

# Anti-corruption

## Yearbook 2010





## Foreword

“Anti-Corruption” and “Anti-Vote-Buying” are the statutory duties fall under Article 2 of the Organization Act of Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, which are also core works that this Bureau has dedicated to over the years. With all the staff’s continued devotion, our efforts and outcomes have been widely acknowledged by the society.

“Prevention prior to investigation and investigation for prevention”, this directive principle has always been the leading philosophy that the Bureau follows. Through awareness campaign and administrative anti-corruption, the prevention of anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying is put in effect indeed. Besides, when it comes to vote-buying investigation and corruption combat, the Bureau emphasizes on enhancing the ability to actively investigate and discover the leads of severe corruptions and vote-buying cases. Meanwhile, the Bureau demands its subordinates to strictly obey the principle of Due Process of Law, safeguard human rights and public interests, and ensure the reliability of gathered evidence to duly address the policy demanded to improve the quality of under investigated cases and elevate the ratios of conviction.

The Investigation Bureau will continue to facilitate with neutrality and be in accordance with the law to the Bureau’s



investigation work of anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying. While the staff of the Bureau tries their best to carry through the government's instructive policies a transparent administration and a clean election practice, we also hope the whole society gives us not only support but comments continually.

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## Explanations 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 Bureau attempts to present the readers with the work contents and yearly work summaries of the Anti-Corruption Division, and hopes that the reviews and reflections through the yearbook will allow the works of the Anti-Corruption Division to continue improving.

### II. Description of contents

1. Part One of the Yearbook is “Profile of the Anti-Corruption Division, Investigation Bureau”, and introduces the legal and regulatory basis, organization history, operation task sharing, operation guiding principles, operation aims, and operation emphases of the Division, in order that others can understand the organizational structure, work philosophy, and execution methods of the Division.
2. Part Two is “The Execution Status of the Anti-corruption Work”, and presents the Investigation Bureau’s works in 2010, which includes three sections: corruption prevention work, investigation work, education and training work. Statistical



analyses and results are shown.

3. Part Three is the “2010 Summary of Prosecuted Cases”, which discusses the 18 representative cases investigated by the Investigation Bureau and referred to district Prosecutors Offices in the past two years, and are prosecuted in 2010. The cases are arranged according to case categories so that readers can be presented with a variety of cases and criminal methods. (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 “TWD”(Taiwan Dollar). 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. Classification principles for referred cases: “Maladministration of Public Works” (including public works procurement and other maladministration in public works), if also is some kind of “education”, “medical care” or “environment protection,” can be classified as category “public works”. “Maladministration of Procurement” (including labor and property procurement), if also is some kind of other categories, is classified as category “procurement.”
5. “Public servant” refers to high, middle and low-ranking civil servant, quasi civil servant and representatives; “non-public 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. “Profiting 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. “Others” refers to crime amounts that did not belong to the above categories.

7. “Key applicable laws” and “key 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 One

Profile of the Anti-Corruption  
Division, Investigation Bureau







## I. Legal and Regulatory Basis

As stipulated under Article 2 of the pre-amended Organization Ordinance of Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, “The Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice is charged with investigative and defense safeguard on matters that concern national security and national equity. The particulars of the foresaid investigative and defense safeguard are to be defined by the Executive Yuan”. Below provides an abridged description to the Bureau’s responsibility description and anti-corruption-related operations the Executive Yuan has amended and finalized over the years.

The Executive Yuan had on August 27, 1956 issued a directive, Ref. Taiwan 1956 (Interior) No. 4711, promulgating the Bureau’s 10 operating responsibilities, and among them, heading 5 “matters related to anti-corruption and breach of responsibility” and heading 10 “matters related to the investigative and defense safeguard ordered by the superior agencies” had provided a legal premise in the Bureau’s executing the anti-corruption work.

At the onset of the second National Assembly’s representative election in 1991, the Bureau had joined the vote-buying investigation and crackdown work on a project oriented method as ordered by the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Justice; on October 30, 1998, the Executive Yuan had issued a directive, Ref. Taiwan 1998 Legislative No. 53381, amending and finalizing the Bureau’s responsibility description with 9 categories, and among them heading four “anti-corruption, corruption prevention and vote-buying investigation and crackdown work”, clearly enlisted vote-buying investigation and crackdown as the Bureau’s responsibility; in addition, heading 9 had the text amended to read “matters related to national security and national equity investigation and defense safeguard as ordered by superior agencies”.

On December 19, 2007, the president had issued a presidential order, Ref. Hwa, Presidential Yi (I) No. 09600170531, to amend and announced the Organization Act of Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice (formerly the Organization Ordinance of Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice) and the full text



of Article 16; on March 20, 2008, the Executive Yuan had issued a general directive, Ref. Yuan-Authorization-Study-General No. 0972260255, to promulgate the Organization Act be executed from March 1, 2008. Article 2 of the Organization Act stipulated the Bureau's 20 categories of responsibility in an itemized manner, and among them heading 4 “anti-corruption, corruption prevention and vote-buying investigation and crackdown work” and heading 20 “matters related to national security and national equity investigation and defense safeguard as ordered by superior agencies” have come to provide a legal premise for the Bureau's executing anti-corruption work.

## II. Organization History

Prior to May 1979, the Bureau's anti-corruption work was once executed by the Bureau's Department One. With rapid changes to Taiwan's politics and economy, the Executive Yuan, in a bid to effectively curtail economic crime to protect public equity and uphold the economic order, had in several occasions convened taskforce meeting, and had in May of the same year ordered the Bureau to form an “Economic Crime Prevention Center”, which was to take over Department One's crime investigation-related operations, and the change was put through formal implementation through an Executive Yuan directive, Ref. Taiwan 1989 Legislation No. 5584, dated June 8, 1979. In August of the same year, the Center had been expanded into an “Anti-Corruption and Economic Crime Prevention Center” in accordance with the “Government Employee Ethics Rectifying and Corruption Eradication Campaign” promulgated by the Executive Yuan, with which to step up the anti-corruption and economic crime prevention work.

As a steady rise in the societal



anticipation of rectifying the administration of civil servants and in cracking down and eradicating corruption and breach of duties, the Bureau had followed the Executive Yuan's 2,095th plenary session resolution and the Executive Yuan directive, Ref. Taiwan 1989 Legislation No. 3984, dated February 14, 1989 to launch a "Corruption Eradication Department" in February 1989, directly responsible for executing anti-corruption operations, which was manned by one department director, which was overseen by the deputy director general, one chief operating officer, two deputy department directors, and ran through five sections, which were staffed by allocating from the existing manpower of 505 personnel, and the field divisions, field offices, sections and units were appointed; in the meantime, region mobile teams had also been launched in the four regions of the northern, central, southern and eastern regions, charged with investigating and processing major anti-corruption cases. At such point, the anti-corruption work had been segregated from the Bureau's other criminal investigation operations, and became independent as a focus work.

During 1990, successive studies and reviews on refining the operation and improving the operating flow had ascertained the highest guidance principal for the anti-corruption work as "prevention outweighs investigation, and investigation is made for prevention", which had been sanctioned by the Executive Yuan following a file, Ref. Taiwan 1990 Legislation No. 28363, made on October 4, 1990, and on February 1, 1991 the "Corruption Eradication Department" had been renamed as the "Anti-Corruption Division", which was charged not only to spearhead all field divisions, offices and mobile teams to voluntarily explore and investigate major corruption cases, but also to actively coordinate various governmental agencies' systems of Government Employee Ethics, Tax and Custom affairs monitoring (supervisory) and audit-related arms to step up anti-corruption prevention measures, in a move to achieve the objective of rectifying government-employee ethics, and reiterating a clean governance.

Thereafter in carrying out the Executive Yuan chairperson's directives given at the 33rd and 34th law enforcement plenary meetings



held on March 26, 1992 and April 23 of the same year, and to step up the prevention and investigation of public works project fraud cases, the Bureau had on May 1, 1992 founded a “Public works fraud prevention task-force” under the Anti-Corruption Division, charged with developing, promoting, and executing the operations, in addition to dispatched all members of the eastern region mobile team to form a “Major public works fraud crackdown unit”, charged with processing major public works fraud cases, and urged all administration divisions, offices and teams to step up working with the system of Government Employee Ethics personnel for grasping intensified intelligence on such cases and actively pursuing evidence gathering and case investigative crackdown.

Following the streamlining of the eastern region mobile team on January 16, 2002, and also in support of simplifying the anti-corruption case review and approval flow for improving the working efficiency by upholding the principle of a “continuity in case guidance”, the operations task sharing among the sections under the Anti-Corruption Division were readjusted as of July 1 of the same year as follows:

Sections one, two and three are of the investigative and crackdown section, section four is of the prevention section, and section five is of the general section, where the previous “public works fraud prevention task-force” was reclassified under section 1, and also section three’s vote-buying investigation and crackdown operations were revamped under section one, and the vote-buying investigation work was further reclassified and taken over by section four as of September 8, 2006.

With a surge of local corruption and breach of duty cases steadily climbing, drawing extended media exposure, and resulting in a rise of societal ant-corruption awareness, the Ministry of Justice drafted and finalized an “Anti-Corruption Action Scheme” that the Executive Yuan had approved for taking effect on November 30, 2006, which broaches corruption eradication and civil service governance rectification through the two perspectives of corruption investigation and corruption prevention. In support of the foresaid government policy, the Bureau has convened several discussion meetings to draft and finalize a “Stepped-up anti-corruption working scheme” that provides a “simplified



case process flow”, “adjusting the corruption eradicating manpower”, “drafting and finalizing the performance evaluation guideline”, and “stepping up the anti-corruption work performance weighing and administrative rewards” to steer all field units to excel the energy of voluntarily exploring the leads of corruption cases, to diligently devote to its active investigation responsibility, to abide by due process of law, to speed up case processing timeliness efficiency, and to crack down major bellwether cases. The Bureau, moreover, has completed with a toll-free “Anti-corruption hotline” 0800-007-007 installed, to encourage the general public to send in their tip-off leads by putting forth tangible actions in showcasing the united determination in fighting corruption and eradicating corruption.

The Organization Act of Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice announced by a presidential order on December 19, 2007 and put into implementation on March 1, 2008 had legalized the Anti-Corruption Division; in addition, the Ministry of Justice had on October 17, 2008 amended and announced a full text on the Investigation Bureau’s

administrative regulations, via its 0970803813 directive, totaling 27 articles, which was to take effect retroactively going back to March 1, 2008, and as stipulated under Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 1, Article 4 “The Anti-Corruption Division is to carry out its missions through five sections”, and under Article 6 “The Anti-Corruption Division is to spearhead the following measures: 1. The planning, guidance, coordination, and evaluation of the investigation and prevention work on anti-corruption and vote-buying cases; 2. Pertinent national security, national equity and anti-corruption related investigation as ordered by superior agencies; 3. Other pertinent anti-corruption undertakings”, which constituted as the current state of the Anti-Corruption Division’s organization and responsibility description.



### III. Operation Task Sharing

The Anti-Corruption Division is put in charge of the Bureau's anti-corruption operations, which is manned by a division director who oversees the overall operations, with deputy division director assisting to handle the operations, and is run through five sections; the operations task sharing for the five sections is separately described as follows,

#### Section one:

Charged with operational planning and supervision of the investigation, processing, and administrative rulings on public works fraud cases, labor and property tendered procurement fraud cases.

#### Section two :

Charged with the planning and supervision of the investigation, processing and administrative rulings on general anti-corruption cases and superior agency-assigned special cases in the northern and eastern regions.

#### Section three :

Charged with the planning and supervision of the investigation,

processing and administrative rulings on general anti-corruption cases and superior agency-assigned special cases in the central and southern regions.

#### Section four :

Charged with the planning and execution of designated vote-buying investigation and crackdown projects, reviewing and auditing the referred cases' investigative and processing flow, reviewing corruption case example study reports and corruption prevention feature reports, planning and executing corruption prevention awareness campaigning work, editing the yearly Anti-corruption Yearbooks, anti-corruption working manual, compiling and editing the crime investigation working handbook and other related missions.

#### Section five :

Charged with the general administration of developing, monitoring and evaluating the anti-corruption work, operations statistics, education and training, performance evaluation, organizing the public works consultative



commission meetings, and staging random operations review meetings and related work, coordinating and maintaining contact with Section 4, National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance among other units, and processing the Division's general administrative operations.

#### **IV. Operation Guiding Principles**

- (I) As prevention outweighs investigation, and investigation is made for prevention. Promoting anti-corruption awareness and stepping up administrative corruption eradication is sought as the means to prevent and mitigate probable incidents in advance.
- (II) By stepping up cracking down major corruption and fraud cases, it aims to achieve the objective of eradicating and altering the practices and deterring any similar offenses by actively cracking down on vote-buying cases, with which to alter the election practices and uproot the symbiotic codependency of vote-buying and corruption.
- (III) Enforcing procedural justice and upholding stringent evidence gathering is sought to enhance the quality of case processing, and to duly address human rights protection and safeguard the public equity.



## V. Operation Aims

### (I) To Make Anti-Corruption Propaganda for Mobilizing Citizens to Prevent Corruption

By integrating the concept of deep-rooting information networks built by field divisions and offices, and making smart use of case processing resources, a diverse range of awareness education is to be sought to step up the anti-corruption, anti-vote-buying campaign work, with which to emphasize the integrity and purity concept, and strengthen the governmental and private forces to jointly create an integral and frugal society, and to enforce the Bureau's anti-corruption working focus of "prevention outweighs investigation, and investigation is made for prevention".

### (II) To Strengthen Administrative Anti-Corruption for Preventing Corruption

When coming across any human negligence or system deficiency in cases being investigated and pursued that involves a civil servant's administrative liability, or improper

administrative wrongdoings, or in breach of administrative laws and orders, the Bureau has consistently refers such cases by sorting relevant information or through compiling and editing corruption prevention feature reports urging relevant authorities to respond to the cases, in a bid to strengthen the administrative corruption eradicating function and to prevent corruption crime from occurring.

### (III) To Prevent the Intervention of Illicit Capital for Ensuring the Quality of a Fair Procurement Process

As can be extrapolated from history case examples that among public works fraud cases and labor/property rendered procurement fraud cases, a majority of cases often involve the township mayors who resort to, seizing the opportunity of staging public works projects or procurement projects, the tactics of subdividing the tender, circumventing the audit, designated a specific contractor, conducting untruthful price comparison, leaking out the bottom price, bid rigging, intentional stipulation of biased tender requirements, over budgeting and so forth in an attempt



to distort for kickbacks, bribes or for self-profiting; followed by local representatives, such as Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and representatives of Township Representative Assembly, county/city councilors who resort to, seizing the administrative supervision opportunities, intervening in project lobbying, escorting, illegally solicit for the contracting right for re-contracting, and seizing the opportunity to distort illegal gains, illegally misappropriating the budget and so forth. As the phenomena indicating that the conspired fraud between government officials and businessmen has yet to be eradicated, the Bureau's anti-corruption work continues to focus on preventing illicit capital from intervening major public works and large sums of procurement cases.

#### (IV) To Enhance the Efficiency of Vote-Buying Investigation to Ensure Election Fairness

As an vote-buying culture is attributed as the main reason why corruption occurs, the ultimate remedy relies on integrating the strength of the prosecutorial, investigative and police arms by which to step up investigating

and cracking down on local magistrate, representative elections to achieve the objective of rectifying the practices by eradicating from the source. In response to various public servants and/or farmers and fishermen association elections over the years, the Bureau has consistently set up a taskforce supporting the prosecutorial agencies to conduct the vote-buying investigation work, and also fully mobilized all internal and field associates by taking to exploring vote-buying intelligence, actively investigating and processing vote-buying cases, with which to enforce the government's determination in rectifying the election practices and uphold the election order to uphold a fair and clean election environment.

#### (V) To Uphold Administrative Neutrality for Enforcing the Government's Determination to Eradicate Corruption

As the general public tend to judge by events that occur in and around themselves in terms of how they perceive the government's image, any lax in the investigative or penal action by government agencies in rectifying personal gains or signs of alleged corruption can directly lead to the



public's suspicious of the government's determination in eradicating corruption. With that said, the Bureau has been at the forefront of putting forth its best efforts in investigating major corruption and fraud cases enlisted as corruption prone and often scrutinized by Ministry of Justice by upholding a stance of "Administrative neutrality and legally enforcing the law", with which to attain the policy objective of the "National anti-corruption infrastructure action plan" the Executive Yuan has promulgated on July 8, 2009 by demonstrating through action to pledge the government's crime-eradicating and corruption-preventing determination, and to encourage an integral, clean and self-governance consensus.

#### (VI) To Uphold Procedural Justice by Refining the Evidence-Gathering Skills

Emphasizing on procedural justice and safeguarding human rights protection has emerged as an evolving trend in criminal procedures, particular since the Code of Criminal Procedure has been amended in 2003, courts and the defense are increasingly demanding a stringent case-processing procedure. To uphold respecting the human

rights and to avoid procedural defects to lead to disturbance or undermine the affirmation of evidence, and to improve the conviction ratios for achieving the objective of penalizing the unscrupulous and eradicating the ruthless, the Bureau has issued a comprehensive range of case-processing procedures and regulations, and has also staged focus seminars, to urge the associates to stringently abide by legal stipulations and uphold procedural justice. And in light that corruption pertains to wisdom criminals, which makes evidence gathering difficult for how the two sides of a bribery case invariable are inextricably tied with illicit profitable gains, the Bureau has demanded the associates to uphold a truth-finding mentality of "keeping vigilant of where it does not appear suspicious" throughout the investigation process by seeking the truth with the process of elimination, coordinated with tracking down the capital flow and deploying scientific evaluation techniques, to put forth its due diligence of investigating.



## **VI. Operation Emphases**

### **(I) Corruption Prevention Work**

#### **1. Anti-Corruption Awareness Campaigns**

To mobilize the nation to join in the rank of anti-corruption and corruption prevention move, the Bureau has developed an “Anti-corruption awareness campaign initiative” by mirroring the successful experience of the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption(ICAC), whereby the Anti-Corruption Division has since drafted a “Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice’s anti-corruption awareness campaign initiative operating guideline”, which has been put into implementation as of July 1, 2003. The content of the guideline pertains to unveiling to all field units how best to utilize all feasible campaign means to educate the general public how the harm of corruption conducts is poised to corrupt people’s minds, and undermine the national security, by which to spread the anti-corruption and corruption prevention concept to all levels of the society, with which to rally for the public’s continued support in fighting

corruption, and in solidifying a general consensus in corruption prevention. The Bureau also upheld the principles of an “emphasis on the government’s corruption-eradicating and corruption-preventing determination for excelling the government’s image of integrity and purity”, “instilling a national anti-corruption, corruption-prevention network to effectively deter corruption and fraud from occurring”, “educating the public with the correct value perspective to fully curtail the gratuity culture”, “rallying for recognition and integrating national strength for infiltrating corruption and fraud” by catering to varied campaign recipients and campaign subjects with a soft approach, utilizing also a diverse range of means, via the broadcast media, campaign literature, to deep-root the anti-corruption and corruption prevention concept in people’s minds, as well as hosting a variety of campaign activity through direct contact or dialogue to inspire the general public to join the rank of corruption fighting and corruption prevention.

