





Message from the Director General

With Mar. 22, 2008, Taiwan accomplished its second alternation of ministerial party. Just like President Ma stressed in his inauguration speech: "Taiwan's democracy has gone beyond a new historical milestone." He also addressed: "All measures of the new government will be standing for welfares of whole society, while overpass partisan interests and carry through neutrality in administrative entities."; "Under the principles of constitution, human right will be protected, law will be realized, and fairness and independence of justice can be fully developed in Taiwan society. There will be no more illegal monitoring, selective investigations on criminal cases and political intervention in media and election affairs in Taiwan's democratic society." The above speech of President Ma and his platforms during the election, Ma-Siaw Anti-corruption Policy, advocate sentiments like "balanced investigation and prevention on corruption" and "carrying out investigation on vote-buying.", build the policy guidelines for the Anti-Corruption Division, Investigation Bureau.

While our country is progressing on an open cross-strait policy as well as building a pure and capable government, at this key moment and as a member of the government, we must bring visionary thinking into full play with everyone's effort in order to ensure national security, social stability and image of a pure and capable government. From the first day of my taking this post on July 16, 2008, I have felt a profound sense of responsibility. So I specially included the "enforcement of anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying" into one of the 5 work goals of this Bureau. In the meantime we have been actively

promoting "Enforcement Work Plan of Anti-corruption" by simplifying working procedures. With practical and agile mechanism, we are working on some major indicative cases in order to show our fixed determination. For details of the Bureau's excellent performances regarding corruption eradication and votebuying investigation, as well as related implementation summary, please refer to this Yearbook 2008.

The organization charter of the Bureau was revised and announced by the President on December 19, 2007. Thereupon on March 1, 2008 the Executive Yuan ratified explicitly "Items of Corruption and Vote-buying Investigation" to be included in the duties of this Bureau. All colleagues at this Bureau will strive for these mandates by complying major principles: due process regulations, human rights protection and administration in accordance with laws. We sincerely hope to gain the communities' supports from all levels. Together we are striving for the realization of social justice and fairness.

Sincerely

Wu Ying

April 2009



Explanation to Editing

I. Editing purposes:

The Anti-Corruption Division, Investigation Bureau ,Ministry of Justice (hereafter referred to as the MJIB) edits and publishes the Anti-Corruption Yearbook (hereafter referred to as the "Yearbook") every year. The MJIB attempts to present the readers with the work contents and yearly work summaries of the Anti-Corruption Division, and hope that the reviews and reflections through the yearbook will allow the works of the Anti-Corruption Division to continue improving.

II. Description of contents:

- Part 1 of the Yearbook is "Introduction to the Anti-Corruption Division, MJIB", and introduces the legal basis, organizational history, job duties, work principles, work targets, and work priorities of the Division, in order that others can understand the organizational structure, work philosophy, and execution methods of the Division.
- 2. Part 2 is the "Overview of the Anti-Corruption Works", and presents its works in 2008, which includes three sections: corruption prevention, case investigation, and educational training program. Statistical analyses and results are shown.
- 3. Part 3 is the "2008 Summary of Prosecuted Cases",, which discusses the 12 representative cases investigated by the MJIB and referred to district Prosecutors Offices in the past two years, and are prosecuted in 2008. The cases are arranged according to case types, and some cases are supplemented with figures for clarification, so that readers can be presented with a variety of cases and criminal methods. (This part is excluded from English version)
- 4. Part 4 is the "Major Events in 2008," and lists the major events of 2008 in chronological order, and with notes, in order to serve as an annual work record. (This part is excluded from English version)

III. Notes:

- 1. For the units referred in the Yearbook, the "year" is "calendar year", the "case" is in unit of "case", the suspects are in unit of "person", and the "amount" is in unit of "NTD". As for the counting of cases; when in the referral stage, each referral is counted as one case; in the indictment stage, one indictment is counted as one case. The count of suspects is based on the number of suspects in referral, or as defendants in the indictments. The units of other items are described in articles or figures.
- 2. The percentage of the figures is according to the actual number of digits necessary and calculated by rounding.
- 3. The difference between "corruption/malfeasance cases" and "non-corruption/malfeasance cases" is based on whether the suspect is defined as a civil servant when violating the applicable law; if there is at least one civil servant involved in the case, then it is categorized as a corruption/malfeasance case.
- 4. In terms of "case type", "public works" includes public works procurement and other maladministration in public works; if maladministration of public works also belongs to "educational administration" and "correction" types, it is categorized as "public works". "Procurement" includes labor and property procurement; if the maladministration of procurement also belongs to other types, it is regarded as "procurement".
- 5. Civil servant refers to high, middle and low-ranking civil servant, quasi civil servant and representatives; non-civil servant refers to people other than above five statuses. "High-ranking civil servant" refers to civil servants in position levels of 10-14, or equivalent; "middle-ranking civil servant" refers to civil servants in position levels of 6-9, or equivalent; "low-ranking civil servants" refers to civil servants in position levels of 5 and below, or equivalent. "Quasi civil servant" has two definitions; 1) cases referred to or prosecuted by prosecutors before June 30, 2006, and those who were commissioned by government agencies before the amendment of Article 2 of the Anti-corruption Act; 2) cases referred to or prosecuted by prosecutors after July 1, 2006, and those who were commissioned by the central government, local self-governing organizations, and their subordinate organizations, and were involved in public affairs within the authority



- of commissioned units according to Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 2, Article 10 of the Criminal Code. "Representatives" includes central and locally elected representatives at all levels.
- 6. "Corruption amount" refers to the illegal profits earned by civil servants, quasi-civil servants, or their accomplices while under suspicion of corruption. "Mercenary amount" refers to the illegal profits generated by civil servants with mercenary intention, whether utilizing the capacity of their offices. "Procurement amount" refers to the final tender price or budget amounts in procurement cases that involved illegal collusion. "Other illegal gains" refers to crime amounts that did not belong to the above categories.
- 7. "Main applicable laws" and "main applicable articles on referral" refer to the law applicable to the cases or to the suspects. When the same case or suspect involves in offenses under two or more applicable laws, the heavier punishable law shall prevail.
- 8. "Education statistics" are based on the graduation qualifications of the suspects; if they did not graduate, they are categorized in the next lower level of education level.



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PART 1

MJIB

Introduction to the Anti-Corruption Division, MJIB 調 查 局 廉 政 處 簡 介

I. Legal basis

The Article 2 of previous Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice (MOJ) Organizational Ordinance stated: "The Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice (MJIB) is responsible for investigation and prevention of matters that may jeopardize national security and violate national interests; matters shall be stipulated by the Executive Yuan." Here we summarize the duties and anti-corruption works that have been revised by the Executive Yuan in the past:

The Executive Yuan instructed ten duties of the MJIB on August 27, 1956 on Decree Ref. Tai-45-(Nei)-Tze-Di#4711. Among them the Item 5 "Anti-corruption", and the Item 10 "Other investigations and prevention of matters as assigned by superior authorities," are legal basis for the Division to exercise anti-corruption works.

Since the 2nd National Assembly Election in 1991, the Bureau had been instructed by the Executive Yuan and MOJ to investigate bribery cases for each election. On October 30, 1998 the Executive Yuan formally ratified 9 items as the Bureau's job on Decree Ref. Tai-87-Fa -Tze-Di#53381. Among them the Item 4 "Investigation of corruption, bribery, and vote-buying" has been

explicitly included in duties of the Bureau. Further the Item 9 has been revised as "Other investigations and prevention of matters as assigned by superior authorities concerning national security and interests".

On December 19, 2007, President' s Degree Ref. Hua-Tzong-Yi-Yi-Tze-Di# 09600170531 promulgated the "Organizational Act of the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice", named originally as "Investigation Bureau, MOJ Organizational Ordinance", was announced with its full 16 articles. According to Executive Yuan' s Degree Ref. Shou-Yan-Zong-Tze-Di# 0972260255 issued on March 20, 2008, the law took effect on March 1, 2008. The Article 2 of the Act gave examples to clearly regulate 20 items of the Bureau's duties. Among them the Item 4 "Investigation of corruption, bribery, and vote-buying", and Item 20 "Other investigations and prevention of matters as assigned by superior authorities concerning national security and interests", are legal basis for the anticorruption works of the Bureau.

II. Organizational history

Prior to May 1979, the responsibility of anti-corruption was undertaken by the

First Department of the MJIB. However, due to drastic domestic political and economic changes occurring in that year, and following numerous special meetings, the Executive Yuan ordered the MJIB to establish the "Economic Crime Prevention Center", for the purpose of preventing economic crimes, protecting public rights, and maintaining economic order. The Center was dedicated to crime investigations formerly undertaken by the First Department, and officially began operations after receiving approval by the Executive Yuan in Letter Ref. Tai-68-Fa-Tze-Di#5584 on June 8, 1979. In August of the same year, under the "Program of Rectifying Government Ethics and Eradicating Corruption", the Center was expanded and renamed the "Anti-corruption and Economic Crime Prevention Center", in order to strengthen preventative measures regarding corruption and economic crimes.

In response to public demand to eradicate governmental corruption, the MJIB established the "Corruption Elimination Department", who dedicate their actions to anti-corruption, in February 1989 in accordance with the resolution of the 2095th meeting of the Executive Yuan and Letter Ref. Tai-78-Fa-Tze-Di#3984 dated February 14, 1989. The Department is comprised of

5 sections with 1 Director (concurrently the Deputy Director General of MJIB), 1 Executive Director, and 2 Deputy Directors. A total of 505 staff members were assigned based on the manpower at that time, with Corruption Elimination Sections/Groups formed in field divisions and offices. There where 4 mobile teams established in northern, central, southern, and eastern Taiwan, which where formed to undertake major corruption cases, in addition, the work of anti-corruption became independent from other criminal investigations, as well as the focus of MJIB.

In 1990, based on discussions concerning the improvement of works and operating processes, the ultimate mission of the anti-corruption of MJIB was determined as "Prevention is more important than investigation, and investigation is for the purpose of prevention". Upon approval by the Executive Yuan in Letter Ref. 79-Fa-Tze-Di-#28363 dated October 4, 1980, the "Corruption Elimination Department" was renamed the "Anti-Corruption Division" (ACD) on February 1, 1991. In addition to instructing field divisions, offices and mobile teams on how to discover and identify major corruption cases, the Division coordinated with the ethics units of government bureaus,

tax, and customs supervisory units to reinforce the measures of anti-corruption to achieve the objectives of rectifying governmental ethics and eradicating corruption.

In accordance with the order of the Chairman of the 33th and 34th Public Security Conferences, held on March 26, 1992 and April 23, 1992, respectively, the MJIB established the "Special Team for Public Works Abuse Prevention" in the Anti-corruption Division on May 1, 1992 to reinforce prevention and conduct investigations of public works abuse cases. The Team was responsible for planning, promoting, and execution of said duties. Moreover, the MJIB assigned members of the Eastern Region Mobile Team to establish the "Investigation Team for Major Public Works Abuses", which was responsible for investigating the major cases of public works abuse. All field divisions, offices, and teams were required to cooperate with governmental ethics units to collect evidence and gather intelligence on such cases.

On January 16, 2002, the members of the Eastern Region Mobile Team returned to their original posts. In order to simplify the review processes of anti-corruption cases and enhance efficiency, while upholding the principles of "Consistency in caseload instruction", the duties of each section, which are subordinate to the Anti-corruption Division, were readjusted as follows; Sections 1, 2, and 3 became the Investigation Sections; Section 4 became the Prevention Section; Section 5 became the General Section. Duties of the former "Special Team for Public Works Abuse Prevention" were transferred to Section 1, the duties of investigating vote-buying, which were formerly undertaken by Section 3, were also transferred to Section 1. Beginning on September 8, 2006, investigation of vote-buying was undertaken by Section 4.

In recent years, major corruption cases have been extensively covered by news media, and the informed public began to demand the issues of anticorruption be addressed. In response to the situation, the Ministry of Justice drafted an "Anti-corruption Action Plan", which was approved by the Executive Yuan, and became effective on November 30, 2006. The Action Plan called for rectifying and eradicating corruption from two approaches, which were eliminating corruption and preventing corruption. To comply with this governmental policy, the MJIB established the "Consolidation Plan on Anti-corruption Works" developed in several meetings between internal and field units. The plan included "simplifying case handling processes", "readjust manpower for corruption elimination", "revise main points of the performance review", "and "increase the weight of performance review results on anti-corruption works and administrative rewards", in order to urge internal and field units to proactively discover cases, voluntarily utilize the full extent of their investigative rights, follow through to observe justice in case handling processes, timely management of cases, and applying aggressive investigation tactics to major cases. Furthermore, an anti-corruption toll-free hotline (0800-007-007) was established to encourage the public to report corruption cases. The mission of the MJIB is to employ substantial action and aggressive tactics in the fight against corruption.

With the "Organizational Act of the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice" announced by the President on December 19, 2007 and took effect on March 1, 2008, the Anti-Corruption Division has been formally legalized. On the other hand the Degree Ref. Fa-Tze-Di-# 0970803813 issued by MOJ dated October 17, 2008 had also revised 27 articles of the Investigation Bureau Charter, and backdated the effectiveness to March 1, 2008. According to Item 2, Paragraph 1, Article 4, it regulated "Anticorruption Division consist of 5 sections".

As stated in Article 6: "The Anti-Corruption Division is in charge of (a) Planning, instructing, coordinating and reviewing works regarding investigation and prevention of corruption cases; (b) Investigation on cases handed-over by supreme authorities regarding issues of national security, national benefits and anti-corruption related; (c) Other anti-corruption affairs." It is the current status of organization and duties of the Anti-Corruption Division.

III. Duties

The Anti-Corruption Division is responsible for addressing the anti-corruption duties of the MJIB and is comprised of 5 sections with 1 Director and 2 Deputy Directors. The duties of each section are as follows:

Section 1:

Responsible for public works abuse cases; investigating fraudulent cases in procurement of properties and labors; planning and supervision of administrative processes.

Section 2:

Responsible for corruption cases in northern and eastern regions; completing investigations as assigned by superior authorities; planning and supervision of administrative processes.

Section 3:

Responsible for corruption cases in central and southern regions; completing investigations as assigned by superior authorities; planning and supervision of administrative processes.

Section 4:

Responsible for the planning and execution of investigating vote-buying; the review and verification of corruption case studies and corruption prevention reports; planning and execution of corruption prevention education; establishment and upgrading of an anti-corruption database for the internal network; editing anti-corruption yearbooks; editing and revising anti-corruption process manuals and crime investigation processing manuals.

Section 5:

In charge of integrated affairs of anti-corruption such as planning and examining, business statistics, education training, and performance review; organizing public works consultation committee meetings and occasional review meetings; coordinating and contacting Section 4 of the Taxation

Agency of the Ministry of Finance; support for general administration affairs of the Division.

IV. Work guidelines

- 1. "Prevention is more important than investigation, and investigation is for the purpose of prevention"; to prevent corruption by anti-corruption education and reinforcing administrative measures on anti-corruption eradication.
- 2. To emphasize on investigation of major corruption cases in order to cease the customs of corruption; to actively investigate vote-buying for the purpose of establishing a clean election environment and disconnecting any links between electoral corruption and bribery.
- 3. To practice procedures with justice, collect evidences with exactness, and improve the quality of case management, while protecting human rights and public interests.

V. Work objectives

1. Promote anti-corruption and urge public awareness

Promote anti-corruption by working

closely with the local districts, utilizing investigative resources, and employing diverse educational approaches in order to propagate the concepts of honesty and incorruption, unite the forces of the government and the public to create an incorruptible society; to follow the work guidelines of "Prevention is more important than investigation, and investigation is for the purpose of prevention" of the MJIB,

2. Reinforce the elimination of corruption to prevent corruption and abuses

If any manmade errors occur in investigated cases, those who violate; administrative obligations of civil servants, improper administrative measures, or violation of administrative orders, the MJIB shall collect the related information or compile a prevention brief to submit to superior authorities for further processing in order to reinforce the elimination and prevention of corruption and abuses.

3. Prevent public works from intervention of plutocracy and organized crimes to ensure the quality of procurement

According to investigated cases in

the past, most abuse cases in public works involved procurement of properties and labors concerning township and village chiefs who have exploited public works and procurement to extort commissions and receive personal gains by means of: dividing contracting, avoidance of auditing, appointing specific suppliers, false price comparison, disclosure of the ceiling price, cover-up of falsified tendering, intentional stipulation of biased tender requirements, and over budgeting. The second most common cases concerned base level public representatives, such as chairperson, vice chairperson, representatives, and councilors of township/village councils, who engaged in illegal lobbying, coverup, subcontracting after illegal winning of procurement to extort illegal gains, and embezzlement of governmental budgets by exploiting their responsibilities of supervising the procurements. These cases indicate that collusion between businessmen and government officials is still present, thus, the anti-corruption works of the MJIB focuses on preventing organized corruption in major public works and large sum procurement cases.

4. Improve investigation efficiency of vote-buying to ensure clean elections

Vote-buying is the main origin of corruption, thus, a permanent cure is to combine the forces of prosecutors, investigation units, and police to reinforce the investigation of vote-buying. In past years, the MJIB established special task forces and mobilized internal and field staffs to discover intelligence on corruption and bribery, investigate possible cases through a proactive approach, carry through the governmental resolution on rectifying the electoral atmosphere and maintaining electoral order, and establish an impartial and orderly voting environment.

5. Persist in administrative neutrality, and perform actions that eradicate plutocracy and organized crimes

Public opinion of the government is based on incidents personally experienced, or occurring, around them, which may include loss of personal benefits or suspicious corruption actions in rumors. If the government fails to take action in investigation, it will lead to public doubts of the government's determination to eliminate corruption. Therefore, the MJIB upholds the standpoint of "neutral administration and law-complying administration",

and endeavors to eliminate organized corruption and manage major corruption cases with full efforts. The MJIB has achieved the goals set by the Executive Yuan in the "Anti-corruption Action Plan" dated November 30, 2006, and vows to eliminate organized corruption with concrete actions.

