

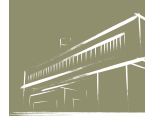




Important records of work

■ History of the Office
 ■ Business transformation
 ■ Change of authority
 ■ Major criminal cases

01 / Nov. 1945	Taiwan receive the "Taipei District Court Procuratorate" under Japanese colonial era and changed its name to "Taiwan Taipei District Court Procuratorate"; Attorney General, CHIANG WEI-TSU, assumed office.
15 / Dec. 1947	Attorney General, SHA TSUNG-TANG, assumed office.
20 / May. 1949 Taiwan implemented martial law through out the country	
01 / Dec. 1950	Taiwan Keelung District Court Procuratorate was established.
01 / July. 1951	Attorney General, CHAO CHIH-CHUNG, assumed office.
20 / Feb. 1953	Attorney General, CHIANG PANG-LIANG, assumed office.
July. 1955	(case: YIN CHUNG-JUNG) The case of former Minister of Economy and Director of Central Trust of China YIN CHUNG-JUNG, Deputy Director of Central Trust of China, CHOU HSIEN-SUNG, and responsible person of Yangtze Wood Company, HU KUANG-YUAN, been accused of corruption with government officials originated in March 1955 when Member of the Legislative Yuan, KUO TZU-CHUN, accused HU KUANG-YUAN of continuously scamming about NT\$7,000,000 worth of loan and foreign exchange from Central Trust of China; Central Trust of China and other units not only did not actively recover such amount but provided them with new financing under other topic. After investigation, the Office prosecuted the said individuals in July of the same year. The three defendants were acquitted in October of the same year because there were insufficient positive evidences to prove the crime. After the Prosecutor filed an appeal, Taiwan High Court ruled in February of the following year that the appeal was dismissed.
10 / May. 1956	(case: HUANG HSIAO-HSIEN) HUANG HSIAO-HSIEN and victim YANG SHIH-JUNG both worked at Bureau of Contact, Ministry of National Defense. The two had a fight and thus HUANG HSIAO-HSIEN killed the victim with gun and burned the body on 10 May 1956. HUANG HSIAO-HSIEN was sentenced to death penalty on the ground of premeditated murder; however, since his father, HUANG PAI-TAO, was awarded with "the Order of Blue Sky and White Sun with Grand Cordon" for his meritorious military service, HUANG HSIAO-HSIEN was sentenced to life imprisonment instead under the President's amnesty.
24 / May. 1957	(case: LIU TZU-JAN, the May 24 incident) LIU TZU-JAN, who was a Major and cadet of the Institute of Revolutionary Practice, was shot dead on 20 March 1957 in the Yangmingshan US military dormitory area in Taipei. The foreign affair police officer arrested and prepared to transfer suspect US military stationed in Taiwan, Robert



Reynolds to the prosecutors, but was blocked by US military police claiming that Reynolds has diplomatic immunity. The US military court declared that Reynolds was acquitted and released on May 23rd and was sent back to the United States on the same day. On the 24th, LIU TZU-JAN's wife protested in front of US Embassy (Zhongzheng Road, Taipei City) with slogan. The angry crowd rushed into the embassy, smashed its interior facilities, burned its cars and assaulted embassy personnel. A total of 111 people were arrested. It was not until 1965 did the two sides signed the "Agreement on the Status of United States Armed Forces in the Republic of China" to further regulate the jurisdiction of both parties.

18 / July. 1959

(case: Wuhan Hostel) HUANG HSUEH-WEN joint ventured with CHEN HUA-CHOU and rented a house from Taiwan Fire & Marine Insurance Company, Ltd. in August 1956 in the name of his wife and brother-in-law to run Wuhan Hostel. Then in 1958, the victim YAO CHIA-CHIEN was introduced by others to make investment and served as general manager of the hostel. However, after YAO CHIA-CHIEN made the capital contribution, HUANG HSUEH-WEN hindered YAO CHIA-CHIEN from exercising general manager's authority, the parties thus broke up and created litigation. HUANG HSUEH-WEN, out of murderous intention, joined hands with others and injected Parathion into the body of YAO CHIA-CHIEN, causing the the death of YAO CHIA-CHIEN, and then disguised YAO CHIA-CHIEN as suicide by hanging to avoid criminal responsibility. A public prosecution was filed against HUANG HSUEH-WEN on 6 February 1960 on the ground of jointly killing YAO CHIA-CHIEN. In the same year, after been detained by the court, he was admitted to hospital due to illness and then escaped from the country and remain wanted. On 10 July 2004, the statute of limitations was reached. HUANG HSUEH-WEN was exempted from litigation on 7 November 2006, ending the 47-year litigation, which is the longest in the judicial history.

