of giving and demanding bribes regarding the acts that violate the official duties of an investigator of the Yunlin Patrol Brigade of the Central Coastal Patrol Office, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, that violated official duties.	Charges issued on May 18, 2017 Judgment made on Sept. 15, 2017
21	The chief secretary of Linlou Township Office, Pingtung County Government, was involved in alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means abusing legal authority.	Charges issued on Aug. 31, 2017
22	The former director of the Forest Conservation and Management Administration, Veterans Affairs Council, was involved in the alleged seeking unlawful gains for oneself.	Charges issued on May 17, 2016 Judgment made on Sept. 25, 2017
23	A legislator of the New Taipei City Council was involved in an alleged offense of taking bribes in violation of his/her official duties.	Charges issued on Oct. 24, 2017
24	Zhao XX, chairperson of the FarX Group, and Zhou XX, a legislator of the New Taipei City Council, and others were involved in an alleged offense of giving bribes against the Anti-Corruption Act.	Charges issued on Oct. 30, 2017
25	The legislators of the Taoyuan City Council were involved in alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means abusing legal authority.	Charges issued on Nov. 06, 2017
26	Lin XX, the director of the Military Education Office, Education Bureau, Taichung City Government, was involved in an offense of demanding and taking bribes.	Charges issued on Nov. 13, 2017

Note: The above information has been updated until December 31, 2017.

II. Widely Publicized Major Cases

A. Zhao XX, chairperson of the FarX Group, and Zhou XX, a legislator of the New Taipei City Council, and others were involved in an alleged offense of giving bribes against the Anti-Corruption Act.

AAC and Taiwan Taipei DA's Office (hereinafter referred to as "Taipei DA's Office") jointly investigated Zhao XX, chairperson of the FarX Group, and another person for an alleged offense of giving bribes. As investigated, Zhao XX knew that the Tucheng development project was executed in a low-density development zone. However, Zhao XX, for his own benefits, gave the urban planning committee members illegal interests of contracting the construct project of the FarX Group as a bribe to increase the height of the building in the development project. He also gave Zhou XX, a legislator of the New Taipei City Council, illegal interests of contracting the earth removing project to the amount of at least NT\$ 16,000,000 as a bribe to illegally support the development project and give pressure to increase the design floor area ratio. Besides, to help his substantially controlled ShengX Construction Company contract the earthwork project for the Taipei Dome and acquire illegal interests from the price difference in purchase of a house, Zhou XX, as a legislator, made use of his status, power, and influence to illegally support the FarX Group for the Tucheng development project and Xinzhuang An-Tai development project in the New Taipei City. In addition to attending the meetings of the urban planning and EIA committees of the New Taipei City to support these projects, he personally requested to accommodate the FarX Group and gave pressure to the heads of the relevant agency and responsible unit and the person in charge whenever an obstacle was encountered. He also tried to bribe Lin XX, a local legislator who opposed the Tucheng development project, with NT\$ 2,000,000. The Taipei DA's Office have filed a public prosecution against the case for violation of the Anti-Corruption Act.

B. Lin XX, the director of the Military Education Office, Education Bureau, Taichung City Government, was involved in an offense of demanding and taking bribes.

AAC, Taiwan Taichung DA's Office (hereinafter referred to as "Taichung DA's Office"), and Taichung City Investigation Office of the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, jointly investigated Lin XX, the director of the office of student affairs, Education Bureau, Taichung City Government, for an alleged offense of demanding and taking bribes. As investigated, when acting as the director of the office of student affairs, Lin XX made use of his power in the recommendation of military training instructors to (vocational) high schools under his authority and his duty in the review of the promotion candidate to demand cash between NT\$ 50,000 and 250,000 for his own illegal interests from 10 military training instructors, including Fu XX, in the name of an endowment for election campaigns or student affairs, or request high-mountain tea or fruit gift boxes. Afterward, he received NT\$ 200,000 by cash from the military training instructor Huang XX, NT\$ 50,000 by cash from Wu XX, and a tea gift box from Wei XX as bribes.

The case was jointly investigated by AAC Central Investigation Office and Taichung City Investigation Office of the Investigation Bureau under instructions of the prosecutor of Taichung DA's Office resident in AAC. A "Concentrated Attack, and Diverging Advance" strategy was used depending on the feature of each agency to build a crossfire. The search and interrogation were conducted simultaneously. A public prosecution was filed in consideration that Lin XX was suspected in violation of the Anti-Corruption Act and met the requirements of demanding and taking bribes by an act that belongs to the official duties of a public servant as specified in Article 5, Paragraph 1, and Subparagraph 3.

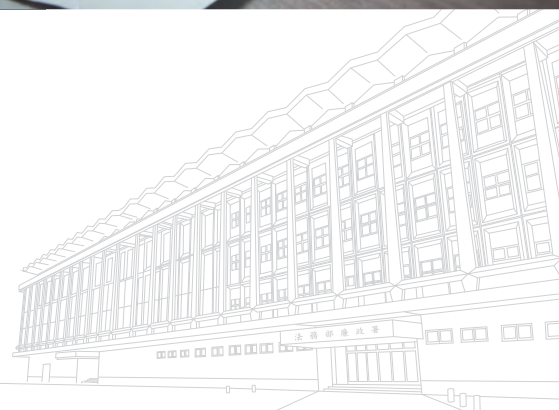
C. Policemen of the Kaohsiung City Police Department took bribes to harbor gambling video game operators

AAC, Taiwan Kaohsiung DA's Office, Kaohsiung City Investigation Office of the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, and the internal affairs office of the Kaohsiung City Police department jointly investigated the case in which policemen of the Kaohsiung City Police department took bribes to harbor gambling video game operators. the 3 defendants, Cai XX, a former division assistant (retired), Qi XX, the former chief of the administrative section, and the sub-lieutenant Lin XX were suspected to commit the crime of taking bribes in violation of their official duties specified in article 4, paragraph 1, subparagraph 5 of the anti-corruption act, and a public prosecution was filed against them. the bribes that the police officers received in this case was presumed to the amount of NT\$ 12,830,000. the criminal offense of each of the defendants are described below:

- (1) Cai XX, a former division assistant, had held a post in the internal affairs Office of the Kaohsiung City Police Department since June 2012 in charge of investigating the places of temptation involved in significant discipline cases and seizing gambling video games within the jurisdiction. However, he had taken bribes monthly through Yang, the middleman, from Li, the representative of 27 gambling video game operators in Dashu, Fengshan, Qisotou, Alian, Gangshan, Renwu, Niasong, Daliao, Qianzhen, Linyuan, and Mituo districts of Kaohsiung City during the period from end June 2012 to end October 2013, and acted in violation of his official duties to harbor these 27 gambling video game operators from being seized or help them pass the inspection quickly and successfully. Aggregately, Cai XX had received 16 bribes to the amount of NT\$ 10,080,000 during the above-mentioned period.
- (2) Qi XX, the former chief of the administrative section, and the sub-lieutenant Lin XX should be responsible for investigation and seizure of the gambling video games within the jurisdiction when they took office in the Renwu Precinct, but they took bribes monthly through Yang, the middleman, from Li,

the representative of the gambling video game operators in Dashu, Niasong, Renwu, and other districts of Kaohsiung City, and acted in violation of their official duties to harbor these gambling video game operators from being seized or help them pass the inspection quickly and successfully. Aggregately, Qi XX had received 14 bribes to the amount of NT\$ 1,540,000 and Lin XX had received 11 bribes to the amount of NT\$ 1,210,000 during the above-mentioned period.

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 Malfeasance	Grand Total	Supervision and Management for Industry and Commerce	Banking and Insurance	Taxation and Revenue	Customs	Telecommunication Regulation	Road Supervision	Transportation, Tourism & Weather	Judiciary	Legal Affairs	Police	Firefighting	Construction	Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration	Immigration & Coast Guard	Environmental Protection	Healthcare	Social Welfare	Education	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Animal Husbandry	River and Grand Management	Military Affairs	Foreign Affairs	National Security Intelligence	National Property Management	State-Owned Enterprises	Administrative Affairs	Other
Grand Total	939	7	14	15	21	-	6	26	16	29	49	23	145	77	17	54	41	27	56	35	14	13	3	-	1	80	90	80
Confessed	41	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	20	1
Reported by General Public	154	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	3	11	19	6	25	15	3	6	4	1	5	2	6	9	-	-	-	7	16	10
Discovered by AAC	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	4	3	14	11	2	6	7	1	4	7	1	-	-	-	-	8	7	5
Discovered by Ethic Units	583	6	13	8	19	-	5	17	9	13	14	12	91	41	11	38	23	25	42	23	6	4	1	-	1	59	44	58
Discovered by other Agencies	74	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	3	12	2	15	8	1	2	4	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	5	3	6

II. Process of Corruption Intelligence

A. By intelligence

Unit: Number of Cases

Source of Intelligence	Outcome of Accepted Cases										Outcome of Investigated Cases				
	Grand Total	Referred to DA's Office	Referred to Other Government Agencies	Referred to 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 Solid Evidence		Grand Total	Corruption Involved - Referred to DA's Office	No Corruption Involved - Referred to DA's Office	No Corruption Involved - Referred to Law Enforcement or DA's Office	Re-Listing for Reference
Grand Total	1,007	359	1	28	7	-	10	141	461		536	117	130	5	284
Confessed	44	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	38		59	24	17	-	18
Reported by General Public	192	11	-	26	4	-	7	65	79		70	8	9	1	52
Discovered by AAC	91	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	89		114	37	54	2	21
Discovered by Ethic Units	608	343	-	1	2	-	1	70	191		215	42	40	2	131
Discovered by other Agencies	72	2	-	1	1	-	1	3	64		78	6	10	-	62
Discovered through other ongoing cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3	-	-	-	3

B. By Nature of Corruption

Unit: Number of Cases

Category of Malfeasance	Outcome of Accepted Cases									Outcome of Investigated Cases				
	Grand Total	Referred to DA's Office	Referred to other Government Agencies	Referred to 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 Solid Evidence	Grand Total	Corruption Involved - Referred to DA's Office	No Corruption Involved - Referred to DA's Office	No Corruption Involved - Referred to Law Enforcement or DA's Office	Pending for Reference
Grand Total	1,007	359	1	28	7	-	10	141	461	536	117	130	5	284
Supervisory Management for Industry and Commerce	9	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	5	2	2	-	1
Banking and Insurance	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Taxation and Revenue	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	8	2	2	-	4
Customs	23	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	11	-	-	-	11
Telecommunication Regulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Supervision	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	1	-	1
Transportation, Tourism & Weather	31	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	25	4	7	1	13
Judiciary	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	12	3	3	-	6
Legal Affairs	26	1	-	3	-	-	-	10	12	16	3	1	-	12
Police	55	8	-	5	1	-	-	12	29	33	7	3	1	22
Firefighting	23	7	-	2	-	-	-	6	8	16	6	6	-	4
Construction	133	41	-	6	3	-	3	24	56	53	13	5	1	34
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration	88	9	-	2	1	-	2	14	60	47	11	9	-	27
Immigration & Coast Guard	18	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	10	20	5	6	-	9
Environmental Protection	50	23	-	-	-	-	1	4	22	19	5	3	-	11
Healthcare	46	18	-	3	-	-	-	-	25	35	7	10	2	16
Social Welfare	29	22	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	5	1	3	-	1
Education	56	23	-	1	1	-	-	6	25	32	7	8	-	17
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Animal Husbandry	36	12	-	-	-	-	1	4	19	20	7	6	-	7
River and Gravel Management	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	2	2	-	6
Military Affairs	15	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	6	11	2	2	-	7
Foreign Affairs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
National Security Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Property Management	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-
State-Owned Enterprises	98	48	-	1	-	-	1	14	34	32	5	11	-	16
Administrative Affairs	96	28	-	1	-	-	-	9	58	80	19	26	-	35
Other	104	63	1	1	-	-	-	13	26	42	5	13	-	24

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										
					High-Level(Senior)			Mid-Level(Associate)			Base-Level(Junior)			Common Citizens	
Total	Male	Female	Elected Chief	Public Representatives	Elected Chief	Public Representatives	Elected Chief	Public Representatives	Common Citizens						
Grand Total	117	205	161	44	15	1	4	51	-	-	45	1	2	94	374,787,885
Supervisory Management for Industry and Commerce	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,300,000
Banking and Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxation and Revenue	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Customs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunication Regulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, Tourism & Weather	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Judiciary	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Legal Affairs	3	4	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	129,092
Police	7	19	18	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	14	30,922,319
Firefighting	6	9	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	2	35,168
Construction	13	49	45	4	8	-	3	5	-	-	7	-	-	29	310,271,960
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration	11	15	7	8	1	-	1	1	-	-	9	-	1	4	8,359,907
Immigration & Coast Guard	5	8	6	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	275,075
Environmental Protection	5	5	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	332,714
Healthcare	7	19	11	8	2	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	10	4,402,600
Social Welfare	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	230,254
Education	7	9	5	4	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	3	750,650
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, and Animal Husbandry	7	12	11	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	1	6	2,145,740
River and Gravel Management	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	24,950
Military Affairs	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	195,000
Foreign Affairs	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3,005,838
National Security Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Property Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State-Owned Enterprises	5	9	8	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	6	9,655,200
Administrative Affairs	19	23	17	6	2	1	-	10	-	-	7	1	-	4	2,748,418
Other	5	5	4	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	3,000

Organization and Responsibilities of AAC

2017 Ethical Governance Analysis

Anti-Corruption Work

Overview of Case Outcomes

Operations Statistics

Future Prospects

Appendix

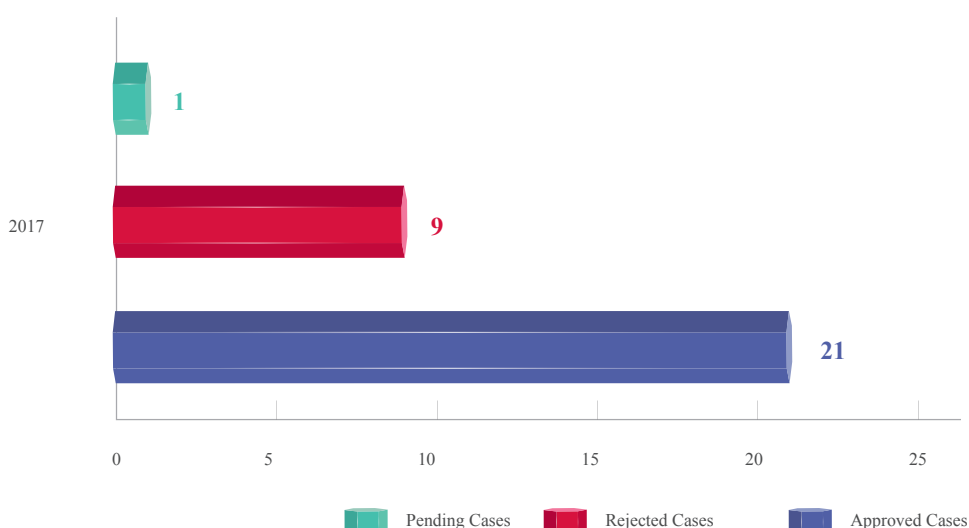
IV. Final Outcomes of Cases Transferred to District Public Prosecutors Offices