6. Stand by impartial procedures, improve evidence collection techniques

Emphasis on impartial procedures and protecting human rights is the goal of criminal litigation procedures. Since The Code of Criminal Procedure was revised in 2003, both the courts and defendants have stricter demands for case management procedures. To respect human rights, prevent problems and negative effects caused by flaws in the procedures, improve conviction rates, and fulfill the purpose of punishing the offenders, the MJIB has established various procedures and regulations on case management and has held seminars to educate their staffs on law compliance and impartiality. Because corruption is a crime of deceit, the parties involved have an unavoidable gain-and-loss relationship, and thus, it is very difficult to collect evidences, therefore, the MJIB urges its staffs to be meticulous and detail-oriented

in the investigation process, and combine techniques such as asset clearance and forensic examination to explore the cases thoroughly.

VI. Work focuses

1. Prevention of corruption

(1) Education on anti-corruption

To appeal to the public to support anti-corruption, the MJIB has collected successful experiences of the Community Relations Department of the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), and planned a "Corruption Prevention Campaign". The "Key Points of MJIB Corruption Prevention Campaign" established by the Anti-Corruption Division, was executed on July 1, 2003. The "Key Points" regulate field units to educate staff on the seriousness of corruption, namely moral deterioration and the destruction of the national foundation through various campaigns, and propagated the concept and message of anti-corruption to all levels of society in order to gain public support and establish public consciousness on anti-corruption. The campaigns and events vary according to the appealed subjects, the themes have included "Highlight governmental

determination on anti-corruption, improve the honest and upright image of the government," "Establish a commonwealth anti-corruption network to effectively end the occurrences of corruption," "Instill correct values in the public to completely eradicate underthe-table money," "Strive for public consciousness to unite the commonwealth in its fight against organized corruption." Through moderate appeals, diverse channels, media and propaganda, various events, and direct contact or dialogues, the Division has endeavored to instill the concept of anti-corruption into everyone, and encouraged the public to take actions against corruption.

(2) Request administrative disciplinary actions with official documents

After investigation by the MJIB which were insufficient to constitute all elements of criminal statute laws, but with any delinquent behaviors of civil servants were found, including illegalities, negligence or other omissions, related documents would be submitted to the Control Yuan, or other governmental authorities, for further actions concerning administrative responsibilities. If the existing laws and regulations were found insufficient or administrative measures

were found improper, related information would be submitted to governmental authorities for management.

(3) Compilation of corruption prevention reports

Concerning the abuses of administrative units or flaws in the administrative processes, this Division would research the root of the issues, proactively discover issues, compile corruption prevention reports, and propose concrete suggestions on policies, laws, and preventive measures for the review by governmental authorities or superior units.

2. Cases under investigation

(1) Corruption cases

A corruption case is defined as: any individuals suitable for the definitions "civil servants" by Paragraph 2, Article 10 of the Criminal Code, violate the Anti-Corruption Act, criminal offenses of corruption and malfeasance defined by the Criminal Code, and other terms as specified in related laws; or those who are not in offence of corruption and malfeasance but abuse their powers, opportunities, or measures entitled to their posts, and thus, violate the Criminal Code; or those who are not civil servants but become accessories to the actions of said individuals.

(2) Electoral bribery cases

The investigated subjects include: vote-buying cases that violate the Presidential/Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act, Election and Recall Law of Civil Servants, Farmers' Association Act, Fishermen's Association Act, and interfere the balloting and voting rights in the Criminal Code

(3) Other cases

In addition to corruption cases and electoral bribery cases, anti-corruption cases also include judicial fraudulence cases, violation of the Government Procurement Act, the Soil and Water Conservation Act, the Slope Land Conservation and Utilization Act, the Water Conservancy Act, the Forestry Act, the Urban Planning Act, the Regional Planning Act, and the Waste Disposal Act, as well as larceny cases concerned with destruction of national land. Following the redefinition of "civil servants" in the Criminal Code, those who serve public organizations, public hospitals, public schools when exercising their jobs related powers are not "civil servants" anymore since July 1, 2006 and thus should be classified as other cases

3. Education and training

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Regular seminars and occasional visits and workshops are held according to task-related requirements, the latest information is available in the internet anti-corruption database in order that the staffs can be familiar with the investigation procedures and laws, improve their professionalism, and enhance their work performance.

In order to achieve the purpose of improving investigation techniques and exchanging related knowledge and experiences, this Division adopted the "Case Study Report", begun in 2004 to share valuable information and insights obtained from the investigation processes of all staffs and share practical knowledge of anti-corruption issues.

4. Organize consultation conferences

Established on December 1, 1993, the "Consultation Committee on Public Works" is comprised of consulting members of scholars, experts, and dignitaries in the field of public works, who provide suggestions on anti-corruption strategies aimed at strengthening the evaluation criteria of public works surveys, which are used as reference to improve anti-corruption procedures through meeting and individual consultations. The scope of

consultation is as follows:

- 1. Consultation on professional knowledge related to public works;
- 2. Evaluation of public works procedures;
- 3. Discussion of issues concerning public works;
- 4. Other matters for the prevention of public works abuse.





I. Anti-corruption works

1. Promotion of anti-corruption

The publicity and educational campaigns of anti-corruption works by the MJIB currently follow a phased-in implementation plan. On May 7, 2003, the Anti-Corruption Division established the "Preparation Team for Publicity and Educational Campaign," which is responsible for active planning and design of various supporting measures and promotional materials. On June 30 of the same year, the Division announced the "Guidelines for Anti-corruption Publicity and Education by MJIB." Since July 1, the Division toured around Taiwan to publicize their work philosophy, and discussed publicity approaches with various field units. At the same time, they set the second half of 2003 as their trial phase. Besides training seed instructors, selecting marketing plans, and designing activities, they also chose several districts to demonstrate the educational campaigns. The communities responded positively to the changes of the MJIB from the former conservative style to taking the initiative in both investigations and publicity. The diverse and lively promotional approaches adopted by the Division were highly supported by the

public.

In 2004, after reviewing their trial cases, the Division combined the outdoor promotional activities with the MJIB image publicity by the Liaison Office (now the Public Affairs Office) since April, and expressed good intentions to the internal staffs of the governmental ethics units, which only focused on prevention and law education. Through successive "Central (Regional) Liaison Meetings across Investigation Units and Government Ethics Units", the Division continued to express the intentions to cooperate with the government ethics units in arranging publicity activities. In addition, in order to allow field staffs accurately grasping the work focus, the Division issued official letters every half year, in an effort to help guiding the field staffs to target on specific subjects in different stages, and using the least amount of manpower and materials to achieve the most effective publicity results. Art competitions on anticorruption were also held, and the wining pieces were collected for publication or CD production, for the use of followup activities, and as reference for the public. The anti-corruption publicity and educational campaigns have been embedded throughout the country under the endeavor and creativity of internal

and field staffs.

At the end of 2004, the Division aimed to target school students, occupational unions, and civil organizations for educational campaigns for the year of 2005. It also coordinated with the "three-in-one elections" to strengthen anti-vote-buying publicity, sent official letters to the field divisions and offices for sharing case handling experiences, and held art competitions, lectures, forums, and other types of campaigns to promote the concepts of anti-corruption. In 2005, the combined forces of internal and field staffs, through both "promotional education" and "votebuying investigations," substantially realized the philosophy and execution abilities of MJIB in "Prevention is more important than investigation, and investigation is for the purpose of prevention". On March 21, 2005, the Department of Government Employee Ethics, Ministry of Justice, issued an official letter requiring the government ethics units of all levels to strengthen anti-corruption publicity activities toward the public and school staffs, allowing the MJIB to have extra assistance in promotions.

In 2006, the field divisions and offices, under the guidance of the Anti-Corruption Division and based on the key

demands of various stages, led initiatives in anti-corruption, anti-vote-buying, and educational works, and actively cooperated with district prosecutors offices and government ethics units to handle various publicity activities.

In 2007, in response to the upcoming 7th Legislators Election and the 12th President and Vice President Election, an official letter was issued to all field divisions and offices on April 14, indicating that the theme of the anticorruption educational campaigns should be "anti-vote-buying," and the targets should be school students, occupational unions, and civil organizations. Among the civil organizations, regional women' s associations, elderly associations, community development associations, neighborhood councils, and farmers' associations should be main focus. The educational approaches included faceto-face contact, lectures, and forums to promote the concept of anti-vote-buying and encourage reporting. The Division designed and published promotional materials entitled "How do we prevent vote-buying?", for distribution to the visitors at MJIB and all field divisions and offices. The contents included "Say no to vote-buying", "Who is investigating vote-buying", "The power of the people", "Large governmental rewards for the

reporting of vote-buying", "Please contact us", "Anti-vote-buying Q & A", "Reward list for reporting vote-buying", "MJIB anti-corruption hotline", and "Contact list of field offices and division". In addition, one calligraphy piece and two posters were selected from the 2004, 2005, and 2006 anti-vote-buying art competitions held in schools, so as to exhibit the achievement of anti-vote-buying publicity of MJIB.

The above-mentioned publicity works were presented yearly in the Anti-Corruption Yearbook. During 2008, in response to elections that will be held in next Feb. and April in all levels of Farmer associations, anti-vote-buying continued to be one of main themes of educational promotional works.

Over the past five years, the publicity works of MJIB focused on interaction, dialogue, and art competitions with respect to anti-corruption, in order to attract the attention of the civil organizations and young students, as well as the identification and assistance of all circles of the society. We hope that more people can support anti-corruption, and promote the idea of anti-corruption, in order to create a just and clean society.

The statistics show that, field divisions and offices held a total of 227 anti-corruption campaigns in 2008. Based on the statistics in term of way of promotion, there were 211 lectures or seminars, 13 competitions, and 3 other types of campaigns. In terms of the types of targets, 136 campaigns were held for occupational unions and civil associations, 78 were for schools (students), and the remaining 13 were for other groups. Furthermore, there were more 50 activities held by the field division/offices, collaborating with the

Public Affairs Office on Crime Prevention and Image Promotion. Followings are the publicity campaigns hosted by field divisions /offices of MJIB in 2008:



Anti-vote-buying publicity diagram

O Taipei City Field Division

- 1. Held an anti-vote-buying activity at Neighborhood Working Report at Lung-Ho Li, Da Tong Li district, Taipei city.
- 2. Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at Graduate School of Optoelectronic Technology.
- 3. Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at Da Li Senior High school.
- 4. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Shin-Lin Farmer Association.
- Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Association of Land Management ROC
- Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at Taipei City Women's Association.



7. Held an educational anti-votebuying campaign at Department of Journalism Ming Chuan University.

- 8. Assisted Education Bureau Taipei to text on law knowledge for both general/vocational senior high, junior high and elementary schools.
- 9. Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at Department of Public Affairs Ming Chuan University.
- 10. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign for employees of Dynasty Hotel.
- 11. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Central Chamber of Commerce of ROC.
- 12. Held an educational anti-vote-buying law of rule class room campaign at Da Li Elementary School.
- 13. Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at Taiwan Technology University.
- 14. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Union of Taipei Vocational Assciation.
- 15. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Farmer Association of Beitou District Taipei.



- 16. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Taiwan External Trade Development Council.
- 17. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at KaiNan High School of Commerce and Industry.
- 18. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Tourist Guide Association, ROC.
- 19. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at National Taiwan College of Performing Art.



- 20. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Taipei Construction Developer Association.
- 21. Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at The Affiliated Senior High School of National Taiwan Normal University.
- 22. Held an anti-vote-buying. anti-corruption campaign at TCCA ROC.
- 23. Held two anti-vote-buying campaigns at Society of Accountants and Auditors.

24. Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at Department of Law, Chinese Culture University.

O Kaohsiung City Field Division

- 1. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Loving Brotherhood Charity Association.
- 2. Held an anti-vote-buying and anticorruption campaign at
- 3. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Community Development Association Zhen-Cha Li, Qian-Zhen District, Kaohisung city.
- 4. Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at Kaohisung Minicipal Sin Sing Senior High School.



 Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at Department of Law, Kaohisung University. 6. Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Live Sustainability Experience Camp, Loved Brotherhood Charity Association.



- 7. Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at National Kaohisung Hospitality College.
- 8. Held an educational anti-votebuying and anti-corruption campaign at Department of Information Management, Kaohisung First Technology University.
- 9. Held an educational anti-votebuying and anti-corruption campaign at Department of Manpower Information Management, National Kaohisung University of Applied Sciences.
- 10. Held an educational anti-votebuying and anti-corruption campaign at Department of Marine Leisure

Management, National Kaohisung University.



The scene of an anti-vote-buying campaign at Department of Marine Leisure Management, National Kachisung

O Jaipei County Field Office

- 1. Held an educational anti-corruption campaign at Ku Pao Economics and Commerce High School.
- 2. Held an educational anti-vote-buying and anti-corruption campaign at the Chinese High School.
- 3. Held an educational anti-vote-buying and anti-corruption campaign at Heng Yee Catholic High School.





- 4. Held an educational anti-corruption campaign at Nan Shan High School.
- 5. Held an educational anti-corruption campaign at Cheng-Chi University.
- 6. Held an educational anti-corruption campaign at Chu-Lin Senior High School.
- 7. Held an educational anti-corruption campaign at Yinge Commerce Vocational High School.
- 8. Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Ching-Chwan Commerce Vocational High School.
- 9. Held two runs of educational anticorruption campaign at Kuan-Hwa Commerical Vocational High School.
- 10. Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Hsing Wu College.



11. Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at

Staff Association of Li, Yong-Ho Li, Taipei county.



The scene of an anti-vote-buying campaign at Staff Association of Li, Yong-Ho Li, Taipei county.

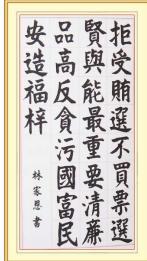
12. Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Da Shui High School.

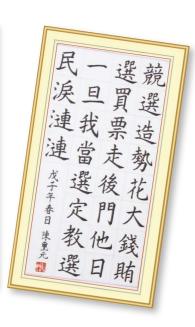
O Keelung County Field Office

1. Held a calligraphy contest for anticorruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Keelung Municipal Junior High Schools.

The winning pieces of an anti-vote-buying calligraphy contest at **Keelung Municipal Junior High School.**









took photo with winners.

2. Held a writing contest for anticorruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Keelung Municipal Junior High Schools.



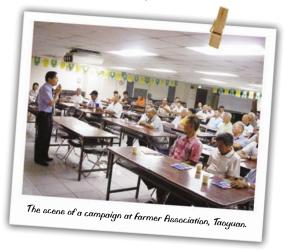
O Jaoyuan County Field Office

- 1. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Class of fisher domestic management, Taoyuan Fisherman Association.
- Held an educational anti-corruption campaign at advance study for military officers of Taoyuan Atudent' s Outside-school Life Guidance Committee.
- 3. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Class of farmer domestic management, Ba-Te city, Taoyuan.



- 4. Held an anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at farmer Association, Da-Yuan village Taoyuan.
- 5. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Industrial Zone Development Association, Ping-Zheng village, Taoyuan.
- 6. Held an anti-corruption and anti-

- vote-buying campaign at farmer Association, Da-Yuan village Taoyuan.
- 7. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at TACA Logistics.
- 8. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at farmer Association, Lu-Zhu village Taoyuan.
- 9. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Taoyuan International Airport Service.
- 10. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Farmer Association, Taoyuan.



- 11. Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Institute of Technology, National Defense University.
- Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Farmer Association, Lu-Zhu villege,

Taoyuan.

- 13. Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at Farmer Association, Long-Tan villege, Taoyuan.
- 14. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Farmer Association, Ping-Zhen city, Taoyuan.



The scene of an anti-vote-buying campaign at farmer Association, Ping-Zhen Taoyuan.

O Hsinchu City Field Office

- 1. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Cheng Kong Lion Club, Hsinchu.
- 2. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Ren De Lion Club, Hsinchu.
- 3. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Paint Labor Union, Hsinchu.
- 4. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Guandong Lion Club, Hsinchu.
- 5. Held an educational anticorruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Advance Learning, Minshin University of Science and Technology.



- 6. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Kuanghui Lion Club, Hsinchu.
- 7. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Advance Learning, Shinchu City Kiwanis International.
- 8. Held an anti-corruption campaign



at Advance Learning, Shinchu City Cixiang Kiwanis International.



- 9. Held an anti-corruption campaign at National Hsinchu University of Education.
- Held an anti-corruption campaign at Shinchu Girl High School Kiwanis , Shinchu city.
- 11. Held an anti-corruption and anti-votebuying campaign at Shinchu Xinmei Kiwanis and Tech-city Kiwanis.
- 12. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Hsuan

Chuang University



The scene of Director ω ong of Hsinchu field office having speech at Hsuan Chuan University.

Hsinchu County Field Office

1. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Labor Unit of Kao Taiwan.



- 2. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Hsinchu Industrial Zone.
- 3. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Hsinchu Qiong-Lin Lion Club.
- 4. Held an anti-corruption and anti-vote-

buying campaign at Hischu Xinfeng Villege Women's Association.



- 5. Held an anti-corruption and anti-votebuying campaign at Hischu county Retired Policemen Association.
- 6. Held an anti-corruption and anti-votebuying campaign at Hischu county Ermei village Hukuang Community Development Association, Evergreen Club.
- 7. Held an educational anti-corruption campaign at Hukuo Senior High School.



High School

- 8. Collaborated with Hsinchu county government to hold innovative drama contest on the topic of Capable and anti-corruption for junior high and elementary schools.
- Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Hischu county Farmer Association.

Miaoli County Field Office

1. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Miaoli county Used Material Commerce Association.



- The scene of a campaign at Miaoli county Used Material Commerce Association.
- 2. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign through Joint Forum of Base Level Development of Chidin Li, Dipu Li, Gongyi Li and Dapu Li, Chunan Town Miaoli.
- 3. Held an anti-corruption and anti-



- vote-buying campaign at Chunan team of patrol infantry, Miaoli.
- 4. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Miaoli Labor Law promotion meeting.
- Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Chung Sing Commercial and Engineering High School.





O Jaichung City Field Office

- 1. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Taichung city Dong Hai Rotary Club.
- 2. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign and visiting for members of Winter Law Camp, Department of Financial and Economic Law, National Chung Hsing University.



- 3. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Taichung First High School.
- 4. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Graduate school of Public Policy Feng Chia University.
- 5. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Taichung Central Rotary Club.

[Overview of the Anti-Corruption Works in 2008]

www.mjib.gov.tw



- 6. Held an anti-corruption and anti-votebuying campaign at Yi-Ping Tong Chinese Health System.
- 7. Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Department of Land Management, Feng Chia University.
- 8. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Department of Urban Planning and Space Information, Feng Chia University.