14 / Dec. 1959

(case: Quchi dismemberment) The first dismemberment case in Taiwan. In 1959, SUN PO-YING was murdered by LIU CHIH-TSAI and YUAN MING out of their greed over his pension. His body was dismembered and dumped in front of the water outlet of Xiaocukeng Power Plant in Quchi. It was an era of simple and closed folk customs. The horrific tragedy that occurred caused shock in the society at that time. Since the deceased had no relative to arrange funeral, his head remained in the Forensic Medical Examiner Office.

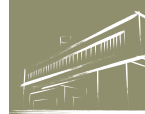
01 / Feb. 1960

Attorney General, YANG MING-TO, assumed office.

26 / Feb. 1961

(case: Ligongzhen dismemberment) The second dismemberment case in Taiwan. On the evening of 26 February 1961, four Ordnance School students found the head and upper body of a young female at Juechuan (was mistakenly identified as Ligongzhen, thus is

	<p>misnamed til today) located beside National Taiwan University. The ban on newspapers was not lifted at the time when Ligongzhen dismemberment case occurred; in order to get this unprecedented news, the United Daily newspaper wrote 52 days of false news under special permission of the Kuomintang and committed the suspect without any exact evidence, causing social disturbance and turmoil. After the investigation, the deceased was suspected to be CHEN FU-MEI, and the murderer was suspected of being her ex-husband LU CHIA-HSIANG.</p>
26 / Jan. 1962	<p>(case: TSUI YIN's mass shooting at Lixing Middle School) TSUI YIN, a teacher of Lixing Middle School in Yonghe District, Taipei County, used gun and sulfuric acid to kill in Lixing Middle School out of anger for been terminated of employment, causing 7 deaths (including the principal) and 3 injuries, known as Taiwan's most horrific mass murder case.</p>
11 / June. 1963	<p>(case: double corpses in a fire) CHANG YUN-SHU, who was in urgent need for money to settle gambling debts with HUANG KUN-PING and other people, went to her husband and brother-in-law's residence located on Hangzhou S. Road, Taipei City on 11 June 1963, attempting to steal her husband's gold. Although she did not succeed, but because the maid who worked there and the little boy of her brother-in-law saw her, CHANG YUN-SHU and HUANG KUN-PING decided to kill by strangling the two people into the state of unconsciousness before setting the house on fire. The two people died of shock from burning. CHANG YUN-SHU was prosecuted for murder. After the appeal, it was remanded four times by the Supreme Court. Although HUANG KUN-PING of this case was never found, CHANG YUN-SHU was sentenced to life imprisonment.</p>
02 / Sep. 1963	<p>Attorney General, CHIAO PEI-SHU, assumed office.</p>
1966	<p>(case: Soybeans) Since Taiwan Provincial Grain Administration had rare soybean distribution right, the staffs thus colluded with dealer, selling the soybeans to oil plant for profit. There were other three Members of the Legislative Yuan were sentenced from seven to eight years imprisonment for accepting NT\$50,000 to NT\$300,000 bribery paid by Taiwan Vegetable Oil Manufacturers Association to promote the reduction of soybean import tax rate. The case also caused the imprisonment of 3 Members of the Control Yuan (including YU CHEN-CHOU).</p>
Aug. 1967	<p>(case: Qicaiyiuan murder) Qicaiyiuan was a factory specialized in making plastic female manikins. The owner, WANG WEN-MIN, suspected that his wife had an affair with the apprentice, thus murdered them before sealing the bodies in the basement with cement.</p>
07 / Sep. 1970	<p>Attorney General, CHU CHIEN-HUNG, assumed office.</p>
01 / Aug. 1972	<p>Attorney General, LO TSUI-JU, assumed office.</p>