Unit: Cases, People

Category of Malfeasance	Number of Cases Closed by DA's Office							Number of Individuals in Cases Closed by DA's 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	230	120	114	6	84	26	-	590	272	253	19	263	55	-
Supervisory Management for Industry and Commerce	3	1	1	-	2	-	-	8	1	1	-	7	-	-
Banking and Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxation and Revenue	4	1	1	-	2	1	-	4	1	1	-	2	1	-
Customs	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	7	7	-	-	1	-
Telecommunication Regulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Supervision	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Transportation, Tourism & Weather	6	2	2	-	3	1	-	6	2	2	-	3	1	-
Judiciary	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-
Legal Affairs	9	5	5	-	4	-	-	22	7	7	-	13	2	-
Police	14	11	11	-	2	1	-	39	27	27	-	11	1	-
Firefighting	6	4	4	-	2	-	-	7	4	4	-	3	-	-
Construction	19	15	15	-	2	2	-	62	38	38	-	8	16	-
Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration	20	12	10	2	6	2	-	50	30	15	15	18	2	-
Immigration & Coast Guard	9	5	5	-	3	1	-	9	5	5	-	3	1	-
Environmental Protection	14	7	7	-	6	1	-	33	9	9	-	22	2	-
Healthcare	9	5	5	-	2	2	-	102	44	44	-	52	6	-
Social Welfare	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	4	2	2	-	2	-	-
Education	17	8	6	2	8	1	-	40	16	14	2	23	1	-
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Animal Husbandry	9	8	7	1	1	-	-	17	14	13	1	1	2	-
River and Gravel Management	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-
Military Affairs	5	4	4	-	-	1	-	12	9	9	-	-	3	-
Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Security Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Property Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State-Owned Enterprises	20	5	5	-	14	1	-	56	6	6	-	49	1	-
Administrative Affairs	26	9	9	-	8	9	-	34	13	13	-	11	10	-
Other	26	9	8	1	14	3	-	46	13	12	1	28	5	-

V. Statistics of Corruption Reporting Rewards of MOJ Approved by Legislators

2017	Reviewed Cases	Approved Cases	Rejected Cases	Pending Cases	Total Amount Approved
1st Session	31	21	9	1	NT\$ 23,983,333
Total	31	21	9	1	NT\$ 23,983,333



VI. 2017 Statistics Regarding Cases Reviewed by the Clean Politics Advisory Committee

	Session Date	Cases Reviewed	
		Start/End Date	Number of Cases
1st Session	Mar. 27, 2017	Sep. 01-Dec. 31, 2016	112
2st Session	Jun. 22, 2017	Jan. 01-Apr. 30, 2017	89
3st Session	Sept. 29, 2017	May. 01-Jul. 31, 2017	73
4st Session	Dec. 29, 2017	Aug. 01-Oct. 31, 2017	69

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	Cases	479	
			Participants	35,624	
		Subject: Civilian Groups and Non-Government Organizations	Cases	212	
			Participants	20,274	
		Subject: School Teachers and Students	Cultivation Plan (Public Primary School Below Grade 4)	Cases	450
				Participants	36,673
			Fostering Plan(Public Primary School Above Grade 5)	Cases	554
				Participants	82,157
		Subject: Members of the General Public (including Community Colleges)	Cases	5,245	
			Participants	5,452,859	
		Promotion of Anti-Corruption Volunteers	Accumulated Participants	4,939	
			Ethics Dissemination and Promotion (Cases)	599	
			Assisting Implementation of Government Policies (Cases)	582	
		Promotion of Ethics Platforms	Collection of Public Sentiments and Needs (Cases)	107	
			Acceptance of Feedback on Policy Implementation and Reforms (Cases)	161	
			Dissemination of Anti-Corruption Information (Cases)	53	
	Ethics Dissemination	Dissemination in Writing	Cases	2,628	
			People	2,514,759	
		Oral Dissemination	Cases	3,896	
			People	252,104	
		Electronic Dissemination	Cases	1,553	
			People	747,866	
		Artistic Dissemination	Cases	865	
			People	166,899	
		Internet Dissemination	Cases	2,864	
			People	1,040,191	
	Ethics Reward	Individuals Rewarded	4,560		
	Corruption Prevention and Warning	Warnings (Cases)			348
Project Auditing (Cases)			100		
Project Review (Cases)			1,090		
Procurement Supervision		On-Site Supervision (Cases)		77,366	
		Supervision by Paper Review (Cases)		66,364	
Joint-Construction Audit (Cases)			1,939		
Joint-Operation Check (Cases)			9,790		
Compilation of Overall Procurement Analysis Report (Cases)			672		
Procurement Abuse Cases Transferred to Judicial Institutions for Investigation (Cases)			0		
Public Opinion Survey		Self Handed (Cases)		905	
	Outsourced (Cases)		84		
Further Corruption Prevention	Study and Compilation of Review Briefings on Embezzlement Cases (Cases)			87	
	Promotion and reform proposals (items)			447	
Registration of Ethics-Related Incidents	Requests for Making an Intercession			557	
	Take Valued Gifts			10,849	
	Invitations to Dinner			3,875	
	Other Ethics-Related Incidents			1,905	

II. Statistics for 2017 Government Employee Ethics Units Accepting Submission of Assets and Review upon Drawing of Lots

Acceptance of Submission Persons (A)	Cases Actually Reviewed upon Open Drawing of Lots (B)	Percentage of Drawing of Lots (B÷A)	Cases Compared with Preceding Year (C)	Percentage of Drawing of Lots (C÷B)
52,701	7,779	14.76%	1,025	13.18%

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

Unit: Number of Cases, TWD 10,000

2017	Total Number of Cases Reviewed	Total Number of Case 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
Total	174	144	13	157	7	1	8	1,632	119	1,751

Note: The statistical information is based on results of review of the Review Committee for Asset Submission by Public Servants in MOJ. 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

2017	Total Cases Reviewed	Total Case with Fines Imposed		Cases with No Fines Imposed	Cases Requiring Further Review	Rescission of Original Decision
		Number of Cases	Fine Amount			
Total	13	10	16,975	3	-	-

V. Statistics on Convening of 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	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
National Security Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Security Bureau	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Judicial Yuan	33	—	—	1	—	—	32	—	—	—
Examination Yuan	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Civil Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Examination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Service Protection and Training Commission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Control Yuan	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Audit Office	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Executive Yuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Palace Museum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of the Interior	14	—	1	—	—	—	11	2	—	—
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ministry of Finance	39	6	—	—	—	—	32	1	—	—
Ministry of Economic Affairs	54	3	1	—	—	—	49	1	—	—
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	69	17	1	—	1	—	48	1	1	—
Civil Government Employee Ethics Unit of MOJ	63	3	—	—	1	—	56	2	1	—
Ministry of Education	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Ministry of Health and Welfare	15	3	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—
Environmental Protection Administration	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veterans Affairs Council	23	2	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Council of Agriculture	31	1	—	—	—	—	29	1	—	—
Ministry of Labor	14	—	1	—	—	—	12	1	—	—
Coast Guard Administration	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Directorate-General of Personnel Administration	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair Trade Commission	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Science and Technology	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
National Development Council	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Culture	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Atomic Energy Council	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Financial Supervisory Commission	6	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Mainland Affairs Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overseas Community Affairs Council	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Council of Indigenous Peoples	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Communications Commission	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Bank	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Central Election Commission	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hakka Affairs Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of National Defense	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	404	51	8	1	3	—	325	14	2	—

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	75	4	—	—	—	—	53	15	1	2
New Taipei City	37	—	—	—	—	—	30	7	—	—
Taoyuan City	33	1	1	—	—	—	24	6	1	—
Taichung City	48	1	—	—	—	—	39	6	2	—
Tainan City	70	—	—	—	—	—	59	9	1	1
Kaohsiung City	145	—	—	2	—	—	102	29	11	1
Yilan County	8	4	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—
Hsinchu County	15	2	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	1
Miaoli County	4	0	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
Changhua County	59	—	2	1	—	—	40	4	12	—
Nantou County	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1
Yunlin County	35	—	—	—	—	—	19	5	10	1
Chiayi County	12	1	1	—	—	—	9	1	—	—
Pingtung County	45	—	—	1	—	—	21	7	12	4
Hualien County	13	—	—	2	—	—	10	1	—	—
Penghu County	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Taitung County	6	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
Keelung City	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Hsinchu City	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Chiayi City	6	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Kinmen County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lienchiang County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiwan Province	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Fuchien Province	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	634	15	4	9	3	—	442	93	57	11

Organization and Responsibilities of AAC

2017 Ethical Governance Analysis

Anti-Corruption Work

Overview of Case Outcomes

Operations Statistics

Future Prospects

Appendix

Section 3 Ethics Affairs

I. Statistics on Inspections by 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.	37	10	48	568	534
Feb.	27	26	28	452	301
Mar.	42	18	48	403	276
Apr.	19	15	43	411	262
May	37	14	41	417	235
Jun.	29	25	38	455	291
Jul.	27	8	42	497	297
Aug.	37	15	39	476	316
Sep.	35	13	40	468	304
Oct.	28	9	37	420	276
Nov.	51	20	59	504	414
Dec.	27	12	36	390	255
Total	396	185	499	5,461	3,761

II. Statistics of Results of Maintenance Operations by Institution

Work Category	Sub-item	Number of Cases
Protection of Official Secrets	Newly (Revised) Established Regulations	57
	Awareness-raising of Official Secrets	19,301
	Inspection of Maintenance of Official Secrets	9,755
	Maintenance of Project Secrets	541
	Special Report on Protection of Official Secrets	109
	Investigation of Cases involving Breach of Confidentiality Regulations	36
	Investigation and Processing of Disclosure of Official Secrets	124
Maintenance of Security of Institution	Newly (Revised) Established Regulations	144
	Information for General Security-Threat or Protest	2,530
	Information for Major Security-Threat or Protest	89
	Security Maintenance Promotion	17,288
	Security Maintenance Inspections	13,084
	Special Case Security Maintenance	1,276
	Security Maintenance Reports	584
	Maintenance of Security of Head of Organization	647
	Security Maintenance Special Reports	165
	Investigation of Security-Threat Case	10

Section 4 International Exchange

I. Participation in International Anti-Corruption Meetings

Meeting Name	Date	Location	Topics or Results
24th Meeting of the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group, APEC	Feb. 17-21, 2017	Nha Trang, Vietnam	Participated in the meeting to briefly report Taiwan's UNCAC implementation status and other anti-corruption achievements.
The 8th ACA Forum	May 23-26, 2017	Malaysia	Participated in the meeting to promote international exchange on integrity practices.
25th Meeting of the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group, APEC	Aug. 17-23, 2017	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	Participated in the meeting to briefly report Taiwan's UNCAC implementation status and the results of the "APEC Workshop on Enhancing Whistleblower Protection in Corruption Cases"
the 9th Regional Seminar of the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific in 2017	Nov. 14-18, 2017.	Seoul, Korea	Participated in the meeting to understand international anti-corruption trend and exchange the experience in integrity governance.

II. Promotion of Judicial Cooperation

Name	Date	Location	Topics or Results
Discussion of anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation in Macao	Oct. 19-20, 2017	Macao	We came together the personnel of MOJ to the Commission Against Corruption in Macao to discuss matters related to law enforcement cooperation. The representatives reaffirmed our commitment to a closer relationship based on the good cooperation between both sides.
Discussion of anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation in Japan	Dec. 20-22, 2017	Japan	A delegation led by the Director-General of AAC arrived in Japan to discuss with the Supreme Public Prosecutors Office of the Ministry of Justice of Japan about the matters regarding law enforcement cooperation and the establishment of a communication channel. The delegation also visited the Consumer Affairs Agency to learn the experience of the Japanese government in implementing the Whistleblower Protection Act of Japan and establish a channel for communication. The experience learned during the visit will be an important basis for the enactment of Taiwan's legal whistleblower protection system.

III. Receiving Foreign Visitors to AAC

Date	Visiting Organization	Number of People
Apr. 24, 2017	Mr. H.E. Manasseh Maelanga, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands, and other foreign guests.	11
Jul. 25, 2017	A delegation from the Republic of Paraguay, including the Comptroller General Mr. José Enrique García Ávalos and the Director-General of Legal Affairs Mr. César Bernardino Núñez Alarcón	4
Aug. 02, 2017	The Minister of Public Works of El Salvador, Gerson Martínez, his wife and others	5
Nov. 12, 2017	Mr. Luis Fernando Torres, a member of Parliament, his wife and others	8

Chapter 6 Future Prospects



To protect public servants and encourage them to assume their responsibilities without fear, we form our integrity policies based on three perspectives of “Care, Defense, Protection” to plan and conduct prevention and investigation of corruptions, and create an ethical environment by making improvement. The purposes of these are to ensure people and public servants are aware of the care and services provided by the government ethics units, enhance the competitiveness of the country, and build a government that is trustworthy to the public. In the following year, we will actively work with other government agencies or international organizations based on the existing foundation and implement all of the anti-corruption initiatives and policies. The key points are as follows:

I. Make National Reports Public and Conduct International Review

The “ROC’s Initial Report under the United Nations Convention against Corruption” was made public in 2018 and foreign experts were invited to Taiwan for an international review. We demonstrated our efforts in the implementation of the “Nations Convention against Corruption”(UNCAC). We will continue to encourage government agencies to review or revise laws and regulations for all levels of governments and the anti-corruption measures pursuant to the “United Nations Convention against Corruption” (UNCAC).