#### **2. Written References for Administrative Actions**

Of cases investigated or processed



by the Bureau that lack elements constituting crimes defined by law but certain civil servants have been found with negligence or conducts that breach the administrative laws and orders, the Bureau promptly turns over relevant information to the Control Yuan or relevant competent government authorities for processing to discern a civil servant's administrative liability; of any deficiency found in the legal or regulatory system, or improper stipulations in the administrative measures, the Bureau promptly refers relevant information to competent government authorities for proper disposition.

### **3. Corruption Prevention Feature Reports**

In response to administrative loopholes or deficiencies in the administrative process flow at competent administrative agencies, studies are made to scrutinize the kink and voluntarily exploring the problems by compiling the corruption prevention feature reports and presenting tangible recommendations for policy amendment, law or regulation amendment or prevention measures, which are forwarded in official

documents to particular agencies or their superior agencies as references.

## **(II) Investigation Work**

### **1. Investigation of Corruption Cases**

Personnel stipulated under paragraph 2, Article 10 of the Criminal Code who breach the Anti-Corruption Act, chapter "Offenses of Malfeasance in Office" of the Criminal Code or other stipulations dispersed in specific laws, or civil servants commit any of the crimes prescribed in the Criminal Code beyond chapter "Offenses of Malfeasance in Office" intentionally by using the power, opportunity or method on duty, or non civil servants who deliberately collude with the foresaid personnel in jointly committing a foresaid crime, are all classified as corruption cases.

### **2. Investigation of Vote-Buying Cases**

Vote-buying cases for breaching the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act, or breaching the Public Servant Election and Recall Act, or Farmers Association Act, or Fishermen Association Act,



or Organization Act of Irrigation Association, or Criminal Code's chapter of "Offenses of Interference with Voting" are all subjects that the Bureau is to investigate and scrutinize.

### **3. Investigation of General Cases**

The anti-corruption type of cases encompass more than anti-corruption cases and vote-buying cases, but also include judiciary fraud cases, breaching the Government Procurement Act cases, spoiling of land conservation cases such as breaching the Soil and Water Conservation Act, Slope Land Conservation and Utilization Act, Water Act, Urban Planning Act, Regional Planning Act, Larceny of the Criminal Code, and environmental protection criminal cases for breaching the Waste Disposal Act. In addition, following the amended Criminal Code on the definition of civil servants, effective on July 1, 2006, personnel of government-owned enterprises, public hospitals and public schools who allegedly involve in breaching the Criminal Code or other criminal cases while executing their duties, are now classified as non civil servants and will be classified also under the general cases.

### **(III) Education and Training Work**

Depending on the operating needs, the Bureau routinely stages focus seminars, and randomly holds operations visitation, seminars, or offering the latest information through the Bureau's internal network, "the Anti-Corruption Database", to familiarize the associates with various case-processing procedures and legal and regulatory guidelines, with which to step up the practical investigative skills, and achieve the objectives of emulative learning and experience exchange, which will excel the associates' professional sophistication, and enhance the overall working performance.

### **(IV) Consultative Conferences**

A "Public works consultative commission" had been founded on December 1, 1993, which was presided by academics, experts and social elite in the local public works-related domains as the consultative commission members, and utilized topical discussions and/or case consulting methods to provide various anti-fraud recommendations, aiming to step up public works' investigative



and evaluating methods to counter and eliminate fraud. The scope of the commission's consultation is as follows,

1. Public works' professional know-how consulting.
2. Public works evaluation.
3. Public works problems' examination.
4. Other public works fraud prevention measures.





## Part Two

The Execution Status of the  
Anti-corruption Work







## **I. Corruption Prevention Work**

### **(I) Anti-corruption Awareness Campaigns**

The Bureau's anti-corruption prevention awareness campaign has been implemented by stage as planned. On May 7, 2003, the Anti-Corruption Division founded the "Anti-corruption prevention awareness campaign taskforce" to actively develop various packaged measures and design and produce the campaign leaflets; on June 30 of the same year, it promulgated the "Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice's anti-corruption prevention awareness campaign operating guideline". From July 1, the Anti-Corruption Division commenced a nationwide presentation of the working concept, through which to familiarize field associates with the awareness campaign implementation, and designated the second half as the trial period, covering more than training the seedling officers, selecting the campaign proposals design activity, but also designating the regions for demonstrating a variety of campaign implementation. All sectors of the society have voiced high levels of recognition and support toward the

Bureau's taking the lead in penetrating the private sector, a departure of its conservative approach, by smartly utilizing the case processing resources for promoting the anti-corruption awareness campaign with engaging yet diverse approaches.

During 2004, the Anti-Corruption Division conducted reviews on the state of the trial program, which not only revamping the outdoor campaign activity from the Liaison Office (now the Public Affairs Office) to merge with the Bureau's image campaign for a combined implementation starting in April, but also took the opportunity through a number of the "Investigative agency and civil service ethics agency's central (regional) operational plenary communication meetings", responding to the goodwill of involving internal agency staffers in surveillance defenses and the public service ethics personnel in legal and ethical education, expressing the Bureau's desire to cosponsor the campaign activity with the civil service ethics agency at opportune timing. In addition, to steer the field associates to grasp the work focus, the Anti-Corruption Division issued a general directive every six months focusing on specific subjects in anticipation of achieving the most



practical and effective campaign results with the least amount of manpower, resources; particularly for the artistic and literal contest activity, had selected and produced the campaign results handbook and audiovisual compact disks to be utilized in the subsequent campaign activity, and availed the materials as references to those outside the Bureau. At which, the anti-corruption awareness campaign work had taken root nationwide at the creativity and collective efforts of bureau internal and field associates.

At the end of 2004, the Anti-Corruption Division has developed the 2005 initiatives to focus on school students, trade associations and private organizations as the main subjects, together with the “2005 city/ county mayors, councilors, and township mayors-- three-in-one elections”, to step up the anti-vote-buying campaigning by issuing written directives to field divisions and offices to campaign the clean, transparent government concept by integrating their case processing experience and by taking to a diverse approaches of artistic and cultural contests, lectures and forums. With the united efforts of internal and field associates, the dual emphasis of “Implementing the awareness

campaign” and “investigating vote-buying cases” adopted in 2005 has fully demonstrated the division’s “prevention priors to investigation, and investigation is also for prevention” working strategy. Following a written directive issued by the Department of Government Employee Ethics, Ministry of Justice on March 21 of the same year demanding civil service ethics offices of all levels to step up staging at anti-corruption awareness campaign with the general public and school faculty and student body, it enables the Bureau to move forward the operation with additional dynamics.

During 2006, the various field divisions and offices continue to follow the guidance of the Anti-Corruption Division’s written directive by grasping the focus at various stages to steer the promotion of anti-corruption scheme and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign, and to collaborate closely with the prosecutorial agencies and civil service ethics offices in their respective jurisdiction in Staging at various awareness campaign activity.

With the impending seventh legislators elections and the twelfth presidential and vice presidential elections to be staged in 2007, the Division has on April 14 issued a



written directive to all field divisions and offices reiterating that the anti-corruption awareness campaign to focus on the subject of “anti-vote-buying”, and cater the campaign to school students, trade associations and private organizations as the focus subjects; chief among them, the private organizations largely include women’s associations, seniors associations, community development associations, community forums and farmers associations. The campaigns are conducted through the means of face-to-face, lectures or seminars, with

which to circulate the anti-vote-buying concept, and encourage tip-offs. The Anti-Corruption Division has further designed and printed the “How to go about anti-vote-buying?” campaign leaflets, which is not only distributed to visitors calling the Bureau, but is also distributed to all field units for use in implementing the anti-vote-buying campaigning.

During 2008, in response to the impending elections at “farmers and fishermen associations” of all levels, “three-in-one elections”, “Irrigation Association president and





commissioners elections”, “township councilors and village chiefs elections”, and “municipalities mayors, councilors and village chiefs elections” in the following year, the “anti-vote-buying” scheme has been extended as one of the subjects in staging the awareness campaign activity. The Anti-corruption Division redesigned the “How to go about anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying?” leaflets, combining with two major schemes—anti-corruption and clean election practices, which explained the relationship between clean election and a honest government,

calling public to come forward bravely to show people’s power and persistence to cut off the symbiotic chain between corruption and vote-buying. Besides, the Division, together with Public Affairs Division directed several promotional HQ videos “Anti-vote-buying and Cut Corrupt Money”, which broadcasted in every campaign, expecting the public may know vote-buying, and therefore oppose vote-buying, and therefore oppose vote-buying, making our best efforts to correct the government and clean the election practices.





In retrospection of the promotion of anti-corruption awareness campaign over a course of more than seven years, staging at more than 1,210 types of campaigns (including 5 trial campaigns), broaching from anti-corruption prevention and reiterating integrity and transparency, the Bureau remains fully committed with a steady practical philosophy and perseveres with an artistic and cultural contest means offering interaction, dialog and embedded education value by delving into private organizations and steering young school students to be aware of anti-corruption, and by rallying for the recognition and assistance of all sectors, which create a trend that the divisions and offices paying more attentions to the awareness campaigns, it also affects the Department of Civil Service Ethics, MOJ demanding levels of civil service ethics offices to execute the campaigns via multi-culture and multi-requests. The primary target has already reached, now the Bureau has merged this affair into the Public Affairs Office since January 1st 2011 to keep working on the Bureau's image in order to strengthen the anti-corruption work.

As tallied, a total of 1,210 sessions of anti-corruption awareness

campaign activity has been staged by various field divisions and offices from July 1st 2003 to December 31st 2010; also, cooperating with the Public Affairs Office to stage the Bureau's image campaign or the prosecution agencies to stage the anti-vote-buying campaigns totals to 344 sessions; a total of 1,544 sessions were hosted. Among them, the field divisions and offices had staged 207 sessions of anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign; to tally by the campaign implementation mode, a total of 197 sessions of lectures or workshops had been staged, 10 sessions of competition activity had been staged; to tally by the campaign subjects, a total of 124 sessions of campaign activity for trade associations and private organization had been staged, a total of 78 sessions had been staged for schools (students), and the remainder 5 sessions were campaign activities catering to other subjects. Moreover, there is a total of 72 sessions of crime prevention and image campaign activities that field divisions and offices have cooperated with the Public Affairs Office of the Bureau. Below depicts a profile of various awareness campaign work conducted by the Bureau's field divisions and offices in 2010,



### ◎ The Taipei City Field Division

1. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Department of Political Science, Chinese Culture University.
2. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Taipei City Council.
3. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Private Qiang Shu High School.
4. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Taipei Municipal Dali Senior High School



• The Taipei Municipal Dali Senior High School's anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity.

5. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Real Estate Development Association of Taipei.
6. Hosting the anti-vote-buying

awareness campaign activity and anti-corruption at Central Junior Chamber International, R.O.C.

7. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at National Taiwan College of Performing Arts.



• Presentation of anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at National Taiwan College of Performing Arts

8. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying at Federation of Labor Unions, R.O.C.
9. Staging the teachers' anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Taipei Municipal Heti Elementary School and Taipei Municipal Dunhua Elementary School.
10. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Chinese Society of Civil Aviation.
11. Staging the anti-corruption awareness campaign activity at Chunghwa Post's intercourse



companies.

12. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Taipei Lizen High School.



• Taipei Lizen High School's anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity.

13. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at China University of Technology.
14. Hosting the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity in Village Chiefs Communication Meeting, Taipei City Shilin District.
15. Hosting the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity in Village Chiefs Communication Meeting, Taipei City Wenshan District.
16. Staging anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at St. Bonaventure Girls' Senior High School.
17. Staging anti-vote-buying awareness

campaign activity at Taipei Architects Association.

18. Staging anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Shilin District Farmers Association.
19. Hosting magistrates' anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Taipei City Zhongshan District.



• Taipei City Zhongshan District magistrates' anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity.

## ◎ The Kaohsiung City Field Division

1. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Kaohsiung Restaurant and Cuisine Association.
2. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Department of Shipping and Transportation Management, and Department of Aquaculture, National Kaohsiung Marine University.



3. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Kaohsiung Distinguished Citizens Society.
4. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Cheng Shiu University.
5. Hosting anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at National Kaohsiung University of Applied Sciences.



• Presentation of Kaohsiung Locksmithing Association's anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity.



• Presentation of National Kaohsiung University of Applied Sciences' anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity.

6. Hosting anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at National Kaohsiung University of Hospitality and Tourism.
7. Hosting anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Taipower Kaohsiung Division Industry Union.
8. Staging anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Kaohsiung Locksmithing Association.
9. Hosting anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at National Sun-Yat-San University Department of Finance and Department of Political Economy.
10. Hosting anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at National Kaohsiung First Technology University, School of Information Management.
11. Hosting anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at National Kaohsiung Normal University, College of Humanities.
12. Hosting anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at National Pingtung University of Education, Department of Educational Psychology and Counseling.
13. Staging anti-vote-buying awareness



campaign activity at Known-You Seed Co., Ltd.

14. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Mercuries Life Insurance Kaohsiung Branch.
15. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Kaohsiung and Pingtung districts Kiwanis International.



• A picture of anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Kaohsiung and Pingtung districts of Kiwanis International.

16. Staging anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Taisugar Kaohsiung Division Industry Union.
17. Hosting anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at City Family of Love Summer Camp, Kaohsiung Charitable Foundation.
18. Staging anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Kaohsiung Juguang Lionsclubs International.



• Presentation of anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Kaohsiung Juguang Lionsclubs International.

19. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Lionsclubs International, Kaohsiung.
20. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at National Kaohsiung University.

## ◎ The Taipei County Field Office

1. Hosting anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Village Chiefs Communication Meeting, Taipei County Tucheng City.
2. Hosting anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Chi Kuang Vocational School.
3. Hosting anti-corruption and anti-vote-



buying awareness campaign activity I at Hsing Wu Institute of Technology.



- Hsing Wu Institute of Technology's anti-corruption, anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity.

4. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Taipei County Minder High School.
5. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Chung Ho City Rotary International.
6. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Yonghe Athletes' Association.
7. Hosting anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Village Chiefs Communication Meeting, Taipei County Tucheng City.
8. Hosting anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Shulin Union of Taipei County Police's Friends' Union.
9. Hosting anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Village Chiefs Communication Meeting, Taipei County Yonghe City.



- The Yonghe Village Chiefs Communication Meeting's anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign.

10. Hosting anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chunghe Yuantong Rotary International.
11. Hosting anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Shindian Rotary International.
12. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign to Yonghe Borough Chiefs.
13. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity II at Singwu Institute of Technology.
14. Hosting three anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaigns at Chih Lee Institute of Technology.



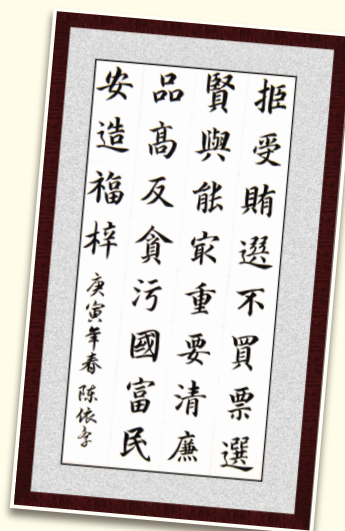
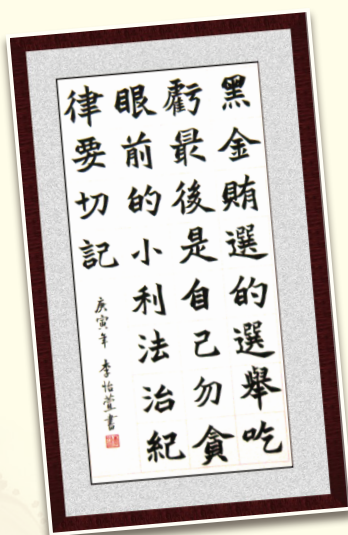
- The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chih Lee Institute of Technology.



◎ The Keelung City Field Office

1. Sponsoring the Keelung County middle schools' calligraphy contest activity for anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying.

*The awarded entries to the Keelung City Calligraphy Contests*



2. Sponsoring the Keelung City junior and high schools' composition contest activity for anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying.



• A snapshot of the Keelung City Composition Contest's award ceremony.



### ◎ The Taoyuan County Field Office

1. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign to Pingjen Township Farmers Association's Household Promotional members.
2. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Taoyuan City Farmers Association's Agriculture Household Promotional Members' Conferences.
3. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign I at Chungli Fishermen Association.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chungli Fishermen Association.

4. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Lujhu Township Farmers Association.
5. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Taoyuan International Airport' representatives conferences.

6. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Taoyuan Labor Union General.
7. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Gueishan Township Farmers Association.
8. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign II at Chungli Township Fishermen Association.
9. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Dayuan Township Farmers Association.
10. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Hsinwu Township Farmers Association.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Hsinwu Township Farmers Association.

### ◎ The Hsinchu City Field Office

1. Staging the awareness campaign for



prevention of common abuse of Government Procurement Act for teachers and employees of National Chiao Tung University.



• Awareness campaign for prevention of common abuse of Government Procurement Act held in National Chiao Tung University.

2. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Taipower Hsinchu Office.
3. Staging the teachers and employees of National Tsing Hua University's awareness campaign of the common abuse of Government Procurement Act.
4. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Hsinchu Senior Industrial Vocational School.
5. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Hsinchu Commercial & Vocational School.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Hsinchu Commercial & Vocational School.

## ◎ The Hsinchu County Field Office

1. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Hsinchu Science Park Administration Office.
2. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Chu Tung Senior High School.
3. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Hu Ko Senior High School.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Hu Ko Senior High School.



4. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Hsinchu Police's Friends.
5. Hosting anti-vote-buying awareness campaigns through Hsinfeng Township Office's fundamental election forum.
6. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Tong Tex Secondary High School.
7. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Hsinchu Labor Union General.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Hsinchu Labour Union General.

8. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Ta Hwa Institute of Technology.

### ◎ The Miaoli County Field Office

1. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Miaoli Commercial& Vocational School.

2. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Jen-Teh Junior College of Medicine, Nursing and Management.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Jen-Teh Junior College of Medicine, Nursing and Management.

3. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Long De Commercial& Vocational School.
4. Executing anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaigns through Miaoli County Government's Labor Standards Act Substantial Disputes Forum.
5. Executing anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaigns through Miaoli County Government's Labor Standards Act Promotional Forum.
6. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chung Hsin Commercial& Industrial Vocational School.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chung Hsin Commercial& Industrial Vocational School.

7. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Yuming Vocational High School of Industry & Home Economics.
8. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Asia-Pacific Institute of Creativity.
9. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Hsien De Commercial& Industrial Vocational School.
10. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chien Tai Senior High School.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chien Tai Senior High School.

11. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-

vote-buying awareness campaign at National Jhuo-Lan Experimental Senior High School.

## © The Taichung City Field Office

1. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at National Chung Hsing University, School of Finance, Economics and Law's winter high-school law camp.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at National Chung Hsing University.

2. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Federation of Labor Unions, Taichung City.
3. Staging the Department of Administrative Management and Policy of Private Tunghai University's office visitation and anti-corruption awareness campaigns.
4. Staging the Department of Land Management of Feng Chia University's office visitation and anti-corruption



awareness campaigns.

- 5.Sponsoring the 2010 “anti-corruption” painting and drawing contests with Taichung City Government.



• A snapshot of judges of the 2010 “anti-corruption” painting and drawing contests.

- 6.Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Taichung City Song Ju Rotary International.

### ◎ The Taichung County Field Office

- 1.Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Chinshui Township Farmers Association.
- 2.Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Wure Township Farmers Associations.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Wurih Farmers Association.

- 3.Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Tanzi Township Farmers Association.
- 4.Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Shigang Township Farmers Association.
- 5.Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Taiping City Farmers Association.
- 6.Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Waipu Township Farmers Association.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Waipu Township Farmers Association.



7. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Shinshe Twonship Farmers Association.

## ◎ The Changhua County Field Office

1. Hosting the anti-corruption awareness campaign activity at Changhua County, Hemei Township Kiwanis International.
2. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Fenyuan Township Farmers Association.
3. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Dayeh University.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Dayeh University.

4. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chung Chou Institute of Technology.
5. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-

vote-buying awareness campaign at Changhua County Career Union.

6. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Taiwan Federation of Labor .
7. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Sians Branch of Cingsi Women's Association.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Dayeh University.

8. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chang Hua Dacun Township Committee of China Youth Corps.

## ◎ The Nantou County Field Office

1. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Chichi Township Farmers Association.



2. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Chungliiao Township Farmers Association.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Chungliiao Township Farmers Association.

3. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign through Chichi Township Office conferences for middle and elementary school principals, community development association directors, and village chiefs.

4. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Nan Kai University of Technology.

5. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Chung Liao Township “Longan Lin” Association.

6. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign

activity at Mingjian Township Farmers Association.

7. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Nantou City Farmers Association.

8. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Nantou County Farmers Association.

9. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign to Nantou volunteered police and fire fighters.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign to Nantou volunteered police and fire fighters.

10. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Nantou Hotel and Accommodation Association.





## ◎ The Yunlin County Field Office

1. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Tuku Vocational High School of Commerce & Industry.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Tuku Vocational High School of Commerce & Industry.

2. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Sihui Township Farmers Association.
3. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity Dounan Township Farmers Association.
4. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Xiluo Township Farmers Association.
5. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Baozhong Township Farmers Association.

6. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Huwei Township Women's Association.
7. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Yi Feng Vocational High School of Commerce & Industry.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Yi Feng Vocational High School of Commerce & Industry.

8. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Da De Vocational High School of Commerce & Industry.

## ◎ The Chiayi City Field Office

1. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chiayi Mountaining Association.
2. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at East Chiayi Branch of Taiwan Cooperative Bank.



• The anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at East Chiayi Branch of Taiwan Cooperative Bank

3. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at South Chiayi Branch of Taiwan Cooperative Bank.
4. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Labor Safety and Health Management Society, R.O.C. Chiayi Vocational Training Center site superintendent seminar.
5. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Department of Biochemical Science and Technology of National Chiayi University.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Chiayi University.

6. Staging the anti-corruption awareness campaign for Plan Projectors of National Chiayi University.
7. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Dairy Farmers Association, R.O.C.
8. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chiayi Northeast Rotary International.
9. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chiayi Real Estate Service Labor Union.
10. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chiayi Cold Beverages and Fruit Service Labor Union.
11. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Chiayi City Small Freighter Transport Association.



• The anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Chiayi City Small Freighter Transport Association.

### ◎ The Chiayi County Field Office

1. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at



Chungpu Township Community Development Association.

2. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Chia Tai Industrial Zone District Cooperation Association, Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs.
3. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Liu Jiao Township Farmers Association Household Promotional Education.
4. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Shueishang Township Happy Learning Centre.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Shueishang Township Happy Learning Centre.

5. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Minhsiung Township Women's Association.
6. Staging the anti-corruption speech contests of Chiayi County Elementary Schools.

7. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Puzi Industrial Park.

8. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chungpu Township Community Development Association conferences.

## ◎ The Tainan City Field Office

1. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign to teachers and employees of Tainan National University of the Arts.



• The anti corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign to teachers and employees of Tainan National University of the Arts.

2. Hosting the anti-corruption awareness campaign to National Cheng Gong University Plan Projectors.
3. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign I at Tainan Community College.
4. Hosting the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Tainan City Council.



• The anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Tainan City Council

5. Hosting the “anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying calligraphy contests 2010” of Tainan Elementary Schools.
6. Hosting the anti-corruption awareness campaign to Plan Projectors of National Kaohsiung First University of Science and Technology.
7. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Department of Leisure Management, Chi Yuan Management College.
8. Hosting the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Tainan City Security Guards’ Association.
9. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign II at Tainan Community College.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Tainan Community College.

### ◎ The Tainan County Field Office

1. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Shinshi Township Lionsclubs International.
2. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Shiaying Township Farmers Association.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Shiaying Township Farmers Association.

3. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Yungkang City Farmers Association.
4. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chiali International Junior Chamber International.
5. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Tainan County Farmers Association.
6. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign Shinshi Township Community Development Association.



7. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Liujia Township Farmers Association.

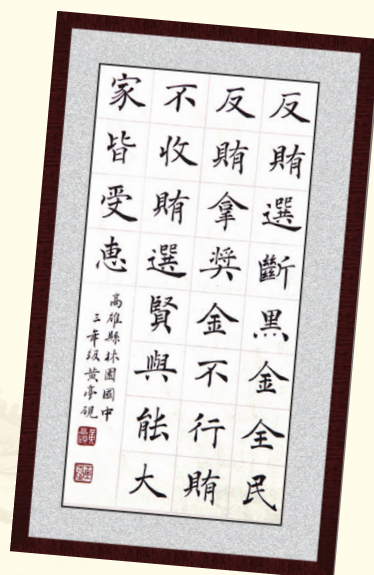
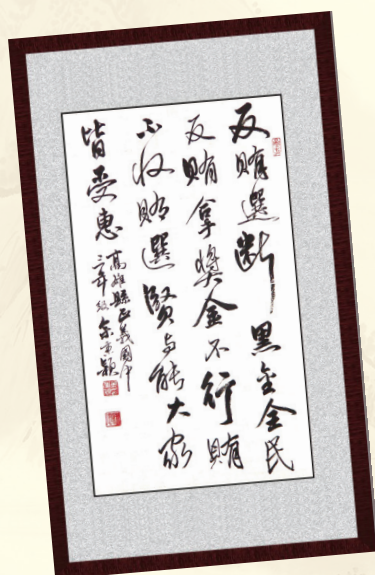
## ◎ The Kaohsiung County Field Office

1. Sponsoring the 2010 Kaohsiung Elementary and Junior High Schools' "anti-corruption, anti-vote-buying" cartoon and colouring contests.
2. Sponsoring the 2010 Kaohsiung Elementary and Junior High School's "anti-corruption" calligraphy contests.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Liujia Township Farmers Association.

## The awarded entries of the 2010 Kaohsiung Elementary and Junior High School's "anti-corruption" calligraphy contests.





◎ The Pingtung County Field Office

- 1.Sponsoring the 2010 Pintung County Middle Schools’ “anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying” poster contests.

*The awarded entries to the Pingtung  
County Poster Contests*



• Lin Yen Fe ,Ming Cheng  
Junior High School

• Huang Da Chien , Dong  
Guang Elementary School

- 2.Sponsoring the 2010 Pintung County Middle Schools’ “anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying” mandarin speech contests.

◎ The Hualien County Field Office

- 1.Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Volunteers Team of Yuli Public Service Station, KMT.
- 2.Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Rueisue Township aboriginal Tribes’ Chiefs conferences.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Fengrong Section Farmers Association.



3. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Fengrong Section Farmers Association.
4. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Sinsiou Section Farmers Association.
5. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Shoufeng Township Farmers Association's Agriculture Production and Marketing Group.
6. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Hualien Farmers' Association's second professional training camp.
7. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Sinsiou Farmers' Association's workshop.
8. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Guangfu Township aboriginal Tribes' Chiefs conferences.
9. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Hualien County Women's Association.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Hualien County Women's Association

10. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign to the intercourse companies of Hualien Office of Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, Council of Agriculture.

## ◎ The Taitung County Field Office

1. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Taitung Senior High School.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Taitung Senior High School.

2. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Taitung City Kaomingpao Temple Summer Teenagers' Camp.
3. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Taitung Vocational School.
4. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Chenggong Marine and Fishery Vocational School.
5. Staging anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at



Taitung City Kaomingpao Temple Summer Ethics Camp.

6. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Taitung Senior Commercial Vocational School.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Taitung Senior Commercial Vocational School.

7. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at National Guan Shan Vocational High School.
8. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Taitung Airport Office.

### ◎ The Yilan County Field Office

1. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Suao District Fishermen Association.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Suao District Fishermen Association.

2. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Department of Public Affairs, Fo Guang University.
3. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign to Luodong Township Village Chiefs Communication Meeting.
4. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Sanhsin District Farmers Association.
5. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Tocheng Township Farmers Association.
6. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Yilan City Farmers Association's home economics workshop.



• The anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Yilan Township Farmers Association's home economics workshop.



7. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying campaign at Yilan County Irrigation Association.

## ◎ The Penghu County Field Office

1. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at National Penghu Marine and Fishery Vocational High School.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at National Penghu Marine and Fishery Vocational High School.

2. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Penghu Volunteer Association.

3. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at National Penghu University of Science and Technology.

4. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying activity at Lin Jin Ding Education and Culture Fund Happy Learning Centre.

5. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-

vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Penghu Fishermen Association.

6. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Penghu Rotary International.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity at Penghu Rotary International.

## ◎ The Marine Field Division

1. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at the assembly of Taichung Customs Broker Association.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at the assembly of Taichung Customs Broker Association.

2. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at



Taipei Division of Keelung Harbour Bureau.

3. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Kaohsiung Interior Design Association.
4. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign to intercourse companies through Taichung Harbour Bureau's forum.
5. Hosting the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Keelung City Customs Agents Association assembly.



• The anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Keelung City Customs Agents Association assembly.

6. Staging the anti-vote-buying awareness campaign at Industiral Association of Kaohsiung Harbour Bureau.
7. Staging the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying awareness campaign activity to teachers and employees of National Kaohsiung University of Hospitality and Tourism.

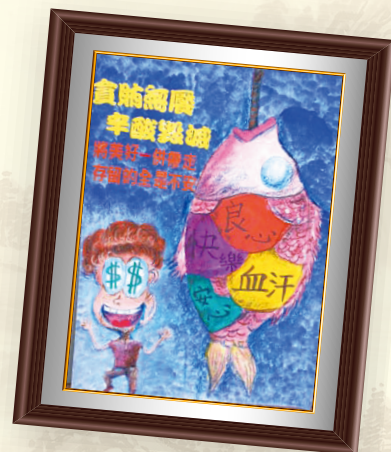
### ◎ The Fujian Province Field Division

1. Sponsoring the Kinmen County Elementary and Junior High Schools' "Anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying" poster competition events.

### The awarded entries of the Kinmen County poster competitions



• Liu Yi Wen ,Duonian Elementary School

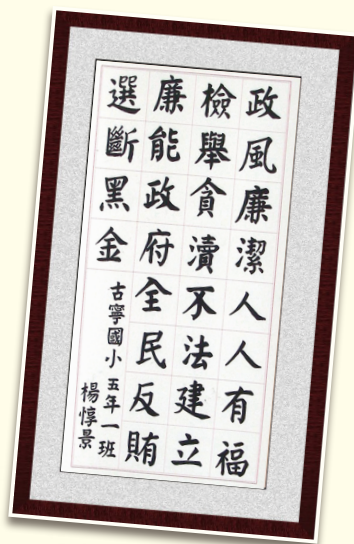
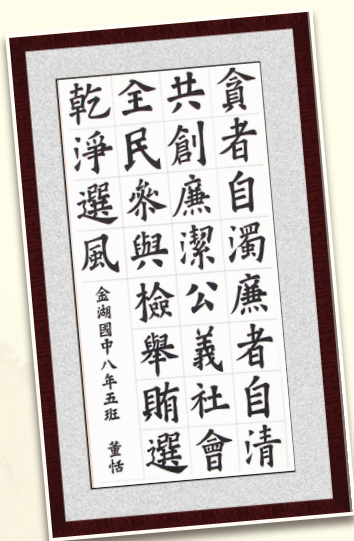


• Yang Ling Ru ,Lieuu Junior High



2.Sponsoring the Kinmen County  
Elementary and Junior High Schools’  
“Anti-corruption and anti-vote-  
buying” calligraphy competition  
events.

### The awarded entries of the Kinmen County calligraphy competitions



During 2010, besides staging the campaigns listed above, and in order to save the data permanently and for later campaigns, partial posters, calligraphies and compositions were compiled as 5 books, which were given away to

relative agencies, competitors and schools, hoping to inspire broad feedback and to strengthen the philosophy of anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying.



## The Covers of the Competition Campaign Result Books Compiled by Field Divisions and Offices of the Investigation Bureau in 2010



- The Keelung City Field Office – the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying poster contest 2009



- The Kaohsiung County Field Office – the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying poster/ billboard cartoon competition 2009



- The Tainan City Field Office – the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying calligraphy contest 2010



- The Kaohsiung County Field Office – the anti-vote-buying cartoon coloring contest 2010



- The Keelung City Field Office – the anti-corruption and anti-vote-buying calligraphy contest 2010



## (II) Written References for Administrative Actions

If some public servants are found with administrative negligence or in breach of administrative regulations but do not constitute as a crime, the Bureau may issue written references to the agencies the said public servants belong to or their supervisory agencies for proper corrective actions. And of those found in severe offences, an investigative report will be forwarded to the Control Yuan. The contents of corrective actions encompass conge, deposal, suspension, demotion, major reprimand, minor reprimand, corrective or written warning.

Of any regulations or measures in an administrative agency that appears to contain defect and be prone to result in corruption or fraud, a written recommendation is forward to relevant agencies for proper remedial actions for preventing similar fraud from recurring. Of illegal conducts of bid rigging in government procurement cases, written reports on the state of violations by the contractors are forwarded to responsible agencies, with recommendations provided for varied corrective actions of suspending the bid opening, seizing the bid bond, ordering

for improvement, or suspending the rights, with which to uphold the fairness and accuracy in government procurement.

Of persons or incidents involving administrative negligence, a total of 254 cases have had written references submitted to administrative agencies for corrective action in 2010, and a total of 103 cases have had written adaptation response coming from various administrative agencies in 2010; among them, there is a total of 38 cases of administrative corrective actions, a total of 23 cases of rights suspension, 15 cases of penalty fines, 4 cases of ordering for improvement, and 7 cases of written or verbal warnings, 3 cases of agency review and improvement, 2 cases of public funding conserved, 2 case of payment withholding and account deduction, 1 case of contract termination, 2 cases of re-construction, 1 case of violation of Government Procurement Act, and 5 cases classified as others. Among them, a prime example is that the chief, officers and clerks totaling to 6 persons in an anonymous prison helped the prisoner illegally carry restricted items into the prison, sent messages or mail, or arranged easier works for the prisoners, which involved in



administrative negligence; the written references of these people had been submitted to administrative agencies for corrective actions. Another case was a water drainage work in Puhsin township in Changhua County, the contractor did not transport the spoils in accordance with “Spoil Disposal Plan” to the appropriate ground and report untruthful amount of spoils cleaned; the Bureau had cooperated with the Changhua County Government, after investigation, the contractor was deducted TWD\$328,402 of contract price, the supervisor was deducted TWD\$4,983, and a fine for contractor of contractual breach at TWD\$1,970,412.

### **(III) Corruption Prevention Feature Reports**

To prevent the recurrence of similar corruption incidents, the Bureau actively seeks analysis on an administrative agency’s malady or deficiencies in the operation process following a case investigation, of those that offer corruption prevention value, and then compiles the corruption prevention feature reports by presenting the cause analysis and tangible improvement recommendations, which are presented to the agency or

a superior agency as references. This work is similar to “administrative anti-corruption”, thus, since 1st January 2011, it has been merged into “Written References for Administrative Actions” to simplify the objects of work.