1974	(case: WANG CHENG-I accepted bribery from construction factory) After CHIANG CHING-KUO assumed office as the Premier in 1972, he actively promoted administrative reform. CHIANG CHING-KUO's cousin WANG CHENG-I, who served as Director of the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan and was responsible for the construction of ShuangShi Central Community outside the Shilin District of Taipei, accepted a bribe of from the construction factory, corrupted US\$137,500, was sentenced to life imprisonment and became the first government official indicted after CHIANG CHING-KUO came to power.
25 / Sep. 1974	(case: HUA TING-KUO murdered own mother) In the early morning of 25 September 1974, HUA TING-KUO stabbed his mother with knife 3 times to her death out of anger in his rented house located on Hougang 8 th St, Shilin District, Taipei City, because he intended to sexually assault his adopted daughter who was sleeping beside his mother but his mother woke up and scolded him. The alternate Prosecutor of Taipei District Prosecutors Office prosecuted him on the ground of offense of homicide. During the litigation period of the case, HUA TING-KUO was sentenced to death 12 times and sentenced as not guilty 7 times, and finally on 29 July 1986, the Supreme Court supported Taiwan High Court's opinion upon the 18th remand, dismissed the defendant's appeal and sentenced him to life imprisonment. It is the lawsuit with the most "remand" in Taiwan's judicial history.
22 / Sep. 1976	(case: WUGU suitcased body) On 22 September 1976, a female body was found dumped in a suitcase in the river of Wugu Township. The victim was later identified as LIN CHU. However, since the suspect brother-in-law HUANG CHENG-HSIUNG had committed suicide by poison and Prosecutor of the Office LIU CHING-YI investigated and believed that the deceased HUANG CHENG-HSIUNG was the only murderer, he decided not to prosecute. At the time of the case, due to mass media boom, Taiwanese news revealed the entire case covering from the occurrence, mis-identification of the deceased, sentencing innocent suspect, to closing of the case, thus became a sensational major criminal case.
Sep. 1977	(case: dismemberment of CHIANG TZU-TSUI) The murderer LIN HSIEN-KUN posted red paper to trick females to come to apply for work before sexually assaulting them. The deceased had the habit of paying attention to the posted advertisements for job and renting house. After the deceased went to apply for work, the murderer sexually assaulted and murderer her in his house located on Jinan Road, Taipei City before dismembering and dumping her body near Xinhai Bridge at downstream of Dahan River.
July. 1978	(case: Exposure of northern region National Education Exams questions) On 9 and 10 July 1978, Peiyuan Tutoring Center, a tutoring center for repeated 8 th grade students, was

	<p>found extremely accurate in guessing the questions right prior to the northern region National Education Exams. Upon investigation, it was found that the printing factory stole the test questions and used it with Peiyuan Tutor Center. The Prosecutor of Taipei District Prosecutors Office, SU TA-CHIH, filed a public prosecution against four people of the printing factory on the ground of disclosing secrets and larceny. However, education officials and tutoring center owner involved with criminal offenses were not guilty.</p>
25 / Sep. 1978	<p>Attorney General, SHIH MING-CHIANG, assumed office.</p>
06 / Feb. 1979	<p>(case: First Commercial Bank's bills negotiation) "Taiwan Transportation" and other companies borrowed US\$8,800,000 from First Commercial Bank Zhongshan Branch with discrepancy letters of credit, shipping order, drafts and other supporting materials before declaring bankruptcy, causing the money thereof became unrecoverable. At that time, Taiwan's foreign-exchange reserves were only US\$2,000,000,000, and First Commercial Bank was scammed up to US\$8,800,000. In February 1979, when First Commercial Bank discovered that it was scammed, it fired the vice manager and assistant manager of First Commercial Bank Zhongshan Branch, CHANG KUO-LUNG, KO FANG-TSE and LIN TAI-CHIH, who were were prosecuted for breach of trust. After 12 remands, the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal in August 2007, and CHANG KUO-LUNG, LIN TAI-CHIH and KO FANG-TSE (the 3 authors and protagonists of the book "30 years of wander in Court") were finally acquitted.</p>
10 / Dec. 1979	<p>(Meilidao Incident) At 6pm on 10 December 1979, HUANG SHIN-CHIEH, SHIH MING-TEH, YAO CHIA-WEN et al of Formosa Magazine service center in Kaohsiung led hundreds of people from Formosa Magazine service center in Kaohsiung and marched along Kaohsiung City towards the roundabout in Xinxing District. Upon arriving the roundabout, the paraders had a large-scale conflict with the riot police. After the incident, the military prosecutor prosecuted HUANG SHIN-CHIEH, SHIH MING-TEH, LIN YI-HSIUNG et al (8 people) for crime of armed rebellion. On 18 April of the same year, upon the military court's ruling, SHIH MING-TEH was sentenced to life imprisonment and HUANG SHIN-CHIEH was sentenced to 14 years short-term imprisonment, while the remaining 6 people were sentenced to 12 years short-term imprisonment. On 30 May of the same year, the High Review Court formed by the Ministry of National Defense ruled as final. As for CHOU PING-TE and other 31 people who participated in the parade were prosecuted by Taipei District Prosecutors Office and sentenced to various short-term imprisonments.</p>
28 / Feb. 1980	<p>(case: murder at Lin's) LIN YI-HSIUNG, a member of Taiwan Provincial Consultative Council, was prosecuted by Taiwan Garrison Command for crime of armed rebellion due to Meilidao Incident and detained at Taiwan Garrison Command's Jingmei detention center waiting for trial. On the morning of 28 February 1980, LIN YI-HSIUNG was tried at</p>



