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ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING
ANNUAL REPORT, 2009

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The Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Republic of China

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Anti-Money Laundering Annual Report, 2009

The image shows the main building of the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Republic of China. The building is a large, multi-story structure with a central section featuring a prominent emblem. A flagpole with the flag of the Republic of China is visible in front of the building. The scene is framed by two large, grey stone pillars on either side, which form an entranceway. The overall image has a faded, semi-transparent appearance.

The Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice
Republic of China

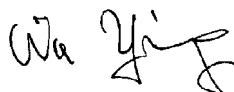
Foreword

The biggest progress of Taiwan on AML/CFT in last year (2009) was completing the legislative process for amending some clauses of the Money Laundering Control Act (MLCA) for meeting the requirement of Special Recommendations II to IV published by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 2001 (criminalizing the financing of terrorism and associated money laundering; freezing and confiscating terrorist assets; reporting suspicious financial transactions related to terrorism financing). The amendment finally legislates the crime of terrorism financing, a task that has long been put off. However our prevailing laws and regulations governing anti-money laundering still have some deficiencies that are not up to international standards and its is questionable whether they could adequately address the emerging money laundering problems. This will be the goal of anti-money laundering efforts in the future, and I sincerely beseech your continuing support and guidance for our work on anti-money laundering and combating terrorist financing.

This annual report provides statistics on prosecutions of money laundering, receiving/handling Currency Transactions Reports (CTRs) and Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) referring the 32nd recommendation of the FATF 40 Recommendations. Furthermore, for enriching the content and study the emerging trends of international money laundering in-depth, we invited Associate Professor of Information Law Wang Nai-Yen from the Chong Yu Institute of Technology to write a project research report entitled “ An overview to the protection of legal interest of money laundering offense-Focus on

paragraph 2, article 11 of the Money Laundering Control Act ” and assigned the colleagues from Anti-Money Laundering Division to translate “ Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in the Securities Sector ” and “ Risk-Based Approach Guidance for the Life Insurance Sector ” published by the FATF into Chinese for the references and comments of the domestic academic community and industries. Any comment and correction of error regarding this annual report is welcomed.

Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice
Director General

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wang Yi', written in a cursive style.

August 2010

Editor's Notes

I. Purpose

According to the 32nd Recommendation of the revised FATF 40 Recommendations in 2003 by FATF, countries should ensure that their competent authorities can review the effectiveness of their systems on combating money laundering and terrorist financing systems by maintaining comprehensive statistics on matters relevant to the effectiveness and efficiency of such systems. This should include statistics on the STRs received and disseminated; on money laundering and terrorist financing investigations, prosecutions and convictions; on property frozen, seized and confiscated; and on mutual legal assistance or other international requests for co-operation. Thus this Annual Report gathered all the data on anti-money laundering from domestic financial institutions and judicial authorities for statistical analysis.

II. Contents

A. The annual report consists of the following six parts:

1. Organization Introduction.
2. Work Overview (including statistical data and charts).
3. Significant Case Studies.
4. Chronicle of events.

B. The Annual Report is produced based on data related to AMLD's work on anti-money laundering, cases prosecuted by district prosecutors' offices regarding the violation of the Money Laundering Control Act (including deferred prosecutions and petitions for summary judgment).

III. Notes

1. The years quoted in this Annual Report are based on the ROC calendar; however, years quoted in overseas reports and data refer to years of Christ. The numbers of STRs, CTRs and ICTRs are based on the number of reports.

The prosecutions by district prosecutors' offices and judgments at all levels of courts are based on the number of cases. The value of money is calculated in NTD. Special cases are noted in corresponding figures (tables).

2. The percentages referred to herein are rounded off. The round-off may create slight differences between integers and decimals.

IV. This Annual Report was compiled and printed in haste. Should you spot any errors or would like to make suggestions, we welcome your precious comments.

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Part I

Organization Structure



The lucrative proceeds and wealth originated from serious crimes make it possible for organized crime syndicates to infiltrate government agencies of all levels, legitimate businesses, financial institutions and different parts of the society. The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotic Substance concluded in Vienna in 1988 stipulates state parties to constitute laws to penalize money laundering associated with drug trafficking. In 1996, 40 Recommendations brought forward by Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 1990 requires that predicate offences for money laundering should extend to cover other serious offences. In response to the global trend to curb the detriments caused by money laundering, our government drafted the Money Laundering Control Act (" MLCA "), which was passed by the Legislative Yuan on October 23, 1996 and took effect on April 23, 1997 upon presidential decree. In more than twelve years of implementation and practice, the MLCA underwent amendments in 2003, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 respectively to tackle the practical problems encountered.

In order to prevent criminals from using financial institutions as a vehicle for money laundering and to detect major crimes and money-laundering offenses at the point of transactions, anti-money laundering legislations around the world all require financial institutions to file suspicious transaction reports (STRs). It is the same regulation with Article 8 of the MLCA. The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) is responsible for receiving and analyzing STRs. In accordance with the authorization specified in Article 8 of the MLCA, the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice (MJIB), acts as the FIU in Taiwan. The Anti-Money Laundering Division (AMLN) was established on April 23, 1997, in accordance with the Executive Yuan's approval of Organizational Ordinance for establishing Anti-Money Laundering Division under the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice. AMLN currently has 26 employees. Please refer to Figures 1.A and 1.B for the AMLN's organizational structure, mandate and workflows. Its allocated budget for 2008 was NTD2,415,000. In addition, pursuant to Subparagraph 7, Article 2

of the Organic Act of the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice passed by the Legislative Yuan on November 30, 2007 and put into force on December 19 the same year upon presidential decree, MJIB is in charge of “ money laundering prevention matters ” , and pursuant to Article 3 of the same Act, MJIB is instructed to establish an “ Anti-Money Laundering Division ” (AMLDD). AMLDD currently has 24 employees. Please refer to Figures 1.A and 1.B for the AMLDD’s organizational structure, mandate and workflows. Its allocated budget for 2009 was NTD2,930,000.

Pursuant to Article 9 of the Regulations for Department Affairs of Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice amended on October 17, 2008, the mandate of AMLDD is as follows:

1. Researching anti-money laundering strategies and providing consultation in the formulation of relevant regulations;
2. Receiving, analyzing, and processing suspicious activity reports (STRs) filed by financial institutions and utilizing related information;
3. Receiving, analyzing and processing currency transaction reports (CTRs) filed by financial institutions and international currency and securities transportation reports (ICTRs) reported by customs on large-sum foreign currency or bearer negotiable instruments carried by travelers or transport service personnel and utilizing related information;
4. Assisting other domestic agencies in the investigations of money laundering cases and coordination/liaison with respect to money laundering prevention operation;
5. Liaison, planning, coordination and implementations of information exchange, personnel training and cooperation in investigating money laundering cases with foreign counterparties;
6. Preparation of annual report on anti-money laundering work and work manuals, and filing and management of relevant data and information; and
7. Other anti-money laundering related matters.



FATF

In the 1989 summit conference held by G-7 in Paris, participating countries acknowledged that money laundering activities were threatening the banking systems and financial institutions. It was hence decided to establish FATF for coping with the relevant issues.

The FATF has the responsibility of understanding the latest money laundering techniques and trends and monitor such developments being incorporated into the anti-money laundering regime and established countermeasures by countries. In order to construct an anti-money laundering architecture that can be commonly applied and prevent criminals to use the financial systems as a vehicle, the FATF formulated 40 Recommendations in 1990. The 40 Recommendations were amended in 1996 and 2003, for keeping up with the times and grasp the latest money-laundering threats. Also, 9 Special Recommendations were defined in 2001 (amended in 2004) to combat terrorist financing.

The FATF's member countries (including member countries of FATF style regional bodies) ensure the effective implementations of the aforesaid recommendations through self-assessment and mutual evaluations.

Currently, the FATF has 35 member countries (33 countries and territories and 2 international organizations), 1 observers (India) and 5 associate members, including The Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), The Council of Europe Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL), The Financial Action

Task Force on Money Laundering in South America (GAFISUD), and Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF).

Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)

According to the FATF's Recommendation 13, if a financial institution suspects or has reasonable grounds to suspect that funds are the proceeds of a criminal activity, or are related to terrorist financing, it should be required, directly by law or regulation, to report promptly its suspicions to the financial intelligence unit (FIU). Recommendation 26 states that countries should establish a FIU that serves as a national centre for the receiving (and, as permitted, requesting), analysis and dissemination of STR and other information regarding potential money laundering or terrorist financing. The FIU should have access, directly or indirectly, on a timely basis to the financial, administrative and law enforcement information that it requires to properly undertake its functions, including the analysis of STR. Egmont Group, an international organization established by FIUs of different countries, defines FIU as a national center for the receiving (and, as permitted, requesting) and analyzing and disseminating to the relevant competent authorities the following disclosed financial information:

- (i) Suspicious crimes and assets; or
- (ii) Anti-money laundering information defined by national laws

Paragraph 1, Article 8 of the MLCA provides: " For any financial transaction suspected of committing a crime prescribed in Article 11 herein, the financial institutions referred to in this Act shall ascertain the identity of the customer and keep the transaction record as evidence, and report the suspect financial transaction to the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice. "

For implementing the mission, MJIB established AMLD in 1997. Therefore, AMLD is the FIU of Taiwan.