II. Implement the Sunshine Act and Avoid Conflict of Interests

To execute the Sunshine Acts, prevent conflict of interest and establish a substantive property declaration system, amendment of the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflict of Interest and the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants with respect to doubtful points and controversial legislative issues were made to solve the problems that hindered the implementation. The Ethics Guidelines for Civil Servants are amended based on the principle of “Explicitly, Simplification, Feasibility” with the “integration of relevant regulations”, “modification of specified

amount”, “review of the defined ranges”, and “authorization for agencies to establish on their own” as the focuses.

III. Promote Integrity Platform

To carry out important national public works, the head of the agency, if required, may build an integrity platform through the government ethics unit based on the principles of cross-regional governance and collaboration of agencies. AAC, prosecutors offices, and relevant units may be invited to establish a communication mechanism to make planning and implementation of procurement projects complete, allow public servants to work with no interference, protect the rights of private sectors, and construct public facilities for the people.

IV. Intensify Anti-Corruption Education

AAC will guide Government Employee Ethics Units to adopt customized promotion policies and manage corruption and administration violations or ethical governance risk operations, and determine the priority target groups (stakhoders) that should be informed of the policies to communicate the corruption risks of government and how to avoid or reduce them.

V. Implement Integrity Assessment Mechanisms

AAC will continue to introduce methods for establishing the integrity assessment index. In 2018 (the 3rd phase), 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.

VI. Promote Integrity and Reform Implementation Plans

The integrity and reform implementation plans are executed to help the head of the agency to check the businesses vulnerable to corruption and malfeasance aiming at collective, indicative and organized corruption cases in which senior public servants are involved, and conduct reforms systematically with reference to previous corruption and malfeasance cases, revise and augment corruption prevention measures, and establish anti-corruption guidelines to prevent the personnel of the agency from recommitting the same error, avoid recurrence of similar cases, and eliminate complaints of the public and improve the public welfare using a mechanism of “prevention, investigation, and re-prevention of corruption”.

VII. Improve the Quality of Investigation

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. Moreover, we will continue to conduct “pre-prosecution investigations” to improve the performance of illegal corruption evidence collection. We will implement the new system of confiscation in the Criminal Code and the newly amended Money Laundering Control Act to improve the effectiveness of combating corruption.

VIII. Promote Cross-Border Mutual Legal Assistance

Due to the organized and international corruption crimes that pose threats and challenges for the world, no country can accomplish the investigation and prosecution alone when there is no national boundaries for the crimes. 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. AAC will not only consolidate existing international investigation systems but also progressively establish intelligence communication platforms with other countries to facilitate criminal investigations, curbing corruption through international assistance.

IX. Make the “Directions Governing the Government Ethics Units in Execution of Administrative Investigation” Complete

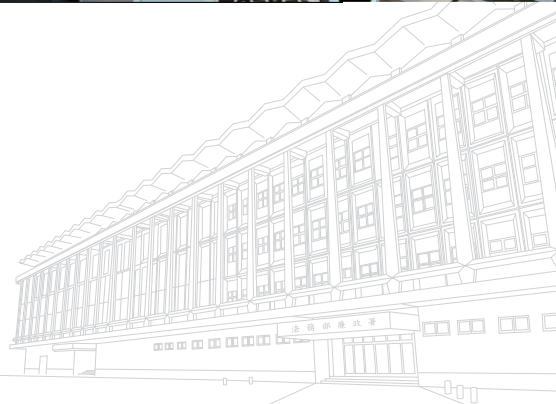
The “Directions Governing the Government Ethics Units in Execution of Administrative Investigation” is discussed and to be established to make anti-corruption regulations complete and protect the rights of the parties. It will explicitly specify the investigation power of the government ethics unit, the principle of compliance, the rights of the parties, the requirements for launch the proceedings, the execution methods (types), and the non-disclosure obligations to ensure the appropriateness and validity of the ethical administrative investigation to avoid overstepping the authority and infringing the rights of the parties.

The Transparency International announced the 2017 Corruption Perception Index. Taiwan was ranked 29th among the countries worldwide, the best over the past 10 years. The essence of clean government is a systematic project. It needs comprehensive strategies that are not executable to any single agency and rely on collaboration between the public and private sectors. We will continuously coordinate with agencies to implement all the requirements of the “United Nations Convention against Corruption” (UNCAC) and enhance the communication to the international community about the implementation result of our integrity building actions in

Future Prospects

order to improve the international rating of our integrity. We believe that only with the trust of our people can we truly possess the ability to manage and govern. AAC was established with the trust and high expectations of the general public, and will continuously coordinate with agencies to build up anti-corruption work in accordance with the spirit of the convention. In addition, 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



Appendix 1 A Chronicle of Agency Against Corruption (AAC), Ministry of Justice (MOJ)