	Taiwan Garrison Command; before noon, LIN YI-HSIUNG's house located on Section 3, Xinyi Road, Taipei City was broken in; LIN YI-HSIUNG's mother and 7-year-old twin daughters were stabbed to death, leaving 9-year-old daughter severely wounded.
09 / Apr. 1980	Minister of Judicial Administration, LI YUAN-TSU, addressed in Legislative Yuan, explaining the principle of independent prosecution from trial. "Ministry of Judicial Administration" was renamed as "Ministry of Justice".
01 / July. 1980	The system of court-prosecutor independent from one another was adopted. Official renamed as the "Court Procuratorate" and subject to the same judicial administrative supervision of the newly established Ministry of Justice as that of the Supreme Prosecutors Office.
16 / Feb. 1981	Taiwan Taipei District Court Procuratorate Banqiao Branch was established.
20 / May. 1981	(case: murder of CHEN WEN-CHENG) CHEN WEN-CHENG, an assistant professor at the University of the United States, who was very concerned about the democratic movement and human rights movement in Taiwan. On 20 May 1981, he returned from the United States to Taiwan to visit relatives. On July 2nd of the same year, CHEN WEN-CHENG was taken by three Taiwan Garrison Command personnel from his residence to 2/F VIP room of Taiwan Garrison Command for interview on the ground of CHEN WEN-CHENG used to provide financial support to Formosa Magazine. On the morning of the following (July 3rd) morning, CHEN WEN-CHENG's body was found next to the graduate student library of National Taiwan University.
01 / Jan. 1982	(case: CHANG MING-CHUAN's pawnshop) CHANG MING-CHUAN had pawned twice at Xiehe Pawnshop located on Dayong Street, Banqiao District. On 1 January 1982, he went to the pawn shop again to steal but was unsuccessful, so he decided to rob. The responsible person of the pawnshop, HU HSING-HUAN, tried to stop him, so he stabbed HU HSING-HUAN with sharp knife, set the place on fire, robbed the place, and escaped. He was prosecuted for violating the "The Banditry Penalty Act". He was acquitted three times, but upon the 8 th remand, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.
14 / Apr. 1982	(case: LI SHIH-KE, WANG YING-HSIEN) In January 1980, LI SHIH-KE shot a police officer of Mobile Division, Taipei City Police Department serving at Embassy of the Republic of China to the Holy See with a pistol before snatching the .38 revolver from the deceased. Then on 14 April 1982, he used the aforementioned pistol to break in Guting Branch of the Land Bank of Taiwan in Taipei City, robbed NT\$5,300,000 cash, and shot the wounded bank staff. Since this case was the first bank robbery case by gun, the police paid special attention and caught suspect WANG YING-HSIEN. However, not only did the undertaking police refused to let him retain a lawyer but tortured him a forced confession. When the police took him out for investigation on May 7th of the same year, WANG YING-HSIEN