Figure 1. A : Organization chart of AMLD

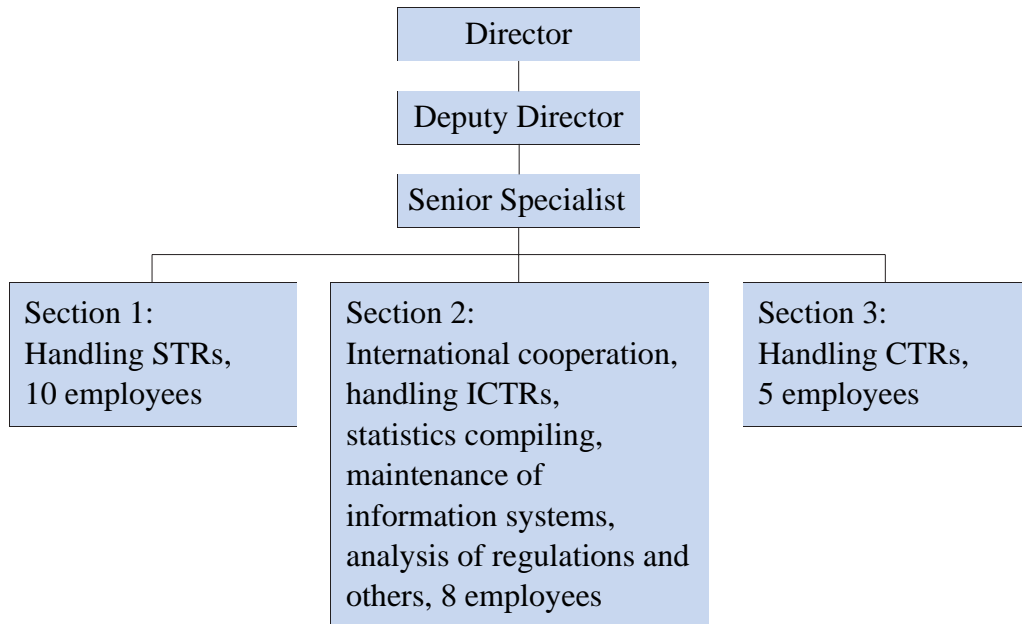
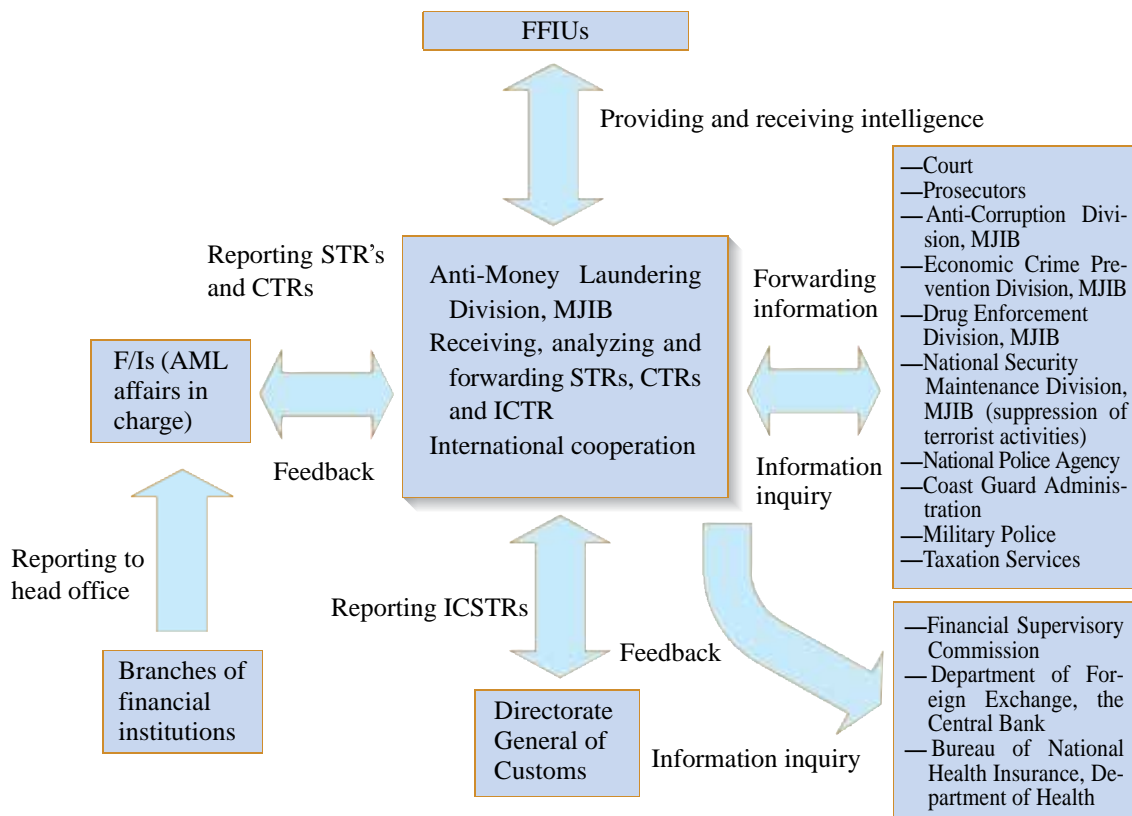


Figure 1. B : Workflows of AMLD



Part II

Performance Overview



- I. Strategic Research
- II. Processing of STRs Filed by Financial Institutions
- III. Processing of CTRs Filed by Financial Institutions
- IV. Processing of International Currency and Securities
Transportation Reports (ICSTRs)
- V. Statistics of Prosecuted Money Laundering Case
- VI. Training Programs and Public Awareness
- VII. International Cooperation

I. Strategy Research

A. Amendment of Money Laundering Control Act

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) agreed nine special recommendations on combating terrorist financing in 2001. To comply with the recommendation of criminalizing the financing of terrorism in the Special Recommendation II, we amended Paragraph 3, Article 11 of the Money Laundering Control Act (MLCA) in accordance with the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of the United Nations set out in 1999 and in reference to foreign legislation, including the “ law for punishing financing criminal activities for the purpose of threatening public safety ” of Japan, Section 129a of the Criminal Code of Germany, Section 421-2-2 of the Criminal Code of France, Terrorism Act 2000 of UK, Title 18, Section 2331 and Section 2332B of the US Code of Federal Regulations. The amendment was promulgated and came in force on June 10, 2009 by the order of Presidential Decree Huang-Zong-Yi-Yi-Zi-09800141581. Paragraph 3, Article 11 of the amended MLCA provides:

“ Any person who collects or provides property or property interests for him or herself or others to commit any of the following crimes, thereby intimidating the public or threatening the government, a foreign government or institution, or an international organization shall be imprisoned for not less than 1 year and not more than 7 years; in addition thereto, a fine of not more than NT 10 million dollars may be imposed:

1. Crimes prescribed in paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 of Article 173 (offense of arson), Article 176 to which paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 of Article 173 apply mutatis mutandis (offense of attempted arson), paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 of Article 178 (offense of causing flood), paragraph 1 and paragraph 4 of Article 183 (offense of overturning or destroying public transportation vehicle), paragraph 1, paragraph 2 and paragraph 5 of Article 184 (offense of disrupting the

driving safety of public transportation vehicle), Article 185 (offense of disrupting public travel safety), paragraphs 1 ~ 5 of Article 185-1 (offense of hijacking aircraft or other public transportation vehicle), Article 185-2 (offense of endangering flight safety and facilities), paragraph 1, paragraph 2 and paragraph 4 of Article 186-1 (offense of using explosives to cause explosion), Article 187-2 (offense of illegally producing, selling or holding nuclear materials), Article 187-3 (offense of radioactive discharge), Article 188 (offense of disrupting public utility), paragraph 1, paragraph 2 and paragraph 4 of Article 190 (offense of disrupting drinking water for the public), paragraphs 1 ~ 3 of Article 190-1 (offense of dumping or discharging toxic substances), Article 191-1 (offense of poisoning drinks, food or articles), paragraph 2 of Article 192 (offense of spreading terms), paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of Article 271 (offense of homicide), Article 278 (offense of aggravated assault), Article 302 (offense of depriving other's freedom of action), paragraphs 1 ~ 3 of Article 347 (offense of kidnapping for ransom), Article 348 (offense in combination with the offense of kidnapping for ransom), and Article 348-1 (offense of attempted kidnapping for ransom) of Criminal Code.

2. Crimes prescribed in Article 7 of Guns, Ammunitions, and Knives Control Act (manufacture, sale or transport of guns and ammunitions).
3. Crimes prescribed in Article 100 of Civil Aviation Act (crime of hijacking aircraft).