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
1	5	The draft of amendment to the Classified National Security Information Protection Act was submitted to the Executive Yuan for reviewing purpose.
1	9	The investigation of Feng XX, a guard of the Pingtung Prison, Agency of Corrections, MOJ, for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Pingtung District Court.
1	9	The investigation of Zhang XX, the provisional personnel of Public Service Management Section, Lukang Township Office, Changhua County, for the alleged embezzlement of fees of booths-renting and electricity. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Changhua District Court.
1	18	The investigation of Xiao XX, a guard of the Changhua Detention Center, Agency of Corrections, MOJ, for the alleged embezzlement of non-public properties. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Changhua District Prosecutors Office.
1	18	The investigation of Jian XX, a nurse of Taitung County Hsin Sheng Kindergarten, for the alleged embezzlement of collective payments. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Taitung District Court.
1	18	The investigation of Wen XX, an engineer of the 2 nd Electrical Engineering Brigade of the Southern Region Engineering Office, Railway Reconstruction Bureau, Ministry of Transport and Communications, for illicit acquisition of property. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
1	18	Assistance provided to the Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office in investigating Xie XX, the representative of the incinerator ash recycling and processing plant company Ying X, and others involved for the alleged fraud. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Tainan District Prosecutors Office.
1	23	AAC Chief Secretary Tseng Chao-Kai was invited as a special guest to give a speech at the military camp visiting event “2017 Camp of Art and Character Education for Ruibin Elementary School” organized by the Ministry of National Defense.
1	23	The investigation of Zhuang XX, a police officer of the Renwu Precinct of the Kaohsiung City Police Department, and others involved for allegedly violating official duties by taking bribes. The defendants were convicted by the Taiwan Ciatou District Court.
1	24	Former Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-jin hosted AAC’s 1st Conference on Food Safety Integrity Platform in 2017. Discussing two main topics, “Creation of a Database of Unscrupulous Manufacturers” and “Inclusion of Food Safety Anti-corruption Work in the Performance Evaluation for County/City Governments”.
2	8	From Feb. 8 to Apr. 9, 2017, public consultation was conducted on the “Online Discussion Platform for Participation in Public Policies” regarding the “Whistleblower Protection Bill”.
2	8	AAC and the Department of Rapid Transit Systems of Taipei City Government established the “Platform of Ethics for the Land Development Case of the Joint Development Area in the Exclusive Special-purpose Zone C1/D1 of the Taipei Main Station”.
2	9	Visit paid and meeting with former Deputy Director-General Mr. Yang Shi-jin for academic purpose by Professor Bertrand Venard from the Audencia Business School in Nantes, France.
2	14	The investigation of Chen XX, an accountant of the Taitung County Indigenous Cultural Resort, for the alleged embezzlement of public funds. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan High Court Hualien Branch Court.
2	17	AAC dispatched officials to Nha Trang, Vietnam for the 24 th Meeting of the APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
2	18	The investigation of Yan XX, a prosecutor of the Tainan District Prosecutors Office, for allegation of attempted murder, convicted by Supreme Court.
2	20	The investigation of Lin XX, a clerk of the Taiyuan Prison, Agency of Corrections, MOJ for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act and acquisition of property through fraudulent means abusing legal authority. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan High Court Hualien Branch Court.
2	20	The investigation of Lin XX, a contract employee of the Taian Township Office, Miaoli County, for the alleged illicit acquisition of property. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan High Court Taichung Branch Court.
2	22	The investigation of Chen XX, an assistant engineer of the Chiayi Engineering Section of the Taiwan Railways Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, for the alleged fraud. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Chiayi District Prosecutors Office.
2	22	The investigation of Jian XX, a former sergeant of the General Affairs Office of the Nantou County Fire Department, for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Nantou District Court.
2	22	The investigation of Huang XX, a technical specialist of the Building Violations Enforcement Corp, Public Works Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, for the alleged illicit acquisition of property. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
2	22	The investigation of Chiu XX, a culinary specialist of the Coast Guard 52nd Brigade, Southern Coastal Patrol Office, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, for the alleged embezzlement. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Tainan District Prosecutors Office.
2	22	The investigation of Li XX, a contract employee of the Economic Development Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, for the alleged acceptance of illegal gains. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan High Court Kaohsiung Branch Court.
2	23	The investigation of Cai XX, a prosecutor of the Changhua District Prosecutors Office, for the alleged violation of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
3	7	The investigation of Chen XX of the Department of Building Affairs, Public Works Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government for allegedly taking bribes. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
3	7	The investigation of Chiu XX, a culinary specialist of the Coast Guard 52nd Brigade, Southern Coastal Patrol Office, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, for the alleged embezzlement. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Tainan District Court.
3	9	The investigation of Huang XX and others involved of the shipping and transportation company Shun X for the alleged forgery of official documents. The defendants were convicted by the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
3	13	The investigation of Lin XX, an official of the Kanding Township Office, Pingtung County, and others involved for the alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Pingtung District Prosecutors Office.
3	14	Former Director-General Lai Jer-Shyong visited the Anti-corruption Training Center to encourage the participants in the 38th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.
3	17	The investigation of Wang XX, a police officer of the Renwu Precinct of the Kaohsiung City Police Department, and others involved for the alleged corruption. The defendants were convicted by the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
3	21	AAC Southern Investigation Office and the Taitung District Prosecutors Office organized the "2017 Anti-corruption Forum".
3	22	Cai Bi-zhong, the Deputy Political Minister of MOJ , visited the Anti-corruption Training Center, hosting the opening ceremony of the 38th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
3	28	The amendment to the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants was submitted to the Executive Yuan for reviewing.
3	29	Former Director-General Lai Jer-Shyong hosted the “34 th Communication Conference on Anti-corruption Affairs between the Investigation Bureau and the Agency Against Corruption of MOJ”. Professor Lin Chih-chieh, the Associate Dean of the School of Law, National Chiao Tung University, was invited for the keynote speech.
3	31	The visit paid by the Civil Service Ethics Department of Kinmen County Government and its volunteer group.
4	5	The investigation of Huang XX, an officer of the Training Center of the National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior, for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act and illicit acquisition of property. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Nantou District Prosecutors Office.
4	7	The investigation of Hsu XX, the former Deputy Mayor of New Taipei City, for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Taipei District Court.
4	7	The investigation of Wu XX, the former representative of the environmental service company Lyu X for the alleged giving bribes to the Commissioner of the Environmental Protection Bureau, Chiayi County Government. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Chiayi District Prosecutors Office.
4	10	Former Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-jin hosted the “2017 Session of Education and Training for Anti-corruption Volunteers on Guiding Service”.
4	11	The investigation of Cai XX, the chief of Haiyang Village, Fengshan District, Kaohsiung City for the alleged fraud committed in the organization of recreational facility for head of community unit. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
4	13	The investigation of Lin XX, a police officer of the Kaohsiung City Police Department, and others involved for allegedly violating their official duties by taking bribes. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
4	18	The investigation of Lin XX, a sergeant of the Pingtung Precinct of the Pingtung County Police Bureau, for the alleged non-pure malfeasance. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Pingtung District Prosecutors Office.
4	19	AAC cooperated with the Investigation Bureau of MOJ in investigating the alleged police officers of the Kaohsiung City Police Department collectively taking bribes from gaming operators. The defendants were convicted by the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court and the Taiwan Cioyou District Court.
4	19	Visit paid by Deputy Director-General Hung Pei-gen to the Anti-corruption Training Center, to give a lecture titled “Observations and Thoughts on Anti-corruption Work” at the 38 th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.
4	20	Minister of MOJ Chiu Tai-san hosted the “Joint Swearing-in Ceremony of New High-level Government Ethics Managers”.
4	21	The investigation of Ho XX, citizen, for allegedly exploiting and violating official duties while soliciting bribes. The case was investigated by the prosecutor of the Yunlin District Prosecutors Office, with prosecution deferred.
4	21	AAC Southern Investigation Office and the Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office jointly held the “2017 Joint Drill for Mobile Collection of Evidence”.
4	24	Visit paid by Mr. H.E. Manasseh Maelanga, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands.
4	26	AAC Southern Investigation Office, the Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office and the Southern Region Engineering Office of the Railway Reconstruction Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications jointly organized the “Symposium on the Procurement Integrity Platform for the Project of Extension of Underground Railways of Kaohsiung to Fengshan”.
4	27	The Executive Yuan convened the 18th meeting of the Central Integrity Committee. The former Premier of Executive Yuan Lin Chuan, Minister of MOJ Chiu Tai-san, former AAC Director-General Lai Jer-Shyong, and ministers of relevant ministries and councils attended the meeting to discuss integrity issues.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
4	28	Chen Ming-tang, the Deputy Political Minister of MOJ, hosted the “Conference on the Performance Outcomes in 2016 and the Performance Indicators in 2017 of the National Integrity Building Action Plan”.
4	28	The investigation of Chen XX, a technical worker of the Maintenance Office of the Public Works Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, for the alleged illicit collection of salaries. The case was investigated by the prosecutor of the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office, with prosecution deferred.
5	3	Visit paid by the Military Discipline Inspection Division of the Office of the Inspector General, Ministry of National Defense, and the Class for Advanced Training of Inspectors.
5	3	Visit paid by Minister of MOJ Chiu Tai-san to the Anti-corruption Training Center, hosting the “Appointment with the Minister” at 38th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.
5	4	The investigation of Cai XX, a prosecutor of the Changhua District Prosecutors Office, for the alleged violation of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Taichung District Court.
5	4	The investigation of Hsu XX, the chief of Tongsiao Township, Miaoli County, and others involved for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act. The defendants were convicted by the Taiwan Miaoli District Court.
5	4	The investigation of Hsieh XX, a police officer of the Chulin Police Station of the Heping Precinct, Taichung City Police Department, for allegedly violating official duties by taking bribes. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Taichung District Court.
5	4	The investigation of Wu XX, a contract employee of the Construction Inspection Unit, Hsinchu City Government, for the alleged illicit acquisition of property. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office.
5	4	The investigation of Chen XX, former chief of the Fire Prevention Section of the Fire Department, New Taipei City Government, for the alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office.
5	8	AAC and the Taiwan Railways Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Communications established the “Integrity Platform for the Procurement of Trains of Taiwan Railway”.
5	10	Cheng Ming-tang, the Political Deputy Minister of MOJ, visited the Anti-corruption Training Center to give a lecture titled “Legal Affairs and Policy” at the 38 th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.
5	11	Cheng Ming-tang, the Political Deputy Minister of MOJ, hosted the meeting on assigning the consultative group for reviewing the “ROC’s Initial Report under the United Nations Convention against Corruption”. Domestic experts and NGO representatives were invited as members of the reviewing committee.
5	15	Visit paid by 40 students of the Department of Public Administration and Policy, National Taipei University, including Professor Zhan Jingfen.
5	15	The investigation of Chen XX and Zheng XX of the Social Affairs Bureau, Chiayi County Government, for the alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act and embezzlement of public property. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Chiayi District Prosecutors Office.
5	15	The investigation of Lin XX, a sergeant of the Pingtung Precinct of the Pingtung County Police Bureau, for the alleged theft and malfeasance. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Pingtung District Prosecutors Office.
5	22	Visit paid by the former AAC Director-General Lai Jer-Shyong the National Academy of Civil Service to host the event of “Encouragement from the Director-General” at the 16 th Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Class.
5	23	AAC for the first time dispatched representatives as observers to attend the 8 th Anti-corruption Agency Forum (ACA Forum) in Malaysia.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
5	24	Visit paid by AAC Chief Secretary Tseng Chao-Kai to the Anti-corruption Training Center, giving a lecture titled “Government Ethics Work and Interdisciplinary Integration” at the 38th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.
5	24	Visit paid by former Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-jin to the Anti-corruption Training Center to give a lecture titled “Ethical Governance and Risk Management” at the 38th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.
5	24	Visit paid by former Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-jin to the Anti-corruption Training Center to host a basketball game for the 38th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.
5	25	The investigation of Wu XX, the former representative of the environmental service company Lyu X for the alleged offering bribes to the Commissioner of the Environmental Protection Bureau, Chiayi County Government. The defendant was convicted via a summary trial at the Taiwan Chiayi District Court.
5	26	The investigation of Gao XX and Zeng XX, officials of the Agriculture Division of Taoyuan District Office, Kaohsiung City, for the alleged attempt to obtain illegal profit. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Ciatou District Prosecutors Office.
5	26	The investigation of Fang XX, a police officer of the Traffic Police Brigade, Pingtung County Police Bureau, for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Pingtung District Court.
5	26	Visit paid by Cheng Ming-tang, the Political Deputy Minister of MOJ , to the National Academy of Civil Service to give a lecture titled “Analysis of Legal and Ethical Governance Policies” at the 16th Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Class.
5	31	The investigation of Yeh XX, former chief of Wangan Township, Penghu County, for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan High Court Kaohsiung Branch Court.
6	1	AAC Chief Secretary Tseng Chao-Kai visited the National Academy of Civil Service to give a lecture titled “Review and Improvement of the Anti-corruption Legal Mechanisms” at the 16th Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Class.
6	2	Visit paid by Liao Hui-quan, Chief Secretary of the Civil Servants Protection and Training Commission, to the Anti-corruption Training Center to host the “Learning Experience Sharing Symposium” at the 38th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.
6	2	Visit paid by Ádám Földes, the political advisor for international conventions at Transparency International, Janine McGruddy, the CEO of Transparency International New Zealand, and members of Transparency International Taiwan.
6	2	Former Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-jin was invited as a roundtable panelist to the 2017 annual conference of the Taiwan Association for Schools of Public Administration and Affairs and the international conference “International Symposium on Anti-corruption in the Armed Forces”.
6	3	Former Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-jin was invited as a guest speaker to the international forum “Local Public Governance and Anti-corruption Capability Building”, and as a panelist to the “Symposium on Experience in Local Ethical Governance”.
6	7	The investigation of Chen XX, a former detective of the Criminal Investigation Brigade, Kinmen County Police Bureau, for allegedly assisting in illegal immigration/emigration and taking bribes. The defendant was convicted by the Fuchien High Court Kinmen Branch Court.
6	7	Visit paid by Minister of MOJ Chiu Tai-san to the Anti-corruption Training Center, to host the joint closing ceremony of the 38th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel and the 16th Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Class.
6	7	Former AAC Director-General Lai Jer-Shyong hosted the “General Discussion” at the 16th Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Class.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
6	8	AAC held the “Communication Conference on Anti-corruption and Investigation in the Central Region during the First Half of 2017”, attended by the resident prosecutors at AAC and the managers of the government ethics units under the Water Resources Agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Taiwan Water Corporation and the 5 County/City Governments in the central region of Taiwan.
6	8	The investigation of Lin XX, an orthopedic doctor of the Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, for the alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
6	8	Visit paid by the former Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-jin to the National Academy of Civil Service to give a lecture titled “Current Anti-corruption Issues and Risk Management” at the 16th Nominated Senior Rank 9 Section Chief Level Class.
6	13	Visit paid by the former Director-General Lai Jer-Shyong to the Anti-corruption Training Center to host “Appointment with the Director-General” at the 38 th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.
6	13	Visit paid by the former Director-General Lai Jer-Shyong to the Anti-corruption Training Center to host the 38 th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel and the 39 th Interactive Forum for Counselors.
6	15	Former Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-jin gave a lecture titled “Communication with New Personnel” to the 39 th Special Session for Counselors of the Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.
6	22	Visit paid by the former Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-jin to the Academy for the Judiciary to host the course of “Keynote Speech by Emile Sheng, President of LDC Hotels & Resorts Group: Power of Leadership and Execution” at the 2017 Training Class of High-level Ethical Governance Personnel.
6	23	Visit paid by the Deputy Director-General Hung Pei-gen to the Academy for the Judiciary, to host a seminar at the 2017 Training Class of High-level Ethical Governance Personnel.
6	23	Visit paid by the former Director-General Lai Jer-Shyong to the Academy for the Judiciary to host a general discussion at the 2017 Training Class of High-level Ethical Governance Personnel.
6	27	Former Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-jin was invited as a special guest to give a speech at the forum “Food Safety and Ethical Governance” organized by the Chiayi City Government.
6	27	AAC Chief Secretary Tseng Chao-Kai was invited as a guest speaker to the “Forum on Ethical Governance for the Road-Smoothing Project of Keelung City”, and participated in the general discussion.
6	28	Former Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-jin was invited as a guest speaker to the “Symposium on Engineering Ethics” organized by the Nantou County Government to support the Program on the Promotion of Ethics and Transparency for Regional Governance in Taichung, Changhua, Nantou and Miaoli.
7	5	The investigation of Li XX, a detective of the Dawu Precinct, Taitung County Police Bureau, for the alleged breach of the Anti-Corruption Act and violation of official duties while accepting illegal gains. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Taitung District Prosecutors Office.
7	5	Visit paid by Cai Bi-zhong, the Political Deputy Minister of MOJ, to the Anti-corruption Training Center to host the opening ceremony of the 39 th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.
7	5	Visit paid by the former Director-General Lai Jer-Shyong to the Anti-corruption Training Center to encourage the participants in the 39th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.
7	6	Visit paid by the Deputy Director-General Hung Pei-gen to the Anti-corruption Training Center to give a lecture titled “Observations and Thoughts on Anti-corruption Work” at the 38th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.
7	7	The draft of amendment to certain clauses of the Classified National Security Information Protection Act was submitted by the Executive Yuan to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
7	10	The investigation of Zhang XX, a lieutenant colonel and battalion commander of the 104th Infantry Brigade of the 10th Corps, for the alleged illicit acquisition of property. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
7	10	The investigation of Lin XX, chief of the Land Section of the Industrial Services Division of the Economic Development Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, for the alleged violation of of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
7	11	The investigation of Shi XX, a citizen, for allegedly giving and soliciting bribes regarding the acts of Zhang XX, an investigator of the Yunlin Patrol Brigade of the Coast Guard Administration. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of Taichung District Prosecutors Office.
7	17	From Jul. 17 to Aug. 1, 9 sessions of the 1st round meeting for the review of the “ROC’s Initial Report under the United Nations Convention against Corruption” were held.
7	19	Visit paid by the Minister of MOJ Chiu Tai-san to AAC to deliver a statement at the opening ceremony of the “APEC Workshop on Enhancing Whistleblower Protection in Cases of Corruption”.
7	19	Former Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-jin was invited as a guest speaker to the “2017 National Senior High School Integrity Camp” held by the Ministry of Education.
7	20	The investigation of Wang XX, a police officer of the Sinsing Precinct of the Kaohsiung City Police Department, and others for the alleged breach of the Anti-corruption Act and violation of official duties by taking bribes. The defendants were convicted by the Taiwan High Court Kaohsiung Branch Court.
7	25	Visit paid by a 4-member delegation group from the Republic of Paraguay, including the Comptroller General Mr. José Enrique García Ávalos and the Director-General of Legal Affairs Mr. César Bernardino Núñez Alarcón.
7	28	AAC held the 2017 1st meeting on reviewing of rewards for reporting corruption.
7	31	The investigation of Xu XX, an assistant inspector of the After-School Living Guidance Committee and Yunlin County Office of the Ministry of Education, for the alleged embezzlement of public property and acquisition of property through fraudulent means abusing legal authority. The defendant’s appeal was rejected by the Supreme Court, and the judgment was final.
7	31	The investigation of Sun XX and Zhang Hsu XX, police officers of the Traffic Police Brigade, Pingtung County Police Bureau, for allegedly violating the Anti-corruption Act and seeking gains in matters under their supervision. The defendants were convicted by the Taiwan Pingtung District Court.
8	1	The investigation of Hsu XX and Huang XX, directors of the Kaohsiung Prison, Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, and others for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act by violating official duties while taking bribes and seeking gains. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
8	1	The investigation of Wang XX, an engineer of the Dalin Refinery Plant of the Refining Business Division, CPC Corporation, Taiwan, and others involved for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act by violating official duties by taking bribes. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office.
8	2	Visit paid by Mr. Gerson Martínez, the Minister of Public Works of El Salvador, and his wife.
8	4	The investigation of Li XX, a revenue officer of the Lingya Office of the National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung, Ministry of Finance, for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act by seeking gains in matters under their supervision. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court.
8	7	AAC held the central-region session of the “Communication Conference between AAC and Prosecutorial Agencies on Anti-corruption Work”. The chief prosecutors of the district prosecutors offices in the central region and those in charge of anti-corruption cases were invited to attend.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
8	15	Former Director-General Lai Jer-Shyong hosted the “2017 Seminar for High-level Government Ethics Managers”
8	15	Minister of MOJ Chiu Tai-san hosted the “Joint Swearing-in Ceremony of New High-level Government Ethics Managers”.
8	17	Former Deputy Director-General Yang Shi-jin hosted the “Seminar for the 2017 Class of Interdisciplinary Specialized Training on Prevention and Investigation”.
8	18	AAC dispatched officials to Vietnam for the 25th Meeting of the APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group. The officials presented a report on the implementation of the “APEC Workshop on Enhancing Whistleblower Protection in Corruption Cases”.
8	18	AAC Chief Secretary Tseng Chao-Kai gave a lecture titled “Ideas and Exchange About Ethical Governance” at the 2017 Class of Interdisciplinary Specialized Training on Prevention and Investigation.
8	21	AAC held the northern-region session of the “Communication Conference between AAC and Prosecutorial Agencies on Anti-corruption Work”. Former Prosecutor-General Yen Da-he, the chief prosecutors of the district prosecutors offices in the northern region and those in charge of anti-corruption cases were invited to attend.
8	22	Visit paid by Minister of MOJ Chiu Tai-san to the Anti-corruption Training Center to host the “Appointment with the Minister” at 39 th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel.
8	30	AAC held the southern-region session of the “Communication Conference between AAC and Prosecutorial Agencies on Anti-corruption Work”. Former Prosecutor-General Yen Da-he, the chief prosecutors of the district prosecutors offices in the southern region and those in charge of anti-corruption cases were invited to attend.
9	5	The investigation of Chen XX, an administrator of the Linkou Power Plant of the Taiwan Power Company, for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act by seeking illicit gains in matters under their supervision. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan New Taipei District Court.
9	5	The investigation of Hsu XX, a section assistant of the Luzhou Precinct, New Taipei City Police Department, for allegedly taking bribes from and giving shelters to prostitution operators. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan High Court.
9	5	The investigation of Chen XX, the deputy director of the Department of Building Affairs, Public Works Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act by taking bribes under cover of legal authority. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan High Court Kaohsiung Branch Court.
9	6	AAC Chief Secretary Tseng Chao-Kai was invited to host the “2017-Transparency in Tax Payment and Efficiency in Tax Collection- Clean Taxation Forum”, and participated in the general discussion.
9	7	The investigation of Cai XX, a police officer of the Taichung City Police Department, and others for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act by violating official duties by taking bribes. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Taichung District Court.
9	7	The investigation of Chen XX, a clerk of the 5th Branch, Taiwan Water Corporation, for the alleged violation of the Anti-corruption Act by illicit acquisition of property. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the prosecutor of the Yunlin District Prosecutors Office.
9	20	AAC invited the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan to hold the “Meeting of the Anti-corruption Working Group”, discussing issues including the legal responsibility of the persons commissioned to review cases related to the promotion of private participation.
9	22	Visit paid by Cheng Ming-tang, the Political Deputy Minister of MOJ , to the Anti-corruption Training Center, to host the joint closing ceremony of the “39 th Training Class of Ethical Governance Personnel”.
9	24	Former Director-General Lai Jer-Shyong was invited as a guest speaker to the “Judiciary - Children’s Anti-Corruption Theater” organized by the Judicial Yuan.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
9	28	The Organic Law and Statute Bureau of the Legislative Yuan held a discussion meeting on the reviewing the draft of amendment of the Classified National Security Information Protection Act.
10	2	The participants in the 19 th Training Class of Prosecutor Investigators of the Academy for the Judiciary visited AAC during internship.
10	16	Chu Chia-chi was appointed as AAC Director-General, and the former Director-General Lai Jer-Shyong was appointed as the head of the Department of Legal System of MOJ .
10	16	From Oct. 16 to 27, 5 sessions of the 2nd round meeting for the review of the “ROC’s Initial Report under the United Nations Convention against Corruption” were held.
10	16	9 students of the Department of Criminology, National Chung Cheng University, including Professor Ma Yueh-chung, visited AAC.
10	19	Copies of the “Questionnaire for Survey of the Planning and Design of the Law for the Protection of Whistleblowers in the Private Sector” were sent to the Secretary-Generals of the Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan and Control Yuan, ministries and councils of the Executive Yuan, and governments at the special municipality and county (city) levels.
10	19	From Oct. 19 to 20, Meng Yu-mei, deputy head of the Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs of MOJ , led a delegation including the deputy director of AAC Investigation Division Shao Ya-ling to visit the Commission Against Corruption in Macau to discuss cooperation in law enforcement and anti-corruption work.
10	20	AAC Chief Secretary Tseng Chao-Kai was invited as a guest speaker to the “11 th University Anti-Corruption Debate Contest” organized by the Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government in 2017.
10	24	Minister of MOJ Chiu Tai-san hosted the “Joint Swearing-in Ceremony of New High-level Government Ethics Managers”.
10	24	The 5th version of the “Whistleblower Protection Bill” (including general description and tables of comparison between clauses) was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review.
10	30	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rong-zhou hosted AAC’s 2nd Conference on Food Safety Integrity Platform in 2017.
10	30	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rong-zhou was invited as a guest speaker to the “Colloquium on the Issues and Challenges the government inspectors face in violations and punishment”, and participated in the general discussion.
10	30	AAC investigated Zhao XX, chairperson of the Farglory Group, and Zhou XX, a legislator of the New Taipei City Council, and others for the alleged violation of the Anti-Corruption Act. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the DA of the Taipei District Prosecutors Office.
11	1	AAC Chief Secretary Tseng Chao-Kai was invited to give a lecture at the “2017 Business Ethics and Procurement Reform Forum” organized by the Taiwan Railways Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Communications.
11	1	AAC completed the registration of change of the managing authority of the land for new buildings of AAC Southern Investigation Office (approved for use by Letter No. Yuan-Shou-Cai-Gong 10600310200 of the Executive Yuan issued on Oct. 16, 2017).
11	1	AAC investigated Zhuang XX, a police officer of the Renwu Precinct of the Kaohsiung City Police Department, and others for allegedly taking bribes for breach of official duties . The defendants were convicted by the Taiwan Ciatou District Court.
11	2	Mr. Luis Fernando Torres, the Third Secretary-General of the National Assembly of Ecuador, his wife and others visited AAC.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
11	2	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rong-zhou was invited as a guest speaker and panelist to the workshop “Establishment of Honest and Transparent Partnership between the Government and Suppliers” organized by the Department of Government Ethics, Taipei City Government.
11	9	Chang Tou-hui, the Administrative Deputy Minister of MOJ, was invited as a guest speaker to the “2017 Public Works Summit Series of Taichung-Changhua-Nantou-Miaoli city” organized by the Taichung City Government, and witnessed the “Signing Ceremony of the Declaration of Ethical Practice in Public Works”.
11	9	AAC Chief Secretary Tseng Chao-Kai was invited as a panelist and introducer to the Clean City Forum of the “2017 Public Work Summit Series of Taichung-Changhua-Nantou-Miaoli” organized by the Taichung City Government
11	13	The land for new buildings of AAC Southern Investigation Office (formerly the Liouhe Camp, Kaohsiung Military Police) was formally transferred to AAC with the cooperation of the officers and soldiers from the 204th Regiment of the Military Police Command, Ministry of National Defense.
11	13	Minister of MOJ Chiu Tai-san attended the “2017 Year-end Senior Officials Meeting of National Government Ethics Units”.
11	14	From Nov. 14 to 18, Deputy Director-General Hung Pei-gen led a delegation including AAC staff members, director of Transparency International Taiwan Ernie Ko and representatives of the National Treasury Administration, Ministry of Finance to Seoul, South Korea to attend the “9 th Regional Seminar of the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific”.
11	14	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rong-zhou was invited as a keynote speaker to the “Trend and Prospect of International Customs in the New Century-Convenience, Transparency, Safety, Sustainability”, and participated in the general discussion.
11	15	The Executive Yuan convened the 19 th meeting of the Central Integrity Committee. The Premier William Lai, Minister of MOJ Chiu Tai-san, AAC Director-General Chu Chia-chi, and ministers of relevant ministries and councils attended the meeting to discuss integrity issues.
11	16	AAC Deputy Director-General Chen Rong-zhou was invited as a guest speaker to the “Blind sample tests and Administrative Transparency Forum of Road Pavement Work in Taipei, New Taipei, and Taoyuan” organized by the Taoyuan City Government.
11	20	AAC investigated Wang XX, former director of the Forest Conservation and Management Administration of the Veterans Affairs Council, for the alleged intention to profit. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Yilan District Court.
11	20	AAC investigated Shi XX, for allegedly tendering bribes to Zhang XX, an investigator of the Yunlin Patrol Brigade of the Coast Guard Administration in return for Zhang’s performing against his official duties. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan Taichung District Court.
11	20	AAC investigated Yin XX, a ranger of the Kenting National Park Administration of the Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior, for the alleged acquisition of property through fraudulent means abusing legal authority. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the DA of the Pingtung District Prosecutors Office.
11	24	The draft amendment to the Ethics Guidelines for Civil Servants was submitted to MOJ for review.
11	30	AAC investigated Hsieh XX, a police officer of the Heping Precinct, Taichung City Police Department, for allegedly violating official duties while taking bribes. The defendant was convicted by the Taiwan High Court Taichung Branch Court.
11	30	AAC investigated Liao XX, a legislator of the New Taipei City Council, for allegedly violating official duties while taking bribes. The case was investigated and prosecuted by the DA of the Shilin District Prosecutors Office.
12	1	AAC Director-General Chu Chia-chi was invited as a guest speaker to the “Judiciary of Integrity - Crosstalk against Corruption” organized by the Judicial Yuan.