A total of 18 corruption prevention feature reports was compiled in 2010, and among them, 10 were referred to the relative agencies. The detail is provided as Table 2-01, and the comparison diagram on the compilation of corruption prevention feature reports over the most recent five years is shown as Figure 2-01

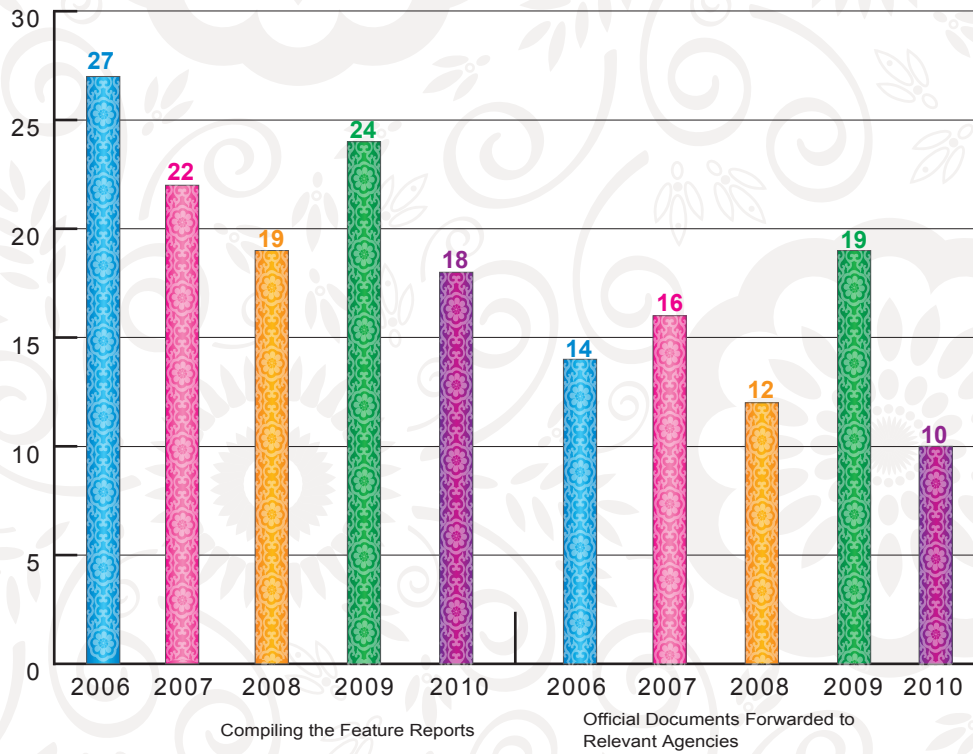


Table 2-01 Summary of the 2010 Corruption Prevention Feature Reports  
(Arranged by the forwarding date of the official document)

Ref	Compiling Units	Titles of the Corruption Prevention Feature Reports	Agencies forwarded to
1	Taipei City Field Division	The Defects and Improvement Advices about SAC's Executing Subvention Affairs when Staging Civil Physical Activities	Sports Affairs Council, Executive Yuan
2	Taipei City Field Division	The Defects and Improvement Advices about EPB's Seizing Forging Recognized Garbage Bags	Environmental Protection Bureau, Taipei City
3	Hsinchu City Field Office	The Defects and Improvement Advices on the Connections between Procurement under Joint Contracts and Subvention for District Councilors	Civil Service Ethics Office, Taoyuan County
4	Taipei City Field Division	The Defects and Improvement Advices about MOFA's Claiming International Affairs Expenses	Civil Service Ethics Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
5	Taipei County Field Office	The Derivative Defects and Corruption Prevention Modes in Execution of Detention	Taipei Detention Center
6	Yunlin County Field Office	The Analysis and Improvement Advices on Procurement of Government Dealing with Emergencies Works	Yunlin County Government
7	Taichung City Field Office	The Defects and Improvement Advices on WRA's Public Works Surplus Soil Management	Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs
8	Taipei City Field Division	The Defects and Improvement Advices on the Public Works Executed by Taipei Veterans Technic and Labor Centre, VAC	Civil Service Ethics Division, Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan
9	Yunlin County Field Office	The Analysis and Improvement Advices on Government Procurement of Columbarium Pagoda	Yunlin County Government
10	Taipei City Field Division	The Defects and Improvement Advices on the Management of Aboriginal Conserved Land	Council of Indigenous Peoples, Executive Yuan



Figure 2-01 A Comparison Diagram on the Compilation of Corruption Prevention Feature Reports over the Most Recent 5 Years





## II. Investigation Work

Table 2-02 indicates the general state of case investigation of Anti-Corruption Division, it is divided into “anti-corruption cases” and “vote-buying cases”, totals to 932 cases in 2010, and among them there is a total of 590 anti-corruption cases, comprising of 544 cases that have been officially referred to the prosecutors for indictment, 19 cases that have been indicted following the written reports, and 27 cases which the Bureau has cooperated with the prosecutors in the investigation, whereby the prosecution agency has brought indictments, summary judgment applications, deferred prosecutions, or non-prosecutions ex officio; a total of 342 “vote-buying cases”, which the Bureau has cooperated with the prosecutors in the investigation, whereby the prosecution agency has in 2010 brought indictments, summary judgment applications, deferred prosecutions, or non-prosecutions ex officio.

To present the Bureau’s anti-corruption and vote-buying case investigation works accurately, starting in 2003, the basis of statistical analysis on “anti-corruption cases” has been

revamped from indictment data to referral data, and that for the “vote-buying cases” remains unchanged by utilizing the prosecution agency’s ruling formation, coordinated to the state of actual implementation. A designated section profile made on the “referred cases” and “vote-buying cases” to introduce the 2010 case investigating work.



Table 2-02 Summary Table of the Investigation Work Performed in 2010

Unit: case

Category		Case Count	Descriptions
Corruption Cases	Referred Officially to Prosecutors	544	Cases referred officially to prosecutors for indictments after investigations
	Forwarded to Prosecutors	19	Cases forwarded to prosecutors with written reports and indicted afterward in 2010 after investigations.
	Others	27	Cooperated with the prosecutors in the investigation, whereby the prosecution agencies have in 2010 brought indictments, summary judgments, deferred prosecutions, or non-prosecutions ex officio.
	Subtotal	590	accounts for 63.3% of the year.
Vote-buying Cases		342	The Bureau has cooperated with the prosecutors in the investigation, whereby the prosecution agencies have in 2010 brought indictments, summary judgments, deferred prosecutions, or non-prosecutions ex officio., which accounts for 36.7% °
Total		932	Note 1: The period for statistics is between January 1 and December 31, 2010. Note 2: The chapter "Investigation Work" of this Yearbook indicates the 544" referred cases" and 342"vote-buying cases"

## (I) Statistics of Referred Cases

The referred cases, dividing into two categories of “corruption/malfeasance” and “non-corruption/malfeasance” cases, are classified on the premise of major applicable legal provisions prevailing at the time the cases were referred to the prosecutors. The corruption/malfeasance cases cover 23 categories, encompassing public works, procurement, judicial corruption and malfeasance, police administration, fire fighting, correction, urban

planning, construction management, land administration, taxation, customs affairs, financial affairs, medical care, education, company registration, motor vehicle management, funeral and interment, environment protection, soil of land conservation, rivers and gravel management, public welfare subsidy, subvention, and others. The non-corruption/malfeasance cases cover 8 categories, encompassing public works, procurement, judiciary fraud,



medical care, education, environment protection, soil of land conservation, and others.

In order to comply with the categories mentioned above, since 2010, the Statistics of Referred Cases Table 2-03, 2-04, and 2-05 also makes several changes as provided hereafter: “bank loans” and “securities management” merged into “financial affairs”, “police” is modified to “police administration”, “educational administration” is replaced by “education”, “medical and health care” to “medical care”, “government-owned enterprises” and “military units” merged into “others”; in addition, “rivers and gravel management, public welfare subsidy, subvention” are newly listed.

## 1. Statistics of Referred Cases over the Years

Table 2-03 indicates the statistics of cases, persons and the amount of money involved in the said cases which were referred in 2010; Table 2-04 shows the number of cases referred from 2006 to 2010.

A total of 544 referred cases have been referred to the prosecution agencies in 2010, and among them the “corruption/ malfeasance cases” total to 250 cases, involving 1,121 individuals, comprising of 568 civil servants and quasi-civil servants, 50 representatives, 503 non-public servants, which when compared with 2009 figures, the number of referred cases is down by 57, or a propensity of decrease by 18.6% (57 cases/307 cases); the number of suspects has reduced by 284 persons, or a propensity of reduction by 20.2% (284 persons/1,405 persons).

Among the 250 corruption/ malfeasance cases, “public works”, “procurement”, and “police administration” are largely referred. Fifty nine cases, involving 335 persons, falling within the category “public works” are mostly related to bid project price fixing, materials



fixing, bid opening and bid awarding work, construction supervision and completion acceptance inspection-related operations, where the project cases involved are largely pertaining to building construction and repair projects, equipment and machinery construction, roadway and bridge projects, landscaping and beautification projects, river dredging and irrigation projects; 3 of the cases mentioned above are arising from the emergency rescuing in the Typhoon Morak disaster. Those fall within the category “procurement” total to 38 cases, involving 155 individuals, and are largely related to bid project price fixing, standards of procured objects, bid opening and bid awarding work, completion acceptance, and receipt-based payment, reimbursement and reconciliation; 9 of the procuring organizations are public schools, and 5 of them are public hospitals. Those fall within the “police administration” total to 24 cases, involving 164 individuals, and are largely related to criminal crackdown enforcement, police duty inspection, and confidential information safekeeping. Among the 80 cases in category “others”, public owned enterprise holds 4 cases, military units holds 4 cases, and other

70 cases occurred in different levels of governments and representative organizations; 34 cases of 70 are fraudulently collecting the government payout, including travel expenses, gasoline fees of public cars, food expenses, assistant wages, overseas visitation funds, compensation for local affairs, indemnity for disaster victims, and emergency rescue subvention.

It is worth pointing out that although only one judicial corruption and malfeasance case- “Judge Lee of Taiwan High Court and others involve in group accepting bribes” was referred, it deeply influenced the judicial renovation. This case was accused by informers; after primary investigation, the Bureau then mandated the staffs from every corner in Taiwan in special project to discover and investigate the leads, and execute the strategy accurately; finally holding the key evidence of corruption of 4 Judges, 1 prosecutors, 2 attorneys, 1 former legislator and perjury of 1 attorney after 3 years and 10 months hard work, where the case has referred to the Taipei District Prosecutors Office and brought indictments.

As the historical data indicates, there is a large amount of cases referred



falls into the categories of “public works” and “procurement,” which obviously points out that government procurement is still the main gate to obtain unlawful profits and interests for those greedy and loathed public servants or representatives. Others outside the two categories mentioned before are public servants or representatives pretending to act with authority to extort the interested parties, fraudulently collecting the properties in the exchequer, and accepting bribes. The cases referred under the category of “police administration” have always listed on top one among historical data.

In 2010, “non-corruption/malfeasance cases” referred total to 294 cases, involving 902 individuals, comprising of 64 civil servants and quasi-civil servants, 6 representatives, 832 non-public servants, which when compared with 2009 figures, the number of referred cases is up by 2 cases and 49 individuals, or a propensity of increase by 0.7% (2 cases/ 292 cases); the number of suspects has increased by 5.7% (49 persons/ 853 persons).

As indicated in Table 2-04, the number of referred cases under the categories “procurement” and “public works” continue to rein the top and

second places among the “non-corruption/malfeasance cases”, with the criminal facts mostly pertaining to the bidders in violation of various charges under Article 87 of the Government Procurement Act, and followed by the category “spoil of land conservation”, where the criminal facts mostly pertaining to those who illegally quarrying sand and gravel on public-owned land, and illegally developing the slope land to run outlawed business.

The investigation of non-corruption/malfeasance cases largely pertains to cases involving insufficient evidence after verifying leads of a public servant suspicious of corruption fraud, or the law committed by a civil servant does not fall under the corruption accusations, which are eventually referred to the District Prosecutors Offices as non-corruption/malfeasance cases. The contents of this type of cases are intensively in relation to the ethics of public servants and the image of government agencies. For instance, in a procurement case, where the civil servant charged with processing the procurement colludes with the bidder in bid rigging, said civil servant may not be classified as a corrupt criminal, but has in fact



severely disrupted the morals; together in the example of judiciary fraud cases, the conduct of judicial go-betweens who pretend to arrange bribery but exercising fraud in fact also disrupts the fair image of the judicial system. With that said, investigation on such types of cases does warrant establishing a clean, and transparent government; also it does render the need to curtail such conducts even if the cases do not involve direct act of corruption.





Table 2-03 Summary of Statistics on Cases Referred in 2010

Unit : case/person/TWD

Category	Item	No. of Cases	No. of Suspects			Amount of Money Involved in Cases			
			Civil servant	Representative	Non-civil servant	Corruption	Profiting	Procurement	Others
Corruption/Malefeasance	Public works	59	132	11	192	128,913,780	67,610,959	3,790,768,093	294,062,301
	Procurement	38	80	1	74	38,036,213	166,122,096	647,060,734	51,714,969
	Judicial corruption and malefeasance	1	7	1	9	9,000,000	0	—	0
	Police administration	24	75	1	88	16,549,150	5,260,000	—	160,320
	Fire fighting	2	4	0	2	15,801	0	—	0
	Correction	6	11	0	18	261,500	200,000	—	0
	Urban planning	1	2	0	0	0	152,829,500	—	0
	Construction management	5	13	0	4	1,620,095	30,450,000	—	0
	Land administration	3	10	0	3	3,969,000	74,619,456	—	0
	Taxation	2	2	0	1	6,255,334	10,391,800	—	0
	Custom affairs	2	2	0	1	9,236,000	0	—	0
	Financial affairs	1	1	0	0	5,329,148	0	—	24,173
	Medical care	2	2	0	0	86,000	0	—	11,740
	Education	5	6	0	1	23,088,882	100,000	—	399,483
	Company registration	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	Motor vehicle management	1	1	0	0	4,500	0	—	0
	Funeral and interment	7	26	0	10	2,609,300	988,000	—	0
	Environment protection	8	24	0	27	1,216,511	79,491,608	—	15,000
	Spoil of land conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	Rivers and gravel management	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	0
	Public welfare subsidy	1	1	0	0	331,000	0	—	0
	Subvention	1	1	0	8	137,000,000	0	—	0
	Others	80	167	36	65	405,056,375	361,391,250	—	10,166,922
	Sub-total	250	568	50	503	788,578,589	949,454,669	4,437,828,827	356,554,908
Non-Corruption/Malefeasance	Public works	101	18	3	332	—	—	3,886,938,543	271,417,343
	Procurement	128	7	1	406	—	—	1,481,452,763	178,182,044
	Judiciary fraud	7	1	0	10	—	—	—	7,920,600
	Medical care	4	3	0	3	—	—	—	6,170,749
	Education	10	15	0	2	—	—	—	4,239,132
	Environment protection	3	0	0	4	—	—	—	0
	Spoil of land conservation	17	4	1	45	—	—	—	0
	Others	24	16	1	30	—	—	—	90,285,577
	Sub-total	294	64	6	832	—	—	5,368,391,306	558,215,445
Total		544	632	56	1335	788,578,589	949,454,669	9,806,220,133	914,770,353



Table 2-04 Statistics of Cases Referred in the Past 5 Years

Unit : case

Category \ Year		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Corruption/Malefeasance	Public works	56	93	78	79	59	365
	Procurement	24	50	37	41	38	190
	Judicial corruption and malefeasance	3	2	4	3	1	13
	Police administration	22	39	38	27	24	150
	Fire fighting	2	3	4	1	2	12
	Correction	2	4	1	4	6	17
	Urban planning	1	7	4	2	1	15
	Construction management	8	7	10	10	5	40
	Land administration	3	7	3	7	3	23
	Taxation	6	9	4	9	2	30
	Custom affairs	6	4	2	3	2	17
	Financial affairs	3	1	0	0	1	5
	Medical care	8	5	3	3	2	21
	Education	1	9	9	6	5	30
	Company registration	0	2	0	2	0	4
	Motor vehicle management	1	4	3	3	1	12
	Funeral and interment	1	4	4	2	7	18
	Environment protection	5	10	8	10	8	41
	Spoil of land conservation	2	4	0	3	0	9
	Rivers and gravel management	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Public welfare subsidy	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Subvention	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Others	100	131	89	92	80	492
	Sub-total	254	395	301	307	250	1,507
Non-Corruption/Malefeasance	Public works	59	86	60	80	101	386
	Procurement	103	160	103	119	128	613
	Judiciary fraud	12	16	5	6	7	46
	Medical care	1	9	7	6	4	27
	Education	2	5	12	15	10	44
	Environment protection	6	7	3	9	3	28
	Spoil of land conservation	20	19	16	22	17	94
	Others	24	43	52	35	24	178
	Sub-total	227	345	258	292	294	1,416
Total		481	740	559	599	544	2,923



## **2. Statistics of Applicable Laws on Referred Cases**

Table 2-05 provides an analysis on the state of key applicable laws on different categories of cases referred in 2010.

Among the 250 corruption/malfeasance cases referred in 2010, 217 cases referred on the Anti-corruption Act take the lead, which account for 86.8% (217 cases/ 250 cases; see Table 2-08 for further details). Followed by 32 cases referred on the Criminal Code, which account for 12.8% (32 cases/ 250 cases), with suspects including police, Coast Guard Administration members, River Management Office engineers, Vessel Measurement and Examination Office engineers, overseas attaches, principals of public kindergartens, municipal hospitals agents, village chiefs, public-owned enterprises employees, senior specialists of government agencies, city/ county governments employees; committed crimes are forgery of official documents, 18 cases in total. The remaining crimes are leaking secrets other than national defense, 4 cases in total; 3 cases of ordinary frauds; the number of embezzlement from government-owned properties, offences

of forging government seals, abuse of trust, and offences of perjury totals to 7 cases. Referral in accordance with another applicable law accounts for 0.4% (1 case/ 250 cases), which totals to 1 case.

The “offences of perjury” case mentioned above was a derivative of “Judge Lee of Taiwan High Court and others involve in group accepting bribes.” The defendant judge Lee in detention took advantage of the opportunity that the attorney was authorized to visit, persuading him as an agent to solicit the defendant’s spouse and relatives to make false statements to prosecutors’ questions in order to justify the source of the bribe. The Bureau kept investigating with perseverance, finally obtained the key evidence to the solicitation of the offences of perjury, and therefore referred this case to the District Prosecutors Office. One other case referred with another applicable law was while the police executing the task of detection of illegal gun possession and arresting the active criminal conducting gun sales, in order to attain a better police performance report, the police then forbore the active criminal to hide the weapons in the container



room owned by the other to incriminate the owner. The police then further demanded him to pretend as a reporter and make an untruthful deposition, ferreting out the “gun-manufacture factory” in disguise, which violated the Article 16 of Guns, Ammunition and Knives Control Act and Paragraph 1, Article 8- Offences of Public Servants Sheltering the Sales of Guns and Bullets.