O Jaichung County Field Office

1. Held 3 times anti-vote-buying campaigns at Taichung County Based Farmer Association.





- 2. Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Daja Senior High School.
- 3. Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Dali Senior High School.



- 4. Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Feng yuan Senior High School.
- 5. Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Feng Yuan Commerce vocational High School.

O Changhua County Field Office

1. Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at Companies Association of Fong Yuan Industrial Zone.



- 2. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Farmer Association of Changhua county Fushin village.
- 3. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Farmer Association of Changhua county Lugong Town.
- Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Commerce Association of Changhua County.
- 5. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Farmer Association of Changhua county Shenggong village.



- 6. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Farmer Association of Changhua county Pushin village.
- 7. Held an anti-vote-corruption and anti-vote-corruption campaign at Lugang CYC.
- 8. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Farmer Association of Changhua county Tienwei village.



The scene of an anti-vote-buying campaign at farmer Association of Changhua county Tienwei village

- Held an anti-vote-corruption and anti-vote-corruption campaign at Lugang East Rotary Club.
- Held an anti-vote-corruption campaign at Farmer Association of

ChangHua county Fang Yuan Village.

Mantao County Field Office

1. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Farmer Association of Nantao Jiji Town.



2. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Farmer Association of Nantao Caotun Town.



3 Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Farmer Association of Zhongliao village.



O Yunlin County Field Office

1. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at peikang Rotary Club of Yunlin County.



- 2. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Beigang Rotary Club of Yunlin County.
- 3. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Local Dance Committee Association of Yunlin County Sport Association.
- 4. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Zhongsheng Rotary Club of Yunlin County Beigang.
- Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Shenan Temple General Meeting of Yunlin County Beigang.
- Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Religion Care Association of Yunlin County Beigang.
- 7. Held an anti-corruption and anti-votebuying campaign at KC Member

- Association of Yunlin County.
- 8. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Rotary Club of Yunlin County Taixi.
- 9. Held an anti-corruption and anti-votebuying campaign at East Rotary Club of Yunlin County Huwei.



The scene of a campaign at East Rotary Club of Yunlin County Huwei.

O Chiayi City Field Office

1. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Worker Education Samiar of headquarter of Jiayi City Labor Union.



2. Held an anti-corruption campaign at

Education Seminar of headquarters of Jiayi City Labor Union.

Jiayi Commerce Association.

- 3 Held an anti-corruption campaign at Staff Training Class of headquarters of Jiayi Labor Union.
- 4. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Department of Business Management of Jiayi University.



The scene of an anti-corruption campaign at Department of Business Management of Jiayi University.

- 5. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Chiayi City Farmer Association.
- 6. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Lo Jun party quarter of Chinese unification Promoting Party.
- Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at East Mother Association of Chiayi.



- 8. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Jiayi Rice Commerce Association.
- Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Tonglung Metal Industry Co.
- 10. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Chiayi Cement Labor Union.
- 11. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Chiayi West Market Self-Ruling Association.



O Chiayi County Field Office

1. Held "Cleaning Mind from Antivote-buying" painting contest jointly with Chiayi municipal government for 97 public elementary schools.



 Held an anti-votebuying campaign at Farmer Association of Dongshi, Liujiao and Luchao village.

Poyin, Liujiao Elementary School

3. Held an anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Chiayi Farmer Association.

- 4. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Won Neng Industry and Commerce Vocational High School.
- 5. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Chiayi Fisherman Association.
- Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Chiayi Association of Bookkeeping and Tax Agency.
- 7. Held an anti-corruption and anti-votebuying campaign at Chiyi Shuishang village Women's Association.
- 8. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Farmer Association of Chiayi Shuishang village.
- 9. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Farmer Association of Chiayi Xikou village.



O Tainan City Field Office

- 1. Arranged a visiting tour and Capable Administration Campaign for Graduate school of Politics and Economy, Cheng Kong University.
- Held an anti-corruption campaign at Program Manager Study Camp of Cheng Kong University.



3. Held an anti-corruption campaign at visiting group of Tainan Art University.

Manager Study Camp of Cheng Kong University.

- 4. Held an anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign of 2008 calligraphy contest jointly with Department of Education, Tainan City at public elementary schools.
- 5. Arrange a visiting tour and anticorruption campaign for Taiwan Teachers Association.



- 6. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Law Study Camp of Cheng Kong University.
- 7. Held an anti-corruption campaign and visiting tour for Tainan Office, Taiwan Construction Association.
- 8. Held an anti-corruption campaign and visiting tour for Graduate School of Politics and Economics, Cheng Kong University.
- 9. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Tainan Fisherman Association.



 Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Shin Kuo Management College.

O Tainan County Field Office

- Held an anti-corruption campaign at Tainan Southern Science Park Rotary Club.
- 2. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Tainan county Jili Lion Club.



- 3. Held an anti-corruption campaign at ShinShi Community Development Association Joint Meeting.
- 4. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Tainan Guiren Village Farmer Association.
- Held an anti-corruption campaign at Taian Anding Villege Community Development Association Joint Meeting.

- 6. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Tainan Chiku Farmer Association.
- 7. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Tainan Farmer Association.
- 8. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Tainan Danei Village Farmer Association.
- 9. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Tainan Guanmiao Village Farmer Association.



The scene of an anti-corruption campaign at Tainan Guanmiao Village Farmer Association.

O Kaohsiung County Field Office

1. Held "Anti-Corruption and Anti-Vote-Buying, Creating a Capable, self-discipline Society Together" calligraphy contest for 2006 first semester of public junior high and elementary schools.

The winning pieces of "Anti-Corruption and Anti-Vote-Buying, Creating a Capable, self-discipline Society Together" calligraphy contest, Kaohsiung county.







2. Held an Anti-Corruption comic painting contest for 2006 first semester of public junior high and elementary schools..





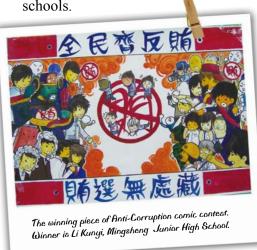
Pingtong County Field Office

- 1. Held an education anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Datong Senior High School.
- 2. Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Chaozhou Senior High School.



The scene of a campaign at Chaozhou Senior High School.

3. Held an Anti-Corruption comic contest for 2008 first semester of public junior high and elementary schools.



4. Held an Anti-Corruption and anti-vote-buying Post contest for 2008 2nd semester of public junior high and elementary schools.



- 5. Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Ping Rong Senior High School.
- Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Lu Shin Senior High School.
- 7. Held an educational anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Ping Tong Industry Association.



 Collaborated with Pingtong government to hold 6 times of clear election promotion at all levels of farmer association.

O Hualien County Field Office

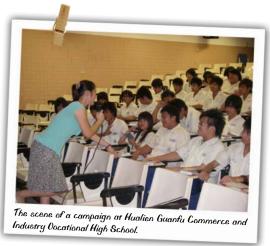
- 1. Held 4 times of anti-vote-buying campaign for chiefs and members of Hualien Joint Irrigation Association.
- 2. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Hualien Shiulin Village Duluwan Tourist and Culture Development Association.



The scene of an anti-vote-buying campaign at Hualien Shiulin Village Duluwan Tourist and Culture Development Association, as well as media report.

問查比全力反射器 記者賴文康/報導記者賴文康/報導記者賴文康/報導 總統的選舉,法務部調查局花蓮總統的選舉,法務部調查局花蓮總統的選舉,法務部調查局花蓮總統資學,所要與包括新秀地區基層民眾反射。中華護型人。在蓮調查站指出,主要針對三尺分正、關總統選舉,呼籲選民用分正、關總統選舉,呼籲選民用分正、關總統選舉,呼籲選民用分正、關總統選舉,呼籲選民,與免因一實票一而牽涉司宴、異常低價的國內外旅遊等招數企數,以免因一實票一而牽涉司等、異常低價的國內外旅遊等招數之一十五百萬元的檢舉獎金。

- 3. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Hualien Yuxi Farmer Association.
- Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Hualien Fuli Village Farmer Association.
- 5. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Hualien Podashan Culture Society.
- 6. Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at Hualien Senior High School.
- 7. Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at Hualien Siwei High School.
- 8. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Hualien Ruisui Village Farmar Association.
- 9. Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at Guanfu Commerce and Industry Vocational High School.



10. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Hualien Jian Village Farmer Association.



- 11. Held an educational anti-vote-buying campaign at Hai Shin High School.
- 12. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Hualien Shoufeng Village Farmer Association.



The scene of an anti-vote-buying campaign at Hualien Shoufeng Village Farmer Association.

13. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Hualien Fisherman Association.

O Jaitong County Field Office

1. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Taitong Taimali Farmer Association.



- 2. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Taitong Luyen Village Women Family Management Class.
- Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Taitong Tonghe Village Farmer Association.
- 4. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign for Taitong Jinfeng Village Li Mayors.
- 5. Held an educational anti-corruption campaign for Taitong University.



- 6. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Taitong Beinan Village Chief and Mediation committee.
- Held an anti-corruption campaign for Taitong Cheng Kong Farmer Association.
- 8. Held an anti-corruption campaign for Taitong Guanshan Farmer Association.

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Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Junior High Teachers Law Training.

O Vilan County Field Office

1. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Yilan County Suao Farmer Association.



 Held an anti-corruption campaign at Yilan County Toucheng Farmer Association Agriculture Class.

- 3. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Join meeting of Yilan Vocational Union Lodong Town Shulin Li Association.
- 4. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign for neighborhood heads of Lodong Town.



- 5. Held an anti-corruption campaign at St. Mary's Medicine Nursing and Management.
- 6. Held an anti-corruption campaign for Yilan AD Engineering and Commerce Association.



O Penghu County Field Office

- 1. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Penghu Makung Yangming Li.
- 2. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Penghu Farmer Assocaition.



- 3. Held an innovative anti-vote-buying campaign with Penghu District Prosecutors Office and the likes.
- 4. Held an anti-vote-buying campaign at Penghu Women Association.



The scene of an anti-vote-buying campaign at Penghu Women Association

5. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign at Penghu Voluntary Service Association.

6. Held an anti-corruption and antivote-buying campaign and coloring contest for 2008 2nd semester of public junior high and elementary schools.

The winning pieces of anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign.



Winner of high-grade: Hong Shaoqin of

Zhongzheng Elementary School.

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Mariners Division

1. Held an anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Taichung Harbor Bureau Construction Division Labor Union.



2. Held an anti-corruption campaign at CPC Dalin Refinery.

Construction Division Labor Union.

3. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Keelung City Education Care Association.



4. Held an anti-corruption campaign at Commercial Manpower Training

Education Care Association.

- Class of Taichung Shipping Services Association and International Economy and Trade.
- 5. Held anti-corruption two runs campaign for Kaohsiung Custom Shipping Services staff.





O Jujien Province Field Division

1. Held "Everybody Comes Up" anti-corruption four-comic cartoon drawing contest for first semester of Jinmen public junior high and elementary schools.



2. Held "Everybody Comes Up" anticorruption calligraphy contest for 2nd semester of Jinmen public junior high and elementary schools.

The winning pieces of Jinmen county anti-corruption calligraphy contest.



In 2008, while organizing anticorruption and anti-vote-buying campaign, the MIJB field divisions and offices collected excellent works from the posters, calligraphy, and writing contest, and compiled them into 5 published volumes. These publications were given to related agencies and attendees and participating schools. Moreover, some of award-winning works from big anticorruption contests held by the bureau and field offices during 2004 to 2008 had been complied into Calendars. They were fetched to field offices free of charge for people joining activities, in the hope that endeavor of anti-corruption could by supported by more people and anti-corruption concept will be deeply embedded in the society.



Result Books of 2008 big contests held by the field divisions/ offices, MJIB (Cover pages)



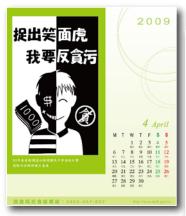
Calendar Cards (2009/1~2010/6)

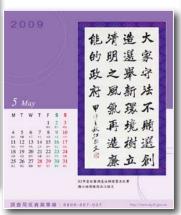


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2. Letter requesting administrative processing

The MJIB forwards cases that did not constitute criminal offense, but exhibited maladministration and involve civil servants to the superior authorities or supervisory authorities for appropriate disciplinary punishment; in more serious cases, it sends an investigation report to the Control Yuan for reference. The disciplinary punishments may include: dismissal from the office, removal from the office, demotion, major demerit, demerits, admonition, or written warnings.

For the regulations or measures within government organizations that have obvious flaws or inadequacies to result in corruption and malfeasance, the MJIB sends recommendation letters to corresponding authorities for follow-up actions to prevent similar abuses from reoccurring. For collusions in procurement, the MJIB informs the authorities concerning the offenders and violation reports, and makes recommendation on followup actions including terminating the tender, detaining deposits, ordering improvements, and debarment measures, in order to maintain fairness and validity of governmental procurements.

For persons and incidents involved maladministration, there were 257 cases sent to the authorities via official letters in 2008, of those, 174 cases were replied and processed, including 42 cases received disciplinary punishment, 82 received debarment measures; 12 were fined, 8 written/oral warnings, 7 government organization improvement cases, 3 demolishment land return cases, 3 were ordered for improvement, 2 cases received payment reductions; 2 had detainment of deposits; 2 received cancellation of licenses; 2 cases of spending cutting; 1 cease of case of order; 1 demotion case, and 7 other cases. One major case was bidding of wire distribution/materials construction of Chiavi branch of TaiPower. The contractor bleached the Government Procurement Act. As much as NT\$26 million were recalled by the branch according the law after the Letter requesting administrative processing was issued.



3. Compilation of corruption prevention reports

To prevent similar corruption cases from reoccurring, the MJIB analyzes the flaws and inefficiencies of the administrative policies and procedures after the investigation, and compiles corruption prevention reports with cause analysis and substantial improvement suggestions, for the references of corresponding authorities or superior authorities.

In 2008, 19 corruption prevention reports were compiled, of which, 12 were sent as references to relevant authorities, as shown in Table 2-01. The contents of the reports of the past five years are as shown in Figure 2-01:

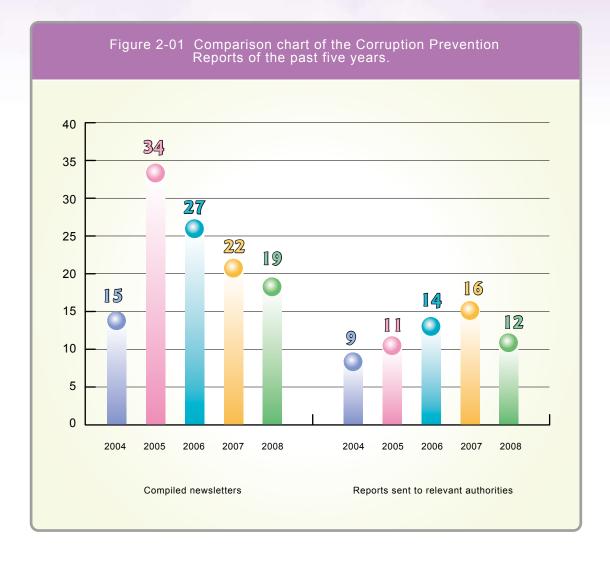
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Table 2-01 The 2008 Corruption Prevention Report

(According to the issue date of Report requesting administrative processing

No.	Writers	New Letter Name	Unit sent to
1	Taipei City Field Division	Flaws on sales/transfer system and derivative problems on National fractional land, and recommendations for corruption prevention	National Property Administration, Ministry of Finance
2	Nantou Field Office	Flaws on Nantou City Government's temporary employee hiring operation, and recommendation for corruption prevention.	Nantou City Government
3	Tainan City Field Office	Operational flaws and analysis on handling of public cemetery relocation by Tainan's Public Funeral Service, and recommendations for improvement.	Tainan City Government
4	Central Taiwan Mobile Team	Flaws on operation of Labor retirement payment, and recommendations for improvement.	Bureau of Labor Insurance
5	Central Taiwan Mobile Team	Abuses prone to sample inspections of drug abuse cases, and recommendation for corruption prevention.	Police Office, Yunlin County
6	Taipei City Field Division	Flaws and derivative problems regarding the bottom-line pricing for public constructions, and recommendation for corruption prevention.	Taipei County Government
7	Yilan County Field Office	Flaws on charging system on care center of Datong Village, Yilan county, and recommendation for corruption prevention.	Yilan County Government and Datong Township Office
8	Taipei County Field Office	Flaws on veteran village reconstructions handled by the county, and recommendation for corruption prevention.	Taipei County Government
9	Changhua County Field Office	Flaws probing into bidding cases on government procurement best bidding, and recommendation for corruption prevention.	Changhua County Government
10	Taichung City Field Office	Flaws on Water Resource Foundation operations, and recommendations for corruption prevention.	Water Resource Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs
11	Changhua County Field Office	Suggestions on abuse prevention for basic farmer association elections.	Changhua County Government
12	Southern Taiwan Mobile Team	Flaw discussions on tax report system, and recommendation for corruption prevention	National Tax Administration of Southern Taiwan



II. Case Investigation

The cases investigated by the Anti-Corruption Division, MJIB, are divided into 2 types, which are cases of corruption cases and vote-buying cases. In 2008, 757 cases were investigated (see Table 2-02), with 609 cases of corruption and 148 cases of vote-buying. Compared with 2007, corruption cases decreased 256 cases, account for 29.6% drop (256/865 cases); vote-buying cases increased 57 cases, account for 62.6% increase (57/91cases). The major reason is that, MJIB began to consolidate all manpower and resources to investigate vote-buying

cases on the 7th Legislative Election and the 12th Presidential Election in first half of 2008.

To accurately present the achievements of the investigations on corruption, bribery, and vote-buying cases, from 2003, the basis of statistical analysis of corruption cases changed from prosecution data to referred data; and for vote-buying cases, the prosecutor's penalty data was still used as basis for analysis. In 2008, the annual investigation work was still based primarily on referred corruption cases and vote-buying cases, therefore, each will be introduced in the following chapters.