In compliance with the Special Recommendations III and IV of FATF that call for freezing and confiscating terrorist assets and reporting suspicious transactions related to terrorism, Paragraph 1, Article 9 of the MLCA is amended such that a prosecutor may request the court to prohibit the disposal of assets when “ sufficient evidence shows that the defendant has committed a crime prescribed in Article 11 (i.e. money laundering and financing terrorist activities) through an account, remittance, currency transaction or other payment instruments. Paragraph 1, Article 8 of the MLCA also requires that financial institutions must re-

port “ transactions suspected of committing a crime prescribed in Article 11 ” (i. e. money laundering and financing terrorist activities).

B. Enactment of Regulations Governing Cash Transaction Reports (CTR) and Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR) by Financial Institutions and Regulations Governing Cash Transaction Reports (CTR) and Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR) by Agricultural Financial Institutions

The Financial Supervisory Commission (“ FSC ”) and the Council of Agriculture (COA) under the Executive Yuan respectively implemented the Regulations Governing Cash Transaction Reports (CTR) and Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR) by Financial Institutions and Regulations Governing Cash Transaction Reports (CTR) and Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR) by Agricultural Financial Institutions on March 18, 2009. The main differences to compare with the now voided Regulations Regarding Article 7 of The Money Laundering Control Act and the Regulations Regarding Article 8 of The Money Laundering Control Act are as follows:

1. The new regulations clearly define currency transaction above a certain amount: In reference to the international standard (US/ € 15,000) suggested by Asia/Pacific Group (APG) in the 2007 Mutual Evaluation Report, we change the threshold for carrying out customer due diligence and reporting by financial institutions from the current level of NT\$1,000,000 (or equivalent value in any foreign currency) to NT\$500,000 (or equivalent value in any foreign currency) (approximately US\$15,000).
2. The new regulations also set out the scope of reporting suspicious transactions: In reference to the suggestions made in the APG evaluation that attempted suspicious transactions should also be treated as suspicious transaction, “ special

attention for high risk countries ” under FAFT Recommendation 21 should not be limited to countries on the list of non-cooperative jurisdictions, and the amount of transaction is irrelevant to the obligation of financial institutions to report suspicious transactions. The prevailing provisions on the types of suspicious transactions to report are thus modified.



APG

The Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) was founded in 1997 with the mission of facilitating the adoption, implementation, and enforcement of internationally accepted standards against money laundering and the financing of terrorism, in particular the Forty Recommendations and Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), including criminalizing laundering of criminal gain and financing of terrorism, confiscation of criminal gain, mutual legal assistance and extradition, preventive measures targeting financial institutions, specific businesses personnel and professionals. APG also assists member states to establish coordinated domestic systems for reporting and investigating suspicious transaction reports and to develop effective capacities to investigate and prosecute money laundering and the financing of terrorism offenses.

APG currently has 34 member jurisdictions and is an Associate Member of FATF. Taiwan, in the name of Chinese Taipei, is a founding member of APG and able to attend FATF events in the capacity of APG member.

China was one of the founding members of APG, but it did not participate in APG activities again until 2009.

C. Removal from the FATF AML/CFT deficient country consideration list

In the 2007 APG mutual evaluation report, we were had 11 items being “ non-compliant ” or “ partially compliant ” in 16 core and key recommendations on anti-money laundering (AML)/combating the financing of terrorism (CFT). Without considering the great progress we taken measures on AML/CFT in nearly two years since the APG report adopted, the International Cooperation Review Group (ICRG) under the FATF put Taiwan into the consideration pool with deficient anti-money laundering and combating financing regimes that need to conduct prima facie review and sent us a formal notice in mid-July 2009.

In light of significant adverse impact of this development on our international reputation and financial industry, the MJIB integrated relevant information from the Ministry of Justice and the Financial Supervisory Commission and made explicit explanations to the ICRG the progress we have made in legislation and administrative oversight over AML/CFT. Then in a letter signed by ICRG Co-Chairs Mr. Daniel Glaser and Mr. Giuseppe Maresca dated October 16, 2009, we were informed that because we have made several amendments to the Money Laundering Control Act that criminalize the financing of terrorism and legislate the reporting of transactions suspected of financing terrorism in response to the findings of 2007 APG evaluation, which fully demonstrates our resolve and commitment to complying with all FATF recommendations, there is no need to conduct further review of Taiwan and Taiwan is removed from consideration pool with deficient anti-money laundering and combating financing regimes. Consequently, Taiwan also becomes the only Asia-Pacific country that does not need to receive any form of review or follow-up observation by FATF or ICRG.

D. APG Executive Secretary Visited Taiwan

Dr. Gordon Hook has been very supportive of our anti-money laundering work since he took the office of APG Executive Secretary in December 2006. His acceptance of our invitation to visit Taiwan in September 2009 speaks volume for his acknowledgment to the efforts we have made on AML/CFT. During Dr. Hook's visit, the Ministry of Justice convened a forum participated by the representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Financial Supervisory Commission, the Bureau of Agricultural Finance under the Council of Agriculture, the Central Bank, the Directorate General of Customs, the National Police Administration, and the Anti-Money Laundering Division of the Investigation Bureau to exchange views with Dr. Hook on the issues relating to AML/CFT legislation and enforcement. We also took the opportunity to convey to Dr. Hook our efforts and achievements in complying with international standards, our inability to sign any international conventions given the international political reality, and our willingness to be an active participant of international activities and to fulfill our international responsibilities.

MJIB also invited Dr. Hook to deliver a speech on " the strategy and policy for effective compliance with the international standards on anti-money laundering and combating financing of terrorists " in the " 2009 Seminar for Responsible Anti-Money Laundering Officers of Financial Institutions " organized by AMLD. Dr. Hook's speech gave an in-depth introduction to the trends and patterns of international money laundering and terrorist financing, standards and preventive actions of the international community, and how to comply with the international standards effectively, which would help improve our work on AML/CFT.



Dr. Hook mentioned particularly in his speech the well functioning of our Financial Intelligence Unit (i.e. the Anti-Money Laundering Division of MJIB), which received a “ compliant ” rating in the 2007 mutual evaluation, making Taiwan one of the only few countries with such rating in the one hundred plus countries that received the mutual evaluation (as of November 2009, of the 129 countries that have been subject to FATF mutual evaluation, 14 countries received a “ complaint ” rating for FATF Recommendation 26-The FIU, including Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Chinese Taipei, Republic of Columbia, Croatia, Cypress, Estonia, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Malta, Poland, Russia and Ukraine). Dr. Hook also related in his speech that besides maintaining a high-capacity anti-money laundering mechanism, we are also an active participant of the activities of international anti-money laundering organizations, and have provided technical assistance and training to Mongolia and Vietnam on the application of Egmont Group membership, hence having made considerable contribution to strengthening the international anti-money laundering mechanism. Dr. Hook’s speech and his communication with the audience at the symposium gave the audience a boost in

both knowledge and incentives to perform their money laundering prevention work better in the future. With a consensus reached on international standards among the law enforcement and the industry, Taiwan will be better at anti-money laundering work as a whole.

Dr. Hook expressed upon his departure from Taiwan that he felt warmly received by our government during his trip, and after communicating directly with agencies in charge of anti-money laundering work, he could feel that our government has put a lot of attention and efforts in AML/CFT work. He believes that in the future, we will make greater improvement in the work and provide more assistance to offer jurisdictions on AML/CFT to comply with international standards as we all work together to build a global safety network against money laundering.

II. Processing of STRs Filed by Financial Institutions

A. Reporting STRs

In 2009, there were a total of 1,845 STRs filed by various types of financial institutions. The figure was 1,643 in 2008, and 1,741 in 2007. The statistics is shown in Table 2.01.

Table 2.01: Statistics of STRs filed by financial institutions

Reporting entity	No. of filings
Domestic banks	1,454
Foreign banks	69
Credit unions	18
Farmers' & fishermen's credit associations	9
Insurers	18
Postal service engaged in money transfers	184
Securities investment enterprises	1
Securities depository enterprises	87
Credit card companies	1
Securities brokers	4
Total	1,845

B. Processing of STRs by AMLD

A total of 2,013 STRs, including 1,845 reports filed in 2009 and 168 reports from 2008 were analyzed and forwarded as depicted in Table 2.02.