Among the 294 non-corruption/malfeasance cases referred in 2010, 200 cases referred on the Government Procurement Act take the lead, which account for 68% (200 cases/ 294 cases), and among them 138 cases are largely referred on Paragraph 5, Article 87 – “the offences of forging others’ name or credential documents to enter the bid in an attempt to influence the procurement results or derive improper gains” (or the so-called entering the bid using borrowed credential documents); 43 cases referred on Paragraph 4, Article 87 - “ the offences of colluding with bidders from entering a bid or competing in the bid price in an attempt to influence the bid awarded price or derive improper gains” (or the so-called offences of colluded bid rigging) takes the second place; and 12 cases

are referred on Paragraph 3, Article 87 –“the offences of engaging in fraud or by other means to prevent the bidder from entering the bid or mislead the bid opening with inaccurate results” (or the so-called fraudulent bid rigging). Followed by 78 cases referred on the Criminal Code, which account for 26.5% (78 cases/ 294 cases), and among them up to 38 cases pertain to fraud, 7 cases pertain to public or business embezzlements, and the rests pertain to offences of perjury, causing a civil servant to make fraudulent entries into official documents, fraudulently filling in something on private documents due to business, larceny, larceny of real estate, abuse of trust and so forth. 16 cases are referred on other charges, which account for 5.5% (16 case/ 294 cases), with breach of legal provisions including the Waste Disposal Act, Slope Land Conservation and Utilization Act, Soil and Water Conservation Act, Regional Planning Act, Urban Planning Act, Forestry Act, Attorney Regulation Act, Guns, Ammunition and Knives Control Act, Civil Servant Service Act and the like.

The 2 referred cases on the Civil Servant Service Act pertain to the some Taiwan Power Company superior



directors and City Land Administration Office chiefs violated the Article 14-1 of the said Act- the civil servants shall not directly engage those careers in relation with 5 years before leaving its employment, as an director, inspector, manager, consultant or shareholder in execution of business thereof in 3 years from leaving its employment. (It is also named The “Revolving-door Clause”), with accusation under Article 22-1 of the same Act, sentencing up to 2 years imprisonment.

Table 2-06 depicts the case statistics grouped by “key applicable laws” on cases referred in the most recent five years, and Figure 2-02 provides a percentage diagram on case statistics grouped by “key applicable laws” on cases referred in 2010.

As a whole, the anti-corruption cases investigated and referred by the Bureau are found with a highest percentage on the Anti-corruption Act, and followed by the Government Procurement Act and the Criminal Code. In 2010, 217 Anti-corruption Act cases account for 39.8% (217 cases/ 544cases); 200 Government Procurement Act cases account for 36.8% (200 cases/ 544cases); 110 Criminal Code cases account for 20.2%

(110 cases/ 544 cases); and other cases referred on other applicable laws only account 3.2% (17 cases/ 544cases), mostly in relation to non-corruption/ malfeasance cases, among which the Waste Disposal Act has been a key applicable law frequently cited in environmental crime, with the number of cases referred on the Act continues to rein the fourth spot in the most recent five years; the Forestry Act, Soil and Water Conservation Act, Slope Land Conservation and Utilization Act, Urban Planning Act, Regional Planning act are the key applicable laws frequently cited in state property spoilage cases.

Table 2-07 states the head count statistics grouped by “key applicable laws” on referred cases in the most recent five years, and Figure 2-03 provides a percentage diagram on the head count statistics grouped by “key applicable laws” on cases referred in 2010.

The number of suspects referred on the Anti-corruption Act and Procurement Act are 764 persons of each, and each accounts for 37.8% (764 persons/ 2,023 persons), both reining the top spot. During year 2006 to 2009, the suspects referred are largely on



Anti-corruption Act, which accounts for between 38.4% and 47.9%. Followed by those on the Government Procurement Act, which accounts for between 25.2% and 34.9%. And suspects referred during year 2006 to 2010 on the Criminal Code reining the third place, accounting for between 18.5% and 21.4%; and trailed by the Waste Disposal Act ranking at the fourth spot in 2006, 2009 and 2010, and at fifth spot in 2007 and 2008 as nudged down by a larger number of suspects tied to cases on the Tax Collection Act.

Table 2-08 depicts the state of cases referred on the Anti-corruption Act and the applicable charges. The Table indicates the top three referrals are cases under Subparagraph 4, Paragraph 1 of Article 6, Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 1 of Article 5, and Subparagraph 5, Paragraph 1 of Article 4, ranking the same in the most recent five years.

There were 217 cases referred under Anti- corruption Act as key applicable law in 2010. Fifty eight referrals on Subparagraph 4, Paragraph 1 of Article 6- “the offences of profiting on one’s duty or supervision” takes the lead, followed by 44 cases referred on Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 1,

Article 5 – “the offences of committing fraudulence through one's position”, and trailed by 30 cases referred on Subparagraph 5, Paragraph 1, Article 4 – “the offences of accepting bribery in breach of one’s duties”, 24 cases on Subparagraph 3, Paragraph 1, Article 5- “the offences of accepting bribery without breaching one’s duties”, 23 cases on Subparagraph 3, Paragraph 1, Article 4 – “the offences of corruption in government project or procurement processing”, 22 cases on Subparagraph 1, Paragraph 1, Article 4 – “the offences of embezzling public properties”, 9 cases on Subparagraph 2 of the same paragraph – “the offences of extorting or forcefully seizing monetary property by misusing official power”, 3 cases on Subparagraph 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 – “the offences of profiting beyond one’s duties or supervision”, 2 case on Subparagraph 3, Paragraph 1, Article 6 – “the offences of embezzling non-public, private properties”, 1 case on Subparagraph 1, Paragraph 1, Article 6- “offences of detaining the property which should be granted on one’s duties”

The “offences of committing fraudulence through one's position” is a corruption charge frequently committed



by civil servants, and of the 44 cases referred in 2010, they can be grouped into two categories: one being to extort government funds from relevant agencies using fraudulent figurehead, invoices or other vouchers, such as declaring untrue travel expenses with a government agency, or concealing the fact that owning a house but claiming for rent subvention; two being to extort funds from the general public for their lack of the knowledge on a civil servant's job content, power authorities or operating guideline, such as how a civil servant extorts "service charge" from the general public by boasting whose influence, or extorts "regulatory fees" from the general public by using fraudulent billing categories. The former one was largely committed; usually occurred in the situation that the manager with malicious intent to make untruthful photos or fraudulent vouchers or invoices to claim the activity holding expenses and the like. Suspects include not only the staffs in government agencies and public universities but also village chiefs and representatives.

Among the criminal types referred on the Anti-corruption Act, the "offences of extortion by misusing

official power" that go beyond soliciting for bribes by public servants but are often done with coercion do warrant a special emphasis for how it significantly jeopardizes the government's image and the people's interests. Two of the 9 "offences of extortion by misusing official power" cases referred in 2010 were committed by the same person, which the township mayor knew the wining tenderer of the township public work had an urgent necessary of working funds, thus taking the advantage of his/ her position to solicit the said wining tenderer for bribes and coerced that had the wining tenderer not obeyed, the claim of working expenses will be postponed or delayed. And the other 2 of the 9 cases were the two chairpersons of township councils in middle and southern Taiwan using their positions in supervising public works to solicit for bribes from the wining tenderer. One of the cases was the Speaker of one county council in southern Taiwan knew there would be a large demand of soil when the county government carried on the development of Science Park, taking his/ her position as an advantage and misused his power to coerce the soil supplier to purchase the soil from the appointed sand and gravel



supplier at a three or four times price than the normal fair market. Another 1 case was the Lieutenant General of Military Police demanded his/ her subordinates to hand in a certain rate of the bonus to him/ her as personal use; had the subordinates not obeyed, the General would not issue the bonus and denounce the subordinates. Still another 1 case was the member of Eastern Reconnaissance Brigade of Coast Guard Administration intervened the “offence against marriage and family” case committed by the in-active-service soldier, pretending having the investigative authority to coerce the soldier into handing in money. One case of the 9 cases was the leader of one Criminal Investigation Corps in southern Taiwan collude with gang to request those pawnshop imposing high interests to hand the debt over the gang to dun and extorted 40% of the debt upon discharged. The last case was one village chief demanded TWD\$3,000,000 as reward from legal operator of quarrying sand and gravel within the territory, or initiating farmers to protest against the operator. There the common point among these 9 cases were a tight relationship between the power of public servant and people’s interests and the public servants’ high

discretion. To prevent the similar cases from occurring, the Bureau should keep an eye in strengthening investigation, legal education, and government agencies control.

Table 2-09 depicts the applicable charges of the cases referred on the Criminal Code, showing the most accusations were on the Paragraph 1, Article 339 and ranking in the same place in the most recent five years.

The “corruption/malfeasance cases” and “non-corruption/malfeasance cases” referred on the Criminal Code in 2010 tallied respectively to 32 cases and 78 cases, or 110 cases in total, where the former often fall under the Criminal Code Chapter Four- Offences of Malfeasance in Office, or Chapter Fifteen- Offences of Forging Instruments or Seals, while the latter often fall under the Criminal Code Article 320 to Article 342- property crimes or Chapter Fifteen- tempering and forging private instruments.

Referrals on the Paragraph 1, Article 339 of Criminal Code- Offence of Fraudulent take the lead in 2010, which account for 34.5% (38 cases/ 110 cases), and among them 2 cases pertain to public hospital physicians found



cheating the National Health Insurance Bureau of payouts, 1 case pertains to public health centre physicians found cheating on rewards of non-operations of private clinics, 3 cases pertain to university professors fraudulently claiming research project funding with figureheads or untrue receipts, and the rest 5 cases are retired court Clerks or others extorted activity fees from victims who were not familiar with judicial procedure. Followed by the 15 referrals on Article 213- Disclosing Untrue Entries to Official Documents, which account for 13.6% (15 cases/ 110 cases), with the alleged facts largely pertain to civil servants who resort to disclosing untrue entries to a variety of government documents, such as bid project acceptance inspection records, field survey records, sampling inspection records and so forth for profiting in their official business dealings. Among the 15 cases, 7 cases are in relation with procurement, and 2 cases tallied respectively pertain to vessel examination and police performance reports. With consequences of disclosing untrue entries to government documents often enabling the subjects over whom the civil servant shall exercise his power to derive illicit gains, and with elements

that constitute the profiting charges as bound by the Anti-corruption Act being very stringent and precise, this has resulted in some of the cases being referred with the charge of Article 213 of the Criminal Code upon reviewing and weighing relevant material evidence. Twelve referrals on Paragraph 2, Article 320- Offence of Larceny of Real Estate takes the third place, which account for 10.9% (12 cases/ 110 cases), with operating sand and gravel business, fish farm, or tea farm by largely stealing and occupying government soils.



Table 2-05 Statistics of Key Applicable Laws on Cases Referred in 2010  
(By Categories)

Unit : case

Applicable laws		Anti-corruption Act	Government Procurement Act	Criminal Code	Others	Total
Category						
Corruption/Malefeasance	Public works	54	—	5	0	59
	Procurement	35	—	3	0	38
	Judicial corruption and malefeasance	1	—	0	0	1
	Police administration	18	—	5	1	24
	Fire fighting	1	—	1	0	2
	Correction	6	—	0	0	6
	Urban planning	1	—	0	0	1
	Construction management	5	—	0	0	5
	Land administration	3	—	0	0	3
	Taxation	2	—	0	0	2
	Custom affairs	2	—	0	0	2
	Financial affairs	1	—	0	0	1
	Medical care	1	—	1	0	2
	Education	4	—	1	0	5
	Company registration	0	—	0	0	0
	Motor vehicle management	1	—	0	0	1
	Funeral and interment	6	—	1	0	7
	Environment protection	8	—	0	0	8
	Spoil of land conservation	0	—	0	0	0
	Rivers and gravel management	0	—	1	0	1
	Public welfare subsidy	1	—	0	0	1
	Subvention	1	—	0	0	1
	Others	66	—	14	0	80
	Sub-total	217	—	32	1	250
Non-Corruption/Malefeasance	Public works	—	84	15	2	101
	Procurement	—	116	11	1	128
	Judiciary fraud	—	0	6	1	7
	Medical care	—	0	4	0	4
	Education	—	0	10	0	10
	Environment protection	—	0	1	2	3
	Spoil of land conservation	—	0	10	7	17
	Others	—	0	21	3	24
	Sub-total	—	200	78	16	294
Total		217	200	110	17	544



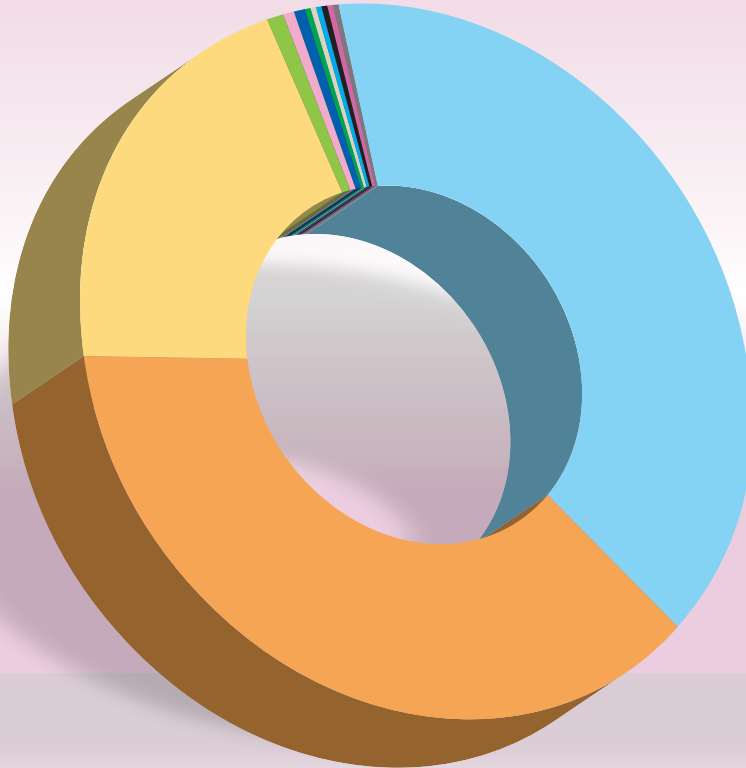
Table 2-06 Statistics of Key Applicable Laws on Cases Referred in the Past 5 Years  
(By No. of Cases)

Year	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%
Anti-corruption Act	227	47.3%	359	48.6%	289	51.6%	270	45.0%	217	39.8%
Government Procurement Act	155	32.2%	233	31.5%	148	26.5%	185	30.9%	200	36.8%
Criminal Code	77	16.0%	122	16.5%	101	18.1%	113	18.9%	110	20.2%
Narcotics Control Act	2	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Guns, Ammunition and Knives Controlling Act	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	2	0.4%
Smuggling Punishment Act	1	0.2%	3	0.4%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Civil Servant Service Act	3	0.6%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Waste Disposal Act	9	1.9%	11	1.5%	4	0.7%	12	2.0%	4	0.7%
Forestry Act	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Soil and Water Conservation Act	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	2	0.3%	1	0.2%
Slope Land Conservation and Utilization Act	1	0.2%	2	0.3%	4	0.7%	3	0.5%	4	0.7%
Urban Planning Act	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Regional Planning Act	1	0.2%	3	0.4%	4	0.7%	2	0.3%	1	0.2%
Attorney Regulation Act	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	2	0.3%	1	0.2%
Water Act	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Act Governing Relations Between Peoples of The Taiwan Area and The Mainland China Area	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tax Collection Act	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mortuary Service Administration Act	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Personal Materials Protection Act	—	0.0%	—	0.0%	—	0.0%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%
The Classified National Security Information Protection Act	—	0.0%	—	0.0%	—	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Political Donations Act	—	0.0%	—	0.0%	—	0.0%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%
Total	217	100.0%	740	100.0%	559	100.0%	559	100.0%	544	100.0%



Figure 2-02 Pie Chart of Ratios of Key Applicable Laws on Cases Referred in 2010

(By No. of Cases)



■ Anti-corruption Act ( 39.8% )	■ Government Procurement ( 36.8% )
■ Criminal Code ( 20.2% )	■ Waste Disposal Act ( 0.7% )
■ Slope Land Conservation and Utilization Act ( 0.7% )	■ Guns, Ammunition and Knives Controlling ( 0.4% )
■ Civil Servant Work ( 0.4% )	■ Forestry Act ( 0.2% )
■ Soil and Water Conservation Act ( 0.2% )	■ Urban Planning Act ( 0.2% )
■ Regional Planning ( 0.2% )	■ Attorney Regulation Act ( 0.2% )



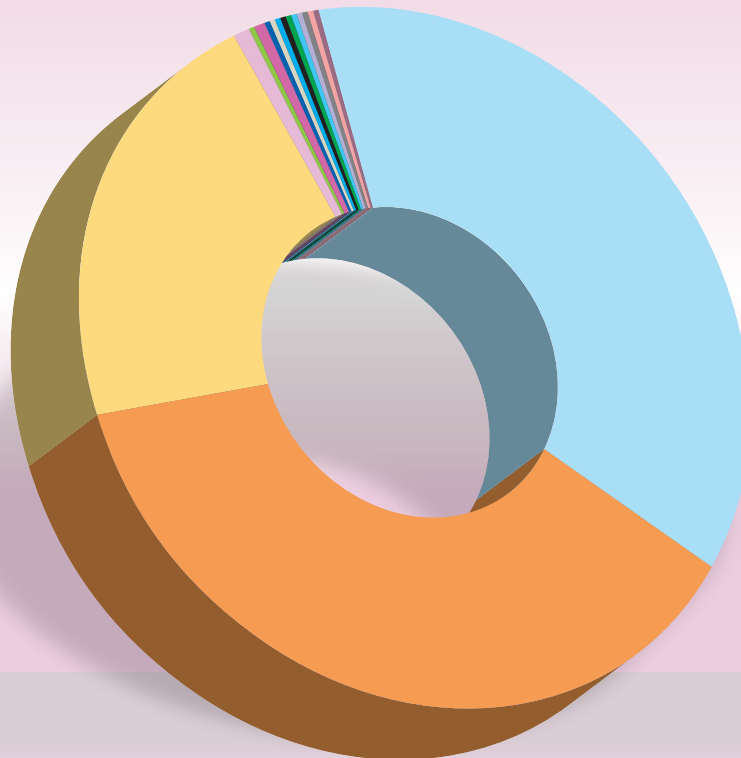
Table 2-07 Statistics of Key Applicable Laws on Cases Referred in the Past 5 Years  
(By No. of Cases)