Month	Date	Integrity Chronicle
12	6	Deputy Director-General Hung Pei-gen hosted the “Conference for Liaison in Anti-Corruption Work in Central Taiwan”. The chief prosecutors and DA of the district prosecutors offices in the central region and agents of AAC Central Investigation Office were invited to attend.
12	11	AAC organized the “Round Table Meeting of the Workshop on the Legal System of the Whistleblower Protection Act”, hosted by Chen Rui-ren, counselor of MOJ .Professor Lin Yu-hsiung, Professor Lin Chih-chieh, Associate Professor Lee Sheng-chieh and AAC staff members were invited to the meeting to design the agenda of the “Workshop on the Legal System of the Whistleblower Protection Act” so that discussion could be more focused on relevant issues.
12	11	From Dec. 11 to 22, the military judges on secondment as prosecutor investigators to the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office and Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office visited AAC Southern Investigation Office to observe anti-corruption practices.
12	13	Work commenced on dismantling the buildings of the Liouhe Camp, AAC Southern Investigation Office in Kaohsiung.
12	14	AAC Director-General Chu Chia-chi hosted the “Liaison Meeting between the Resident Prosecutors to AAC and Prosecutors Assigned to Anti-corruption Duties on Anti-corruption Work to AAC” to strengthen communication and interaction between prosecutors regarding anti-corruption work.
12	15	From Dec. 15 to 28, Cheng Ming-tang, the Political Deputy Minister of MOJ hosted the first 3 sessions of the meeting for the conclusion of the “ROC’s Initial Report under the United Nations Convention against Corruption” (more sessions to be held in 2018).
12	15	AAC Chief Secretary Tseng Chao-Kai was invited to give a lecture for the course “International Trend of Anti-Corruption and National Anti-Corruption Policy” at the “2017 Training Courses on Ethics for Military Personnel” organized by the Ministry of National Defense.
12	18	AAC Chief Secretary Tseng Chao-Kai was invited as a guest speaker to the “Conference on C1/D1 Land Development Invitation to Bid and Ethical Forum” organized by the Department of Rapid Transit Systems, Taipei City Government.
12	20	From Dec. 20 to 22, a delegation led by AAC Director-General Chu Chia-chi arrived in Japan to discuss law enforcement cooperation and joint investigation. The delegation also made a field study about the regulations and practices regarding anti-corruption and whistleblowing.
12	26	AAC Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office and Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office jointly held a conference on anti-corruption work.
12	28	Minister of MOJ Chiu Tai-san attended the 1st session of the “Workshop on the Legal System of the Whistleblower Protection Act” organized by AAC and jointly hosted by AAC Director-General Chu Chia-chi and Professor Lin Yu-hsiung. Chen Rui-ren, counselor of MOJ , Professor Lin Chih-chieh, Associate Professor Chang Tien-yi, Associate Professor Lin Chia-ho, Associate Professor Lee Sheng-chieh and others were invited to attend.

Appendix 2 Important Conclusions of the Central Integrity Committee

Meeting No.	Case No.	Organizing/ Co-organizing Authorities	Important Conclusions
The 18th meeting	10604-5	Ministry of Justice (MOJ)	MOJ is requested to conduct deep review and analysis of key cases, with assistance and guidance provided by Committee Member Yang Yong-nian to develop policy suggestions.
The 18th meeting	10604-6	Ministry of Justice (MOJ)	As to the direction of studying and amending the “Ethics Guidelines for Civil Servants”, MOJ is requested to proceed by taking specific cases into account.
The 18th meeting	10604-7	Ministry of Justice (MOJ)	Committee Member Ho Fei-peng suggested that public servants who have attended banquets or parties shall register online by the level of sensitivity of the banquets or parties. As to providing more incentives to public servants to actively declare their attendance in banquets or parties and the design of systems for reversal of burden of proof after declaration, MOJ is requested to consider similar practices in other countries and assess their feasibility. If necessary, the practices may be implemented in specific areas on an experimental basis.
The 18th meeting	10604-8	Ministry of Justice (MOJ)	Committee Member Olive Ting made a suggestion regarding embedded training, that cases be presented in the form of computerized interactive tests in order to enable public servants to gain knowledge of the cases in the work environment. MOJ is requested to incorporate the suggestion into future promotional work.
The 18th meeting	10604-9	Ministry of Justice (MOJ)	Corruption prevention is not the sole responsibility of government ethics and anti-corruption units. In the digital age, youths and the civil society should be encouraged to take part in the work of corruption prevention. They should be able to identify the multiple forms of corruption, and the government anti-corruption mechanisms must be more open and transparent in order to effectively prevent corruption.
The 19th meeting	10611-3	Ministry of Justice(MOJ)	AAC is requested to take the suggestion of Committee Member Ho Fei-peng into account and accelerate the work on studying and amending the “Ethics Guidelines for Civil Servants”. AAC is also requested to complete building the section for the register of anti-corruption and ethical cases as soon as possible.

Meeting No.	Case No.	Organizing/ Co-organizing Authorities	Important Conclusions
The 19th meeting	10611-4	Ministry of Justice(MOJ)	As to the report “Current Anti-corruption Issues and Analysis” submitted by MOJ, the ideas reflected in the results of the international anti-corruption rating agencies deserve the attention of all government agencies. All government agencies shall accelerate the process of alignment with international standards on anti-corruption and ethical governance ratings. Moreover, when dealing with major corruption cases in the future, all government agencies shall not only have a detailed understanding of the facts of individual case but also study the necessity of establishing additional mechanisms for corruption prevention to close loopholes in the systems.
The 19th meeting	10611-5	Ministry of Justice(MOJ)	All government agencies are requested to continue their anti-corruption work in coordination with AAC. Clean government work, integrity platforms and other kinds of anti-corruption work all require long-term and deep implementation. MOJ is further requested to actively implement the improvement measures proposed by it. With respect to those related to the implementation of the Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program, the relevant government agencies shall enhance the design of corruption prevention systems and increase the efficiency in implementation so that citizens can have access to high-quality public facilities.
The 19th meeting	10611-6	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Justice(MOJ)	The measures and plans for administrative transparency proposed by the Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs shall be actively implemented. AAC is requested to provide assistance in ensuring that public servants assume their responsibilities without fear and that contractors can concentrate on their construction work. In this way, the performance of public construction work will improve, thus generating a virtuous cycle of economic development.
The 19th meeting	10611-7	Ministry of Justice(MOJ)	AAC is requested to take into account its experience in cooperation with the Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs and try to promote the implementation of the corruption prevention mechanisms in all government agencies.
The 19th meeting	10611-9	Ministry of Justice(MOJ)	The purpose of the establishment of AAC or the implementation of integrity policies is to ensure the protection of public servants and execution of public policies. Therefore, it is suggested that the triple aspects of “Care – Prevention - Protection” be included as part of the direction for integrity policies in addition to “Corruption Prevention - Anti-corruption-Corruption Investigation”, with the aim to make sure public servants are aware of the care and services provided by government ethics units.