Table 2.02: Breakdown of STRs processed

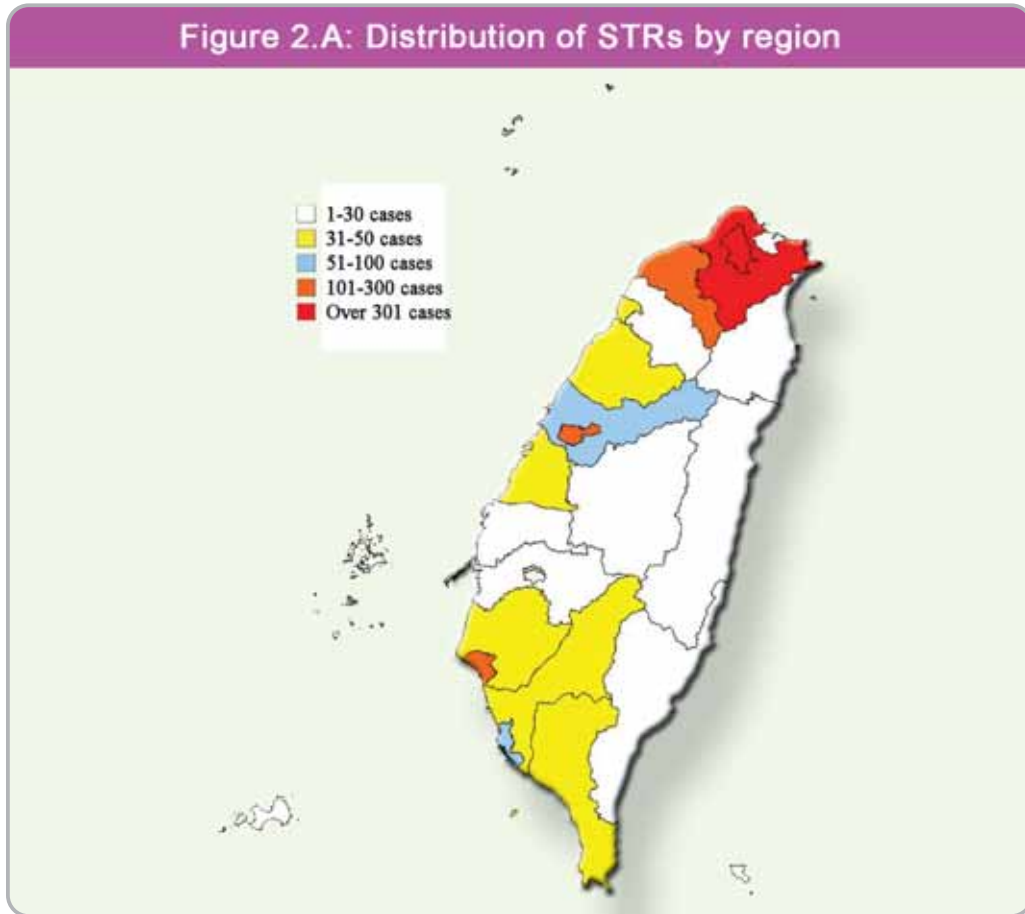
Status	No. of Cases
Forwarded to the investigation offices of the MJIB	261
Forwarded to the police agency and other competent agencies	142
Closed and filed to FIU Database for reference	1,382
Under analysis	228

C. Reported STRs Distribution Statistics by Region

Distribution of STRs by region is shown in Table 2.03 and Figure 2.A.

Table 2.03: Distribution of STRs by region

Region	No. of cases	Region	No. of cases
Taipei City	600	Chiayi City	30
Taipei County	335	Chiayi County	28
Keelung City	19	Tainan City	102
Yilan County	10	Tainan County	44
Taoyuan County	126	Kaohsiung City	92
Hsinchu City	43	Kaohsiung County	38
Hsinchu County	29	Pingtung County	32
Miaoli County	33	Hualien County	6
Taichung City	129	Taitung County	4
Taichung County	74	Penhu County	0
Changhua County	42	Kinmen County	1
Nantou County	11	Lianjiang County	1
Yunlin County	16		
Total			1,845



D. Reported STRs Distribution Statistics by Month

Table 2.04: Distribution of STRs by month

Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cases	106	88	156	137	95	183	148	104	168	176	234	250

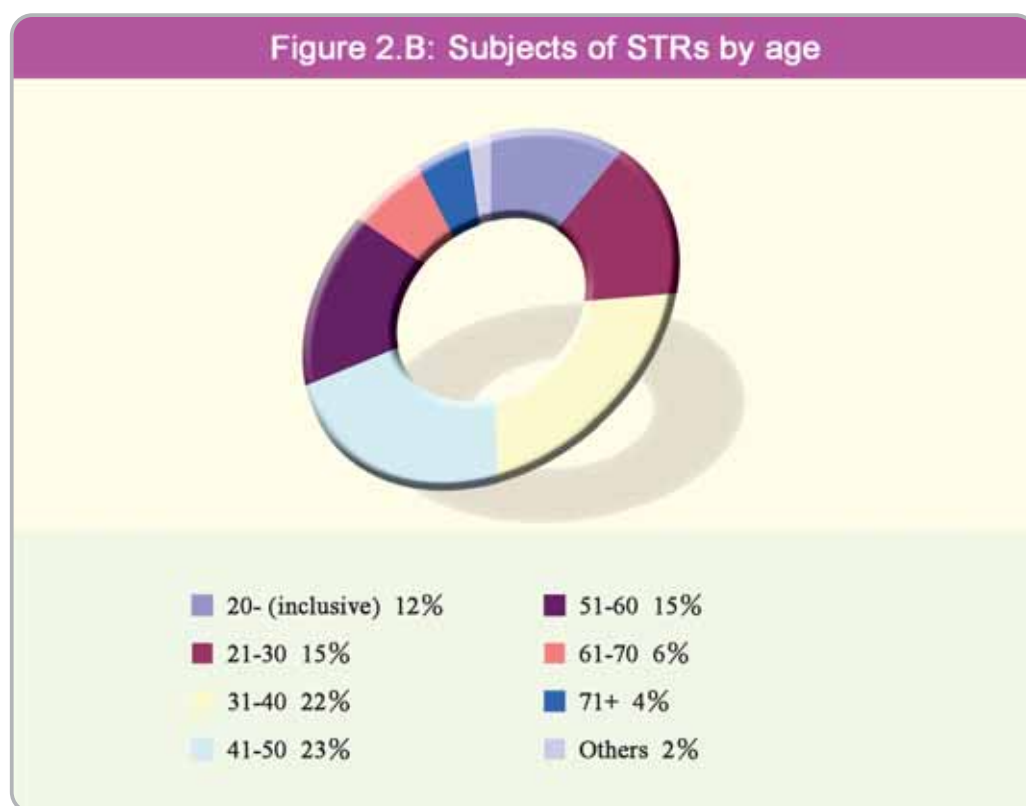
E. Reported STRs Distribution Statistics by Subject Age

The age distribution of the subjects of STRs is depicted in Table 2.05 and Figure 2.B.◦

Table 2.05: Subjects of STRs by age

Age group	No. of People
20- (inclusive)	228
21-30	284
31-40	402
41-50	416
51-60	284
61-70	113
71+	81
Others	37
Total	1,845

Figure 2.B: Subjects of STRs by age

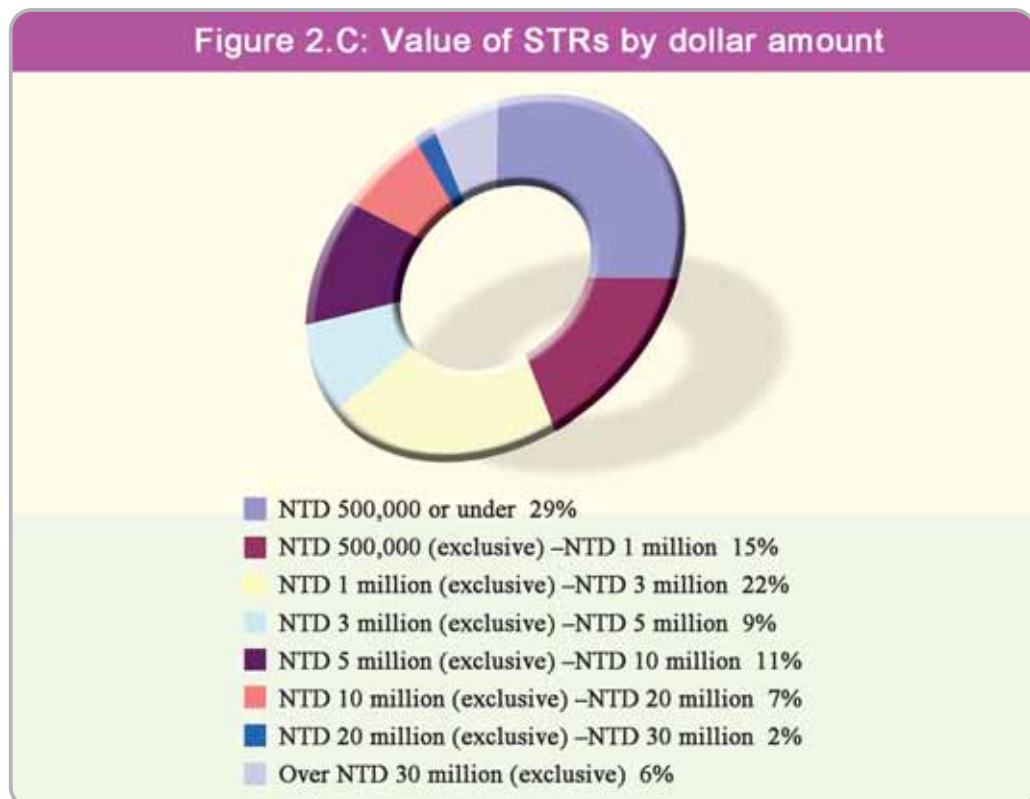


F. Reported STRs Distribution Statistics by Target Value

Statistics and analysis of STRs by value are shown in Table 2.06 and Figure 2.C.