	Table 2-02 Table of cases investigated in 2008								
	Referred to the Prosecutors Office	559 cases	After investigations, the cases were referred to the prosecutors.						
cases	Informed the Prosecutors by official letters	33 cases	After investigations, the prosecutors were informed by reports or official letters.						
Corruption cases	Others	17 cases	Investigated together with prosecutors; and the prosecutor filed for indictment, summary judgment, deferred prosecution, and non-prosecution ex officio.						
	Sub-total	609 cases	Occupies 80.5% of the cases for the year.						
V	ote-buying cases	148 cases	Investigated together with prosecutors; and the prosecutor filed for indictment, summary judgment, deferred prosecution, and non-prosecution ex officio; occupies 19.5% of the cases for the year.						
To	Total 757 cases		Note1: The period for statistics is between January 1 and December 31, 2008 Note2: The charpter "Case Invertigation" of this Yearbook indicates "referred cases" and "vote-buying cases"						

1. The statistics and analysis of referred cases

Referred cases of anti-corruption are divided into 2 categories: corruption/ malfeasance and non-corruption/ malfeasance. Cases were categorized based on major applicable law when it was referred. There are 23 types of corruption/malfeasance categories, including 19 types of abuse-proneness as specified in MOJ Action Plan "public works", hands-down cases of "spoil of land conservation", and 3 other types of "government-owned enterprises", "military units", and "others". There are 9 types in non-corruption/malfeasance. It included 6 types of "public works" as previously defined in 2005. On July 1, 2006, after the legal definition of civil servants was amended, 3 more types, which are "medicine and health care", "educational administration", and "government-owned enterprises", were created.

(1) Comprehensive table for 2008 statistics (Table 2-03)

Among the 559 cases referred to prosecutors in 2008, there were 2,028 people involved in 301 corruption/malfeasance cases, including 921 civil servants, 84 representatives, and 1,025

non-civil servants. Compared with 2007(see Table 2-04), there were 94 less referred cases (with 45 cases in "Other" category), account for 23.8% of drop (94/395 cases); the number of suspects referred dropped 167 members, account for 7.6% decrease (167/2,195 people).

Based on years of statistics in yearbooks, government-related "Public works" and "Procurement" types accounted high percentage in corruption/ malfeasance in terms of number of referred case, number of suspects, amount involved in corruption or profit delivery. Apparently government procurements has been used by unlawful civil servants and elected representatives to make illegal profits. Other nongovernment procurement cases usually were corruption scenarios that civil servants and elected representatives took advantages of their power and opportunities to blackmail properties from stakeholders, or other corruption conducts like defraud public properties and take briberies.

There were 258 people in 725 referred non-corruption/malfeasance cases in 2008, including 137 civil servants and quasi-civil servants, 3 representatives and 585 non-civil servants. There were 87 cases and 270 people (including 57 cases of Procurement) less compare

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with 2007, account for 25.2% (87/345 cases) and 27.1% (270/955 people) decrease respectively. Regarding the results of non-corruption/malfeasance cases, after the evidence of civil servants involved in corruption/malfeasance was investigated, the evidence for criminal activities in corruption/malfeasance was not clear, or the violation of the laws by civil servants did not meet the corruption/malfeasance criteria, hence, they were referred to the prosecutors as non-corruption/malfeasance cases. Most of these cases were closely related to the discipline of civil servants and the image of civil departments. For example, in a non-corruption/malfeasance procurement case, the civil servant in charge of the procurement and tender conspired in a bidding collusion, even though this civil servant was not categorized as a corruption/malfeasance criminal, said person seriously broke disciplinary regulations of the governmental organization. Also, in a case of judiciary fraud, a judiciary scalper conducted fraudulent activities under disguise of bribery, which damaged the image of judiciary. Hence, the investigation of these cases furthers the establishment of a clean government. Even though those cases are not directly related to corruption/malfeasance, it is necessary to

stop the practices.



	Table 2-03 Summary of statistics of cases referred in 2008 Unit: case/person/NT\$									
	Item	No. of Cases	No. of Suspects			Amount of Money of The Targets of Crimes				
Са	tegory		Civil servant	Represen -tative	Non-civil servants	Corruption	Profiting	Procurement	Others	
	Public works	78	292	12	343	160,701,133	219,767,000	6,347,423,101	1,457,329,829	
	Procurement	37	136	4	169	84,837,189	181,637,374	1,801,071,528	20,440,077	
	Judicial corruption and malfeasance	4	4	0	10	6,221,350	0	0	0	
	Police	38	137	0	156	33,416,857	9,237,240	0	14,232,900	
	Fire fighting	4	14	1	3	497,059	11,094,000	0	0	
	Correction	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Urban planning	4	20	0	12	21,080,000	260,000,000	0	2,500,000	
	Construction management	10	35	1	15	3,630,000	370,788,768	0	0	
	Land administration	3	9	0	3	0	45,432,563	0	0	
ance	Taxation	4	8	0	15	10,785,418	24,902,112	0	0	
Corruption/Malfeasance	Custom affairs	2	7	0	10	1,012,000	248,824	0	0	
/Mal	Bank loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
uptior	Medicine and health care	3	4	0	3	44,941,450	0	0	0	
Corr	Educational administration	9	25	0	14	5,771,618	3,365,702	0	0	
	Securities management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Company registration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Motor vehicle management	3	11	0	6	0	53,716,078	0	0	
	Funeral and interment	4	6	1	8	7,879,050	90,000	0	500,000	
	Environmental protection	8	43	1	45	18,902,726	29,225,093	0	0	
	Spoil of land conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Government-owned enterprises	3	5	0	7	0	252,952,215	0	0	
	Military units	1	2	0	1	16,972,160	0	0	0	
	Others	85	162	64	203	278,200,178	1,120,400,613	0	433,012	
	Sub-total	301	921	84	1,023	694,848,188	2,582,857,582	8,148,494,629	1,495,435,818	
	Public works	60	11	2	184	0	0	1,974,359,253	34,448,102	
	Procurement	103	7	0	287	0	0	10,344,443,731	133,578,606	
sance	Judiciary fraud	5	0	0	8	0	0	0	29,056,000	
easal	Medicine and health care	7	3	0	8	0	0	0	1,168,103	
Non Corruption/malfea	Educational administration	12	23	0	11	0	0	0	6,712,866	
ption,	Environmental protection	3	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	
Sorru	Spoil of land conservation	16	1	1	25	0	0	0	0	
Non C	Government-owned enterprises	17	36	0	14	0	0	0	711,892,335	
	Others	35	56	0	35	0	0	0	66,383,485	
	Sub-total	258	137	3	585	0	0	12,318,802,984	983,239,497	
	Total	559	1,058	87	1,608	694,848,188	2,582,857,582	20,467,297,613	2,478,675,315	

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	Table 2-04 Statistics of cases referred in the past 5 years Unit: case								
Cate	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total		
	Public works	57	45	56	93	329	329		
	Procurement	31	32	24	50	174	174		
	Judicial corruption and malfeasance	4	7	3	2	20	20		
	Police	36	31	22	39	166	166		
	Fire fighting	1	1	2	3	11	11		
	Correction	1	0	2	4	8	8		
	Urban planning	2	2	1	7	16	16		
	Construction management	11	4	8	7	40	40		
	Land administration	5	4	3	7	22	22		
ance	Taxation	4	5	6	9	28	28		
feasa	Custom affairs	7	7	6	4	26	26		
Corruption/Malfeasance	Bank loans	8	5	3	0	16	16		
iption	Medicine and health care	18	12	8	5	46	46		
Corru	Educational administration	13	13	1	9	45	45		
	Securities management	0	0	0	1	1	1		
	Company registration	0	1	0	2	3	3		
	Motor vehicle management	2	3	1	4	13	13		
	Funeral and interment	1	1	1	4	11	11		
	Environmental protection	6	8	5	10	37	37		
	Spoil of land conservation	1	3	2	4	10	10		
	Government-owned enterprises	26	19	1	0	49	49		
	Military units	3	5	0	1	10	10		
	Others	72	65	99	130	451	451		
	Sub-total	309	273	254	395	1,532	1,532		
	Public works	56	35	59	86	296	296		
	Procurement	76	69	103	160	511	511		
nce	Judiciary fraud	12	7	12	16	52	52		
easar	Medicine and health care	_	_	1	9	17	17		
malfe	Educational administration	_	_	2	5	19	19		
otion/	Environmental protection	5	7	6	7	28	28		
orrup	Spoil of land conservation	29	24	20	19	108	108		
Non Corruption/malfeasa	Government-owned enterprises	_	_	1	1	19	19		
2	Others	5	6	23	42	111	111		
	Sub-total	183	148	227	345	1,161	1,161		
	Total	492	421	481	740	2,693	2,693		

(2) The statistical sources of the cases

The source of the case refers to the methods used by MJIB to discover and accept cases. The same corruption cases may be discovered through active detection, reports by the public, prosecutors' assignments, or provided by governmental ethics units, all of which initiate investigation. The statistics in this yearbook were based on the earliest methods used to discover cases.

The source of the cases are divided into 7 categories: "MJIB initiatives", "reports from the public", "prosecutors offices", "governmental ethics authorities", "supervisory authorities", "self-surrenders", and "others". " MJIB initiatives " refers to MJIB 's active detection; "reports from the public" refers the reports made by the public via letters, phone calls, or personal visit to the MJIB offices or field units; "prosecutors offices" refers to district prosecutors offices or special investigative units; "governmental ethics authorities" refers to cases discovered by the ethics units and transferred to MJIB; "supervisory authorities " refers to the cases provided by supervisors or superintendents of tax agencies, or customs inspectors; " selfsurrenders " refers to criminals coming to MJIB to confess after committing the crime prior to be known by the civil servants of criminal investigation, and express the willingness to receive their penalty; "others" refers to other case sources, which are primarily from superior offices and other civil departments requesting an investigation through letters.

Table 2-05 and figure 2-02 shows that referred cases in 2008 that 31.7% came from " MJIB initiatives ", followed by governmental ethics authorities (28.8%), "reports from the public" (14.3%), "prosecutors offices" (12.5%), "Others" (6.3%), "self-surrenders" (4.3%), and "supervisory authorities" (2.1%). Table 2-06 shows in past 5 years cases that came from "MJIB initiative ", "reports from the public", "prosecutors offices" and "governmental ethics authorities" account for 91.1%, 89.1%, 85.7%, 88.4%, 87.3% a respectively from 2005 to 2008. Therefore these 4 sources were major sources for referred cases.

Table 2-07 further analyzes percentage of corruption/malfeasance and non-corruption/malfeasance of above 4 primary sources in 2008 referred cases after investigations. Cases from MJIB initiatives, report from public and prosecutors offices account for 67.2%, 61.3% and 71.4% respectively of referred

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corruption/malfeasance cases after investigation. There were 35.4% of cases from governmental ethics authorities. Among 161 cases from this source, there were 76 cases belong to types of "Public works" or "Procurements", such as collusion bidding or borrowing license for bidding. All these were referred based on paragraph 87 of Government Procurement Act, which belong to non-corruption/malfeasance. This is a major reason caused lower percentage of corruption/malfeasance cases provided by governmental ethics authorities.

Figure 2-03 is an analysis regarding source types that contain more than 20 referred cases. Among them there were 140 procurement cases, 138 public works case, 38 police cases and 21 educational administration cases. It shows that source from governmental ethics authorities accounted the highest percentage in procurement (44.3%); governmental ethics authorities and MJIB initiatives accounted for the highest percentage of public works cases (33.3 and 31.2% respectively). "MJIB initiatives" accounted for the highest percentage of source of police cases and educational administration cases (60.6% and 42.8% respectively).



	Table 2-05	Statistics of sources of case			cases re	ases referred in 2008			Unit : case	
Cat	Source	MJIB initiative	Reports from the public	Prosecutors offices	Governmental ethics authorities	Supervisory authorities	Self- surrenders	Others	Total	
	Public works	29	14	11	18	1	0	5	78	
	Procurement	12	7	7	8	1	1	1	37	
	Judicial corruption and malfeasance	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
	Police	23	4	10	0	1	0	0	38	
	Fire fighting	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	
	Correction	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	Urban planning	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	
	Construction management	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	10	
	Land administration	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	
nce	Taxation	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	
easa	Custom affairs	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
/Malf	Bank loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Corruption/Malfeasance	Medicine and health care	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	
Sorru	Educational administration	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	9	
O	Securities management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Company registration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Motor vehicle management	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	
	Funeral and interment	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	
	Environmental protection	4	0	1	2	0	0	1	8	
	Spoil of land conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Government-owned enterprises	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	
	Military units	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	Others	32	10	14	19	3	6	1	85	
	Sub-total	119	49	50	57	7	9	10	301	
	Public works	14	9	5	28	0	0	4	60	
	Procurement	19	7	5	54	0	0	18	103	
eo	Judiciary fraud	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	5	
_	Medicine and health care	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	7	
malfe	Educational administration	5	1	1	3	0	2	0	12	
tion/ı	Environmental protection	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	
Non Corruption/malfeasa	Spoil of land conservation	8	4	2	1	0	0	1	16	
	Government-owned enterprises	1	0	1	4	0	10	1	17	
ž	Others	8	6	4	11	3	2	1	35	
	Sub-total	58	31	20	104	5	15	25	258	
	Total	177	80	70	161	12	24	35	559	

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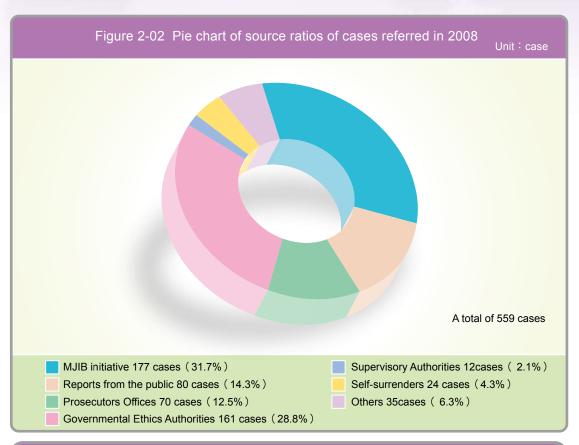


		Table	2-06	Statis	tics of	sourc	ces of	cases	refer	red in	the pa	ast 5 y	/ears	Unit : d	case
Source	MJIB ir	nitiative	Reports put			cutors ces	Governme autho	ntal ethics prities		visory orities	Self-sur	renders	Oth	ners	Takal
Year	Corruption / Malfeasance	Non Corruption / Malfeasance	Total												
2004	125	71	41	22	40	17	70	62	5	1	21	0	7	10	492
2001	196		63		5	7	13	32	6	6	2	1	1	7	.02
2005	94 37		43	18	39	14	62 68		10 0		22 1		3 10		421
2003	131		6	1	5	3	130		10		23		13		421
2006	89	49	40	19	34	18	55	108	10	6	17	6	9	21	481
2000	13	38	59		5	2	16	3	1	6	2	3	3	0	401
2007	185	69	58	34	51	29	68	160	18	1	9	8	6	44	740
2007	25	54	9:	2	8	0	228		19		17		5	0	140
2008	119	58	49	31	50	20	57	104	7 5		9 15		10 25		559
2000	17	77	80	0	7	0	16	51	1	2	2	4	3	5	559
Total	612	284	231	124	214	98	312	502	50	13	78	30	35	110	2,693
Iotai	89	96	35	5	31	2	81	4	6	3	10	08	14	15	2,093

Table 2-07 Statistics of four main sources of cases referred in 2008

Unit:case

Category	Corruption/N	Malfeasance	Non Corruption	n/Malfeasance	
Source	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%	Total of cases
MJIB initiative	119	67.2%	58	32.8%	177
Reports from the public	49	61.3%	31	38.7%	80
Prosecutors offices	50	71.4%	20	28.6%	70
Governmental ethics authorities	57	35.4%	104	64.6%	161
Total of four main sources	275	56.3%	213	43.7%	488

Note 1: A total of 559 cases were referred in 2008, among of them, 301 cases, or 53.8% were corruption/malfeasance cases; 258 cases. or 46.2% were non-corruption/malfeasance cases.

Note 2: The sources of referred cases, in addition to the said four main categories, still include "supervisory authorities" "self-surrenders" and "others"

Figure 2-03 Zigzag diagram of source ratios against types of cases referred in 2008 60% - Public works 50% (138cases) 44.3% 42.8% 40% **Procurements** 31,2% (140cases) 30% Police 20% (38cases) 10% Educational administration (21cases) 0% Governmental ethics authorities Self-surrenders MJIB initiative Reports from the public Prosecutors offices Supervisory authorities

(3) Statistics regarding applicable laws

Table 2-08 analyzes different applicable laws for different types of referred cases. Among the 301corruption/ malfeasance cases referred in 2008, the biggest group of them were referred under the charge of the Anti-Corruption Act, which totaled 301 cases and for 96% (298/301), followed by Criminal Code, which was 11 cases (7.3% and 11/301). Suspects include prosecutors, policemen, jail janitors, construction management staff, civil servants in charge of procurement. Charges included law abuse, forging documents, leaking secrets other than national secrets, releasing criminals that should be dutifully detained and burying evidence. One case (0.3%, 1/301) was referred under charges of other law. It involved one inspection team members of Coast Guard and one policemen of a branch police department. They alleged introducing people to hire (or retain) Chinese to do illegal works (or works not permitted by law) in Taiwan. In return, the other party provided them information about illegal mainland immigrants for him in order to establish good performance. The case was referred under the charge of Paragraph 1, Article83 of the Act Governing Relations

between Peoples of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland China Area .

Regarding the 258 referred noncorruption/malfeasance cases in 2008, the highest number was 148 cases under the charge of Government Procurement Act, account for 57.4% (148/258 case). Most of them fell in 2 types: Public works and Procurement. Among them 82 cases were referred under the charge of Paragraph5 of the Act for using other people's name or certificates to interfere procurement outcome or gain improper benefits; 55 cases were referred under the charge of Paragraph 87, Article5 of the Act, generally called "crime of borrowing license for bidding", for interfering bidding outcomes (or causing incorrect bidding outcomes) by using tricks or illegal practices. Followed by 90 cases that were referred under the charge of Criminal Code, account for 34.9% (90/258 cases). Among them 30 cases were fraud, 15 cases were embezzlement. Others included forgery of documents, fraudulently filling incorrect records on documents due to business, larceny, larceny of real estate and abuse of trust. 20 cases were referred under other charges, account for 7.7% (20/258 cases), including violation of Waste Disposal Act, Slope Land Conservation and Utilization Act, Urban Planning

Act, Tax Collection Act, Soil and Water Conservation Act, Smuggling Punishment Act, Forestry Act and Attorney Regulation Act.

Table 2-09 shows statistics of the applicable laws for referred cases in the past 5 years. Figure 2-04 shows the percentages chart of 2008 referred cases based on "main applicable laws".