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

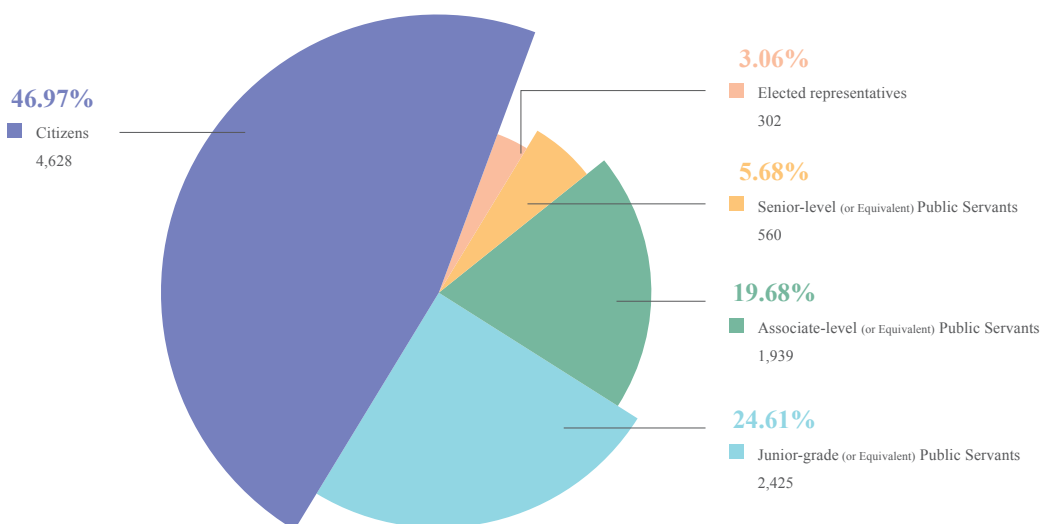
I. Anti-Corruption Effectiveness of the General Description on “National Integrity Building Action Plan”

A. Since the implementation of the “National Integrity Building Action Plan” (from July 2009 to December 2017, 102 months), 3,310 corruption and malfeasance cases, up to 9,854 persons have been prosecuted by DA’s Offices with monetary value NT\$5,524,787,369 in total including 560 senior-level public servants (5.68% of the total individuals prosecuted), 1,939 associate-level public servants (19.68% of the total individuals prosecuted), 2,425 junior-level public servants (24.61% of the total individuals prosecuted), 302 elected representatives (3.06% of the total individuals prosecuted) and 4,628 citizens (46.97% of the total individuals prosecuted). On average, 32 cases were prosecuted every month with 97 persons involved. Of the persons prosecuted, the total proportion of the associate-level and senior-level public servants and elected representatives was 28.43% (see Appendix Table 1, Appendix Figure 1).

B. As to judgments rendered for corruption and malfeasance cases, 5,891 individuals were subject to final and binding judgments, with 2,926 convicted of corruption or malfeasance offenses; 1,220 were convicted of non-corruption or non-malfeasance offenses. As a result, 4,146 were convicted, indicating a conviction rate of 70.38%.

Appendix Table 1 Statistical Results of Corruption Cases Investigated and Prosecuted After Implementation of the Action Plan (Total of 102 months)

Anti-Corruption Effectiveness from July 2009 to December 2017 (total of 102 months)				
Category	Statistics			
Total Number of Cases Prosecuted	3,310 cases			
Status of the Prosecuted	Senior-level Public Servants	560 individuals		Total 9,854 individuals
	Associate-level Public Servants	1,939 individuals		
	Junior-level Public Servants	2,425 individuals		
	Elected representatives	302 individuals		
	Citizens	4,628 individuals		
Monetary Value Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted	NT\$5,524,787,369			



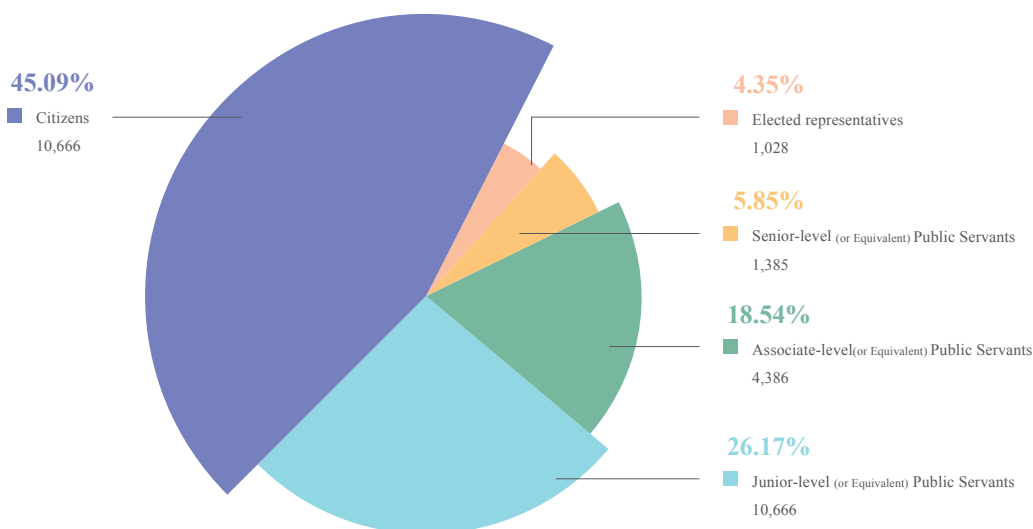
Appendix Figure 1 Status in Proportion of the Prosecuted in Corruption Cases from July 2009 Up to Now

II. Investigation and Prosecution Effectiveness of Corruption Cases from July 2000 to December 2017

A. Since the “Illegal Donation Combating Action Plan” (within 210 months since July 2000) has been implemented, 8,211 corruption and malfeasance cases have been prosecuted by DA’s Offices with 23,657 persons and monetary value involved is NT\$37,870,428,711. The persons included 1,385 senior-level public servants (5.85% of the total number of persons prosecuted), 4,386 associate-level public servants (18.54% of the total individuals prosecuted), 6,192 junior-level public servants (26.17% of the total individuals prosecuted), 1,028 elected representatives (4.35% of the total individuals prosecuted) and 10,666 citizens (45.09% of the total individuals prosecuted). On average, 39 cases were prosecuted every month, involving 113 persons. Of the persons prosecuted, the total proportion of the associate-level and senior-level public servants and elected representatives was 28.74%. This shows that the investigation of corruption and malfeasance cases is focused not only on junior-level public servants but also increasingly on associate-level and senior-level public servants and elected representatives (see Appendix Table 2, Appendix Figure 2).

Appendix Table 2 Statistical Results of Corruption Cases Investigated and Prosecuted After Implementation of the Action Plan (total of 210 months from July 2000 to December 2017)

Anti-Corruption Effectiveness from July 2000 to December 2017 (total of 210 months)				
Category	Statistics			
Total Number of Cases Prosecuted	8,211 cases			
Status of the Prosecuted	Senior-level Public Servants	1,385 individuals		Total 23,657 individuals
	Associate-level Public Servants	4,386 individuals		
	Junior-level Public Servants	6,192 individuals		
	Elected representatives	1,028 individuals		
	Citizens	10,666 individuals		
Monetary Value Involved in Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Prosecuted	NT\$ 37,870,428,711			



Appendix Figure 2 Status Proportion of the Prosecuted in Corruption Cases from July 2009 to December 2017

B. In addition, the statistical results of corruption and malfeasance prosecutions for each year between July 2000 and December 2017 are listed below to reflect the status of cases investigated and prosecuted in the respective years as well as the monetary value involved with respect to such investigations and prosecutions. The highest number of prosecutions was in 2003 with 640 cases, while the highest number of prosecutions of individuals prosecuted was in 2008 with 1,932, and the highest monetary value involved in prosecutions was in 2002, at NT\$7,210,219,431 (see Appendix Table 3).

Appendix Table 3 Statistics of Corruption Cases Investigated from July 2000 to December 2017

Category Time Period	Total Number of Cases prosecuted	Number of Individuals Prosecuted	Level					Monetary Value Involved in Corruption and Malfiance (in NT dollars)
			Senior-level (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Associate-level (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Junior-level (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Elected representatives	Citizens	
Jul. 2000 - Dec. 2000	337	958	44	203	225	143	343	3,639,520,245.00
Jan. 2001 - Dec. 2001	585	1,737	122	373	706	120	416	5,916,553,448.26
Jan. 2002 - Dec. 2002	605	1,278	50	270	339	61	558	7,210,219,431.00
Jan. 2003 - Dec. 2003	640	1,276	75	206	406	65	524	6,716,359,847.00
Jan. 2004 - Dec. 2004	414	920	51	148	307	68	346	2,657,351,319.00
Jan. 2005 - Dec. 2005	468	1,299	64	179	352	55	649	1,363,136,290.52
Jan. 2006 - Dec. 2006	543	1,668	85	268	445	65	805	1,109,643,933.00
Jan. 2007 - Dec. 2007	559	1,862	149	325	362	49	977	1,989,674,363.50
Jan. 2008 - Dec. 2008	534	1,932	140	359	401	64	968	1,523,103,211.00
Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2009	484	1,607	84	234	433	45	811	1,266,673,756.00
Jan. 2010 - Dec. 2010	394	1,209	80	177	297	40	615	633,215,575.00
Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2011	375	1,063	62	197	250	48	506	466,287,675.00
Jan. 2012 - Dec. 2012	441	1,119	88	278	281	28	444	530,861,526.00
Jan. 2013 - Dec. 2013	400	1,299	90	289	308	50	562	617,563,629.00
Jan. 2014 - Dec. 2014	476	1,648	79	285	439	42	803	1,032,094,045.00
Jan. 2015 - Dec. 2015	368	1,082	54	204	228	35	561	430,537,742.00
Jan. 2016 - Dec. 2016	301	997	41	239	268	7	442	245,947,232.00
Jan. 2017 - Dec. 2017	287	703	27	152	145	43	336	533,372,192.00
Jul. 2000 - Dec. 2017	8,211	23,657	1,385	4,386	6,192	1,028	10,666	37,870,428,711.00

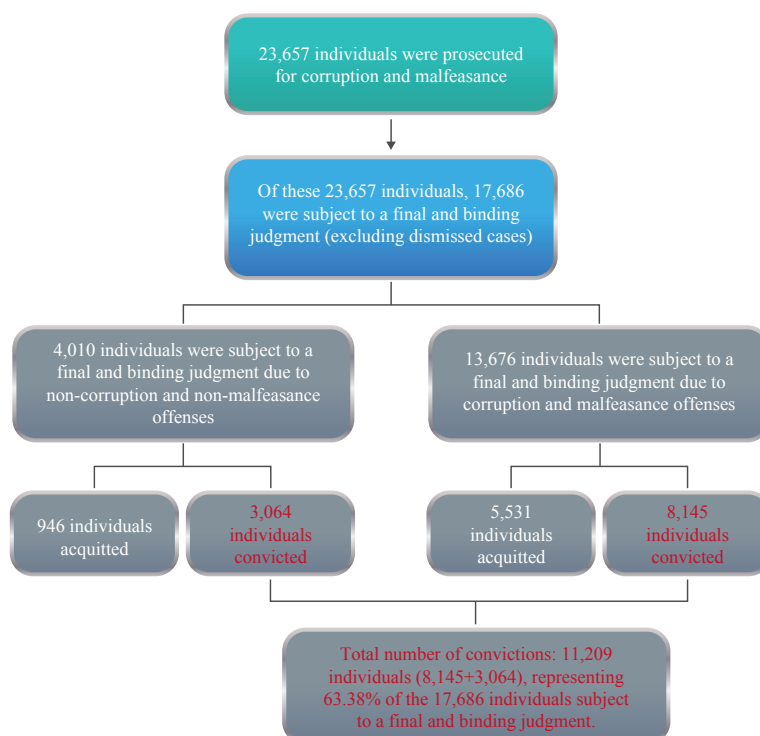
Description:

1. The above information comprises corruption and malfeasance cases prosecuted by the corruption investigation teams of DA's Offices since July 2000.
2. The above information includes: (1) Public servants and elected representatives prosecuted under the Anti-Corruption Act or for malfeasance offenses; (2) Public servants and elected representatives prosecuted for other offenses following investigation by prosecutors of corruption and malfeasance cases; (3) Citizens.
3. The number of corruption and malfeasance cases and number of individuals involved in the above statistics information are based on the number of cases investigated by the respective DA's offices and the number of individuals in such cases.
4. Elected representatives in the above information include members of the Legislative Yuan, councilors at the province/city level, councilors at the county/city level, and township representatives.

C. In 2017, 667 new cases were investigated and prosecuted by DA's Offices, with 287 cases involving 703 individuals prosecuted. The monetary value involved in corruption and malfeasance totaled NT\$533,372,192.

D. Conviction rate: Since July 2000, DA's Offices have investigated and prosecuted 23,657 individuals for corruption and malfeasance offenses. Out of the 17,686 individuals to whom final and binding judgments (excluding dismissed cases and others) have been rendered, 8,145 were convicted of corruption and malfeasance offenses and 3,064 were convicted of non-corruption and non-malfeasance offenses. In total, 11,209 individuals were convicted, with a conviction rate of 63.38% among the 17,686 individuals to whom final and binding judgments have been rendered (see Appendix Table 4).

Appendix Table 4 Conviction Rates of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases from July 2000 to December 2017



E. As to the cases investigated and prosecuted by DA's Offices and subject to final and binding judgments, the conviction rates during the period of implementation of the Illegal Donation Combating Action Plan and the National Integrity Building Action Plan were 63.38% and 70.38 % respectively (see Appendix Table 5). With respect to the implementation effectiveness of DA's Offices, the Penghu DA's Office had the highest conviction rate of 81.8%, while the Lienchiang Public Prosecution Office had the lowest rate of 22.2%. In addition, the constituent elements in Article 6, Paragraph 1, Sub-paragraph 5 of the Anti-corruption Act were amended to include the requirement of criminal consequence on November 7, 2001, and the Criminal Code of the Republic of China was amended on July 1, 2006 to narrow the definition of civil servant. As a result, the overall conviction rate of criminal cases has decreased.

Appendix Table 5

Conviction Rates of Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Conducted by DA's Offices			
Category	By Final and Binding Judgment		Conviction Rate (%)
	Individuals Subject to a Final and Binding Judgment	Individuals Convicted	
Illegal Donation Combating Action Plan (Jul. 2000 - Dec. 2017)	17,686	11,209	63.38%
General Description on National Integrity Building Action Plan (Jul. 2009 - Dec. 2017)	5,891	4,146	70.38%

Description:

1. This table displays the effects of the two Action Plans on the statistics of final and binding judgment in corruption cases.
2. Conviction rate = Number of convicted persons / (Number of convicted persons + Number of acquitted persons) x 100%.

F. It should be noted that the data above is based on the cases investigated and prosecuted during the period from July 2000 to December 2017. Because of the time-consuming nature of detection, investigation and prosecution of corruption and malfeasance cases the time gap in terms of the occurrence of the offenses, the cases may not occur and prosecuted at the same month.