Year	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%
Anti-corruption Act	787	38.4%	1,443	45.2%	1321	47.9%	921	40.6%	764	37.8%
Government Procurement Act	715	34.9%	914	28.7%	695	25.2%	774	34.3%	764	37.8%
Criminal Code	418	20.3%	651	20.4%	510	18.5%	437	19.4%	435	21.4%
Narcotics Control Act	7	0.3%	8	0.3%	2	0.1%	5	0.2%	1	0.1%
Guns, Ammunition and Knives Control Act	0	0.0%	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%	10	0.5%
Smuggling Punishment Act	2	0.1%	13	0.4%	18	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Communication Protection and Supervisory Act	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Civil Servant Service Act	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%
Waste Disposal Act	47	2.3%	47	1.5%	25	0.9%	42	1.9%	14	0.7%
Forestry Act	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Soil and Water Conservation Act	5	0.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	6	0.3%	2	0.1%
Slope Land Conservation and Utilization Act	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	6	0.2%	7	0.3%	8	0.4%
Urban Planning Act	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%
Regional Planning Act	2	0.1%	5	0.2%	5	0.2%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Business Accounting Act	25	1.2%	36	1.1%	21	0.8%	28	1.2%	9	0.4%
Tax Collection Act	18	0.9%	49	1.5%	130	4.7%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Money Laundering Control Act	3	0.1%	10	0.3%	5	0.2%	5	0.2%	3	0.1%
Attorney Regulation Act	—	—	—	—	1	0.1%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%
Act Protecting Personal Materials Operated Through Computers	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.3%	0	0.0%
The Classified National Security Information Protection Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1%	0	0.0%
Political Donations Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1%	0	0.0%
Others	23	1.1%	5	0.1%	9	0.3%	9	0.4%	3	0.1%
Total	2,056	100.0%	3,190	100.0%	2,753	100.0%	2,258	100.0%	2,023	100.0%



Figure 2-03 Pie Chart of Ratios of Key Applicable Laws on Cases Referred in 2010

(By No. of Suspects)



Anti-corruption Act (37.8%)	Government Procurement Act (37.8%)
Criminal Code (21.4%)	Waste Disposal Act (0.7%)
Guns, Ammunition and Knives Controlling Act (0.5%)	Business Accounting Act (0.4%)
Slope Land Conservation and Utilization Act (0.4%)	Civil Servant Work Act (0.2%)
Money Laundering Control Act (0.1%)	Soil and Water Conservation Act (0.1%)
Regional Planning Act (0.1%)	Attorney Regulation Act (0.1%)
Narcotics Control Act (0.1%)	Forestry Act (0.1%)
Urban Planning Act (0.1%)	Others (0.1%)



Table 2-08 Statistics of Key Applicable Articles of the Anti-corruption Act on Cases Referred in the Past 5 Years

Unit : case

Article	Paragraph	Subparagraph	Details of the Anti-corruption Act	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
4	1	1	Larceny or embezzlement of public equipments or properties.	21	15	20	15	22
4	1	2	Obtaining properties by coercion, extortion, conversion or collection on an illegal excuse or by misusing his power and influence.	8	7	10	8	9
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.	22	43	30	28	23
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	65	39	34	30
5	1	1	With intent to profit, withdrawing or withholding public funds without authorization;collecting taxes or government bonds in violation of laws.	0	1	0	0	0
5	1	2	Obtaining properties by committing fraudulence through one's position.	50	73	49	69	44
5	1	3	Demanding, soliciting, dealing or receiving bribes or other illegal profits in return forsupplying someone with unusual convenience when performing the official or commissioned duties.	15	17	26	26	24
6	1	1	Retaining properties that should be released to people for the intention of making illegal profits.	0	0	0	0	1
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	4	1	2
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.	59	123	104	87	58
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.	7	5	6	2	3
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	1	1	0	1
Total				227	359	289	270	217



Table 2-09 Statistics of Key Applicable Articles of the Criminal Code on Cases Referred in the Past 5 Years

Unit : case

Article	Paragraph	Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
122	1	A civil servant receiving bribes in return for failing to perform the official or commissioned duties.	0	1	0	0	0
125	1	A prosecutor indicting somebody without due authority	0	0	1	0	0
129	2	A civil servant intercepting or embezzling money or objects that should be issued to people	0	0	0	1	0
132	1	A civil servant disclosing a non-state secret (excluding national defense secrets) without authorization	7	4	3	5	3
132	2	A civil servant disclosing a non-state secret (excluding national defense secrets) without authorization due to negligence	0	0	0	0	1
138		Destroying or hiding documents, objects supervised by civil servants	0	0	1	1	0
157	1	Luring someone to enter a lawsuit and then taking the case	0	1	0	0	1
163	1	A civil servant releasing a person under detainment or arrest without legal reason	1	0	2	0	0
163	2	A civil servant making a person under detainment or arrest escape due to negligence	0	0	0	1	0
165		Destruction of criminal evidence	0	0	1	0	0
168		Perjury	0	0	0	0	2
169	2	An offence of malicious accusation	0	1	0	0	0
210		Forgery of private documents	1	4	2	0	0
211		Forgery of official documents	1	1	0	0	1
212		Forgery of limited kinds of documents	0	0	1	2	0
213		A civil servant fraudulently filling in something on official documents	16	12	16	20	15
214		Causing a civil servant to make fraudulent entries into official documents	0	2	6	5	3
215		Fraudulently filling in something on private documents due to business	3	5	6	1	5
216		Using the forged, falsified, or false information-entry documents	4	5	2	3	4
218	1	Falsifying, unauthorized use of official seal or imprint	0	0	0	0	1
266	1	Gambling	0	0	0	1	0
270		A civil servant harboring gambling	1	1	0	1	0
302	1	Detention without authorization	0	2	0	0	0
320	1	Larceny	5	3	3	9	0
320	2	Larceny of real estate	7	7	4	6	12
321	1	Larceny accompanied with gangs or weapons, or by way of intrusion, or performing at night	1	2	0	1	1
335	1	Embezzlement	0	0	3	0	0
336	1	Embezzling properties possessed on the occasion of official matters or public welfare	1	8	3	1	1
336	2	Embezzling properties possessed on the occasion of profession or business	5	14	12	13	8
337		Embezzlement of someone's lost properties	0	1	0	0	0
339	1	Fraud (illegally gaining properties)	17	35	27	35	38
339	2	Fraud (illegally gaining profits)	1	1	2	2	2
339	3	Failure of fraud	0	0	1	1	1
340		Professional offense of crime of fraud	1	0	0	0	0
342	1	Abuse of trust	5	12	5	4	11
358		Invasion of other's computer or facility without cause	1	0	0	0	0
Total			77	122	101	113	110



### 3. Statistics of Suspect Information

Table 2-10 indicates statistics on referred suspects grouped by identity and gender over the most recent five years, and Figure 2-04 depicts a percentage chart on referred suspects by identity and gender in 2010. Among a total of 2,023 suspects referred in 2010, male suspects total to 1,732 individuals, which account for 85.6% (1,732 individuals/2,023 individuals), and high-, middle-, low-ranking civil servant male suspects further account for 91.8% (89 persons/97 persons), 92.9% (247 persons/266 persons) and 87.1% (210 persons/241 persons), respectively, in which the percentage of corruption/malfeasance cases committed by men obviously outpaced that by women, and history data also demonstrates a similar trend.

Figure 2-05 provides statistics on the number of civil servants of all ranks, quasi-civil servants and representatives among all public servants referred over the most recent 5 years by percentage. Of the 2010 statistics, middle-ranking civil servants are found with the highest percentage at 38.7%, followed by low-ranking civil servants at 35%, and trailed by high-ranking civil servants

at 14.1%, with quasi-civil servants account for the lowest percentage at 4.1%; of the sequence of ranking by percentage, the statistics from 2006 to 2010 appears in a similar trend.

Table 2-11 indicates the major applicable laws governing suspects of varied identities referred in 2010.

A total of 517 suspects of public servants, quasi-public servants, and representatives were referred in 2010 under Anti-corruption Act, which were the major applicable law governing suspects of corruptions. Referral of 247 non-public servants under the same Act, among them a number of 133 persons were referred on Offence of Bribery under Article 11, the objects of the said offence included judges, police, prison officers, special commissioner of City Department of Information, officers of Custom Inspection Office, directors of public hospitals, township mayors, township agencies officers, officers of Cemetery, officers of industrial parks, officers of Forest District Offices, officers of Deep Sea Fishery Research and Development Centre, foreman of Chinese Petroleum Corporation (CPC), directors of accounting office authorized by Environment Protection Agency to execute auditing. The



largest persons referred in one case on offence of bribery were all gambling runners, totaling to 31. The rest 114 persons were those who conspired with public servants to commit the offence of Article 4 to Article 6 under Anti-Corruption Act.

There were only 8 public servants referred under Government Procurement Act in 2010, including 1 public servant, 1 village chief, and 6 representatives. Most of them were colluded with non-public servants in violation of Article 87 of the same Act, where the positions and authorities of the public servants were irrelevant to the procurement. However, there was a total of 756 non-public servants referred under this Act, a phenomenon also appears in the Bureau's Anti-corruption Yearbooks spanning from 2003 to 2009, which highlights that the skewed practice of unscrupulous individuals who resort to taking short cuts and manipulations in order to secure the bid of a government project or a procurement case has not yet diminished.

Table 2-12 depicts a cross analysis on the status and educational level of case suspects referred in 2010, and by eliminating the portion of those

with unknown educational level, as depicted in table that the higher the rank of public servant the higher their educational level will be, while quasi-public servants largely hold a bachelor and master degree, and the educational level of representatives who tend to hold a senior high school or junior high school diploma are usually lower than that of administrative agency civil servant. And non-public servants largely hold a bachelor degree, followed by those with a high school and college.

Figure 2-06 states the percentage of distribution on the educational level of public servants referred in the most recent five years.

There are 675 public servants (including civil servants, quasi-public servants, and representatives) with accurate education backgrounds in total referred in 2010, those holding a bachelor degree accounts for the most at 34.8% (235persons/ 675persons); followed by those holding a college degree at 24% (162 persons/ 675 persons), holding a master degree or higher accounts for 17.8% (120 persons/ 675 persons), holding a senior high school diploma at 17.2% (116 persons/ 675 persons), holding a junior



high school diploma only at 6.2% (42 persons/ 675 persons).

The percentage distribution of educational level from 2006 to 2010 appears in a similar state, with those holding a bachelor and college degree rank in first and second place, where the two disparate but with little difference, and third to fifth places are sequentially senior high school, master or higher, junior high school, yet noteworthy, the percentage of public servants holding a master or higher degree is on the rise over the years from 8.5% in 2006 to 17.8% in 2010, which ought to be significantly related to the prevalence of local university' master and doctoral degrees education in the civil servant system.

Table 2-13 shows the head count of a variety of public-elected public servants referred in the most recent five years, and among them 56 representatives of all levels have been referred in 2010, 53 individuals of principals of local self-governing bodies with an abridged summary as follows,

- (1) One legislator of Legislative Yuan was referred on the ground that extorting assistant wages from relevant agencies using fraudulent

figurehead into personal bank account.

- (2) Two Speakers of city/ county councils were referred, comprising of one individual extorting the Speaker special funds, ordinary funds, and business expenses within the scope of employment funds from relevant agencies using fraudulent invoices or other vouchers in the name of gifting foreign guests, or Mid-Autumn Festival gifts; another one was using his position to coerce a fixed payment to companies in relation of county government public works.
  - (3) Nine City/ County councilors were referred. 2 colluded to fraudulently claiming the councilor assistant's wage subsidies; 1 was entrusted by some company to use his/ her social network and influence to push the Ministry of Education and county government to process the said company's land expropriation affairs to solve its financial crisis, with over ten million of commission obtained from the company.
- Other 6 criminal facts summarized hereafter: obtaining the bribes from the vehicles towaway company to lobby the county government police the bid opening affairs on



“renting civil car ground to execute the towaway and safekeeping business”; knowing the spouse illegally operated the motel which was reported by the county government, the councilor then denounced the undertaker in person that caused the undertaker not dare to rule the punishments in the following 3 years; deeming that the wining tenderer might illegally quarry the sandstone, thus coerce the wining tenderer to provide the sandstone in order to vend for profits, otherwise would raise a civic protest in the name of pollution to coerce the wining tenderer into an amount over ten thousand dollars as substitute; using the position as a Chief in Commission of County Council Building Renewal Project to spite the contractor and therefore obtain the commission at 10% of the contract value; illegally dealing with the hybrid bus construction company though using his “supervisor on bus weedout and renewal” to lobby the City government to purchase the hybrid buses, obtaining the commission at 10% of the contract value after the business came to an end;

knowingly not qualifying the application of agriculture subvention due to Typhoon Morak disaster but conspired with the undertaker of township agency for fraudulently claiming.

- (4) Fourteen chairpersons of township councils were referred. 2 pertain to misuse of powers to coerce the wining bidders of township road constructions into commission ; 1 person conspired with the Speaker of county council to coerce the cooperated companies of land development bid of county government into money; 1 solicited the wining bidder of the township road works for money in the name of “seal procedure”; 5 persons (4 cases) respectively colluded with other township councilors fraudulently claiming the overseas travel expenses or physical examination expenses; the rests summarized as below: entering the bid using borrowed credential documents to township constructions, soliciting money from several companies with intent to illegally bid township small works; building house in a hill and soliciting the township mayor to build a path in connection with



the said house using public funds; using position to accept bribes from those with intent to transfer to the township council for service; using his own fisherman identification and fraudulently buying fishing transaction certificates to apply for the highest class of labor insurance for elder annuities, even knowing that he never go fishing due to public affairs.

- (5) Three vice-chairpersons of township councils were referred. 1 lent the construction licence to others for bidding constructions in Director of General Highway; 1 coerced the wining bidder to subcontract the township works to the appointed contractor; 1 used his position to tender revetment, paths, and installation of stone tables works but constructed on private-owned land.
- (6) Twenty seven township councilors were referred. 4 cases involving in 27 individuals were fraudulently claiming the overseas travel expenses or physical examination expenses; 1 was entrusted by the defendant under corruption accusation to bribe the sponsored Judges; 1 person conversed national soil for sandstone quarrying; 1

person entering the bid using borrowed credential documents to township constructions, 1 cheated the temporary personnel in cleaning squad to become an official personnel, obtaining more than 100 thousand TWD; the rests were respectively conspiracy with county/city councilor, chairperson and vice-chairperson of township councils to coerce the wining bidder for illegally sandstone quarrying profits, solicitation to several companies with intent to colluded bid rigging in township small works for money, and coercion over the wining bidder to subcontract the township works to the appointed contractor.

- (7) Thirty six (person-time) township mayors were referred. 14 (person-time) of 36 were several offences committed by 4 mayors, and therefore the Bureau investigated and assigned the cases separately; the rests were 21 persons committed one offence at one time. The offences committed by the said 25 (4+21) mayors respectively were : bogusly allocating a procurement bid's unit cost or quantity by seizing the opportunity of processing government procurement operations about public works,



ossuary, surveillance system, etc. and helping the specific contractors secure profitable bid projects by means of leaking out the bottom price or restricted bid, and furthermore collecting commissions from the said contractors; running a private elderly nursing centre and demanding the township's cleaning squad to clean the waste produced by the centre regularly in order to save the costs; instructing the contractor not to construct the ground buildings according to the drawings but operate the electronic renewal in private house by the construction site; knowing the River Management Office would provide gratuitous sandstone and preparation the land for rest, relaxation and sports next to the river bank but tendering the soil fill and land preparation works to fraudulently claim the work expenses; building house in the hill and soliciting the township mayor to build a path in connection with the main road using public funds; revetment, using public funds to build paths and other fundamental constructions in his own leisure farm; covering illegal shops or vendors by presenting untruthful governmental township instruments to escape from

punishments of county governments; approving the emergency subvention with knowingly the disqualification of applicants; and also fraudulently claiming official trip expenses or food expenses.

- (8) Seventeen village chiefs were referred. 5 persons (1 case) fraudulently claimed the domestic trip expenses by using figurehead; 8 persons fraudulently claimed or embezzled some types of outlay by using untruthful vouchers, photos, and the like through their positions, such as recreation activities meals fee, subvention to floods in Typhoon Morak disaster, emergency care subsidies, subventions on recycling, and the like; the rest offences summarized as below: operating on erotic business and bribing over the district police to be free from investigation; embezzling government-owned land to operate night market and obtain rent from vendors; obtaining "reward" from legal district sand and gravel business operator through his position; taking the title as Chief Commissioner of Neighbourhood Watch Commission but lending the commission licence to help others to bid the city government's bidding project.