Table 2.06: Value of STRs by dollar amount

Sum	No. of Cases
NTD 500,000 or under	538
NTD 500,000 (exclusive) -NTD 1 million	285
NTD 1 million (exclusive) -NTD 3 million	398
NTD 3 million (exclusive) -NTD 5 million	164
NTD 5 million (exclusive) -NTD 10 million	198
NTD 10 million (exclusive) -NTD 20 million	129
NTD 20 million (exclusive) -NTD 30 million	31
Over NTD 30 million (exclusive)	102
Total	1,845



III. Processing of CTRs Filed by Financial Institutions

Referring to the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act, Article 7 of the MLCA was amended on February 26, 2003 (implemented on August 6 the same year), that require financial institutions to report any transactions exceeding a certain amount to the “ Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice ” , in addition to the confirmation of client identities and recordkeeping of the transaction documents, for facilitating the tracking of flows of suspicious funds. According to the authorization regulations stipulated in Article 7 of the MLCA, “ transactions of currency above a certain amount ” refer to any single transaction (either payment or receipt of money) or conversion of currencies of over NTD 1 million (including equivalent value in any foreign currency). In accounting, any voucher for cash payments or receipts is deemed as cash transaction. In the Regulations Governing Cash Transaction Reports (CTR) and Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR) by Financial Institutions and Regulations Governing Cash Transaction Reports (CTR) and Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR) by Agricultural Financial Institutions implemented on March 18, 2009, the threshold for reporting is covered to NT \$500,000 (or equivalent value in any foreign currency) (approximately US \$15,000).

A. Reporting CTRs

A total of 2,963,282 CTRs were filed by financial institutions in Taiwan in 2009. The figure was 1,133,014 for 2008, and 1,190,753 for 2007. Please refer to Table 2.07.

Table 2.07: No. of CTRs filed by financial institutions

Reporting entity	No. of cases
Domestic bank	2,296,579
Foreign banks	19,905
Trust & investment companies	193
Credit unions	137,245
Farmers'/ Fishermen's credit associations	227,269
Postal service engaged in money transfers	268,788
Other financial institutions	13,303
Total	2,963,282

B. Processing of CTRs by AMLD

A total of 33,455 CTR inquires were made in 2009 by MJIB, courts, prosecutors offices and police agencies in accordance with Guidelines for the Operations of AMLD, Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice. The figure was 18,012 in 2008 and 51,065 in 2007.

Table 2.08: Processing of CTRs

Status	No. of cases
Forwarded to the MJIB's investigation offices	7
Forwarded to police agency and other competent agencies	10
Closed and filed to FIU Database	77
Under analysis	98

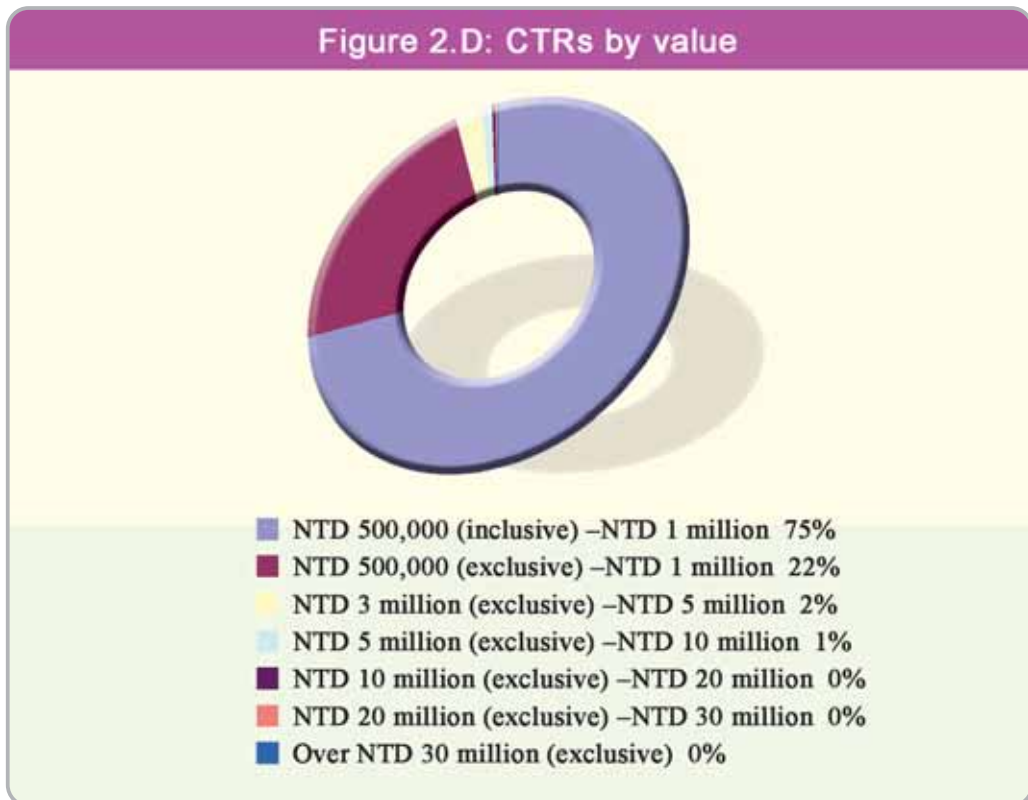
C. Reporting CTR Distribution Statistics by Target Value

The analysis of CTRs filed by financial institutions is shown in Table 2.09 and Figure 2.D.

Table 2.09: CTR filings by value

Amount	No. of CTRs
NTD 500,000 (inclusive) -NTD 1 million	2,215,693
NTD 1 million (exclusive) -NTD 3 million	640,829
NTD 3 million (exclusive) -NTD 5 million	66,079
NTD 5 million (exclusive) -NTD 10 million	27,068
NTD 10 million (exclusive) -NTD 20 million	8,321
NTD 20 million (exclusive) -NTD 30 million	1,559
Over NTD 30 million (exclusive)	3,733
Total	2,963,282

Figure 2.D: CTRs by value



IV. Processing of International Currency and Securities Transportation Reports (ICSTRs)

According to Recommendation IX of the FATF, “ countries should have measures in place to detect the physical cross-border transportation of currency and bearer negotiable instruments, including a declaration system or other disclosure obligation. ” The purpose of this recommendation is to urge all the countries to put together a system to monitor the transportation of cash and bearer negotiable instruments.

In 2007, the Paragraph 1, Article 10 of the MLCA (Money Laundering Control Act) has been revised as follows: “ All passengers or service crews of transportation carriers should declare to the customs the following articles which they bring along with them upon entry into or exit from the country: 1) Cash of foreign currency over a total value of a certain amount. 2) Portfolio/negotiable securities over a total face value of a certain amount. The certain amount described here-with donates Ten Thousand U.S. Dollars or equivalent foreign exchange. The customs should report to Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice after receiving the customs declaration. ”

In 2009, a total of 6,709 cases were reported to the AMLD by customs. Refer to Tables 2.10 to 2.11 for details of customs of arrivals and departures, inbound and outbound cases, locations of arrivals and departures, age groups and nationalities of the passengers who carry cash, distribution of ICTR filings by month, by value and subsequent dealing of the ICSTRs.

A. Inbound and Outbound ICSTRs Declaration Statistics by Customs

Table 2.10: Inbound and outbound ICSTRs

Inbound & outbound	No. of ICSTRs
Inbound	3,959
Outbound	2,750
Total	6,709

B. Inbound and Outbound ICSTRs Statistics by Month

Table 2.11: Distribution of inbound and outbound ICSTRs by month

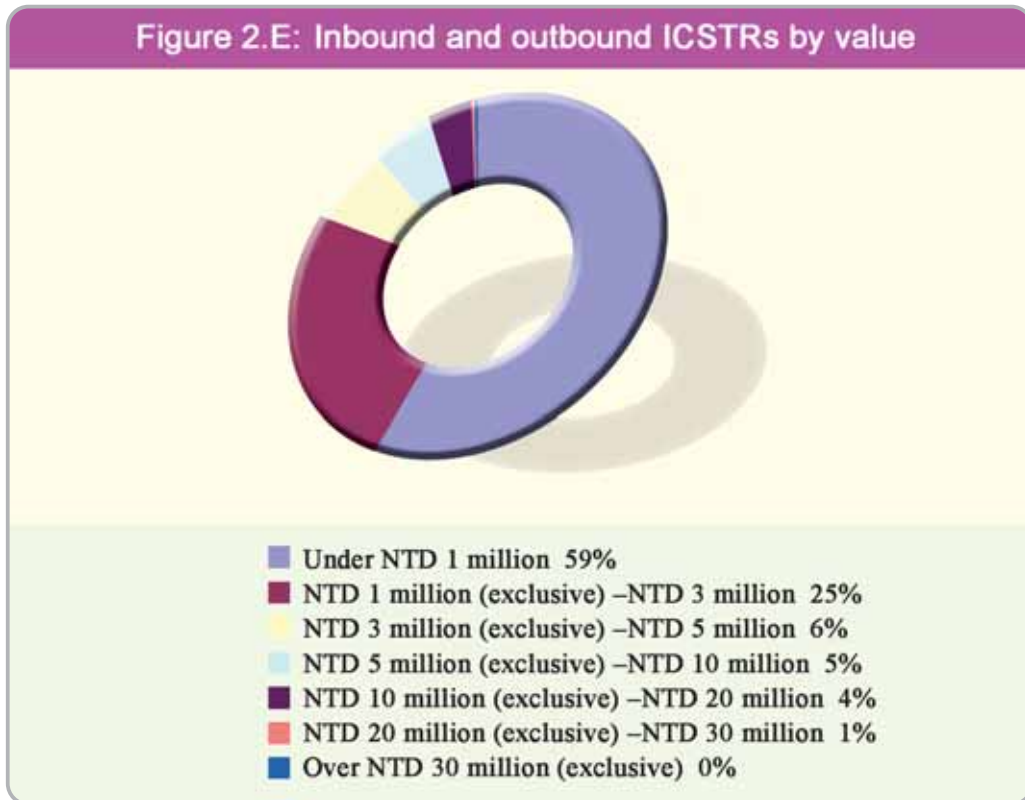
Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cases	508	465	511	524	501	466	659	657	646	589	574	609

C. Inbound and Outbound ICSTRs by Value

In 2009, the total value of the ICSTRs forwarded by customs to the AMLD is as shown in Table 2.14 and Figure 2.E.