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

Study of Corruption Offenses from the Viewpoint of Investigation and Prosecution Conducted by Prosecutors

In 2017¹ (hereinafter referred to as “current period”), a total of 133 corruption cases (based on filed indictments of corruption cases) were investigated by prosecutors at DA’s Offices (excluding the Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office), involving² 245 public servants³. However, a corruption case prosecuted in a particular year is not representative of the agency's current integrity situation since the occurrence of crime and the conclusion of investigation may not occur in the same year. The analyses of individuals involved, laws implicated, risk events, procurement corruption cases, fraudulent claiming of public funds corruption cases and cross-year comparison are as follows:

A. Analysis of Individuals Involved:

- (A) According to the analysis of the individuals involved, 17 were senior-level public servants (6.94%), 80 were associate-level public servants (32.65%), 68 were junior-level public servants (27.76%), 37 were contract and hired employees (including technicians janitors, drivers, contract employees, hired employees, employees working abroad, and replaced military servicemen) (15.10%) and 43 were elected representatives (Legislative Yuan, councils of special municipalities, county/city councils, and township councils) and delegated public servants (17.55%).
- (B) Regarding the types of government sectors where the individuals involved served at the time of offense, 105 belong to central administrative sectors (42.86%), 119 belong to local administrative sectors (48.57%), and 21 belong to local legislative bodies (8.57%).
- (C) Regarding the gender of the individuals involved, 206 were males (84.08%), and 39 were females (15.92%).

(D) Regarding the categories of matters related to the offenses⁴ committed by the individuals involved, the categories with 10 or more persons indicted included “administrative affairs” (61), “agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry” (57), “police” (28) and “construction” (23) (see Figure 1).

1. The statistics are based on the cases investigated by DA's Offices (excluding the former Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics during the period from Jan. to Dec. 2017. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2017.
2. 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 organ of the state or a local autonomous body, are engaged in public affairs within the authority of the entrusting organization."
3. The number of individuals involved is the number of persons charged in an indictment. For example, if the same person is charged in two different indictments, the number of persons shall be counted as 2.
4. According to the "Principles Governing the Genre of Corruption and Classification of Special Events" revised by the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Justice on Mar. 27, 2015, the 27 categories (malpractice items) include " Supervision and Management for Industry and Commerce ", "Banking and Insurance", "Taxation and Revenue", "Customs", "Telecommunication Regulation", "Road Supervision", "Transportation, Tourism & Weather", "Judiciary", "Legal Affairs", "Police", "Firefighting", "Construction", "Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration", "Immigration & Coast Guard", "Environmental Protection", "Healthcare", "Social Welfare", "Education", "Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Animal Husbandry", "River and Gravel Management", "Military Affairs", "Foreign Affairs", "National Security Intelligence", "National Property Management", "State-Owned Enterprises", "Administrative Affairs", and "Others", sorted by the nature of cases.

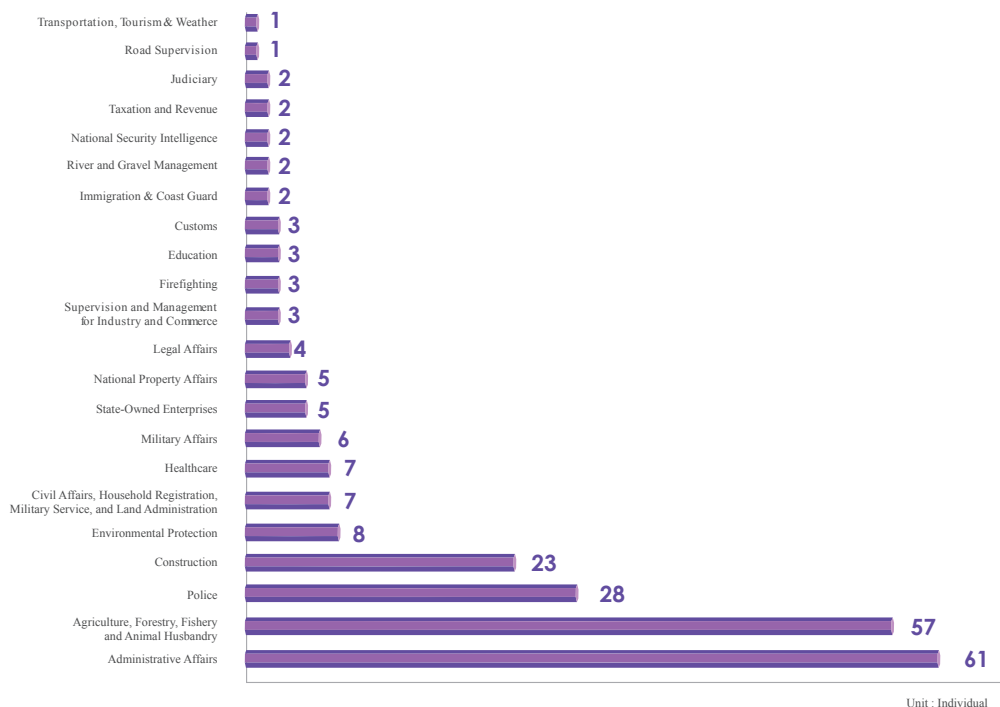


Figure 1 Analysis of Risk Events

1. The statistics are based on the cases investigated by DA's Offices (excluding the former Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics during the period from Jan. to Dec. 2017. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2017.
2. This table is categorized as a sub-category of risk incidents. The public servants in the above table are thus categorized as such. For example, if a case is categorized as "customs", the involved individual does not have to be working in the Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance as this categorization of risk events does not equal to the type of the governmental body.
3. The category of "other" was not included.

(E) Cross-tabulation Analysis (see Table 1):

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

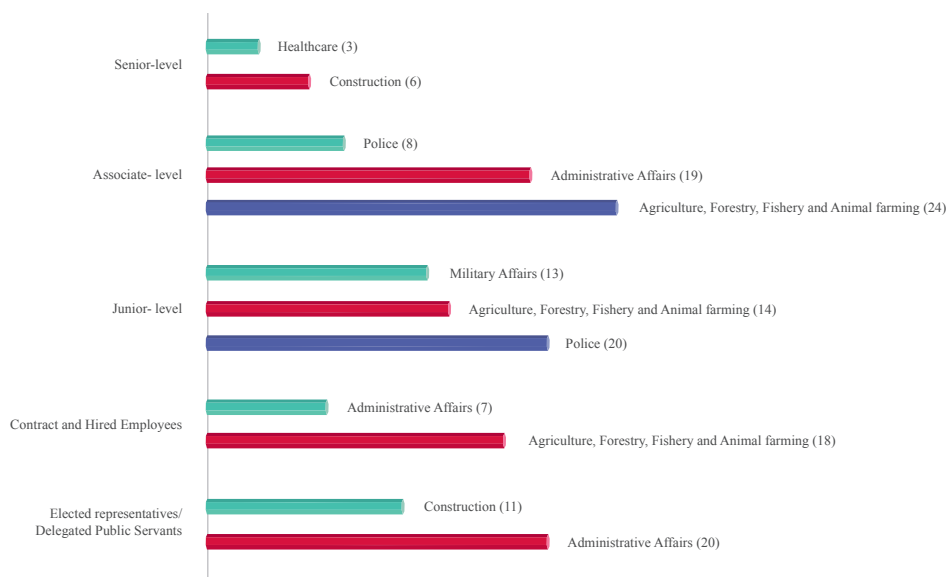


Figure 2 Analysis Results of Categories of Offenses with Levels of Positions (Unit: individual)

1. The statistics are based on the cases investigated by DA's Offices (excluding the former Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics during the period from Jan. to Dec. 2017. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2017.
2. This table is categorized as a sub-category of risk incidents. The public servants in the above table are thus categorized as such. For example, if a case is categorized as "customs", the involved individual does not have to be working in the Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance as this categorization of risk events does not equal the type of the governmental body.

(1) Senior-level public servants were mainly involved in offenses of the category of "construction" (6) and "healthcare" (3).

(2) Associate-level public servants were involved in offenses of the category of "agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry" (24), followed by "administrative affairs" (19) and "police" (8).

(3) Junior-level public servants were involved in offenses of the category of "police" (20), followed by "agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry" (14) and "administrative affairs" (13).

(4) The contract and hired employees (including technicians, janitors, drivers,

contract employees, hired employees, employees working abroad, and replaced military servicemen) were involved in offenses of the category of “agricultural, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry” (18), followed by “administration affair” (7).

(5)The elected representatives (members of the Legislative Yuan, councils of special municipalities, county/city councils and township councils) or delegated public servants were involved in offenses of the category of “administrative affairs” (20), followed by “construction” (11).

2. Cross-tabulation Analysis of Categories of Offenses Implicated and Government Organizations Served by the Individuals Involved at the Time of Offense (see Figure 3):

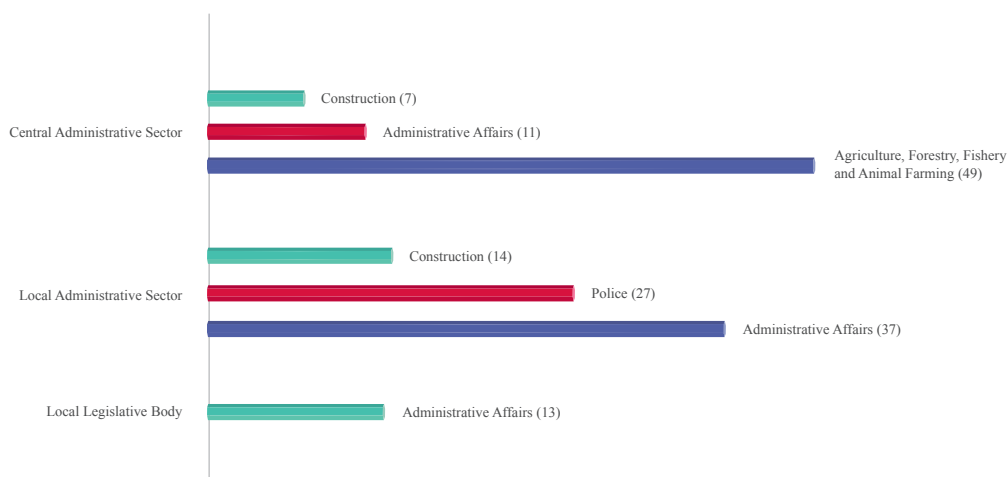


Figure 3 Analysis Results of Categories of Offenses Implicated and Organizations served by the individuals involved at the Time of Their Offenses (Unit: individual)

1. The statistics are based on the cases investigated by DA's Offices (excluding the former Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics during the period from Jan. to Dec. 2017. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2017.

2. This table is categorized as a sub-category of risk incidents. The public servants in the above table are thus categorized as such. For example, if a case is categorized as "customs", the involved individual does not have to be working in the Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance as this categorization of risk events does not equal to the type of the governmental body.

- (1) Individuals involved who served at central administrative sectors at the time of offense were implicated in offenses under the “agricultural, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry” (49), followed by “administrative affairs” (11) and “construction” (7).
- (2) Individuals involved who served at local administrative sectors at the time of offense were implicated in offenses of the category of “administrative affairs” (37), followed by “police” (27) and “construction” (14).
- (3) Individuals involved who served at local legislative bodies at the time of offense were mainly implicated in offenses under the “administrative affairs” (13).

Table 1 Cross Tabulation - Categories of Offenses with Levels of Positions and Organizations served by the individuals involved at the Time of Their Offenses (Unit: individual)

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	Associate-level (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Junior-level (or Equivalent) Public Servants	Contract and Hired Employees	Elected representatives/ Delegated Public Servants	Central Administrative Sector	Local Administrative Sector	Central Legislative Body	Local Legislative Body	
1.Supervision and Management for Industry and Commerce		3		1		2		3				
2.Banking and Insurance												
3.Taxation and Revenue		2		2				2				
4.Customs		3	1	1	1			3				
5.Telecommunication Regulation												
6.Road Supervision		1			1			1				
7.Transportation, Tourism & Weather		1			1			1				
8.Judiciary		2			1		1	2				
9.Legal Affairs		4		1	3			4				
10.Police		28		8	20			1	27			
11.Firefighting		3		1	2				3			
12.Construction		23	6	3	1	2	11	7	14		2	
13.Civil Affairs, Household Registration, Military Service and Land Administration		7	1	4	1	1			7			
14.Immigration & Coast Guard		2		1	1			2				
15.Environmental Protection		8	1		1	3	3		8			
16.Healthcare		7	3	1	1	1	1	5	2			
17.Social Welfare												
18.Education		3		3					3			
19.Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Animal Husbandry		57		24	14	18	1	49	7		1	
20.River and Gravel Management		2		1		1		2				
21.Military Affairs		6		2	4			6				
22.Foreign Affairs												
23.National Security Intelligence		2	1	1				2				
24.National Property Management		5	1	3	1			1	4			
25.State-Owned Enterprises		5		4	1			3	2			
26.Administrative Affairs		61	2	19	13	7	20	11	37		13	
27.Other		10	1		1	2	6		5		5	
Total		245	17	80	68	37	43	105	119		21	
Proportion		100%	6.94%	32.65%	27.76%	15.10%	17.55%	42.86%	48.57%	0.00%	8.57%	

1.The statistics are based on the cases investigated by DA's Offices (excluding the former Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics during the period from Jan. to Dec. 2017. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2017.

2.This table is categorized as a sub-category of risk incidents. The public servants in the above table are thus categorized as such. For example, if a case is categorized as "customs", the involved individual does not have to be working in the Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance as this categorization of risk events does not equal to the type of the governmental body.

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

(A) Fraudulently obtaining properties under cover of legal authority: 114 (46.53%).

The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 5 (4.39%) were senior-level public servants, 37 (32.46%) were associate-level public servants, 23 (20.18%) were junior-level public servants, 24 (21.05%) were contract and hired employees, and 25 (21.93%) were elected representatives/delegated public servants. Regarding the government sectors served by the individuals involved at the time of offense, 62 (54.39%) belonged to central administrative sectors, 36 (31.58%) belonged to local administrative sectors, and 16 (14.04%) belonged to local legislative bodies.

(B) Taking bribes against official duties: 33 (13.47%). The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 5 (9.09%) were senior-level public servants, 37 (39.39%) were associate-level public servants, 23 (24.24%) were junior-level public servants, 24 (12.12%) were contract and hired employees, and 25 (15.15%) were elected representatives/delegated public servants. Regarding the government organizations served by the individuals involved at the time of offense, 62 (33.33%) belonged to central administrative sectors, 36 (60.6%) belonged to local administrative sectors, and 16 (6.06%) belonged to local legislative bodies.

(C) Seeking unlawful gains in matters under one's charge or supervision: 27 (11.02%). The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 4 (14.81%) were senior-level public servants, 11 (40.74%) were associate-level public servants, 5 (18.52%) were junior-level public servants, 3 (11.11%) were contract and hired employees, and 4 (14.81%) were elected representatives/delegated public servants. Regarding the government organizations served by the individuals involved at the time of offense, 7 (25.93%) belonged to central administrative sectors, and 20 (74.07%) belonged to local administrative sectors.