Table 2-10 shows statistics of the applicable laws for person count in the past 5 years. Figure 2-05 shows a percentage chart for person count of 2008 referred cases based on "main applicable laws"

In sum, anti-corruption cases investigated by the Bureau, Anti-Corruption Act was the highest-used applicable law, followed by Government Procurement Act and Criminal Code. In the meantime Waste Disposal Act was the major law applied to environmental crimes. Forestry Act, Soil and Water Conservation Act, Slope Land Conservation and Utilization Act, Urban Planning Act and Regional Planning Act were major applicable laws for cases of destructing national land. Attorney Regulation Act and fraud charge of Criminal Code were mainly applied to judiciary fraud cases.

Table 2-11 shows the applicable charges to referred cases under the Anti-

Corruption Act in the past 5 years. In 2008 there were 289 cases referred under Anti-Corruption Act as applicable law, account for 51.6% (289/559case). Among them 104 cases were referred under the charge of Item 4, Paragraph 1, Article 6 "offense of making illegal profit through supervisory affairs", the most used applicable law. Followed by 49 cases referred under Item 2, Paragraph 1, Article 5 "offense of cheating properties by using opportunities on job". Then 39 cases referred under Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 4 "offense of accepting bribery against job obligations". 3 cases referred under Item 3, Paragraph 1, Article 4 "offense of fraudulent practices on construction or procurement". 26 cases referred under Item 3, Paragraph 1, Article 5 "offense of accepting bribe without against job duties". 20 cases referred under Item 1, Paragraph 1, Article 4 "offense of embezzling public properties". 10 cases referred under Item 2 of the same Paragraph and Article "offense of power extortion or occupying in force for properties". 6 cases referred under Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 "offense of making profit for other party without using supervisory affairs. 4 cases referred under Item 3, Paragraph 1, Article 6 "offense of infringing nonpublic properties". 1 case referred under

Paragraph 11, Article 1 "offense of bribing."

Of the crime types in the Anticorruption Act, the offense of power extortion for blackmailing involved the civil servants not only actively asked for bribes through extortion, but also threatened the victims, which seriously damaged the image of the government and the rights of the public. Therefore it is worth to pay more attention. In 2008 there were 10 extortion cases. Two of them were that chief of county council used power to force gravel businessmen to sell operational right to him with undercut price, or forcefully asked Gravel Association for commission. 3 cases were chiefs (or vice chiefs) of township representative assemblies who asked money from bidding winners through power excising, such as finding faults with construction quality, delaying payment or firing temporary workers. 3 cases were policemen asking favors or precious goods from stakeholders through various threats through power of duty performance like drug investigation, outlawing illegal business and illegal foreign workers. One case involved a neighborhood head, who were also the chief of Military Village Auto Committee, asked money from vendors who supposed to do business on

the rebuilt location. All these 10 cases have something in common. That is all involved civil servants were holding powers that can closely connected with civilian's interests. They also had huge arbitrary rights while exercising duties. Besides intensive investigations for such cases, law discipline and internal control are also needed to keep such cases from happening.

Table 2-12 shows the charges applicable to different cases referred under the Criminal Code. In 2008 both corruption/ malfeasance cases and non-corruption/ malfeasance cases referred by Criminal Code as major applicable law were 11 and 90 cases respectively, account for 18.1% (101/559). The former cases belong to Criminal Code Chapter 4 "offense of Malfeasance" or Chapter 15 "offense of counterfeiting documents or printings that related to public documents". The later cases largely belong to Criminal Code article 320-342 "offense of property crime or counterfeiting private documents." In 2008 the most frequently used applicable charge was "fraud (illegally gaining properties or profits) ", which made 27 cases. 4 cases of 27 were Judiciary fraud type. That was lawyers knew judges and prosecutors well and cheated stakeholder that he could deliver bribery payment for him to dissolve the lawsuit or obtain

probation. Other scenarios were suspects disguised as investigators or lawyers to cheat victims of money. Then there were 16 cases of offense of incorrect record in public documents. Such offenses included village staff who worked on site inspection for damage caused by a nature disaster. He knew the applicant has no crops on the land but recorded incorrect records in order to gain emergency funds; or an inspector of Motor Vehicle Office knew someone's car did not comply with regulations, but recorded complied in order to pass inspections. Making incorrect records in public documents resulted in illegal privileges gained by the person who supposed to be restricted by the public authorities. It is not easy to comply with all conditions about "offense of making illegal profit through (or not through) supervisory affairs", Anti-Corruption Act, some cases were referred under the charge of offense of making incorrect record in public document after all evidence had been evaluated.

[Overview of the Anti-Corruption Works in 2008]

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	Table 2-08	Statistics of referred in 2	main applica 2008(By ty	able laws for pes)	cases	Unit : case
Cate	Applicable laws	Anti-corruption Act	Government Procurement Act	Criminal Code	Others	Total
	Public works	77	0	1	0	78
	Procurement	36	0	1	0	37
	Judicial corruption and malfeasance	3	0	1	0	4
	Police	32	0	5	1	38
	Fire fighting	4	0	0	0	4
	Correction	0	0	1	0	1
	Urban planning	4	0	0	0	4
	Construction management	9	0	1	0	10
	Land administration	3	0	0	0	3
nce	Taxation	4	0	0	0	4
easa	Custom affairs	2	0	0	0	2
/Malf	Bank loans	0	0	0	0	0
ption	Medicine and health care	3	0	0	0	3
Corruption/Malfeasance	Educational administration	9	0	0	0	9
J	Securities management	0	0	0	0	0
	Company registration	0	0	0	0	0
	Motor vehicle management	3	0	0	0	3
	Funeral and interment	4	0	0	0	4
	Environmental protection	8	0	0	0	8
	Spoil of land conservation	0	0	0	0	0
	Government-owned enterprises	3	0	0	0	3
	Military units	1	0	0	0	1
	Others	84	0	1	0	85
	Sub-total	289	0	11	1	301
	Public works	0	49	11	0	60
	Procurement	0	99	4	0	103
oce	Judiciary fraud	0	0	4	1	5
	Medicine and health care	0	0	7	0	7
malfe	Educational administration	0	0	10	2	12
tion/,	Environmental protection	0	0	0	3	3
Non Corruption/malfeasar	Spoil of land conservation	0	0	4	12	16
on C	Government-owned enterprises	0	0	17	0	17
Ź	Others	0	0	33	2	35
	Sub-total	0	148	90	20	258
	Total	289	148	101	21	559



Table 2-09 Statistics of main applicable laws for cases referred in the past 5 years (By No. of cases)

Year	20	004	20	005	20	006	20	07	20	008
Law	No. of cases	%								
Anti-corruption Act	269	54.7%	235	55.8%	227	47.3%	359	48.6%	289	51.6%
Government Procurement Act	118	24.0%	94	22.3%	155	32.2%	233	31.5%	148	26.5%
Criminal Code	81	16.5%	64	15.2%	77	16.0%	122	16.5%	101	18.1%
Narcotics Control Act	3	0.6%	6	1.4%	2	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Guns, Ammunition and Knives Controlling Act	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Smuggling Punishment Act	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	3	0.4%	1	0.2%
Communication Protection and Supervisory Act	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Civil Servant Work Act	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	3	0.6%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%
Waste Disposal Act	7	1.4%	7	1.7%	9	1.9%	11	1.5%	4	0.7%
Forestry Act	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Soil and Water Conservation Act	1	0.2%	2	0.5%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Slope Land Conservation and Utilization Act	7	1.4%	5	1.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.3%	4	0.7%
Urban Planning Act	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Regional Planning Act	4	0.8%	4	1.0%	1	0.2%	3	0.4%	4	0.7%
Attorney Regulation Act	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Water Act	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Act Governing Relations Between Peoples of The Taiwan Area and The Mainland China Areaa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Tax Collection Act	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	3	0.5%
Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Mortuary Service Administration Act	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Total	492	100.0%	421	100.0%	481	100.0%	740	100.0%	559	100.0%

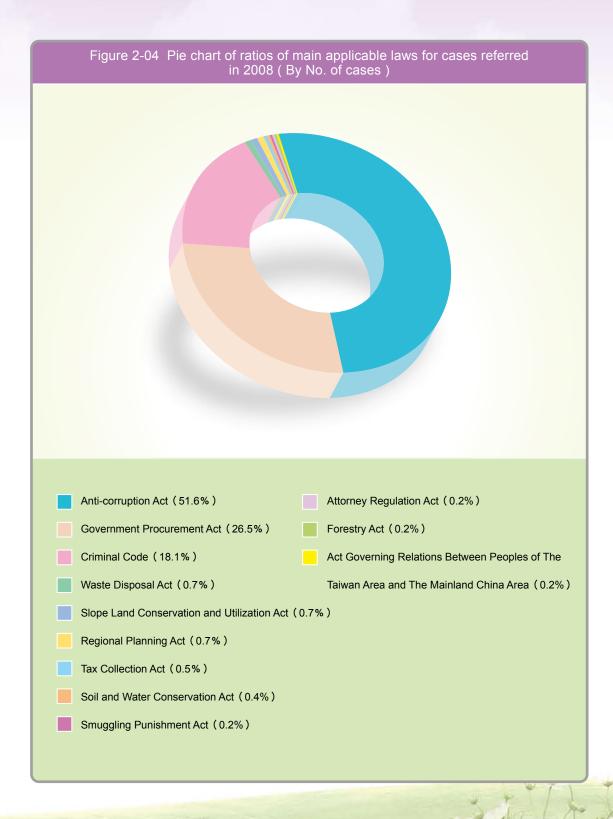




Table 2-	·10 Sta th	tistics one past	of main 5 years	applica s(By N	able lav lo. of s	vs for course	ases re s)	ferred i	n
Year	20	04	20	05	20	006	20	07	
	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%	No. o

Year	20	004	2005		2006		20	07	2008		
Law	No. of cases	%									
Anti-corruption Act	1,094	49.0%	802	48.8%	787	38.4%	1,443	45.1%	1,321	47.9%	
Government Procurement Act	591	26.5%	406	24.7%	715	34.9%	914	28.7%	695	25.2%	
Criminal Code	443	19.8%	293	17.8%	418	20.3%	651	20.4%	510	18.5%	
Narcotics Control Act	7	0.3%	23	1.4%	7	0.3%	8	0.3%	2	0.1%	
Guns, Ammunition and Knives Controlling Acta	4	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	
Smuggling Punishment Act	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	13	0.4%	18	0.7%	
Communication Protection and Supervisory Act	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Civil Servant Work Act	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	
Waste Disposal Act	32	1.4%	24	1.4%	47	2.3%	47	1.5%	25	0.9%	
Forestry Act	1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	
Soil and Water Conservation Act	1	0.0%	4	0.2%	5	0.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	
Slope Land Conservation and Utilization Act	13	0.6%	5	0.3%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	6	0.2%	
Urban Planning Act	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Regional Planning Act	8	0.4%	11	0.7%	2	0.1%	5	0.2%	5	0.2%	
Business Accounting Act	8	0.4%	23	1.4%	25	1.2%	36	1.1%	21	0.8%	
Tax Collection Act	3	0.1%	13	0.8%	18	0.9%	49	1.5%	130	4.7%	
Money Laundering Control Act	7	0.3%	15	0.9%	3	0.1%	10	0.3%	5	0.2%	
Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2	0.1%	
Others	21	1.0%	16	1.0%	23	1.1%	5	0.1%	8	0.3%	
Total	2,233	100.0%	1,643	100.0%	2,056	100.0%	3,190	100.0%	2,753	100.0%	

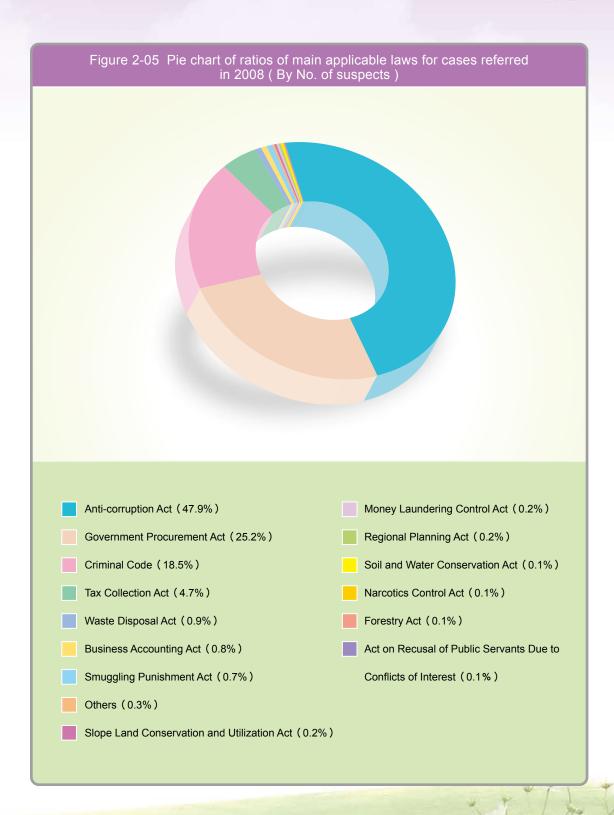




Table 2-11 Statistics of main applicable articles of the Anti-corruption Act for anti-corruption cases referred in the past 5 years

Unit : case

						UIII	1 . 62	3C
Article	Paragraph	Subpara- graph	Details of the Anti-corruption Act	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
4	1	1	Larceny or embezzlement of public equipments or properties.	38	37	21	15	20
4	1	2	Obtaining properties by coercion, extortion, conversion or collection on an illegal excuse or by misusing his power and influence.	6	10	8	7	10
4	1	3	False reports about the price or quantity; receiving an unauthorized commission; engaging in other corrupt acts relating to the construction of government projects or the procurement of government equipments or materials.	25	25	22	43	30
4	1	4	Transporting illegal items or evading taxes using public transportation.	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	5	Demanding, soliciting, dealing or receiving bribes or other illegal profits in return for violating, reducing or failing to perform the official or commissioned duties.	36	29	36	65	39
5	1	1	With intent to profit, withdrawing or withholding public funds without authorization; collecting taxes or government bonds in violation of laws.	0	0	0	1	0
5	1	2	Obtaining properties by fraud and by taking advantage of his official position.	61	59	50	73	49
5	1	3	Demanding, soliciting, dealing or receiving bribes or other illegal profits in return for supplying unusual convenience when performing the official or commissioned duties.	21	13	15	17	26
6	1	1	Retaining properties that should be released to people for the intention of making illegal profits.	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	2	Malfeasance for collecting money, land, or property from people.	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	3	Larceny or embezzlement of private equipments or properties possessed by him because of his official position.	8	9	8	9	4
6	1	4	Knowing that something done would be against the law but might directly or indirectly make himself or others gain illegal profits, and still deciding to execute it and finally obtaining the profits. The said "something" should relate to the affairs under his management or supervision.	68	49	59	123	104
6	1	5	Knowing that something done would be against the law but might directly or indirectly make himself or others gain illegal profits by taking advantage of his official position, and still deciding to execute it and finally obtaining the profits. However, the said "something" does not relate to the affairs under his management or supervision.	5	4	7	5	6
11	1		Enticing, dealing or offering bribes or other illegal profits to a civil servant in return for violating, reducing or failing to perform the civil servant's official or commissioned duties.	1	0	1	1	1
			Total	269	235	227	359	289

[Overview of the Anti-Corruption Works in 2008]

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Table 2-12 Statistics of main applicable articles of the Criminal Code for cases referred in the past 5 years

Unit: case

						l · Cc	
Article	Paragraph	Description	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
122	1	A civil servant receiving bribes in return for failing to perform the official or commissioned duties.	0	0	0	1	0
125	1	A prosecutor indicting somebody without due authority	0	0	0	0	1
129	2	A civil servant intercepting or embezzling money or objects that should be issued to people	0	1	0	0	0
130		A civil servant neglecting his duties and resulting in disasters	2	0	0	0	0
132	1	A civil servant disclosing a non-state secret (excluding national defense secrets) without authorization	6	6	7	4	3
132	2	A civil servant disclosing a non-state secret (excluding national defense secrets) without authorization due to negligence	0	1	0	0	0
138		Destroying or hiding documents, objects supervised by civil servants	0	0	0	0	1
157	1	Luring someone to enter a lawsuit and then taking the case	0	0	0	1	0
158	1	Counterfeit as a civil servant	0	1	0	0	0
163	1	A civil servant letting a person under detainment or arrest go without legal reason	0	0	1	0	2
164	2	Assuming the person of the offender	1	0	0	0	0
165		Destruction of criminal evidence	0	0	0	0	1
169	2	An offence of malicious accusation	0	0	0	1	0
210		Forgery of private documents	1	0	1	4	2
211		Forgery of official documents	1	4	1	1	0
212		Forgery of limited kinds of documents	0	0	0	0	1
213		A civil servant fraudulently filling in something on official documents	9	17	16	12	16
214		Causing a civil servant to make fraudulent entries into official documents	1	1	0	2	6
215		Fraudulently filling in something on private documents due to business	0	0	3	5	6
216		Using the forged, falsified, or false information-entry documents	1	1	4	5	2
217	1	Falsifying, unauthorized use of seal, imprint or signature	1	0	0	0	0
218	1	Falsifying, unauthorized use of official seal or imprint	1	1	0	0	0
231-1	4	A civil servant harboring persons to profit from coerced sexual intercourse or obscenity	0	1	0	0	0
266	1	Gambling	1	0	0	0	0
270		A civil servant harboring gambling	0	1	1	1	0
302	1	Detention without authorization	0	0	0	2	0
320	1	Larceny	12	4	5	3	3
320	2	Larceny of real estate	5	8	7	7	4
321	1	Larceny accompanied with gangs or weapons, or by way of intrusion, or performing at night	0	0	1	2	0
335	1	Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	3
336	1	Embezzling properties possessed on the occasion of official matters or public welfare	0	0	1	8	3
336	2	Embezzling properties possessed on the occasion of profession or business	0	1	5	14	12
337		Embezzlement of someone's lost properties	0	0	0	1	0
339	1	Fraud (illegally gaining properties)	31	12	17	35	27
339	2	Fraud (illegally gaining profits)	2	0	1	1	2
339	3	Failure of fraud	0	0	0	0	1
340		Professional offense of crime of fraud	1	2	1	0	0
342	1	Abuse of trust	4	2	5	12	5
358		Invasion of other's computer or facility without cause	0	0	1	0	0
		Total	81	64	77	122	101

(4) Statistics of cases referred to district prosecutors offices

Table 2-13 shows the statistics of anti-corruption cases referred to district prosecutors offices from 2004 to 2008. Figure 2-06 shows the distribution of the referred cases in 2008. Because of the higher density of population, institutions and complicated affairs in urban areas, there were more corruption/malfeasance cases in those areas. In addition to investigating corruption/malfeasance cases by field divisions and offices, 4 mobile teams were established in Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Hualien to enforce investigation of corruption/malfeasance in urban areas.