Table 2.12: Inbound and outbound ICSTRs by value

Sum	No. of ICSTRs
Under NTD 1 million	3,980
NTD 1 million (exclusive) -NTD 3 million	1,694
NTD 3 million (exclusive) -NTD 5 million	424
NTD 5 million (exclusive) -NTD 10 million	331
NTD 10 million (exclusive) -NTD 20 million	237
NTD 20 million (exclusive) -NTD 30 million	34
Over NTD 30 million (exclusive)	12
Total	6,712



D. Processing of ICSTRs by AMLD

Table 2.13: Processing of ICSTRs

Status	No. of ICSTRs
Forwarded to the MJIB’s investigation offices	2
Closed and filed to FIU Database	43
Under analysis	42

V. Statistics of Prosecuted Money Laundering Case

Through the access to Indictment Search Database supplied by the Ministry of Justice, the MJIB has successfully extracted data of the cases prosecuted under the MLCA by district prosecutors' offices, as well as the cases of deferred prosecutions and petitions for summary judgments. These data, including the types of crimes, amount of proceeds, typologies and methods of money laundering and profiles of defendants, have been analyzed in order to establish the trends in money laundering offences in Taiwan over the recent years.

A. Types of Money Laundering Cases

In 2009, a total of 23 cases were prosecuted by district prosecutors offices under the MLCA (including those of deferred prosecutions and petitions for summary judgments). The criminal proceeds of money laundering crimes are only applicable to properties or property interest obtained from "serious offences" referred to in Article 3 of the MLCA, which generally involves in 5 categories of criminal activities, i.e. corruption, economic crimes, narcotic crimes, criminal cases and other crimes. Please refer to Table 2.14 for types of money laundering cases, offences and prosecutors' office/investigators in charge.

Table 2.14: Types of money laundering cases, offences and prosecutors' office/investigators in charge

Type of offences	Offence	Investigation Bureau	Prosecutors' Office	Policy Agency	Total
General crimes	Robbery	0	0	1	1
General crimes subtotal		0	0	1	1
Economic crimes	Non-arm's length transaction	2	0	0	2
	Underground banking	2	0	0	2
	Alternative remittance	1	1	0	2
	Fraud	0	0	6	6
	Embezzlement	2	0	0	2
Economic crimes subtotal		7	1	6	14
Corruption	Accepting kickback	2	0	0	2
	Accepting bribery to refrain from acting	3	0	0	3
	Accepting bribery to act	2	1	0	3
Corruption subtotal		7	1	0	8
Total		14	2	7	23

B. Money Laundering

In 2009, the total amount of money laundering proceeds amounted to NTD 4,626,782,146 from the cases prosecuted by district prosecutors' offices (including the cases of delayed prosecutions and petitions for summary judgments) under the MLCA. Please see Table 2.15 and Figure 2.F

Table 2.15: Money laundering proceeds

Amount	No. of Cases
Under NTD 100,000 (inclusive)	2
NTD 100,000 (exclusive) -NTD 1 million	2
NTD 1 million (exclusive) -NTD 5 million	3
NTD 5 million (exclusive) -NTD 10 million	6
NTD 10 million (exclusive) -NTD 20 million	0
NTD 20 million (exclusive) -NTD 30 million	1
Over NTD 30 million (exclusive)	9
Total	23

Figure 2.F: Money laundering proceeds



- Under NTD 100,000 (inclusive) 9%
- NTD 100,000 (exclusive) –NTD 1 million 9%
- NTD 1 million (exclusive) –NTD 5 million 13%
- NTD 5 million (exclusive) –NTD 10 million 26%
- NTD 10 million (exclusive) –NTD 20 million 0%
- NTD 20 million (exclusive) –NTD 30 million 4%
- Over NTD 30 million (exclusive) 39%

C. Money Laundering through Various Types of Financial Institutions

In 2009, there were a total of 23 money laundering cases prosecuted by the district prosecutors' offices in accordance with the MLCA (including the cases of deferred prosecutions and petitions for summary judgments). Table 2.16 shows the types of financial institutions referred to in Paragraph 1, Article 5 of the MLCA through which the proceeds were channeled. Table 2.17 shows the means of money laundering by offenders.

Table 2.16: Money laundering through various types of financial institutions

Type of financial institutions	No. of Cases
Bank	15
Others	4
Real estate	2
Credit union	1
Post office	1
Total	23

Table 2.17: Means of money laundering by criminals

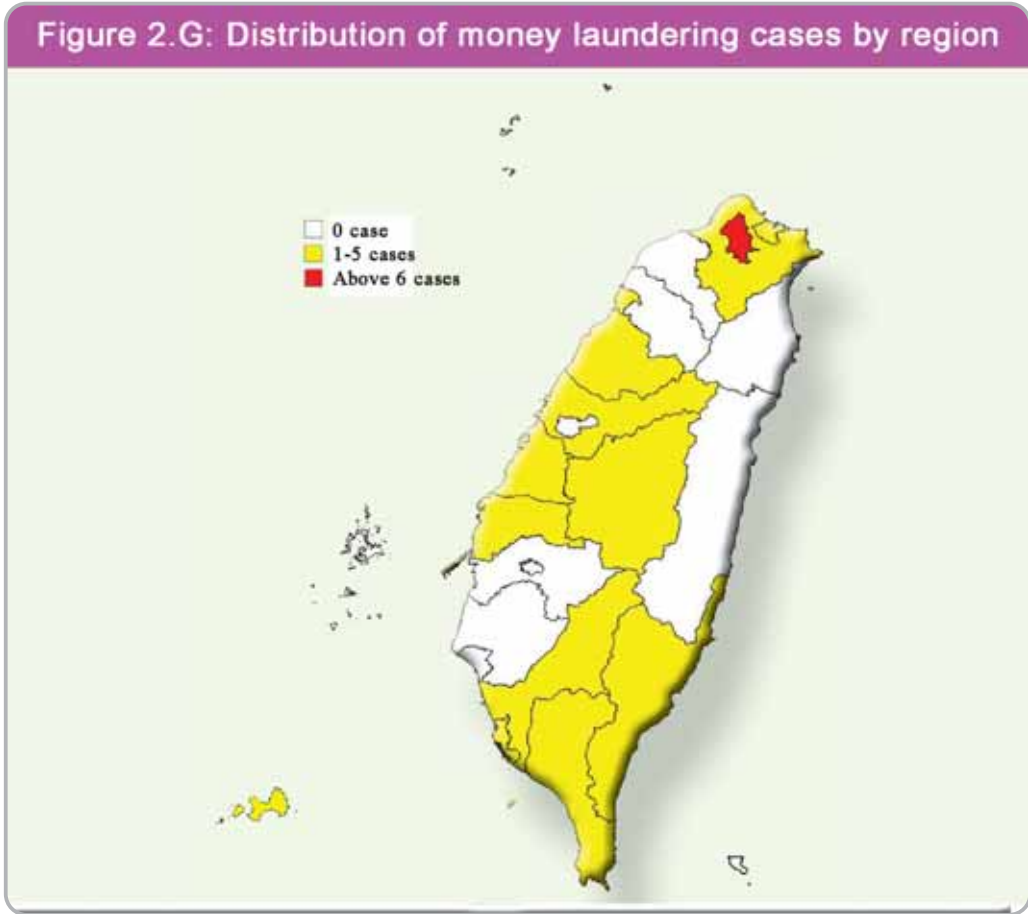
Money laundering methods	No. of cases
Dummy accounts	9
Other securities	4
Underground remittance	2
Remittance abroad	2
Purchase of real estate	2
Purchase of precious metal or jewelry	1
Purchase of movable property	1
Carriage in person	1
Others	1
Total	23

D. Money Laundering Cases by Region

In 2009, there were 23 money laundering cases caught in Taiwan. Table 2.18 and Figure 2.G. shows the regional distribution of these cases.