Table 2-10 Statistics of Suspects' Personal Information in Cases  
Referred in the Past 5 Years ( By Status and Gender )

Unit : person

Status Year	High-ranking civil servant		Middle-ranking civil servant		Low-ranking civil servant		Quasi-civil servant		Representative		Non public servant		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2006	93	9	284	23	225	41	11	2	39	6	1,082	241	2,056
	102		307		266		13		45		1,323		
2007	194	14	433	53	283	59	45	9	119	25	1,564	392	3,190
	208		486		342		54		144		1,956		
2008	168	16	392	57	359	41	21	4	74	13	1,293	315	2,753
	184		449		400		25		87		1,608		
2009	158	13	293	49	224	50	19	2	57	13	1,171	209	2,258
	171		342		274		21		70		1,380		
2010	89	8	247	19	210	31	24	4	52	4	1,110	225	2,023
	97		266		241		28		56		1,335		
Total	702	60	1,649	201	1,301	222	120	21	341	61	6,220	1,382	12,280
	726		1,850		1,523		141		402		7,602		

Figure 2-04 Bar Chart of Ratios of Suspects' Gender Information on Cases  
Referred in 2010 ( By Status and Gender )

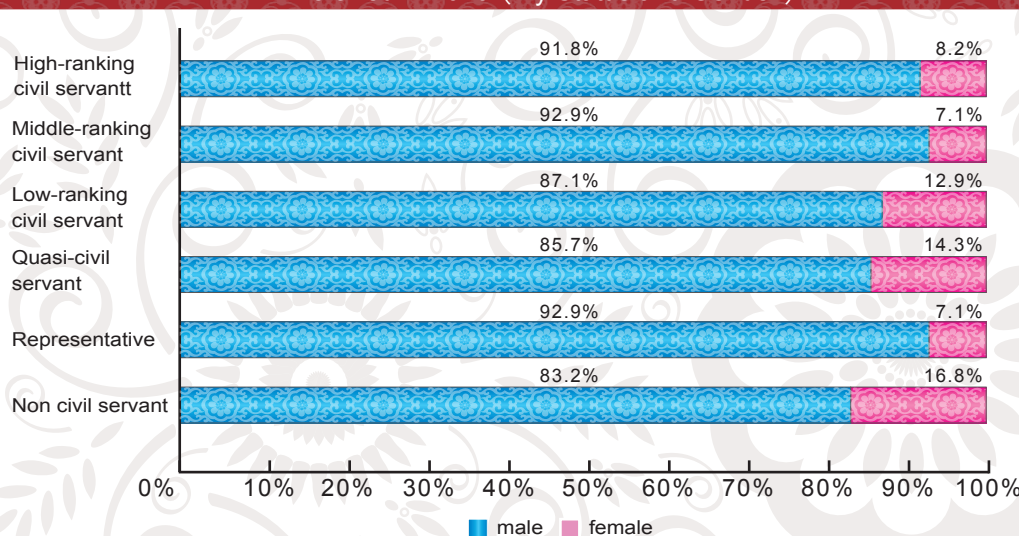




Figure 2-05 Bar Chart of Ratios of Public Servants' Status Information on Cases Referred in the Past 5 Years

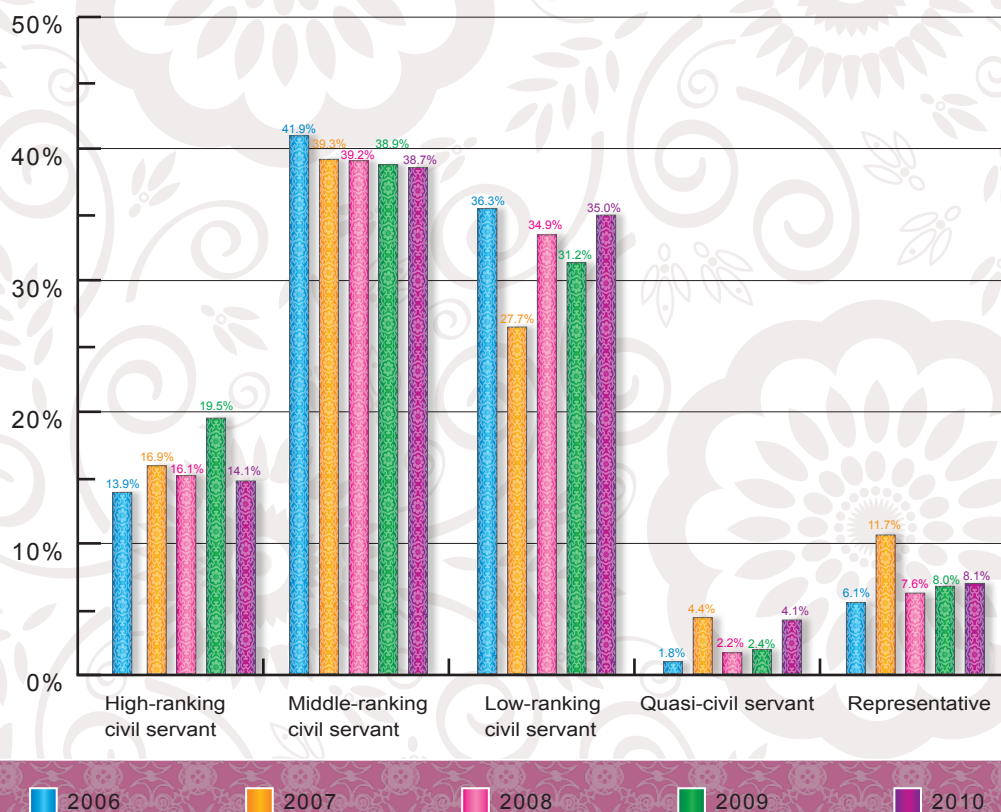


Table 2-11 Statistics of Suspects' Personal Information in Cases Referred in 2010  
(By Applicable Laws and Status)

Unit : person

Status \ Law	Anti-Corruption Act	Government Procurement Act	Criminal Code	Others	Total
High-ranking civil servant	83	0	12	2	97
Middle-ranking civil servant	200	2	63	1	266
Low-ranking civil servant	169	0	66	6	241
Quasi-civil servant	23	0	5	0	28
Representative	42	6	8	0	56
Non public servant	247	756	281	51	1,335
Total	764	764	435	60	2,023



Table 2-12 Statistics of Suspects' Personal Information in Cases Referred in 2010  
(By Educational Level and Status)

Unit : person

Status	Educational level						Total
	Master or above	Bachelor	College	Senior high school	Junior high school or below	Unknown	
High-ranking civil servant	39	27	19	8	1	3	97
Middle-ranking civil servant	59	127	49	18	10	3	266
Low-ranking civil servant	11	64	84	61	15	6	241
Quasi-civil servant	9	10	3	6	0	0	28
Representative	2	7	7	23	16	1	56
Non public servant	81	360	273	355	217	49	1,335
Total	201	595	435	471	259	62	2,023

Figure 2-06 Bar Chart of Ratios of Public Servants' Education-level Information on Cases Referred in the Past 5 Years

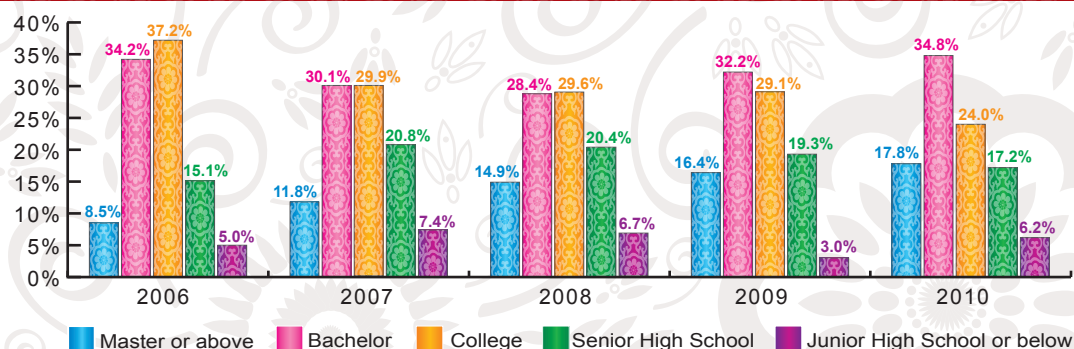


Table 2-13 Statistics of Elected Public Servants Referred in the Past 5 Years

Representatives		Suspect count					
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Legislative Yuan	Legislator	6	4	6	3	1	20
County / City	The Speaker of the Council	3	1	4	3	2	13
	The Vice-speaker of the Council	0	2	0	0	0	2
	County / City Councilor	12	26	16	46	9	109
Township Council	Chairperson of the Council	5	13	12	6	14	50
	Vice-chairperson of the Council	2	7	2	1	3	15
	Township Councilor	17	91	47	11	27	193
Total		45	144	87	70	56	402

Principal of local self-governing body	Suspect count					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Mayor of County / City	1	1	0	1	0	3
Mayor of Township	38	30	38	38	36	180
Village Chief	2	13	31	18	17	81
Total	41	44	69	57	53	264



## (II) Statistics of Vote-buying Cases

The vote-buying cases the Yearbook tallies pertain to those the Bureau investigated and cooperated with the prosecution agencies, whereby the various prosecutor offices then filed for indictments, summary judgments, deferred prosecutions, or non-prosecutions ex officio. As they vary by nature from referred “anti-corruption cases”, the two are tallied separately. Furthermore, Summary judgment, deferred prosecution or non-prosecution ex officio are similar to indictment in nature, all deeming the defendants guilty and being different from the “absolute non-prosecution case” as cited under Article 252 of the Criminal Prosecution Code, the Yearbook hereby collectively group them as the “indicted cases”.

### 1. Statistics of Indictments over the Years

Table 2-14 and Table 2-15 provides the statistics on indicted cases of vote-buying cases the Bureau has investigated between 1993 and 2010, and the statistics on the number of individuals indicted in the most recent seven years, where relevant figures on all categories of elections in the

“election year” are marked in red to facilitate better understanding of the vote-buying crackdown results for various elections.

The elections held in 2010 and the relative vote-buying regulated by laws consist of the Speaker and vice-speaker of city/county council elections on March 1st, president and commissioners of irrigation association elections on May 15th, township councilors and village chiefs elections on June 12th, chairperson and vice-chairperson of township council elections on August 1st; mayor, city councilors, and village chiefs of municipality elections on November 27th, and the Speaker and vice-speaker of municipality council elections on December 25th. To all the elections, the Bureau complied with the characteristics of each election and operating objects to establish the special task- field divisions and offices acted the main roles in inspecting and investigating vote-buying, together with the Bureau’s northern, central, southern, and eastern region mobile offices to support investigations to achieve every goal in anti-vote-buying special task. The following descriptions are based on this year’s special task and statistics of indictments compared with the past corresponding period.



### (1) The Speaker and Vice-speaker of City/County Council Elections:

Due to the upgrade of Taipei County to municipality called New Taipei City, Taichung City and Taichung County merged and upgrade to municipality called Taichung City, and Tainan City and Tainan County merged and upgrade to municipality called Tainan City, Kaohsiung County merged with the municipality Kaohsiung City, the number of the Speaker and vice-speaker of city/county council elections decreased from 23 to 17 on March 1st 2010. The Bureau kept an eye on investigating the vote-buying in this election after the results of city/county councilors elections revealed. A total of 19 persons (3 cases) were indicted by the district prosecutors offices, which were elections held in Chiayi City, Pingtung County, and Lienjiang County. These 3 cases were the candidates bribed the councilors at a large amount of money (from TWD 3 million to TWD 7.5million per vote), through the investigation progress, the amount to each vote not only depends on candidates' pockets and election

trend, but also largely overpay to the key vote.

### (2) President and Commissioners of Irrigation Association Elections:

According to "Organization Act of Irrigation Association," the president and commissioners of irrigation association shall be called via elections from its members; however, there used to be no punitive measures for the vote- buying conducts, which made it difficult to maintain the election equity. Hence, the authority concerned then amended the relative law on April 30th 2011, providing a new provision as Article 38-1 of Organization Act of Irrigation Association, regulating the vote-buyer may be sentenced no more than 3 years imprisonment and may be fined a sum of not more than TWD 90,000, prior to 2 weeks before the election. The Bureau had intensively controlled the status of law amendment and vote-buying information, taking the anti-vote-buying progress into action immediately after the amendment passed, together with vigorously investigating within half a month before the election. A total of 11 cases (46 persons)



were indicted by the district prosecutors offices in 2010.

(3) **Township Councilors and Village Chiefs Elections; Chairperson and Vice-chairperson of Township Council Elections :**

Although the influence of chairperson and vice-chairperson of township council, township mayors, and village chiefs is inferior to other popularly elected public servants, this position is the closest access to the public; were the vote-buyers being elected, they would frequently become others' vote-buying agents in later superior elections. Therefore the Bureau is also emphasized on these types of fundamental elections. In 2010, due to the part of counties and cities upgraded to municipalities, the decrease of electoral districts hence resulted in the curtailment of indictments. 54 indictments (169 persons) of township village chiefs elections, and 49 indictments (195 persons) of township councilors were all reduced when comparing with statistics of 4 years ago.

(4) **Mayor, City Councilors and Village Chiefs of Municipality Elections; the Speaker and vice-speaker of Municipality Council Elections :**

This Election was highlighted in 2010 because of the electoral votes in municipalities accounting for 60% of nationwide voting population, and the upcoming Presidential Election within a year and a half. Besides, the township mayors and councilors are not able to continue their positions for a second term after the municipality-upgrade of cities and counties; thus, they moved to challenge the municipality councilors or village chiefs elections, which made this election much more intense than ever. The maintenance of equity then became especially important. In order to form clean and fair elections, the Bureau had started the anti-vote-buying project since January 2010, keeping an eye from the nomination step of intraparty campaign of each party to eliminate the vote-buying by active investigation and complete preparation. In the beginning of August 2010, the Taipei County Field Office undertook the investigation into an



intraparty campaign raised by a party for nominating competitors as New Taipei City councilor candidates, and first found out one competitor bribing the potential voters on the false pretense of establishing a poll company. The Bureau soon finished the investigation and let the defendant indicted, which may intimidate the following public servant elections. Among the councilors elections in 2010, 13 persons (2 cases) were indicted; and among the village chiefs elections, 3 persons (2 cases) were indicted. Due to the elections held in the end of 2010, most statistics of indictments will be presented in 2011.

In sum, the vote-buying indictments, which the Bureau cooperated with the prosecutors offices total to 342 cases (1,597 persons); compared with the statistics provided 4 years ago, the indictments and individuals were all decreased by 40%. The reasons that cause the curtailment of indictments are mainly (a) municipality-upgrade of part of cities and counties that caused the election to postpone, (b) cancellation of township public servant elections,

and (c) part of indictments or cases are counted into the Yearbook 2011. The Bureau anticipates establishing a clean and fair election environment, which is recognized by voters and candidates, through the execution of anti-vote-buying task, together with decreasing the occurring rate of vote-buying to gestate a more honest and upright government.



**Table 2-14 Statistics of Indicted Vote-buying Cases Investigated by the Bureau during 1993-2010 (By No. of Cases)**

Unit : case

Year	Category	President and vice president	Mayor of Taipei/Kaohsiung	Mayor of county/city	Mayor of township	Village chief	Legislator	Taipei / Kaohsiung councilor	County / city councilor	Township councilor	Farmers association	Fishermen association	Irrigation 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
2009		1	0	1	9	2	4	0	22	0	60	3	—	102
2010		0	0	14	67	56	4	2	130	49	8	1	11	342
Total		25	2	124	363	385	465	34	746	259	238	17	11	2,669

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 the Speaker and vice-speaker of Legislative Yuan, the Speaker and vice-speaker of county/city council , township council chairperson and vice-chairperson. Farmers association election includes the campaign for representatives, commissioners and supervisors of the association, and so does fishermen association election. Irrigation association election includes the campaign for commissioners and the president .

Note 4 : In addition to the major indictment cases, the statistics also count some cases of summary judgment application, deferred prosecution and non-prosecution ex officio

**Table 2-15 Statistics of No. of Suspects in Indicted Vote-buying Cases Investigated by the Bureau in the Past 7 Years (By No. of Suspects)**

Unit : person

Year	Category	President and vice president	Mayor of Taipei/Kaohsiung	Mayor of county/city	Mayor of township	Village chief	Legislator	Taipei / Kaohsiung councilor	County / city councilor	Township councilor	Farmers association	Fishermen association	Irrigation 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	230	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
2009		2	0	2	29	22	29	0	77	0	260	5	—	426
2010		0	0	39	304	172	15	12	773	195	39	2	46	1,597
Total		80	19	272	1,522	912	1,372	140	2,462	622	441	7	46	7,895

Note 1 : Color red indicates a year with election

Note 3 : Every sort of representatives election includes it's Speaker and vice-speaker campaign such as the Speaker and vice-speaker of Legislative Yuan, the Speaker and vice-speaker of county/city council , township council chairperson and vice-chairperson. Farmers association election includes the campaign for representatives, commissioners and supervisors of the association, and so does fishermen association election. Irrigation association election includes the campaign for commissioners and the president .

Note 3 : Defendants may be candidates, other persons who conducted bribes, bribe receivers or other criminals connected with vote-buying.



## 2. Statistics of Applicable Laws on Indicted Cases

The offence of vote-buying occurred in this nation is divided into two categories- “public servant election” and “non-public servant election”. The “public servant election” includes president and vice-president election, legislators election, municipality mayors election, county/city mayors election, township mayors election, village chiefs election, municipality councilors election, city/county councilors election, and township councilors election; the “non-public servant” includes farmers association election, fishermen association election, and irrigation association election. The law regulated differently according to speciality of each category of elections.

Among the public servant election, the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act regulated the relative offences, other offences of public servant election are regulated in Public Servant Election and Recall Act, and other offences not regulated in both Acts states before are applied with relative regulations in Offenses of Interference with Voting in Criminal Code; and among the non-public servant election, offences related to farmers association

election, fishermen association election, and irrigation association election are respectively regulated in Farmers Association Act, Fishermen Association Act, and Organization Act of Irrigation Association.

Table 2-16 depicts the statistics of key applicable law and head count of defendants indicted in the vote-buying cases in 2010 with an abridged summary as follows:

### (1) Bribery between Candidates:

“Bribes between Candidates” means a candidate or a person qualified for a candidate agrees to quit the campaign or to perform certain campaign activities by asking for expected promises or delivering bribes. A total of 12 individuals (4 cases) were indicted in 2010; the law was applied either with Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2, Article 97 of the Public Servant Election and Recall Act based on the different identifications. Among these cases, 1 pertained to bribes between candidates of councilor election, which the defendant provided TWD 3,000,000 in consideration to have the certain candidate refrain from the election; the other 3 cases were bribes between



candidates of village chiefs election, which the defendants provided from TWD 10,000 to TWD 300,000 to have the certain candidates refrain from the election.

**(2) Bribery to Voters:**

This object, “Bribes to voters,” has always been the top focus when the Bureau executes the anti-vote-buying project due to direct influence on fair election. 761 suspects were indicted for the “offence of bribing the individuals with the right to vote” in Public Servant Election and Recall Act; 41 suspects were indicted for “offence of preparing to bribe the individuals with the right to vote.” A total of 590 voters who accepted bribes were also indicted for the “offence of any of individuals with the right to vote who accepted bribes” in Criminal Code; among these indictments, due to the punishments of “offence of preparing to bribe the individuals with the right to vote” and “offence of any of individuals with the right to vote who accepted bribes” are lower, the prosecutors may bring the summary judgment applications, deferred prosecutions, or non-prosecutions

ex officio to part of defendants after considering every situation of defendants. Among the non-public servant election, 18 suspects were accused of bribing in the famers association election and 18 suspects were accused of accepting bribes; 1 suspect was accused of bribing in the fishermen association election and 1 suspect was charged with accepting bribes; and 28 suspects were indicted for bribing in the irrigation association election and 18 suspects were accused of accepting bribes. The punishments of “offence of accepting bribes” and “offence of bribing” no matter under Farmers Association Act, Fishermen Association Act, and the Organization Act of Irrigation Association are all no more than 3 years imprisonment, thus, besides indictments, the prosecutors may also bring the summary judgment applications or deferred prosecutions to part of defendants after considering every situation of defendants.

**(3) Bribery to Groups:**

“Bribes to Groups” means the candidates or their supporters bribe the groups in relation of voters in



the name of donation. Such type of offence only exists in public servant election. In 2010, 3 individuals (3 cases) are indicted for “offence of bribing groups in the name of donation”; 3 defendants were candidate of county councilor election, candidate of township mayor election, and candidate of village chief, committing the offence to temples, elderly association, and community development association in various names.