In 2008, there were 61 corruption/malfeasance cases, with most in the Taipei metropolitan area (including the Taipei, Shihlin, and Banciao District Prosecutor Offices), account for 20.3% (61 out of 301 cases); followed by 47 cases in Kaohsiung area which account for 15.6% (47 out of 301 cases). 28 cases in Taichung area which account for 9.3% (28 out of 301 cases); 20 cases in Tainan which account for 6.6% (20 out of 301 cases); 16 cases in Taoyuan which account for 5.3% (16/301 cases). As to non-corruption/malfeasance cases, Taipei area still has the highest number, 47

cases accounting for 18.2% (47out of 258 cases). It was followed in sequence by 37 cases in Kaohisung, account for 14.3% (37 out of 258 cases); 29 cases each in Taoyuan and Taichung, each account 11.2%(29 out of 258 cases); 21 cases in Tainan, account for 81.% (21 out of 258 cases)

Among corruption/malfeasance cases in Table 2-13, one case was referred to Supreme Prosecutors Office. It was a staff at one ministry of Executive Yuan who abused the right of arbitration and deliberately misinterpreted the law and allowed to use Credit Assurance Fund to pay huge amount of bank debt. 4 cases were referred to Military High Court Prosecutors Office(MHCPO). These cases were colonels or military personnel in higher ranks involving in fraudulent practices in construction or procurements. One case was referred to Military District Prosecutors Office(MDPO). It was the case of stealing what is entrusted to one' s care that a military officer sold public properties for gaining profits. Beside one non-corruption/malfeasance case was referred to Military Supreme High Prosecutors Office that one officer at Coast Guard Administration who violated Smuggling Punishment Act.

Table 2-14 shows the statistics of suspects referred to district prosecutors

offices across the country from 2004 to 2008. Figure 2-07 shows the distribution of suspects referred in 2008.

As to the number of referred civil servants in 2008, the highest number was in Taipei metropolitan area (including the Taipei, Shihlin, and Banciao District Prosecutors Offices). It totaled in 312 persons which account for 27.2% (312 out of 1,145 persons); followed by 187 persons in Kaohsiung area which account for 16.3% (187 out of 1,145 persons). Then 112 cases in Taichung area which account for 9.8% (112 out of 1,145 persons); 60 persons in Taoyuan which account for 5.2% (60 out of 1,145 persons); 58 persons in Tainan which account for 5.1% (58 out of 1,145 persons). As to the number of non-civil servants, 491 persons were referred in Taipei area, the highest number and account for 30.1% (491 out of 1,608 persons). It was followed by 223 persons in Kaohisung which account for 13.9% (223 out of 1,608 persons); 150 persons in Taichung which account for 9.3% (150 out of 1, 608 persons); 143 persons in Taoyuan which account for 8.9%(143 out of 1,680 persons) and 107 persons in Tainan which account for 6.7% (107 out of 1,680 persons)

The highest number of referred persons in a single case was 29 persons.

The case was several principals of schools (including high schools, junior high schools and elementary schools), through book businessmen as a broker, agreed to build anti-slippery construction and waste and septic tan projects designated by county councilors by using Councilors Supplemental Fund. These principals and general affair directors of schools followed the bidding criteria regulated by the book business, knowing it is bidding collusion and checked and accepted to pay in spite of bad quality of construction.

The highest number of referred representatives in a single case was 14 persons. It was the case that representatives of Taichung area who asked travel agent to issue incorrect receipts of over NT\$ 50,000 for them to be reimbursed by travel budget from the assembly, because each of them have NT\$50,000 budgeted for overseas business trips.

The highest number of referred non-civil servants in a single case was 106 persons. It was the case that some taxpayers in Taipei area obtained forgery donation receipts, through brokers who colluded with township heads and school principals, for taxes evading.



Table 2-13 Statistics of No. of cases referred to each Prosecutors Office in the past 5 years

											Unit	: case	
Describes 1997											sance		
	osecutors fice	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
	Keelung	12	9	9	7	8	45	12	11	10	9	14	56
	Shihlin	11	14	14	5	9	53	9	8	11	12	9	49
	Taipei	46	35	37	44	32	194	17	15	36	41	30	139
	Banciao	23	16	11	29	20	99	9	8	19	14	8	58
	Taoyuan	25	20	11	30	16	102	19	6	12	21	29	87
	Hsinchu	9	9	8	13	12	51	13	9	7	7	5	41
	Miaoli	9	5	6	6	7	33	6	4	4	6	3	23
	Taichung	23	19	19	39	28	128	20	14	22	44	29	129
	Nantou	12	7	4	10	11	44	3	6	10	17	8	44
	Changhua	7	10	11	17	14	59	8	6	8	11	6	39
	Yunlin	7	11	4	17	10	49	4	2	6	17	3	32
	Chiayi	13	11	7	13	13	57	8	5	8	16	14	51
	Tainan	24	22	28	23	20	117	18	11	13	28	21	91
	Kaohsiung	46	38	40	64	47	235	23	26	32	49	37	167
	Pingtung	6	5	14	19	12	56	5	4	6	20	12	47
	Yilan	7	12	8	10	8	45	4	6	7	9	4	30
	Hualien	12	8	8	22	8	58	2	2	10	11	16	41
	Taitung	4	7	4	10	12	37	2	2	4	7	6	21
	Kinmen	3	2	3	5	2	15	1	3	0	3	2	9
	Lienjiang	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	4
	Penghu	5	6	2	3	6	22	0	0	0	2	0	2
	SPO	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	МНСРО	4	7	6	8	4	29	0	0	0	0	1	1
	MDPO	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	309	273	254	395	301	1,532	183	148	227	345	258	1,161

Note1: SPO indicates Supreme Prosecutors Office Note2: MHCPO indicates Military High Court Prosecutors Office

Note3: MDPO indicates Military District Prosecutors Office

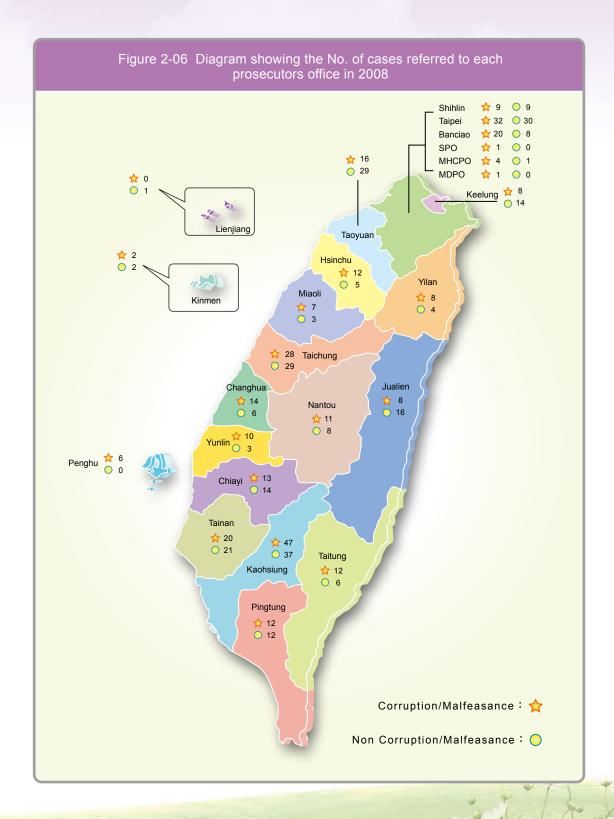




Table 2-14 Statistics of No. of suspects in cases referred to each Prosecutors Office in the past 5 years

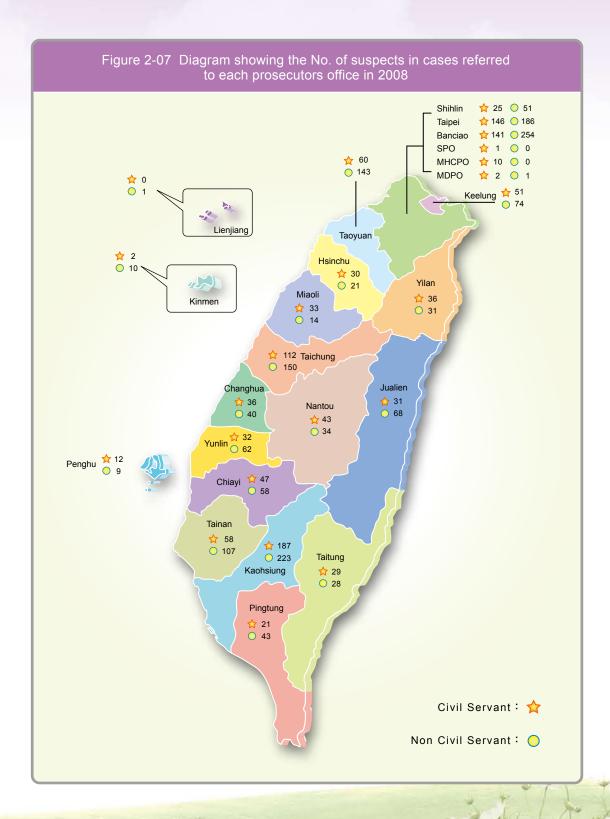
			FIUSE	Culois	Office	III lile	past 5	years	Unit: person			
Status			Civil S	ervant				ı	Non Civil	Servant		
osecutors	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Keelung	19	20	30	10	51	130	41	41	36	33	74	225
Shihlin	35	21	28	19	25	128	65	32	41	44	51	233
Taipei	234	71	108	105	146	664	131	172	204	217	186	910
Banciao	105	46	51	93	141	436	120	49	84	157	254	664
Taoyuan	56	74	27	83	60	300	128	93	59	130	143	553
Hsinchu	12	19	21	31	30	113	33	28	37	26	21	145
Miaoli	21	25	18	8	33	105	46	15	33	26	14	134
Taichung	31	31	48	126	112	348	55	43	96	201	150	545
Nantou	18	16	9	29	43	115	9	15	31	48	34	137
Changhua	17	33	24	70	36	180	30	93	34	71	40	268
Yunlin	14	44	6	89	32	185	29	21	26	113	62	251
Chiayi	31	14	31	34	47	157	53	19	57	84	58	271
Tainan	40	44	92	48	58	282	76	78	70	141	107	472
Kaohsiung	180	127	129	235	187	858	310	153	257	300	223	1,243
Pingtung	9	7	27	67	21	131	33	16	146	117	43	355
Yilan	25	21	28	31	36	141	8	35	24	35	31	133
Hualien	71	23	14	70	31	209	67	19	61	76	68	291
Taitung	6	15	10	37	29	97	37	18	15	53	28	151
Kinmen	3	6	5	5	2	21	5	3	2	13	10	33
Lienjiang	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	1	9
Penghu	12	18	3	10	12	55	2	11	1	9	9	32
SPO	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	0	8
МНСРО	15	14	23	34	10	96	0	0	7	48	0	55
MDPO	_	-	_	_	2	2	_	_	_	_	1	1
Total	955	689	733	1,234	1,145	4,756	1,278	954	1,323	1,956	1,608	7,119

Note1: Status"Civil Servant" indicates civil servants, quasi-civil servants and representatives, etc. The others are classified into "Non Civil Servant".

Note2: SPO indicates Supreme Prosecutors Office

Note3: MHCPO indicates Military High Court Prosecutors Office

Note4: MDPO indicates Military District Prosecutors Office



(5) Statistics of suspect status

Table 2-15 shows male/female statistics in referred cases for the past 5 years, Figure 2-08 shows the percentage of male/female suspects in 2008 referred cases. As shown, 83.8% were male suspects (2,307 out of 2,753 persons), while high and middle ranking male civil servants were 91.3% (168 out of 184 persons) and 87.3% (392 out of 449 persons), respectively. The results demonstrated that the percentage of male suspects is higher than that of females in corruption/malfeasance cases, and the data from the past few years showed the same trend.

Figure 2-09 shows the percentages of each rank of civil servants suspects among all civil servants suspects, including quasi-civil servants and representatives. It shows that middle-ranking civil servants were 39.2%, the highest rate, while 34.9% for low-ranking and 16.1% for high-ranking. The lowest rate was quasi-civil servants which were 2.2%. This sequence was in compliance with statistics of 2005, 2006 and 2007, while the highest rate in 2004 was low-ranking.

Analyzing the laws applicable to each type of suspects in 2008 (see Table 2-16), the results showed that 934

civil servants of different ranks, quasicivil servants, and representatives were referred under the Anti-corruption Act, which was the mostly used applicable law, covering a wide range of offences. Among the 387 non-civil servants referred under the Anti-corruption Act, 178 people were referred under the offense of bribery under the Article 11 of the Act. The targets of bribery included policemen, prosecutors, staff of Tax Agencies, staff of customs, township heads who in charge of construction bidding and procurements, inspection team members of counties in charge of outlawing pornographic business, experts who evaluated the best procurement cases for government, general secretaries and staff at Construction Agencies, Department of Environment Protection, Water Resource Bureau, Information Office and Department of Economic Development. The other 209 people were referred under Article 4,5 or 6 of the Anti-corruption Act, who violated the law with civil servants.

There were only 6 referred civil servants in 2008 under the charge of Government Procurement Act. Most of them violated the Article 87 of the Act with non-civil servants, while their position and rights has nothing to do with the procurement affairs. However

there were 689 non-civil servants referred under the Act. Such scenarios were the same as the result in the Anti-Corruption Yearbook from 2003 to 2007. Apparently people still tried very hard to manipulate bidding in order to gain public works and procurement projects.

Table 2-17 shows the cross reference of the identities and educational levels of suspects referred in 2008. The table shows that the higher level of a referred civil servant, the higher the educational background. Most of quasi-civil servants had bachelor's degree which was the highest percentage (52%, 13 out of 25 persons). As to educational background of representatives, it was slightly lower than staff of administrative institutions. People with high school education had the highest rate among referred non-civil servants, which account for 28.7% (462 out of 1,608 persons). Followed by 286 persons with college background which account for 17.8%(286 out of 1,608 persons).

Figure 2-10 shows the educational levels for civil servants referred in the past 5 years. In 2008 referred civil servants with collage education background accounted for 28.4% which was the highest rate. University background accounted for 28.4%, 27.1% for high school or below (20.4% + 6.7%),

14.9% for master's degree or above. Compared with figures of 2007 and 2008, we had similar result, excepting referred persons with master's degree or above in 2008 increased 3.1% compared to 2007 (14.9%-11.8%), the highest rate within 5 years. It is highly interrelated with the fact that master and PHD program became increasingly popular in Taiwan and resulted in higher education level in the public service system.

There were 87 representatives of all levels, and 69 chiefs of local government referred in 2008 (see Table 2-18). Their criminal scenarios were summarized is as follows:

1. 6 legislators were referred. Their criminal scenarios included: Interfering the agreements between bidding contractors of public works and bidding in- charged institutions after receiving bribes for allowing remove gravel produced from constructions out of the site, while such gravel supposed to be re-filled on the same site. Such practice resulted in profit for gravel business on selling for gravel processing; Asking local government for specific public works project under request of businessmen through legislator' s assistants after receiving bribes. Then they received money from

interest groups regularly to help process of legislation asked by the groups or to block the process that against the interests of the groups; Keeping pressures on administrative agencies of the Executive Yuan to illegally allocate Development Fund to local government. And then through Road Improvement Project of local government bidding to set the construction site at private land of their election aides, but irrelevant to the public traffic, for the purpose of being re-elected; Receiving bribes from illegal funeral services to lobby divisions of the Executive Yuan; Making false legislator's assistant records by using their friends or relatives names to apply fund of legislator's assistant.

2. 4 speakers of the country/city councils were referred. 2 of them asked gravel businessmen to pay feedback money or hand-over management rights by exercising the power of their positions. When such blackmail did not work, they turned to country/city government to punish these businessmen in order to force them to compel to submit; one person involved interest disputes of other people. He forced one party to transfer the

- right of one label recruiting case of a famous corporation to the other party; one person received request of businessmen to lobby country/city government for issuing business license. For doing these he received previous bribes, feedback bribes and regular bonus.
- 3. 47 township representatives were referred. Most of them had requested travel agencies to issue false receipts in order to apply money from their assemblies. There were 5 similar fraud charges of cheating on business trip funds. Each case referred several persons to more than ten persons. Therefore the number of referred people increased than that of previous years.
- 4. 38 mayors of township were referred.

 Most of them involved taking bribes or commissions, such as with opportunities of local government construction project or procurement cases, they asked certain percentage of contracted money as commission or bribes from businessmen for helping them to earn the bidding through bidding collusion, or leaking bottom line amount and criteria, leaking list of evaluators or asked evaluators to comply. Or, they helped those contractors to gain illegal profit

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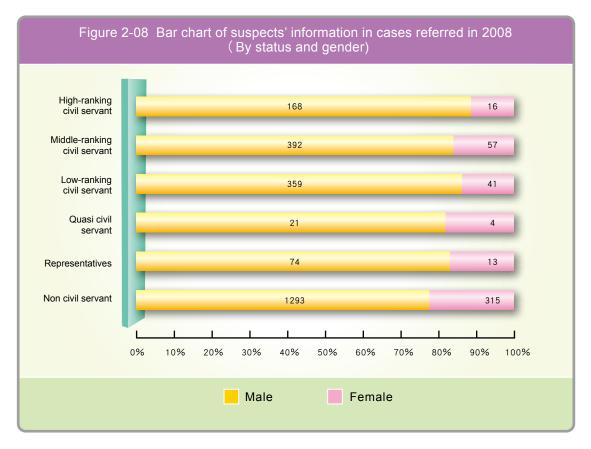
through overly high price quotations, silently consented to lower standard of construction. There were other illegal practices to favor certain persons, such as creating all kind of excuses to evading confiscation of bidding deposit or recover of compensation for contract violations. Also they appointed private groups to collect parking fees from public, while they knew pretty well that such practice must be handled through bidding process according the law.