Table 2.18: Distribution of money laundering cases by region

Region.	No. of Cases.	Region.	No. of Cases.
Taipei City	7	Yunlin County	0
Taipei County	2	Chiayi City	0
Keelung City	1	Chiayi County	0
Yilan County	0	Tainan City	0
Taoyuan County	0	Tainan County	0
Hsinchu City	1	Kaohsiung City	0
Hsinchu County	0	Kaohsiung County	0
Miaoli County	2	Pingtung County	2
Taichung City	0	Hualien County	0
Taichung County	1	Taitung County	0
Changhua County	2	Penhu County	0
Nantou County	1	Kinmen County	0
Total			23



E. Defendants Prosecuted for Money Laundering Offenses

Table 2.19: Defendants prosecuted for money laundering offenses

Prosecuted offence	Offence type	Gender	No. of People
Paragraph 1, Article 11 of MLCA	Principal offender	Male	26
		Female	10
		Subtotal	36
	Accessory	Male	0
		Female	0
		Subtotal	0
Paragraph 2, Article 11	Principal offender	Male	17
		Female	11
		Subtotal	29
	Accessory	Male	2
		Female	0
		Subtotal	2
Total			67

VI. Training Programs and Public Awareness

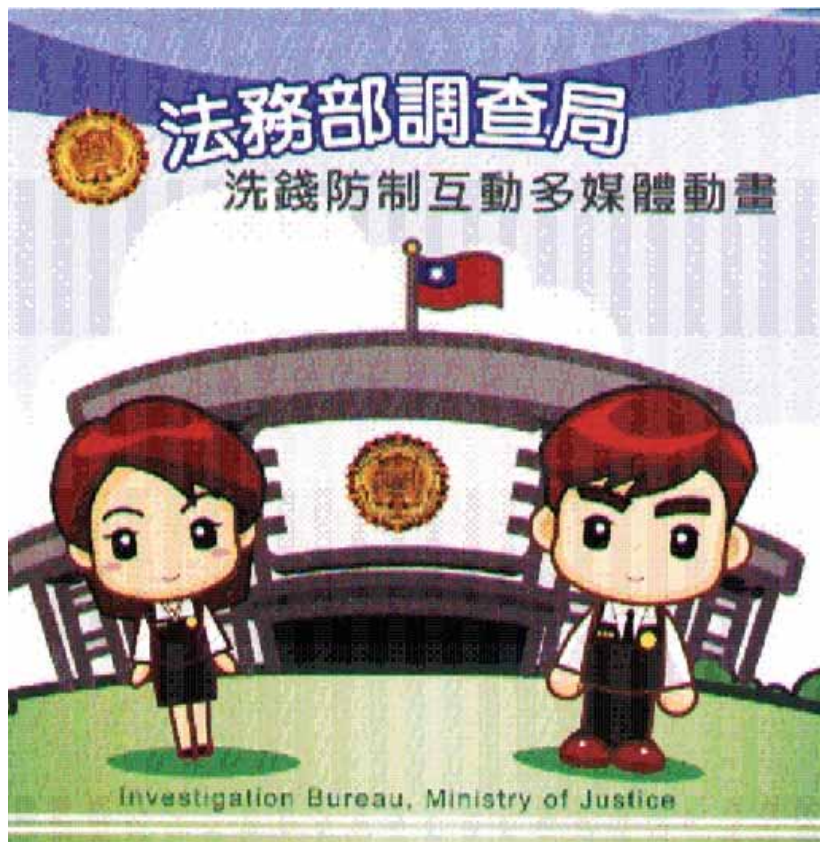
Training of the personnel at reporting entities is an important factor that contributes to the enhancement of the quality of STRs. According to Recommendation 15 of the FATF, financial institutions shall be responsible for implementing training programs in regard of anti-money laundering and countering financing terrorism (AML/CFT), including continued personnel training. In many countries, FIUs participate in this training, which provides the personnel of the reporting entities with requisite information and enhances mutual trust between the personnel of FIUs and the reporting entities.

To assist personnel of the financial institutions in establishing awareness for the indicators of possible money laundering and in observing the stipulations of the MLCA, the AMLD sent staff to financial institutions as requested for anti-money laundering lectures. Table 2.20 shows the number of lectures and participants.

Table 2.20: Training programs and public awareness campaigns carried out by the AMLD

Types of financial institutions		Subtotal	
		No. of lectures	No. of participants
Banks	Domestic banks	28	1,675
	Foreign banks	11	412
Farmers' & fishermen's credit associations		3	350
Securities investment & trusts		34	1,707
Securities brokers		23	1,761
Futures brokers		1	60
Insurance companies		39	2,062
Bills finance companies		2	107
Total		141	8,134

It has become increasingly difficult for the AMLD to meet the training needs of all financial institutions as its own workload gets heavier. Thus AMLD has produced an “ Anti-Money Laundering Interactive Multimedia Disk ” this year and makes it available for financial institutions as training material. Such training program helps save manpower while enhancing training effects.



VII. International Cooperation

According to the 40th Recommendation of the FATF, countries should ensure that their competent authorities provide the widest possible range of international cooperation to their foreign counterparts. There should be clear and effective gateways to facilitate the prompt and constructive exchange directly between counterparts, either spontaneously or upon request, of information relating to both money laundering and the underlying predicate offences.

Money laundering is a transnational offense in nature. It requires consensus and concerted efforts from all the governments to effectively combat cross-border money laundering and terrorism financing. The AMLD, serving as the FIU in Taiwan, spares no efforts in playing its part in international cooperation to fight money laundering. In 2009, the AMLD exchanged information on a total of 66 cases in international investigations on ML/FT, of which 39 cases were requested by countries for assistance, 8 cases were raised to request other countries for assistance, 17 cases were spontaneously offered to other countries, and 2 cases were questionnaire and other matters.

In addition to participating in the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), the EGMONT Group and other international organizations as regular members, the AMLD also regularly attends related meetings and workshops held by such international organizations. According to the FATF 40 Recommendations, international cooperation includes the cooperative agreements with foreign FIUs on anti-money laundering and combating terrorism financing, and the signing of Memorandum of Understanding.



The EGMONT Group

FIUs provide an important channel for all the law enforcement agencies around the world to exchange intelligence on AML/CFT. With such an advantage, the FIUs all over the world gathered at Egmont Palace in Brussels, Belgium in 1995 to establish an international organization, the EGMONT Group, for enhancing the ways of cooperation, in particular the sharing of intelligence, training and techniques.

According to Interpretative Note of FATF Recommendation 26, Where a country has created an FIU, it should consider applying for membership in the Egmont Group. Countries should have regard to the Egmont Group Statement of Purpose, and its Principles for Information Exchange Between Financial Intelligence Units for Money Laundering Cases. These documents set out important guidance concerning the role and functions of FIUs, and the mechanisms for exchanging information between FIU.

Taiwan joined the Egmont Group during its 6th Annual Meeting in June 1998 in the name of Money Laundering Prevention Center (MLPC), Taiwan. MLPC is now called Anti-Money Laundering Division (AMLDD). Up to now, the EGMONT Group has 116 member countries, and members can exchange information via secured networks.

In 2009, the AMLDD signed the Memorandum of Understanding concerning cooperation in the exchange of information related to money laundering, terrorist financing and related crimes with Netherlands Antilles as the basis of information exchange. Looking forward, the AMLDD will continue similar initiatives to enter Cooperative Agreements or Memorandum of Understanding concerning

the exchange of information related to AML/CFT with other FIUs.

The AMLD invited the Director of Vietnamese Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) under the State Bank of Vietnam together with other three colleagues to MJIB to take courses on money laundering prevention on March 21-28, 2009. The operation training program was organized by AMLD and most lectures were served by AMLD personnel. The program covered courses on anti-money laundering regulations, STRs, CRTs and ICSRTs reporting, analyzing and disseminating, introduction to the Egmont Group and rules on exchange of intelligence, and qualifications and procedure for applying membership c. Personnel of MJIB Information and Communication Security Division gave lectures on computerized procedure and equipment for receiving reports filed by financial institutions. The AMLD also invited representatives from the Financial Supervisory Commission and banking industry to give courses on Supervision of Financial Supervision and Procedure for Reporting STRs and CRTs by Banks.



The Vietnamese FIU is under the State Bank of Vietnam. During the training, the Vietnamese FIU delegates were highly interested in the banking supervision system introduced by our banking authority and the practical experiences shared by representatives from our banking industry. They raised many questions concerning the problems they encountered when planning on STRs and CRTs reporting and requiring their financial institutions to comply with the reporting requirements. They also interacted warmly with the FSC and bank consultants during the class. The AMLD personnel also gave detailed introduction to the anti-money laundering regulations, reporting of STRs, CRTs and ICRTs, functions and construction of IT system, and intelligence exchange. Members of the Vietnamese FIU complimented on a number of occasions after the class Taiwan's comprehensive anti-money laundering law and the well-implemented reporting and analysis operations. They were particularly impressed with the system function of matching suspected money laundering transactions against relevant databases to discover illegal activities and indicated that the operational mechanism of AMLD can be learned the Vietnamese FIU in the future. They also hoped for more assistance from Taiwan in the future.