#### (4) Bribery to the councilor in District Council Chairperson and Vice-chairperson Campaign:

A total of 52 individuals (9 cases) were indicted for “offence of bribing the individual with the right to vote” in district democratic body chairperson and vice-chairperson campaign. 3 (19 individuals) of the 9 cases were accused for city/county council chairperson and vice-chairperson bribery; 6 (33 individuals) of the 9 cases were charged with township council chairperson and vice-chairperson bribery. The bribe in these campaigns is a lot greater than those to groups or voters due to

high interests and profits of these electoral positions. Among the indictments in 2010, the bribe for city/county council chairperson and vice-chairperson is TWD3,000,000 per vote, and for with township council chairperson and vice-chairperson is TWD500,000 per vote; where part bribes of cases are increasing step by step depending on election trend.

#### (5) Bribery in Intraparty Campaign:

Among most public servant elections, the candidates nominated by political parties account for higher rate and are most capable of winning the elections. In order to ensure that the candidates are nominated through due process in political parties, the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act and the Public Servant Election and Recall Act were amended respectively on 29th October 2003 and 7th November 2007, imposing punishments on bribery in intraparty campaign. With this amendment, the major political parties all change their nomination procedures from partial poll or partial member votes to complete poll, which reduce the occurring



rate of bribery. A total of 11 individuals (1 case) were indicted for the “offence of interference with intraparty campaign”; it’s worthy to highlight this case because this indictment was first brought in after the political party adopted the complete poll method in intraparty campaign. Please refer to Case Brief for further details.





**Table 2-16 Statistics of Vote-buying Cases Investigated by the Bureau and Indicted in 2010 ( By No. of Suspects and Key Applicable Laws )**

Key Applicable Laws		Measures	Indict- ment	Summary Judgment Application	Deferred Prosecution	Non- Prosecution ex officio	Total
The Public Servant Election and Recall Act	Paragraph 1,Article 97 ( Offering bribes to candidates in consideration of quitting the campaign )		7	0	0	0	7
	Paragraph 2,Article 97 ( Candidates taking bribes in consideration of quitting the campaign )		5	0	0	0	5
	Paragraph 1,Article 99 ( Bribery to voters )		760	0	0	0	760
	Paragraph 2,Article 99 ( Preparation for bribing voters )		36	2	3	0	41
	Paragraph 1,Article 100 ( Offering bribes to councilors in district council chairperson campaign )		31	0	0	0	31
	Paragraph 2,Article 100 ( Councilors taking bribes in district council chairperson campaign )		21	0	0	0	21
	Paragraph 1,Article 101 ( Interference with intraparty campaign )		11	0	0	0	11
	Subparagraph 1,Paragraph 1,Article 102 ( Offering bribes to voters in the name of funding donations to groups )		3	0	0	0	3
	Paragraph 1,Article 90-1 [former Act] ( Bribery to voters )		1	0	0	0	1
The Farmers Association Act	Subparagraph 1,Paragraph 1,Article 47-1 ( Voters taking bribes )		13	0	0	5	18
	Subparagraph 2,Paragraph 1,Article 47-1 ( Bribery to voters )		10	2	6	0	18
	Subparagraph 2,Paragraph 1,Article 47-2 ( Offering bribes to board commissioners or candidates in secretary general campaign )		3	0	0	0	3
The Fishermen Association Act	Subparagraph 1,Paragraph 1,Article 50-1 ( Voters taking bribes )		0	0	1	0	1
	Subparagraph 2,Paragraph 1,Article 50-1 ( Bribery to voters )		0	0	1	0	1
The Organization Act of Irrigation Association	Subparagraph 1,Paragraph 1,Article 38-1 ( Voters taking bribes )		8	5	5	0	18
	Subparagraph 2,Paragraph 1,Article 38-1 ( Bribery to voters )		20	6	2	0	28
The Criminal Code	Paragraph 1,Article 143 ( Voters taking bribes )		415	8	125	42	590
	Paragraph 2,Article 146 ( False migration for gaining the right to vote )		32	1	2	0	35
	Article 168 ( Perjury )		1	0	0	0	1
	Paragraph 1,Article 266 ( Gambling )		3	0	0	0	3
	Paragraph 1,Article 339 ( Fraud )		1	0	0	0	1
Total			1,381	24	145	47	1,597



### 3. Statistics of Vote-buying Types

Among the vote-buying cases, the consideration of offering bribes includes “bribes” and “other undue benefits”. The vote-buying types in practice varied volatily, and in order to make the candidates and voters understand the deadline drawn by the law, the Supreme Prosecutors Office therefore regulated the “Examples of Vote-buying,” which also keep it up-to-date in accordance with the changes in practice. In the latest “Examples of Vote-buying” updated on 1st September 2009, it was listed in 24 types of vote-buying. Besides listing the 23 practical common types in the examples, the 24th type, the so-called “enticing, dealing or offering other bribes or undue benefits”, is to avoid the candidates’ lucky thoughts of intervening the fairness of election.

Table 2-17 and Figure 2-07 provides the statistics of common vote-buying types in an overview of the vote-buying cases the Bureau has investigated and processed over the years. A summary description is as follows:

#### (1) Vote-buying with Money:

A total of 295 cases were indicted

for vote-buying with money in 2010, which accounts for 86.2%. Generally, no matter the electoral position is high or low, the bribes offered to ordinary voters are TWD 500 or TWD 1,000 per vote. In offshore islands, aboriginal electoral districts, or partial farmers/fishermen association, due to less necessary votes for winning the election, the bribes per vote is also increased. Among the indictments in 2010, bribe in Wangan Township Mayor election per vote is up to TWD 10,000, bribe in Kinmen Councilor election is TWD 5,000 per vote, and Pingtung councilor election in aboriginal electoral district is TWD 6,000 per vote, which are all higher than the normal market value. Among the indictments of the Speaker and vice-speaker of city/county council elections, the chairperson and vice-chairperson of township council elections, the farmers/fishermen association executive commissioner or executive supervisor elections, due to the greater power of position and the key vote to win the election, the bribe per vote is a lot higher than others. A total of 6 indictments in 2010 of the chairperson and



vice-chairperson of township council election bribes were all TWD 500,000 per vote, and if the chairperson and vice-chairperson candidates cooperated to bribe, the amount is TWD 1,000,000 per 2 votes. 3 cases of the Speaker and vice-speaker of city/county council election are differed with election trend; each vote is from TWD 3 million to TWD 7.5 million.

## (2) Vote-buying with Gifts:

A total of 19 indictments were vote-buying with gifts, which accounts for 5.6% in 2010. This type is commonly seen in bribes to ordinary voters. The gifts includes tea leaves, foreign wines, local character gifts or demands such as groupers (Penghu county), rice wine (Ruisuei township, Hualien county), and seasonable pomeloes, which the value are from hundreds to a thousand.

## (3) Vote-buying with Foods and Beverages:

A total of 4 indictments were vote-buying with foods and beverages, which accounts for 1.2% in 2010. County councilor election and farmers association election both

account for 2 cases respectively. Contrary to the historical data, hundreds of open-air banquets have no longer existed, whereas changing into the type of treating a small amount of voters for foods and beverages each bribe to escape from the investigators' attention.

## (4) Vote-buying with Travel Excursion:

A total of 1 indictment was vote-buying with travel excursion, which accounts for 0.3% in 2010. Generally speaking, vote-buying with travel excursion is usually done either in the name of visit and learning, or sneaking unqualified members that are voters in the normal travel excursion of patrol or environment volunteers. In the early farmers association election, prior to the commissioners and supervisors election, the candidates then treat the association representatives the travel excursion not only to bribe but also refrain from the alliance accepting other competitors' bribes. Through the government's policy of active anti-vote-buying, vote-buying in this conspicuous type has decreased these years.



(5) Vote-buying with Funding

Donations:

A total of 3 indictments were vote-buying with funding donations, which accounts for 0.9% in 2010. The vote buyer not only donated self-properties but also used public funds to bribe certain groups. 1 case of the 3 was, while the township mayor was competing in county councilor election, the said candidate used his mayor position to illegally budget subvention for elderly association to seek support; this type of vote-buying may violate the “offence of offering bribes in pretense of funding donations to groups” regulated in Public Servant Election and Recall Act and “offence of intent to profit” in Anti-corruption Act. Another characteristic of vote-buying in pretense of funding donations is to achieve the effects of bribes, the donations are most made by candidates themselves, and thus the rate the candidates indicted is also higher than other types of case. The 3 indicted individuals in 2010 were all candidates themselves.

(6) Others:

A total of 20 indictments were vote-buying with other types, which accounts for 5.8% in 2010, including 4 cases of “bribery between candidates”, 5 cases of “false migration for gaining the right to vote”, and 11 cases of “vote-buying with undue benefits”. Among the 4 “bribery between candidates” cases, 1 was a township mayor election case, TWD 3,000,000 was the consideration of quitting the campaign; 3 were village chiefs election cases, the considerations for quitting the campaign were respectively TWD 10,000, TWD 100,000 and TWD 200,000. In the “false migration for gaining the right to vote” cases, if concurrently involved in vote-buying with money, it was categorized in type of vote-buying with money; the 4 cases in this type were all simple false migration for gaining the right to vote and therefore indicted in accordance with Paragraph 2, Article 146 of Criminal Code. In the “vote-buying with undue benefits” indictments in 2010, the conducts included road works, position offering, free transportations, free haircut, and



the like; the free transportations all occurred in offshore island.

Among all the types, vote-buying with money influenced the election practice the most, and has always been the investigating focus when the Bureau conducts the anti-vote-buying project. The indictments on vote-buying with money in 2010 account for 86.2%, which has a large increase when compared with the historical data from 2007 to 2009, which accounts separately for 45.1%, 55.4%, and 69.6%. Two possible causes for the phenomenon. One is that vote-buying with money is not easily observed and has better effects; the other is vote-buyers usually use cultural festivals as the name or person's affections to treat voters to gifts, foods and beverages, travel excursion, or funding donations etc., which makes it difficult for the courts to judge the defendants guilty of bribes and thus makes the prosecutors reluctant to indict the said vote-buyers. Under the goal of improving convict rate, the prosecutors make it stricter upon investigating and bringing indictments. The type of "non-money vote-buying" usually lingers in the gray zone of the law, making it difficult to be regulated by judicial power; yet

these conducts also do a great influence to election practice. In order to ensure the equity of election, the Bureau has to solve the dilemma with other agencies than judicial department.



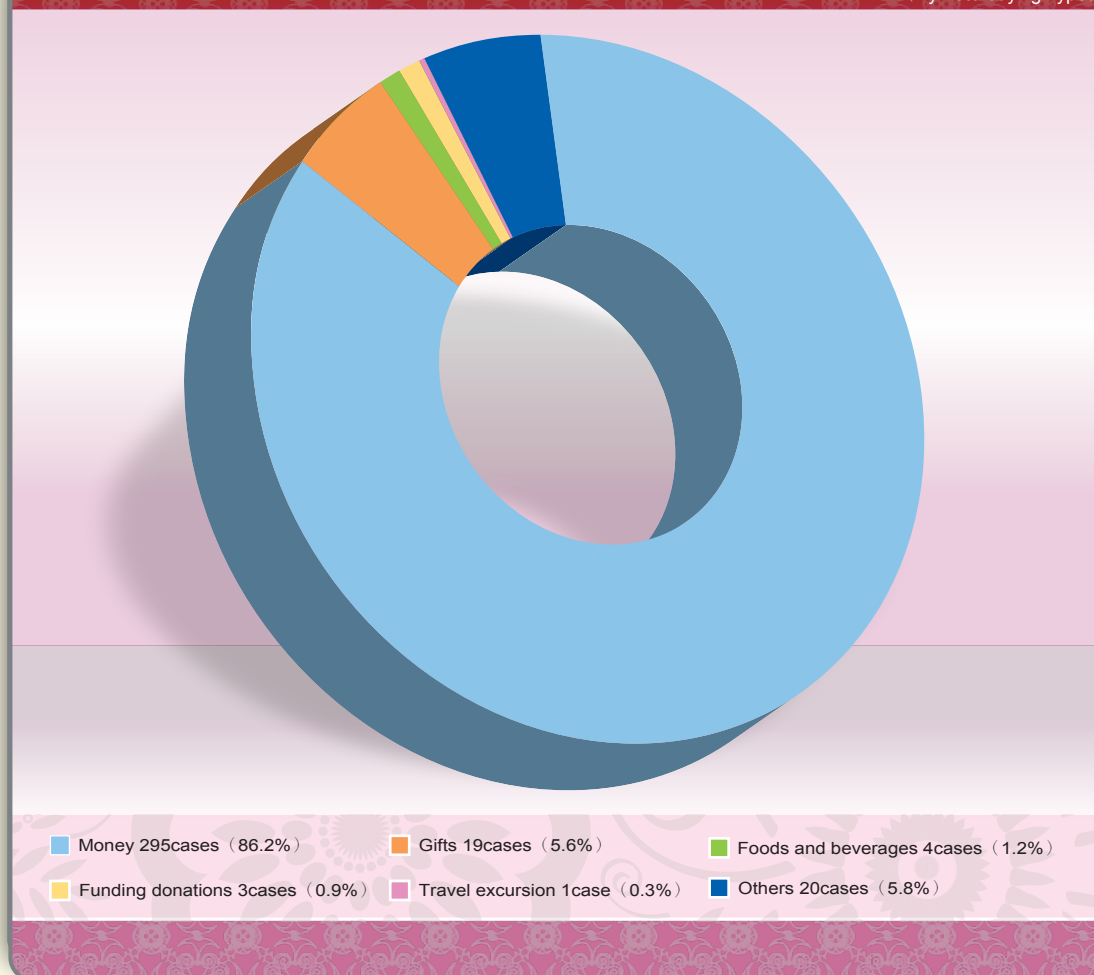
Table 2-17 Statistics of Vote-buying Cases Indicted in the Past 4 Years  
(By Vote-buying Type)

Unit : case

Year	Money	Gifts	Food and beverage	Travel excursion	Funding donations	Others	Total
2006	41	16	12	3	1	18	91
2007	82	17	26	7	7	9	148
2008	71	14	3	4	5	5	102
2009	295	19	4	1	3	20	342
Total	489	66	45	15	16	52	683

Figure 2-07 Pie Chart of Ratios of Vote-buying Cases Indicted in 2010

(By Vote-buying Type)





### **III. Education and Training Work**

#### **(I) Anti-Corruption Seminars**

In a bid to familiarize internal and field associates with legal and regulatory stipulations, improve their investigative skills, absorb knowledge in new cases, and in response to the upcoming Municipality City Mayors, Councilors and Village Chiefs elections to be held in December 2010, the Anti-Corruption Division has on 16th through 18th, and 23rd through 25th August 2010 staged a “2010 Anti-Corruption Seminar” at the Bureau’s Staff Training Center, offering rotation training into two groups to 150 assistant special agents in charge, section chiefs, unit chiefs, special agents and those designated to work at Section 4, National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance.

In program arrangements, in adoption of modes of explanations, seminars, and experiences sharing to improve investigative skills and sharpen up the ability of finding evidence. Based on those business and works that easily cause crimes and common crime methods to

communicate the investigation thoughts of anti-corruptions and vote-buying. Demin Chiang, Division-Chief Judge of Taiwan Taoyuan District Court, with abundant practical experiences, Biyu Tsai, Chief Prosecutor of Taiwan Banqiao District Prosecutors Office, Taizhao Xing, Chief Prosecutor of Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office, and Yitsung Wu, Head Prosecutor and Mengli Chen, Prosecutor of Ministry of Justice were invited respectively for the following topics, “Analysis on Defects of Electronic Monitoring and Surveillance in Execution and Application of Judicial Police Assemblies”, “Analysis from Non-guilty Judgments of Corruption Cases to Discuss How to Improve Conviction Rate Effectively”, “Analysis on Offences of Illegal Profiting Convictions to Discuss the Elements of that Certain Type of Offences”, and “Strategies on Anti-corruption of Municipalities Mayors, Councilors, and Village Chiefs Elections”; together to duly address passing down the working experience, the section chiefs of the Anti-corruption Division and selected outstanding field-office special agents were on hand to present anti-corruption work review and enhancement and their firsthand experience reports in



anticipation to strength lead discovery, surpass the evidence-gathering hurdles, refine the corruption-investigating skills; at last, vice-director general Chen presided a “General Forum”, through which to exchange opinions and feedback.

During the General Forum, the vice-director general, Mr. Chen, instructed the colleagues how to combine the most precious properties in the Bureau with anti-corruption works to investigate and process the leading cases, together with how to change when facing the upcoming challenges, and to turn the crisis into chances so that we may open a new era of corruption-beating affairs. Director of Anti-Corruption Division, Mr. Chan first explained three useful tips to deal with the affairs against corruption- fast, stable, and accurate; following with the main policy of anti-corruption in the future-- to simplify the procedures in management and to energize the working attitude in order to find a better environment for working and let colleagues bring out their potential. Besides, Mr. Chan also advised the colleagues should follow the regulations of case-handle procedure, be familiar with the practical legal opinions and laws, discover the hint

of major election frauds, improve the quality of detecting and investigating corruption cases, obey the principle of secret investigate, as well as apply the Due Process of Law. Mr. Chan further instructed that the colleagues should emphasize on election frauds due to the upcoming Municipality City Mayors, Councilors and Village Chiefs elections. He suggested that strictly controlling the quality of intelligence and focusing on vote-buying are two major targets of the Ministry of Justice so that we should all keep an eye on them. Also, the cadre members of Anti-Corruption Division should reply immediately to the colleagues’ questions and suggestions.

## **(II) Online learning and experience sharing**

Thanks to the prevalence of the Internet technology, it not only surpasses the hurdles and time constraint in data conveyance, exchange and integration but the adaptation of virtual database has further made information integration and accessibility a reality. With that said, the Anti-Corruption Division had at the end of 2004 unveiled an internal bureau network, “the anti-corruption database”, designed with learning and



sharing as the projected functions, serving to consolidate relevant laws and regulations in case investigation, provide tangible legal and practical interpretation on punishment law and procedure law, enlist various bureau operating guidelines and the routine work performance, experience and feedback of internal and field associates. The database is comprised of eight parts, namely the bulletin board, operations introduction, anti-corruption laws and regulations, operating guidelines, anti-corruption campaign, case profile, reference literature, yearbooks, and is routinely updated once every two weeks, which is open to all bureau associates for sharing the resources and achieving the ideology of refining their professional know-how and fostering innovative work perspectives.





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