5.31 neighborhood heads were referred, which was over 10 persons more compared to figures of previous years. There were 16 neighborhood heads referred in the same case. The case was that several neighborhood heads from northern township arranged domestic travel together for their constituents. They conspired with travel agents to make false report about the larger number of travelers, longer travel duration and much higher spending on budgetary spreadsheets and itineraries for applying travel fund from the township office. Some differences were repaid to those heads after money was approved. Another case of 15 referred persons included: cheating of contemporary

worker's salary from administrative office by overly reporting number of workers when process the Environmental Feedback Fund; embezzling budget for monitor equipment which were donated by shopping mall; asking blank check and filling in false amount and items for applying supplementary fund from administrative office through organizing moon festival.



Table 2-15 Statistics of suspects' personal information in cases referred in the past 5 years(By status and gender)													
			ın the	pasi	year	s (By	Statu	s and	genae	er)		Un	it: person
Status	High-ra		Middle-ranking civil servant		Low-ranking civil servant		Quasi civil servant		Representatives		Non civil servant		Total
Year	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	iotai
	87	5	307	24	342	113	14	2	61	16	1,079	183	0.000
2004	2004 92		33	31	45	55	1	6	7	7	1,2	262	2,233
	92 1		252 25		224 32		14 3		42 4		785 169		1.042
2005	9	3	2	77	25	56	1	7	4	6	9	54	1,643
	93	9	284	23	225	41	11	2	39	6	1,082	241	0.050
2006	10	02	30	07	26	66	1	3	4	5	1,3	323	2,056
	194	14	433	53	283	59	45	9	119	25	1,564	392	2.100
2007	20	08	48	86	34	12	5	54	14	14	1,9	956	3,190
	168	16	392	57	359	41	21	4	74	13	1,293	315	0.750
2008	18	34	44	49	40	00	2	25	8	7	1,6	808	2,753
Total	634	45	1,668	182	1,433	286	105	20	335	64	5,803	1,300	11.075
ioai	6	79	1,8	350	1,7	19	12	25	39	99	7,1	03	11,875



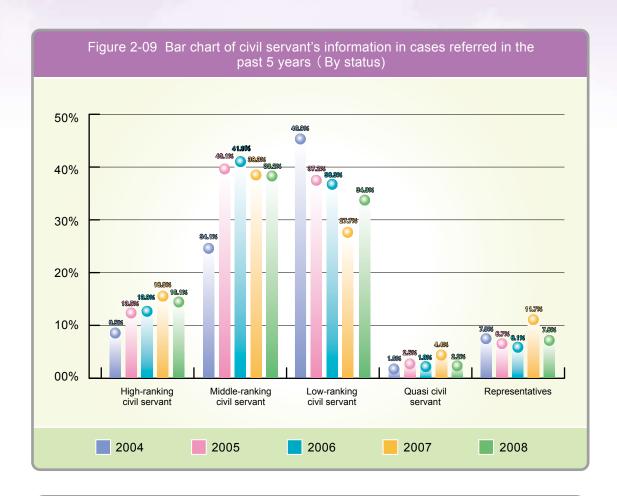


Table 2-16 Statistics of suspects' personal information in cases referred in 2008 (By applicable laws and status) Law Government Anti-Corruption Act Criminal Code Others Total Procurement Act Status High-ranking civil servant 164 0 3 184 17 Middle-ranking 381 58 9 449 civil servant Low-ranking 2 6 400 293 99 civil servant Quasi civil servant 13 12 0 25 Representatives 83 3 0 87 Non civil servant 387 689 324 208 1,608 Total 1,321 695 510 227 2,753

Table	Table 2-17 Statistics of suspects' personal information in cases referred in 2008 (By educational level and status)												
Educational level	Master or above	Bachelor	College	Senior High School	Junior High School or below	Unknown	Total						
High-ranking civil servant 74 46 14 17 4 29 184													
Middle-ranking civil servant 68 162 107 28 8 76 449 civil servant													
Low-ranking civil servant	2	55	168	123	33	19	400						
Quasi civil servant	4	13	1	4	1	2	25						
Representatives	3	12	10	35	22	5	87						
Non civil servant	86	286	245	462	221	308	1,608						
Total	237	574	545	669	289	439	2,753						

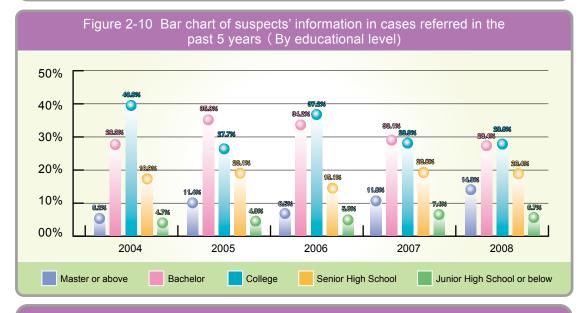


Table 2-18 Statistics of elected public servants referred in the past 5 years														
Represe	ntativos			Pers	sons			Chief of local			Per	sons		
Replese	illatives	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	government	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Legislative Yuan	Legislator	2	1	6	4	6	19	Mayor of County / City	1	0	1	1	0	3
	Speaker of the Council	2	1	3	1	4	11	Mayor of Township	19	21	38	30	38	146
County (City)	Vice Speaker of the Council	1	1	0	1	0	3	Neighborhood head	8	10	2	13	31	64
Council	County (City) Councilors	48	17	12	26	16	119							
	Chairperson of Representative Assembly	2	5	3	1	12	23							
Township Representative Assembly	Vice Chairperson of Representative Assembly	0	2	2	3	2	9							
Assembly	Representative	17	19	12	14	47	109							
	Total	72	46	38	50	87	293	Total	28	31	41	44	69	213

(6) Statistics of monetary value involved

Table 2-19 shows the monetary value involved in malfeasance, illegal profiting, procurement, or other amount in anti-corruption cases in 2008, and lists the number of transactions, average mean, minimum amount, maximum amount, and the total amount as figures for statistics. Table 2-20 divides the cases into corruption/malfeasance cases and non-corruption/malfeasance cases for comparison over the previous years.

Among the corruption cases referred in 2008, there were 175 transactions in corruption cases with a total of NT\$694,848,188, while 3 of them was over NT\$40 million each. These outsized cases were : staff at a Harbor Bureau cheated of incentive awards through various ways, such as shifting shuttle containers to disguise transfer containers, increasing false number of empty containers, repeating calculations; one city mayor in Taoyuan county who allowed a company to gain high amount of illegal profits in order to take commission through bidding collusion, high amount of budgeting and providing list of evaluators; one staff at Department of Health of a county government who asked health offices to apply health care

payment from Bureau of National Health Issuance, while he knew such fee should be paid by the department's budget.

There were 132 transactions of illegal profiting cases with a total amount of NT\$2,582,857,582, while 4 of them were over NT\$200 million each. These outsized cases were: Some township heads and high school principals conspired with brokers to help 106 taxpayer to evading tax through illegal ways; One first level institution of Executive Yuan broke the law and abused its arbitrary right to permit using Credit Insurance Fund for the loss of bad debt of financial institutions. Staff at National Property Administration first rented houses on nation-owned land to person, who was assigned by a construction contractor, as a legal practice. Then he sold the land legally to the construction contractor with undercut price. One staff at Building Administration Office of a county government made incorrect completion record for the contractor to gain usage license in order to put the building for sales, while he knew that building was actually uncompleted.

There were 194 transactions in procurement cases with a total of NT\$20,467,297,613, while 3 of them each with total amount over NT\$ 1 billion. These cases were: In a bidding

case of contracting public sector, one unit of Combined Logistics Command, Armaments Bureau, Ministry of National Defense used forged documents for a disqualified bidder to attend the bidding. Staff at Taipower Co. overly purposed amount of new waste warehouses at No.1 and No.2 nuclear plant after accepting bribes. A division head of ChungHwa Telecom Co. helped collusion bidding in 69 procurement cases issued from 2003 to 2006 after taking bribes.

There were 89 transactions in other cases, with a total amount of NT\$2,478,675,315, of which the major cases involved companies in corruption/malfeasance cases receiving illegal profits through fraud, breach of trust or other illegal activities, which had some indirect connection with corruption/malfeasance behavior. Therefore, they were included in the monetary values involved in corruption cases

The targets of corruption cases included not only the 4 types of monetary values as mentioned above, but also the statistics of "spoil-of-land-conservation" and "environmental-protection" cases which were measured by scope and weight, which have been presented in each year's yearbook. In 2008, the area of spoil-of-land-conservation was 15,641 pings, and mainly involved authorized

occupation or illegal usage. The total weight involved in environment-protection cases was 69,563 tons, and mainly involved illegal dumping/clean waste materials.

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	Table 2-19 Statistics of amounts of money involved in cases referred in 2008 Unit : NT dollar											
Category	Corruption	Profiting	Procurement	Others								
No. of cases	175	132	194	89								
Average	3,970,561	19,567,103	105,501,534	27,850,284								
Minimum	450	2,800	61,686	1,500								
Maximum	162,779,981	417,154,201	7,000,000,000	684,232,526								
Total	694,848,188	2,582,857,582	20,467,297,613	2,478,675,315								

	Table 2-20 Statistics of amounts of money involved in cases referred in the past 5 years Unit: NT dollar												
Category		Corruption/n	Non Corruption	n/malfeasance									
Year	Corruption	Profiting	Procurement	Others	Procurement	Others							
2004	2,306,672,761	2,963,781,600	2,573,413,272	142,830,780	4,505,658,139	212,789,647							
2005	888,558,803	1,099,589,491	1,368,542,066	339,422,789	1,611,016,744	124,265,916							
2006	1,400,977,341	1,942,485,379	472,386,008	214,166,006	2,634,565,374	257,820,389							
2007	1,082,615,885	5,283,287,424	11,225,772,189	391,049,931	11,514,800,567	636,063,987							
2008	694,848,188	2,582,857,582	8,148,494,629	1,495,435,818	12,318,802,984	983,239,497							

2. The statistics and analysis of election corruption cases

The vote-buying cases presented in this yearbook are the cases investigated in cooperation with the Prosecutors Offices, and then filed for indictment. summary judgment, deferred prosecution, and non-prosecution ex officio. Because of the different characteristics compared with the corruption/malfeasance cases, these cases were introduced separately. In view of summary judgment, deferred prosecution, and non-prosecution ex officio were measures taken by prosecutors regarding cases applicable for simple procedures or deemed as minor cases, they are similar as indicted cases, while defendants were alleged criminals. By nature they are different from absolute non-indicted cases based on Article 252, Criminal Code. For the convenience of case description following cases they were categorized as indicted cases in this Yearbook

(1) Prosecutions statistics of the past years

Tables 2-21 and 2-22 show the prosecution of vote-buying cases from 1993 and 2008 and the number of indicted persons in the past five years. The data concerning each type of elections held

every year are labeled in red for clear indication of the investigation results.

148 vote-buying cases were directly filed in 2008 for indictment, summary judgment, deferred prosecution, and nonprosecution ex officio, among which 5 cases from the 12 th President and Vice President Election in 2008; 3 cases from the 15 th Township Mayor Election in 2005 (All are substitute elections); 8 cases (including 5 substitute elections) from the 18th Neighborhood Head Election in 2006, 127 cases from the 7th Legislator Election in 2008, 2 cases from the 7 th Kaohsiung Councilors Election in 2006; 2 cases from the 16 th County/city Councilors Election (All are substitute elections), 1 case from the Township Representative Election in 2006.

Apart from candidates, defendants in vote-buying cases include alleged vote-buying aides and relatives and friends of candidates, even money receivers. In elections of local level such as neighborhood heads elections, township representative elections and township mayor elections, indicted candidates accounted for higher percentage. In higher level elections such as city/county mayor elections and legislator elections with comparative large constituencies, campaign works were organized in more details. Due to criminal charges must

be based on evidences; in general the percentage of indicted vote-buying aids is higher than indicted candidates.

During 2008 elections included the 7th Legislator Election and the 12th President and Vice President election. Statistics showed as of Dec. 31, 2008:

1.653 persons of 127 cases were indicted from 7th Legislator Election. Among them 171 persons with status of public service, including 9 high-ranking civil servants such as township mayor, chief of Environment Bureau of county government; 148 middle-ranking civil servants such as neighborhood head, environmental team leader of township and director of personnel office. 14 low-ranking civil servants such as contracted workers of township government. There are 36 persons with status of central or local electoral representatives including 13 incumbent legislators; 446 non-civil servants, including spouses/ assistants of candidates, money receivers as well as voter-buyers aids like former chiefs of local administrations, staff of Farmer's Associations and chief of community committees. Besides, there are 16 indicted candidates of 21 cases, while 5 persons out of 16 were indicted twice under different vote-

- buying counts (One person involved two cases).
- 2.28 persons of 5 cases were in indicted from the 12th President and Vice President Election. Apart one civil servant, other 27 persons were all have no status of public service. Indicted persons of 3 cases were staff of political party, chairman of social groups or citizens. They were all alleged to do vote-buying for a presidential candidate. One case was a party staff alleged to bribe party members for certain candidate during the intra-party campaign for nomination. One case was about one party presidential candidate. In view of small number of his party member, he was alleged to offer free dining in order to reach the enough number of citizen endorsements for the campaign as regulated by the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act.

As for types of vote-buying, of 148 cases in 2008, The biggest number were 82 cases of money briery, which account for 55.4% (82 / 148 cases); Then followed by others popular ways: 26 cases of feast treatments, 17 cases of gift-giving and 7 cases of travel treatment. As for vote-buying with money, the most common amounts were from NT\$500 or NT\$1,000

dollars per vote, which were 33 cases and 16 cases respectively. There were also several cases with briery amount ranging from NT\$2,000 to NT\$10,000. All such practices took place at central Taiwan and Eastern counties. There were 8 cases of bribing vote-buying aids with money amount ranging from several NT\$10 thousands to NT\$440 thousands. In such incidents it also took place at Taipei city and Taipei County as well. As to votebuying with feast treatment, most of scenarios were free dining and wining events under the names of activities of certain groups and associations, while candidates showed up at the spot asking for supports. There were as much as 16 cases of such type in cosmopolitan areas like Taipei City, Taipei County, Taoyuan County, Tainan City and Kaohsiung City. As for vote-buying of gift-giving, it included gift package of tea, cigarette, sausage, meat jerk, Kaoliang wine, pickle cans, as well as electric fan and blanket or the likes. Even sometimes ginger were used to bribe aboriginal people. Regarding vote-buying of free travel offers, there were 3 cases of offering free travel to China while all expenses had been taken care of. Such measure can escape from investigation of juridical entitles. Besides, following cases with special characteristics:

- 1. There are 3 cases in which candidates looking for re-election with advantage of his incumbent status. These candidates applied supplementary funds from related authorities and offer it to some groups or persons for seeking votes in order to be elected.
- 2. There are 2 cases that candidates engaged in constituents and promise to offer positions in the organizations, or giving a raise by using his power.
- 3. In one case legislative candidate seeking support from Mr. Lee, who is an influential figure in local society and asked him to be his election vote-buying aids. The candidate with incumbent status urged a public bank to waiving Mr. Lee's debt of NT\$2.25 million. After such favor Mr. Lee not only promised to vote him but also promised to hold fund raising parties for the candidate in the future. This case was the highest amount of vote-buying case in 2008.

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Table 2-21 Statistics of prosecuted vote-buying cases investigated	
by MJIB during 1993-2008 (By No. of cases)	Unit :

Category Year	President and Vice President	Mayor of Taipei/ Kaohsiung	Mayor of county/city	Mayor of township	Neighbor- hood head	Legislator	Taipei/ Kaohsiung councilor	County/City Councilor	Township representative	Farmers' Association	Fishermen's Association	Total
1993	_	_	0	0	0	3	_	0	0	9	1	13
1994	_	_	6	12	26	0	_	56	18	3	0	121
1995	_	_	1	0	10	6	_	9	8	1	0	35
1996	1	_	0	2	0	51	_	0	0	0	0	54
1997	0	_	3	1	0	3	_	0	0	42	3	52
1998	0	_	12	15	13	8	_	32	9	3	0	92
1999	0	_	3	2	4	25	_	1	2	1	1	39
2000	6	_	1	0	0	1	_	2	0	1	0	11
2001	1	_	9	1	7	41	_	1	7	81	7	155
2002	0	_	23	57	98	46	_	141	60	9	1	435
2003	2	_	2	7	31	5	_	19	12	3	0	81
2004	7	0	0	2	0	20	3	0	0	0	0	32
2005	0	0	8	85	1	116	0	143	0	16	0	369
2006	1	1	36	94	95	4	3	185	77	1	0	497
2007	1	1	5	6	34	1	24	3	16	0	0	91
2008	5	0	0	3	8	127	2	2	1	0	0	148
Total	24	2	109	287	327	457	32	594	210	170	13	2,225

Note 1: Color red indicates a year with election

Note 2: Before the year 2003, category "Mayor of county/city" includes the election of "Mayor of Taipei/Kaohsiung"; category "county/city councilor" includes the election of "Taipei/Kaohsiung councilor"

Note 3: Every sort of representatives election includes it's speaker and vice speaker campaign such as Legislative Yuan Premier and Vice Premier, county/city speaker and vice speaker, township representatives chairperson and vice chairperson. Farmers' association election includes the campaign for representatives,administrators and supervisors of the association,and so does Fishermen's association election.

Note 4: In addition to the major indictment cases, the numbers also include that applied for summary judgment, deferred prosecution and non-prosecution cases



Table 2-22 Statistics of No. of suspects in prosecuted vote-buying cases investigated by MJIB in the past 5 years (By No. of suspects) Unit: person

Category	President and Vice President	Mayor of Taipei/ Kaohsiung	Mayor of county/city	Mayor of township	Neighbor- hood head	Legislator	Taipei/ Kaohsiung councilor	County/City Councilor	Township representative	Farmers' Association	Fishermen's Association	Total
2004	27	0	0	0	0	101	12	0	7	0	0	147
2005	0	0	18	417	20	547	0	509	0	133	0	1,644
2006	21	3	203	735	407	23	5	1,080	339	9	0	2,825
2007	2	16	10	29	258	4	108	19	79	0	0	525
2008	28	0	0	8	33	653	3	4	2	0	0	731
Total	78	19	231	1,189	718	1,328	128	1,612	427	142	0	5,872

Note 1: Color **red** indicates a year with election

Note 2: Every sort of representatives election includes it's speaker and vice speaker campaign such as Legislative Yuan Premier and Vice Premier, county/city speaker and vice speaker, township representatives chairperson and vice chairperson. Farmers' association election includes the campaign for representatives,administrators and supervisors of the association,and so does Fishermen's association election.