Vietnam is also an APG member and is now applying for membership in the Egmont Group to bring about exchange of financial intelligence with other countries for cracking down ML/FT activities. Taiwan has gained a wealth of experience when advising Mongolia and other countries on joining the Egmont Group, and hence is appointed by the Egmont Group to provide advice to Vietnam on membership application. Thus the Vietnamese FIU Director not only thanked us for arranging a solid, enriched training program, he also sought consultation from us on the directions of Vietnamese FIU should take, and hoped our further assistance, Vietnam would soon meet the Egmont Group's requirements for membership. Taiwan and Vietnam would build an open communication channel and collaborate in the efforts to crack down ML/FT activities.

Part III

Significant Case Studies



Case study 1: the Anti-Money Laundering Division, FIU of Chinese Taipei, received a STR that described “ Wang was an employee of A Corporation, a listed company in emerging stock market. Some huge funds in his banking account sourcing from abroad companies and Wu, the responsible person of A Corporation withdrew the funds daily from the banking account just under the currency transaction reporting threshold on behalf of Wang’s name to avoid reporting requirement. ” The analysts of AMLD traced the flow of funds to identify the so called abroad companies and found:

1. one of the three paper companies was a subsidiary company of A Corporation in Virgin Islands and the other two were B company (also registered in Virgin Islands and the responsible was Wang) and C Company (also registered in Virgin Islands and the responsible was Chang, an employee of A Corporation).
2. The funds were originated from A Corporation’s banking account. At first, the funds were remitted into the banking account of the subsidiary company of A Corporation using the name of reinvestment. The funds were transferred into the banking account of B Company and then were transferred into the banking account of C Company. At last, the funds were remitted into Wang’s personal banking account and were withdrawn daily just under the reporting threshold by Wu on behalf of Wang to avoid the reporting requirement.
3. Wu was suspected of involving in irregular transaction for manipulating the stock price of A Corporation in stocking market, which was prohibited by the Securities and Exchange Act, and embezzling the gains from A Corporation. The funds were very possible sourcing from the illegal gains.

The AMLD disseminated the above information to law enforcement agency for further investigation. Law enforcement agents searched the residence of Wu and found huge amount of local and foreign currency valued more than 250 million NTD in a safe box. And then, all the currency was seized by prosecutor’s office immediately.

Case study2: The AMLD received a STR from Bank A that described “ Lin deposited 7,000 fifty-dollar coins tainted with greasy dirt smell on November 13 of 2008, and beginning from April 14 of the same year, Lin successively deposited various amount of fifty-dollar coins 37 times into his banking account from different branches of this bank and usually withdrew immediately from ATR after the deposits. The transaction type is different from ordinary customers that caused this bank to file this STR for cautious view. ” The AMLD also received another STR from Bank B for the same subject in May of 2009 that described “ Lin frequently deposited large amount of fifty-dollar coins into his banking account in person and usually withdrew from ATM at the same day, and each deposit case and withdrawal case were similar in amounts and close together in occurrence. ”

The AMLD checked Lin’s background, occupation and criminal records to suspect he was very possible a member of counterfeiting metallic currency organization and disseminated this information to law enforcement agency for further investigation. Law enforcement agents found the criminal organization assigned its members to deposit fake coins mixed with genuine coins by the ratio of 1:4 into banking accounts for deceiving the tellers to find the truth. Once the fake coins have been deposited into banking account, the funds were withdrawn from ATM subsequently. This case was transferred to prosecutor’s office for raising prosecution.

Case study 3: The AMLD received a STR from the Postal Corporation that described “ a banking account of retirement pension did not have extraordinary large amount of input or output in the past, but on August 27 of 2009, the banking account suddenly received a remittance of 1.1 million NTD from Yang. The transaction was apparently not commensurate with the client’s identity and revenue background and irrelevant to the attributes of her profession. Wei, who is the brother of the banking account holder, withdrew 430,000 NTD in cash and remitted 625,000 NTD to Yang from the banking account on behalf of her. The bank’s teller asked Wei the reason to use his sister’s banking account to transfer huge amount of money, but his rhetoric was evasive and inconsistent. ” After analysis, the AMLD found Wei’s sister was adjudicated of interdiction and was staying in a shelter for the disabled. She inherited a real estate from her late husband and her mother was her guardian in law. Wei intended to steal and sell the real estate for embezzling it to repay the debt that he owed Yang 1.4 million NTD, then he lied to his mother that the real estate must be sold to Yang for paying the expense of his sister staying in the shelter, but actually he only paid 30,000 to the shelter and appropriated the surplus of the selling price. The information was disseminated to law enforcement agency for further investigation and this case has been referred to prosecutor’s office for prosecution.

Part IV

Chronicle of Events 2009



2009/1/16	MLPC (Money Laundering Prevention Center) changed name to AMLD (Anti-Money Laundering Department)
2009/1/20	The officers from Hong Kong Office of the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) under the U.S. Department of Homeland Security visited MJIB to discuss issues on human trafficking and bulk cash smuggling.
2009/2/10	Fourteen AMLD officers attended the 4th Level 1 Financial Professional Credential Class sponsored by the Securities & Futures Institute.
2009/2/23	AMLD sent officers to attend a FATF plenary meeting in Paris, France.
2009/2/24	Eleven AMLD officers attended the 5 th Level 1 Financial Professional Credential Class sponsored by the Securities & Futures Institute.
2009/3/2	AMLD sent officers to attend the spring working group meeting of Egmont Group in Guatemala and signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Netherlands Antilles.
2009/3/3	AMLD sent representatives to attend the “ Taskforce for Regulations Concerning Confiscating Proceeds of Crime ” set up by the Ministry of Justice.
2009/3/23	The Vietnamese FIU Director led three colleagues to attend a 3-day anti-money laundering training program arranged by AMLD.
2009/3/24	AMLD Director led staff to visit the Judicial and Legal Committee of Legislative Yuan, urging the committee members to support the amendment of the Money Laundering Control Act.
2009/4/3	AMLD sent officers to attend the Criminal and Judicial Mutual Assistance Seminar sponsored by the Ministry of Justice.
2009/4/6	The AMLD Director led AMLD staff to attend a meeting on de-

	ciding the government agency for accepting anti-money laundering related reports provided under the draft amendment to Articles 7 and 8 of Money Laundering Control Act.
2009/4/13	MJIB Deputy Director-General Tsai Chung-yu led the AMLD Section Chief to attend the Executive Yuan meeting on pre-operational rules for the establishment of resort casino.
2009/4/16	AMLD officers attended the “ Bulk Cash Smuggling Crack-down Cooperation ” meeting co-sponsored by the Directorate General of Customs and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).
2009/5/7	AMLD Director led staff to attend the Legislative Yuan meeting on amendment to the Money Laundering Control Act.
2009/5/22	AMLD sent officers to attend the 2009 Egmont Group Plenary Meeting in Qatar.
2009/6/10	The amendment to Articles 3, 7 to 11, and 14 of the Money Laundering Control Act was promulgated by the order of President Decree Hua-Zong-Yi-Yi-Zi-0980014158.
2009/7/6	AMLD sent officers to attend the 12th APG Annual Meeting in Brisbane, Australia.
2009/7/8	AMLD sent officers to attend the Gambling Management Seminar (Stage 1).
2009/8/3	AMLD sent officers to attend the “ Cross-border Bulk Cash Smuggling Prevention and Investigation Seminar ” sponsored by the Director General of Customs.
2009/8/7	AMLD sent officers to attend the “ Cross-border Bulk Cash Smuggling Prevention and Investigation ” drill at Taoyuan International Airport.
2009/8/15	AMLD sent officers to attend the APG evaluators training in Sydney, Australia.

2009/8/26	AMLDD sent officers to attend the Gambling Management Seminar (Stage 2).
2009/8/28	AMLDD sent officers to attend the “ 2009 Symposium on Seizure and Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime ” held by the Ministry of Justice.
2009/9/19	Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) Executive Secretary Dr. Gordon Hook visited Taiwan.
2009/10/12	AMLDD sent officers to attend a FATF plenary meeting in Paris, France.
2009/10/19	AMLDD sent officers to attend the Working Group and Committee Meeting of Egmont Group in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
2009/10/26	AMLDD sent officers to attend the APG Typologies Workshop in Cambodia.
2009/11/25	AMLDD sent officers to attend the 34th Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Meeting in Tokyo, Japan.
2009/12/2	AMLDD sent officers to attend the International Conference on Human Trafficking and Cross-border Money Laundering Crimes at the Training Institute For Judges and Prosecutors.
2009/12/9	AMLDD held the 2009 financial institution fellowship meeting.
2009/12/30	AMLDD sent staff to accompany MJIB Deputy Director-General Tsai Chung-yu to attend the inter-agency meeting of Ministry of Justice and Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC), in which the FSC proposed that “ to enhance the supervision of financial institutions’ anti-money laundering business, the FSC asks the MJIB to give feedback on anti-money laundering related reports received. ”

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Address all inquiries to:

Anti-Money Laundering Division, Investigation Bureau, Ministry of
Justice

74 Chung-Hwa Rd., Hsin-Tien City

Taipei County, Taiwan 231, R.O.C.

E-Mail: amld@mjib.gov.tw

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