Table 2 Cross Tabulation - The Analysis of Laws Implicated and Organizations Served by the Individuals Involved at the Time of Their Offenses (Unit: individual)

Risk events	Level of Position/Organ Served at the Time of Offense	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	Elected representatives/ Delegated Public Servants	Central Administrative Sectors	Local Administrative Sectors	Central Legislative Bodies	Local Legislative Bodies		
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Stealing or misappropriating public equipment or properties.)		5.31%	13		3	5	4	1	6	6		1		
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.)		2.45%	6			6				6				
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Inflating prices/taking kickbacks)		1.22%	3	1		1	1			3				
Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 5 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Taking bribes against official duties)		13.47%	33	3	13	8	4	5	11	20		2		
Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Fraudulently obtaining properties under cover of legal authority.)		46.53%	114	5	37	23	24	25	62	36		16		
Article 5, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Taking bribes under cover of legal authority)		6.12%	15	3	7	2		3	7	7		1		
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Withholding public funds or public property which should be lawfully distributed)		0.41%	1		1				1					
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Embezzling non-public properties abusing their legal authority)		2.86%	7		1	4	1	1		7				
Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 4 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Seeking unlawful gains in matters under one's charge or supervision)		11.02%	27	4	11	5	3	4	7	20				
Article 6-1, Paragraph 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act (Unknown origin of property)		0.41%	1			1				1				
Article 132 of the Criminal Code (Disclosing or giving away a document, plan, information, or any other of a secret nature relating to matters other than national defense)		6.94%	17		4	12		1	7	10				
Article 134 of the Criminal Code (Taking advantage of the position as a public servant to intentionally commit an offense other than malfeasance)		0.41%	1		1					1				
National Security Secrets		0.82%	2	1	1				2					
Others		2.04%	5		1	1		3	2	2		1		
Total		100.00%	245	17	80	68	37	43	105	119		21		

1. The statistics are based on the cases investigated by DA's Offices (excluding the former Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics during the period from Jan. to Dec. 2017. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2017.

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

- (D) Disclosing or giving away a document, plan, information, or any others of a secret nature relating to matters other than national defense: 17 (6.94%). The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 4 (23.53%) were associate-level public servants, 12 (70.59%) were junior-level public servants, and 1 (5.88%) was an elected representative/delegated public servant. Regarding the government organs served by the individuals involved at the time of offense, 7 (41.18%) belonged to central administrative sectors, and 10 (58.82%) belonged to local administrative sectors.
- (E) Taking bribes under cover of legal authority: 15 (6.12%). The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 3 (20%) were senior-level public servants, 7 (46.67%) were associate-level public servants, 2 (13.33%) were junior-level public servants, and 3 (20%) were elected representatives/delegated public servants. Regarding the government organizations served by the individuals involved at the time of offense, 7 (46.67%) belonged to central administrative sectors, 7 (46.67%) belonged to local administrative sectors, and 1 (6.67%) belonged to local legislative bodies.

C. Analysis of Risk Events (see Figure 4):

Regarding the categories of matters related to the offenses, the categories involved in more than 6 cases are as follow: 45 cases involved “administrative affairs” (such as illegal claims of money) (33.83%); 21 cases involved “police” (such as sheltering and harboring prostitution and gambling industries, illegal search and leak of personal information) (22.82%); 8 cases involved “construction” (such as leak of confidential information on public procurement, acceptance of hospitality and kickbacks from contractors) (6.01%); 7 cases involved “agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry” (such as forgery of certificates and official documents with the intent to defraud of construction-related payments, fraudulent acquisition of tree seedlings under the cover of official duties, or fraudulent sales of low-cost trees at high prices) (5.26%); 6 cases involved “environmental protection”

(such as illegal conducts during the performance of tasks regarding environmental protection) (4.51%).

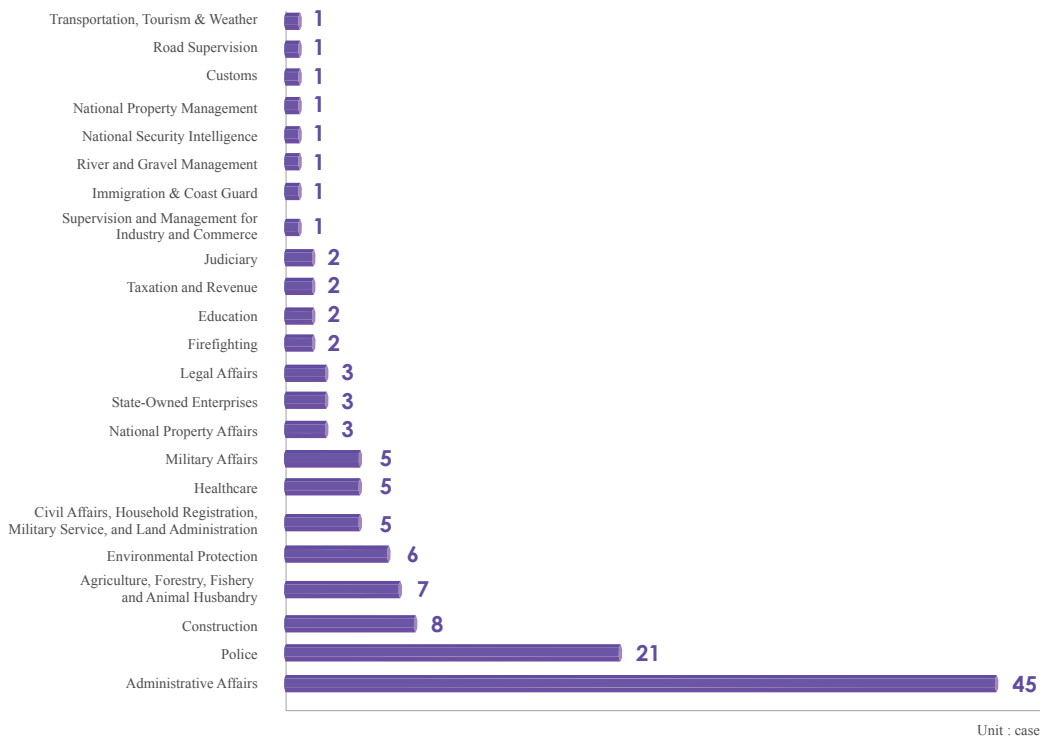


Figure 4 Analysis of Risk Events (Unit: case)

1. The statistics are based on the cases investigated by DA's Offices (excluding the former Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics during the period from Jan. to Dec. 2017. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2017.
2. This table is categorized as a sub-category of risk incidents. The public servants in the above table are thus categorized as such. For example, if a case is categorized as "customs", the involved individual does not have to be working in the Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance as this categorization of risk events does not equal to the type of the governmental body.
3. The category of "other" was not included.

D. Analysis of Procurement Corruption Cases:

Of the 133 corruption indictments issued by DA's Offices during the current period, 16 were related to procurement corruption cases, involving 28 defendants. Results of related analysis were as follows:

(A) The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 4 (14.29%) were senior-level public servants, 14 (50.00%) were associate-level

public servants, 2 (7.14%) were junior-level public servants, 3 (10.71%) were contract and hired employees, and 5 (17.86%) were elected representatives/delegated public servants.

(B) Regarding the types of government sectors where the individuals involved served at the time of offense, 9 belonged to central administrative sectors (32.14%), 18 belonged to local administrative sectors (64.29%), and 1 belonged to local legislative bodies (3.57%).

(C) The risk events mainly involved the categories of “construction” and “administrative affairs” (each category involving 3 cases, 18.75%

E. Analysis of Fraudulent Claiming of Public Funds Corruption Cases:

During the current period, there were 42 cases of alleged fraudulent claiming of public funds involving 104 defendants. Results of related analysis were as follows:

(A) The breakdown of individuals involved by levels of their positions showed that 2 (1.92%) were senior-level public servants, 35 (33.65%) were associate-level public servants, 27 (25.96%) were junior-level public servants, 21 (20.19%) were contract and hired employees, and 19 (18.27%) were elected representatives/delegated public servants.

(B) Regarding the types of government sectors where the individuals involved served at the time of offense, 62 belonged to central administrative sectors (59.62%), 29 belonged to local administrative sectors (27.88%), and 13 belonged to local legislative bodies (12.50%).

(C) The risk events mainly involved the category of “administrative affairs” (involving 35 cases, 83.33%).

F. Cross-year Comparison (see Figure 5):

(A) Analysis of the Top 5 Categories by the Number of Indictments:

1. There were 45 indictments of “administrative affairs” in 2017, an increase of 7 indictments compared with 38 indictments in 2016.
2. There were 21 indictments of “police” in 2017, a decrease of 13 indictments compared with 34 indictments in 2016.
3. There were 8 indictments of “construction” in 2017, a decrease of 6 indictments compared with 14 indictments in 2016.
4. There were 7 indictments of “agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry” in 2017, an increase of 5 indictments compared with 2 indictments in 2016.
5. There were 6 indictments of “environmental protection” in 2017, the same number of indictments as in 2016.

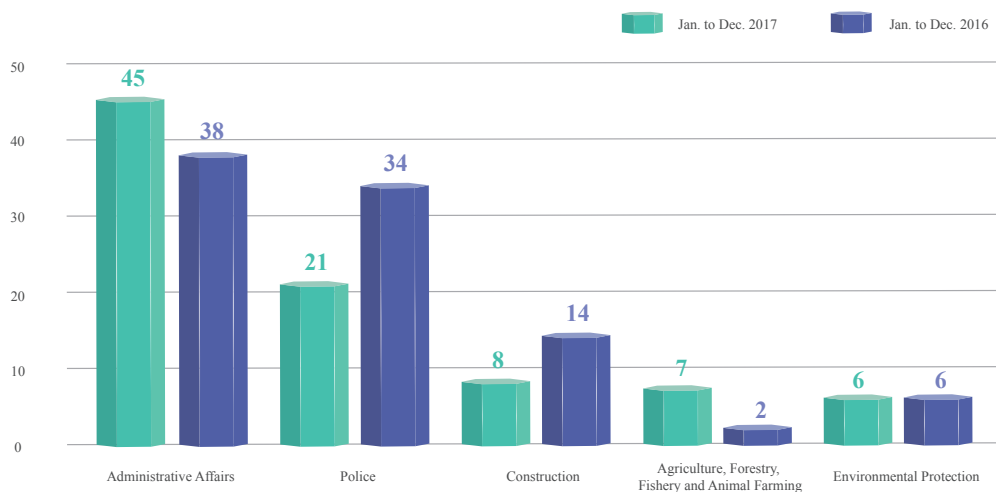


Figure 5 Cross-year Comparison of Top 5 Categories in the Number of the Prosecuted Corruption Cases from Jan. to Dec. 2017 (Unit: case)

1. The statistics are based on the cases investigated by DA's Offices (excluding the former Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics during the period from Jan. 2016 to Dec. 2017. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2016-2017.
2. This table is categorized as a sub-category of risk incidents. The public servants in the above table are thus categorized as such. For example, if a case is categorized as “customs”, the involved individual does not have to be working in the Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance as this categorization of risk events does not equal to the type of the governmental body.
3. Corruption cases under the “other” category were not included.

(B) Analysis of the Top 5 Categories by the Number of Defendants (see Figure 6):

1. There were 61 defendants of “administrative affairs” in 2017, an increase of 5 defendants compared with 56 defendants in 2016.
2. There were 57 defendants of “agricultural, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry” in 2017, a decrease of 15 defendants compared with 72 defendants in 2016.
3. There were 28 defendants of “police” in 2017, a decrease of 26 defendants compared with 54 defendants in 2016.
4. There were 23 defendants of “construction” in 2017, a decrease of 3 defendants compared 26 defendants in 2016.
5. There were 8 defendants of “environmental protection” in 2017, a decrease of 4 defendants compared 12 defendants in 2016.

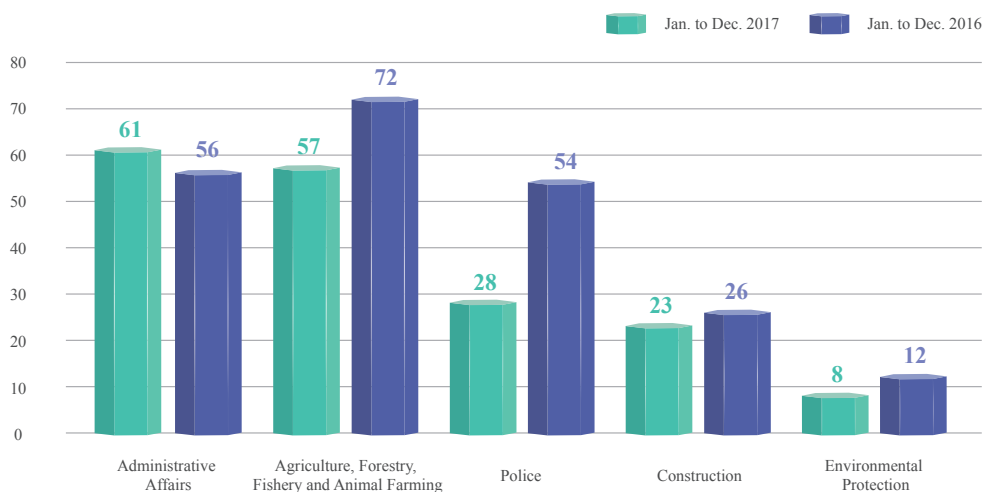


Figure 6 Cross-year Comparison of Top 5 Categories in the Number of the Prosecuted for Corruption Cases (Unit: individual)

1. The statistics are based on the cases investigated by DA's Offices (excluding the former Special Investigation Division of the Supreme Prosecutors Office) and the closed indictments recorded by the MOJ Department of Statistics during the period from Jan. 2016 to Dec. 2017. This may include the indictments filed before or after this period and incorporated in other additional prosecutions closed in 2016-2017.
2. This table is categorized as a sub-category of risk incidents. The public servants in the above table are thus categorized as such. For example, if a case is categorized as "customs", the involved individual does not have to be working in the Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance as this categorization of risk events does not equal to the type of the governmental body.
3. Corruption cases under the "other" category were not included.



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