Note 3: In addition to the major indictment cases, the numbers also include that applied for summary judgment, deferred prosecution and non-prosecution cases

(2) Statistics for the sources of cases

Vote-buying cases investigated by MJIB include elections for civil servants and public service positions (such as FCIC). Because the candidates were not civil servants during the election campaign periods, there were very few cases reported by governmental ethics authorities, supervisory authorities, and self-surrenders. Hence, they did not have statistical significance, and were not listed individually in the sources for vote-buying cases, but were combined with "others". This was different than the statistics compilation of the referred cases(active detection). That is why in this Yearbook sources of referred cases consist of 7 categories: MJIB initiative, reports from the public, prosecutors offices, governmental ethics authorities, self-surrenders and others. While Votebuying cases consist 4 categories: MJIB initiative, reports from the public, prosecutors offices and others.

Table 2-23 shows vote-buying cases in the past 5 years. Among sources of indicted vote-buying cases in 2008, the highest percentage was MJIB initiative, with 67 cases out of 148, accounting for 85.7%; followed by prosecutors offices, with 44 cases out of 148 accounting for

8.8%; and reports from the public, which had 37 cases out of 148, accounting for 5.5%. The sequence of these 3 categories has shown in same order from 2004 to 2008. Total cases of these 3 categories for past five years were 1,101, account for 96.8% (1,101 cases out of 1,137). All statistics figures show major sources of vote-buying cases were from MJIB initiative, prosecutors offices and reports from the public, while the last one still has room to improve.

In order to arouse public awareness of the seriousness of electoral corruption and encourage them to inform suspected cases, MJIB has been hold nationwide activities promoting "Anti-vote-buying Educational Activities" since 2004. Activities vary from seminars, speeches to art craft competitions in order to enhance interactions with public. In the meantime leaflets of "How to go against votebuying?" were distributed, explaining the ways to informing, protection methods for informer, and rewards for reporting. The goal is to bring together the public in efforts along with MJIB to stop votebuying for cleaner politics.



Та	Table 2-23 Statistics of sources of vote-buying cases investigated by MJIB in the past 5 years													
Category	MJIB i	nitiative		ts from oublic	Prosecuto	ors offices	Oth	ers	Total					
Year	No. of cases	No. of persons	No. of cases	No. of persons	No. of cases	No. of persons	No. of cases	No. of persons	No. of cases	No. of persons				
2004	21	107	3	13	6	25	2	2	32	147				
2005	238	1,068	27	149	73	304	31	123	369	1,644				
2006	360	2,214	26	75	108	524	3	12	497	2,825				
2007	78	404	5	13	8	108	0	0	91	525				
2008	67	370	37	168	44	193	0	0	148	731				
Total	764	4,163	98	418	239	1,154	36	137	1,137	5,872				

(3) Statistics for prosecution laws

The laws applicable for prosecuting vote-buying cases in 2008 included the Presidential Election and Recall Act, Public Servant Election and Recall Act, Corruption Punishment Ordinance and the Criminal Code.

Public Servant Election and Recall Act was amended on Nov. 7, 2007. Due to the wide range of the amendments, most of the terms were re-numbered. Therefore regarding criminal facts of "bribing voters" or "intending to bribe voters", Article 90-1 of old law applied to occurrence before the amendment, while Article 99 of new law applies to occurrence after the amendment. Such cases have indicted 373 persons, 4 persons were decided deferred prosecution.

In 2008 there is one indicted case with one defendant who used money obtained from corruption to make vote-buying. In this Yearbook such case was categorized in heavier punishment of Anti-corruption Act in terms of applicable laws. This case was a neighborhood head who took advantages of his position in election activities for a candidate of Kaohsiung City Councilor Election. After filling in false information on a form of "Publicity Budget Calculation for Dengue

Fever and Electricity Usage", he applied NT\$200,000 purpose-designated Reward Fund from CPC in the name of his office. Then it was actually spent on election activities and vote-buying (luck draw).

As to cases that bleached the Criminal Code, there were some other criminal counts besides Paragraph 1, Article 143, crime of receiving bribery which is related to vote-buying affairs, such as defendant covering suspects who received bribery, helping suspect to avoid law punishment, hiding/ replacing criminals and making perjury; Examples were stealing electricity of street lamp after receiving briery; chief of community-development-association cheated money from CPC with false invoices and then used it to support election activities. What's more, there are 14 persons of 3 cases were indicted mainly based on Paragraph 1, Article 146 Criminal Code, crime of impeding correct voting. They were all cases of household registry address under false pretenses to receive voting rights as a voter during Neighborhood Head Election. Since the crime took place before announcement of renewed rules on Jan. 24, 2007, Old law was still applicable, not the count of Paragraph 2, Article 146 of renewed rules.

In 2008, total of 731 persons in vote-buying cases were prosecuted

by prosecutors offices for indictment, summary judgment, deferred prosecution, and non-prosecution ex officio. Among them the most prevalent scenario was that the candidates and their aids bribing voters for gaining votes. There were 6 counts for the part of bribery which bleached the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act, such as bribing voters, bribing people who qualified signing Election Recommendation, bribing in intraparty campaign, and the Public Servant Election and Recall Act, such as bribing voters, intending to bribe voters, bribing in name of groups. Total 398 persons out of 731 were prosecuted under these counts, accounting for 54.5%. For the part of bribery receiving party, there were 360 persons out of 731, accounting for 41.9%, bleached Receiving Bribery Crime of the Paragraph 143, Article 1 of the Criminal Code.

The most popular target of votebuying was "individual" who qualified to vote. That means general public. Common amount was range from several hundreds to several thousands NT dollars. Applicable law for such crime is Paragraph 1, Article 86 of the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act and Paragraph 1, Article 99 (old law Article 90-1) of the Public Servant Election and Recall Act. Such "individual" includes election aids as well. Bribery amount was between several NT\$10-100 thousands. For example, one legislative candidate paid roughly NT\$100 thousands cash to each 49 neighborhood heads during his visiting with his service directors in March 2007 in hoping not only to vote for him in upcoming election next year, but also asked them to enhance supporting voters in next months in the constituency.

There were occasions that some groups or organizations became target of bribery as well. The punishment of such behavior was explicitly stated in Subparagraph 1, Paragraph 1, Article 102 of the Public Servant Election and Recall Act. In 2008 there were 6 persons of 3 cases were prosecuted based on this law. Two of 3 cases took place at both opposing parties of same county with similar plots. Legislative candidates paid money and foods continuously to several temples in their constituency and asked the temples to hold public activities. When the candidate arrived at the event spot, the person in charge of the temple announced that the event was sponsored by this candidate and pleading support to help him to be elected.

There was one defendant prosecuted based on subparagraph 2, Paragraph 1, Article 87, bribing people who qualified signing Election Endorsement.

A presidential candidate with status of party chairman alleged to offer civilians free feasts in order to gain their support of signing Election Endorsement in order to reaching the legal number of citizen endorsement. Two persons were prosecuted based on Paragraph 1, Article 89 of the same law, bribing in intra-party campaign. After one candidate registered

to run party nominee of presidential election, one party worker at local quarters of the party told members that they were offered free travel as long as they supported this nominee. He also rented 3 tourist buses bringing members to election posts and realize his promise of a free tour for members after election.

Table 2-2	24 Statistics of vote-buying cases investig in 2008 (By No. of suspects and main				secuted	
Applicable Laws	Measures	Indict- ment	Summary Judgment	Deferred Prosecution	Non- Prosecution	Total
The Presidential	Paragraph 1,Article 86 (Bribery to voters)	12	0	0	0	12
and Vice Presidential Election and	Subparagraph 2,Paragraph 1,Article 87 (Bribery to people who qualified signing Election Recommendation)	1	0	0	0	1
Recall Act	Paragraph 1,Article 89 (Bribery to candicates or voters during an intra-party campaign)	2	0	0	0	2
	Paragraph 1,Article 99 (Bribery to voters)	338	0	0	0	338
The Public Servant Election and	Paragraph 2,Article 99 (Preparation for bribing voters)	20	0	4	0	24
Recall Act (new amendment)	Subparagraph 1, Paragraph 1, Article 102 (Bribery to voters in the name of donating something to groups or organizations) $ \\$	6	0	0	0	6
	Article 104 (Starting rumors maliciously)	3	0	0	0	3
The Public Servant Election and	Paragraph 1,Article 90-1 (Bribery to voters)	10	0	0	0	10
Recall Act (before amendment)	Paragraph 2,Article 90-1 (Preparation for bribing voters)	5	0	0	0	5
The Anti-Corruption Act	Subparagraph 2,Paragraph 1,Article 5 (Obtaining properties by fraud and by taking advantage of civil servant's official position)	1	0	0	0	1
	Paragraph 1,Article 143 (Voters receiving bribes)	247	7	50	2	306
	Paragraph 1,Article 146 (Offending electoral correctness)	14	0	0	0	14
	Paragraph 1,Article 164 (Hidng criminals)	3	0	0	0	3
The Criminal Code	Paragraph 2,Article 164 (Assuming the person of the offender)	2	0	0	0	2
	Article 168 (Perjury)	1	0	0	0	1
	Article 323 (Larceny of electricity)	1	0	0	0	1
	Paragraph 1,Article 339 (Fraud)	2	0	0	0	2
	Total	668	7	54	2	731

(4) Prosecution area statistics

Tables 2-25 and 2-26 display the status for each type of election corruption cases prosecuted by Prosecutors Offices in 2008, as well as numbers of prosecuted persons. 2008 Elections include the 7th Legislator Election on Jan. 12 and the 12 th President and Vice President Election on March 22. As of Dec. 31, 2008, statistics of the MJIB's investigation project of electoral corruption showed that more cases prosecuted by Yunlin, Miaoli, Chiayi and Kaohsiung District Prosecutors offices with 19 cases, 16 cases and 11 cases respectively (Chiayi and Kaohisung got same number of cases). More number of defendants prosecuted by District Prosecutors offices were from Bianciao with 135 persons, 80 from Yunlin, 74 from Hualien and 61 from Taoyuan. Total 127 persons of 653 cases were prosecuted under the project. For President and Vice President Election, there is one defendant of one case from Shinchu District Prosecutors Office, one person of one case from Miaoli District Prosecutors Office, nine persons of two cases from the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office, 17 persons of 1 case from the Pintong District Prosecutors Office. Total made 28 persons of 5 cases.

Corruptions and malfeasance

were usually resulted from election votebuying. Regardless public representatives or electoral officers, once won the position through vote-buying, they will take advantages of their power during the incumbency to make profits for themselves. Only thoroughly eradicating vote-buying practices can efficiently block such candidates to be elected. Investigating vote-buying is legal assignments of MJIB. For years the Bureau established initiatively special projects for all kinds of public service elections and all level of Farmers' Association Elections and mobilized both internal and field staffs to investigate in cooperation with prosecution institutions. Taking 2 elections in 2008 as examples, though it took place in 2008, the Bureau had started "anti-vote-buying publicity works" and "vote-buying investigation works" as early as March 2007. During the one year project duration, apart from holding perfection seminars for perfecting skills on evidence collections, 4 job seminars were hold. According to work plans of projects, the Bureau worked through the government determination of correcting election environment and regaining election orders to the maximum effectiveness with limited manpower and resources.

[Overview of the Anti-Corruption Works in 2008]

www.mjib.gov.tw

Table 2-25 Statistics of vote-buying cases investigated by MJIB and prosecuted in 2008 (By No. of cases and district prosecutors offices)

Category trict secutors Offices	President and Vice President	Mayor of Taipei/ Kaohsiung	Mayor of county/city	Mayor of township	Neighbor- hood head	Legislator	Taipei/ Kaohsiung councilor	County/City Councilor	Township representative	Farmers' Association	Total
Keelung	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Shihlin	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Taipei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banciao	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
Taoyuan	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Hsinchu	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	5
Miaoli	1	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	17
Taichung	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Nantou	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Changhua	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	1	0	0	14
Yunlin	0	0	0	1	0	19	0	0	0	0	20
Chiayi	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	12
Tainan	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Kaohsiung	2	0	0	1	2	11	2	0	0	0	18
Pingtung	1	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	1	0	11
Yilan	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Hualien	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5
Taitung	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kinmen	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Lienjiang	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Penghu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	0	0	3	8	127	2	2	1	0	148

Note: In addition to the major indictment cases, the numbers also include that applied for summary judgment, deferred prosecution and non-prosecution cases



Table 2-26 Statistics of vote-buying cases investigated by MJIB and prosecuted in 2008 (By No. of suspects and district prosecutors offices)

Category trict secutors Offices	President and Vice President	Mayor of Taipei/ Kaohsiung	Mayor of county/city	Mayor of township	Neighbor- hood head	Legislator	Taipei/ Kaohsiung councilor	County/City Councilor	Township representative	Farmers' Association	Total
Keelung	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Shihlin	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Taipei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banciao	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	0	0	135
Taoyuan	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	61
Hsinchu	1	0	0	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	14
Miaoli	1	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	28
Taichung	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	18
Nantou	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	18
Changhua	0	0	0	0	18	41	0	1	0	0	60
Yunlin	0	0	0	2	0	80	0	0	0	0	82
Chiayi	0	0	0	0	1	35	0	0	0	0	36
Tainan	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50
Kaohsiung	9	0	0	4	10	49	3	0	0	0	75
Pingtung	17	0	0	2	0	28	0	0	2	0	49
Yilan	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Hualien	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	3	0	0	77
Taitung	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Kinmen	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Lienjiang	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Penghu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	0	8	33	653	3	4	2	0	731

Note : Defendants may be candidates, other persons who conducted bribes, bribe receivers or other criminals connected with vote-buying.

III. Education and Training Works

1. Anti-corruption Perfection Seminars

To assist internal and field staffs familiarizing with laws and regulations, improving investigative skills, and learning new knowledge on investigation, as well as to correspond with the all levels of Farmer's Association Election to be held in Feb. 2009, the "Anti-corruption Perfection Seminar" was held at the MJIB from November 3 to 5, 2008 at the Bureau's training center. A total of 150 staffs, including Assistant-Special-Agentin-Charge, Section Chiefs, and Unit Chiefs responsible for anti-corruption works, as well as the staffs from Unit 4 of the Taxation Agency, Ministry of Finance, attended the seminar. As to the curriculum arrangement, General Director Wu announced major working policy of enhancing anti-corruption and cleaning up the elections in order to show the determination of sweeping corruption. Then Director Zhan made a report on working situation of the past year, as well as review and improvement. Deputy Director Wang indicated how to discover clues of corruptions cases by using case studies. Further in

order to improve collecting skills and investigative judgment on anti-corruption cases, realize procedure justice, upgrade rates of guilt convictions, as well as improve corporation between agencies of inspection and investigation, we specially invited inspectors and scholars to give speeches on topics like: " Exploration and prevention of construction flawing from the professional view of public construction", "How to realize the procedure justice, and upgrade quality of investigation", "How to enhance mutual trust between prosecutors and investigation agents for the effective investigation major corruption and vote-buying cases", "Exploration on the inquiry skill", " How to enhance theory and skills of evidence collection for corruption cases in order to upgrade of rate of verdicts." Six field agents were also asked to present reports for sharing experiences on the discovery of leads, breaking through investigation bottlenecks, and improving vote-buying investigation techniques. Finally, Director Zhan hosted a symposium to exchange views and share experiences.

Regarding issues like how to improve cooperation relationship and mutual trust between MJIB and prosecutors offices and governmental ethics authorities, upgrade the capabilities of cluesdiscovery and major corruption cases handling, in the symposium, Director Zhan encouraged both internal and field units to take active actions during the investigation, strictly abide the regulations of un-public investigation, break bottleneck with competence. For the investigative procedures and performance assessment, the Bureau will continue to collect comments from both internal and field staff; to find the balance between broad authorization and effective management in order to give more leeway for field colleagues and upgrade total result of investigation. Besides, regarding various problems and comments from attendees of the training, Director Zhan and each section chief were required to sponsor immediately. At last Director Zhan encourage colleagues with the motto, "do what you should do and make yourself strong" for the expectation of never being defeated.

2. Vote-buying Investigation Forum

For the 7th Legislators Election, to be held on January 12, 2008, and the 12th President and Vice President Election, to be held on March 22, 2008, three runs of Vote-buying Investigation Forum were held during 2007. And then

chiefs of field divisions and offices hold the 4th forum on March 14, 2008. In the forum Director Zhan reported "Working Report of vote-buying investigation project during the 12th President and Vice President Election". He also indicated working rules like: "locking on election to upgrade quality of data", "paying attention on traditional skills, finding out new gimmicks", "intensive vote-buying inspection for prevention", " controlling investigation direction and handle properly" and "taking administration neutrality, and following the justice of procedures". In the meantime, four mobile work teams were planed and members of Mariners Division were assigned to stand-by in order to support divisions/offices for vote-buying investigation.

3. Study and review of investigation skills

In order to strengthen the practical skills of investigation, and to achieve the purposes and goals of mutual learning and experience sharing, cases presenting valuable evidence collection skills in the recent years have been compiled into the "Case Study Report" for the references of the staffs. In addition, publications by the courts, prosecutors, and academia were

also included into the anti-corruption database of MJIB irregularly for references.

4. Online learning and experience sharing

Under the advancement of Internet technology, the transmission, exchange, and integration of information is no longer restricted to geographical locations or time limits. The use of Internet database can further bring convenience to information integration. Therefore, the Anti-Corruption Division established an Intranet database, "Anti-Corruption Database" at the end of 2004, for purposes of knowledge sharing, compilation of related laws, material laws, and procedural laws. The procedures and regulation of MJIB, as well as work achievements and experiences of internal and field staffs, are included in this database. It is divided into 8 sections, including a public forum, jobs and duties, anti-corruption laws, procedures and regulations, anti-corruption publicity, case studies, references, and yearbooks. The database is updated biweekly, and is available to all staffs of MJIB to improve professional knowledge and inspire innovative thoughts and ideals.

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