	<p>jumped off Xiulang Bridge and died. The police later found out that LI SHIH-KE was the offender.</p>
04 / Aug. 1982	<p>WANG YING-HSIEN murder case prompted the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure and established the system with rights to retain defense attorney during the investigation (pursuant to Article 27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). The defense attorney of an accused or suspect may be present when a public prosecutor, public prosecuting affairs official, judicial police officer, judicial policeman examines the accused or suspect (pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 245 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). The amendment expressly gives the people the right to be assisted in defense, while considerably restraint the investigating authorities from using illegal means in investigation.</p>
08 / Nov. 1982	<p>Attorney General, CHEN HAN, assumed office.</p>
1984	<p>Added computer equipment, and since then, the acceptance, closing of cases, wanted order, statistical statements and accounting deposits were all handled by computers.</p>
Apr. 1984	<p>(LIN TSUNG-CHENG's organised criminal group) In April 1984, LIN TSUNG-CHENG group slashed and killed the police officers in Keelung Badu Police Department and robbed police guns. In October 1985, he used police guns to rob armor cash carrier of Land Bank of Taiwan, and shot the police officers guarding the carrier and robbed his police gun. In November 1985, he shot and killed the police officer of Taipei Songbei Police Department and robbed his police gun. The group had ruthlessly killed three police officers, severely wounded one police officer and robbed four police guns. The police continued to arrest members of LIN TSUNG-CHENG's group and found that policemen WEN CHIN-LUNG et al were involved with them. It shocked the whole country to learn that WEN CHIN-LUNG was lackey of the Head of the National Police Agency, LUO ZHANG, at the time.</p>
June.1984	<p>(case: Tenth Credit) TSAI CHEN-CHOU was chairman of the board of directors of Taipei City Tenth Credit Cooperative (hereinafter referred to as "Tenth Credit") and the chairman or vice chairman of a subsidiary company of Guo Su Plastic Industry Co., Ltd. Due to poor management and heavy interest on private loans, Guo Su developed cashflow problem. Since June 1984, TSAI CHEN-CHOU instructed his subordinates to illegally apply loan from Tenth Credit, causing Tenth Credit incurred a large amount of unsecured creditor's rights; just the Changchun Branch along already amounted up to NT\$1,555,000,000. In early 1985, due to the total amount of loans accounted for 102% of the total deposits, Tenth Credit showed that it no longer has the lending capacity; in order to protect the lawful rights of depositors and stabilize the financial order, the Ministry of Finance ordered Tenth Credit to cease business for three days and be temporarily taken over by Taiwan Cooperative Bank.</p>



01 / Aug. 1984	Taiwan Taipei District Court Procuratorate Shilin Branch was established.
May. 1985	Official opening of the new judicial building and moved to that location until present.
03 / July. 1985	Attorney General, CHAI CHI-CHEN, assumed office.
08 / June. 1986	(case: double homicide of the widow and maid of the Minister of the Ministry of Examination LI SHOU-YUNG) TUAN PEI-TE's father once worked in LI SHOU-YUNG's house as a servant and was later fired. On 8 June 1986, TUAN PEI-TE was caught stealing, so he strangled the maid and LI SHOU-YUNG's wife, who was in wheelchair), to death. The society was shocked at the time by the ferocity and the identity of the victims.
19 / May. 1987	Attorney General, LIU CHING-I, assumed office.
15 / July. 1987 Taiwan declared the lifting of martial law	
14 / Feb. 1988	(case: KUAN CHUNG-YEN's serial killings) On 14 February 1988, KUAN CHUNG-YEN murdered a couple, LIAO HOU-YU and LI HUI-CHUN, in Taichung. In October 1979, he murdered leader of criminal gang at Longshan Temple, LIN FU-HSIUNG. On 21 November 1979, he murdered YANG CHIN-TIEN and his family of 3, shocked Taiwan society. Later, he raped 2 real estate sales ladies, murdered barber shop manager, TSAI MING-CHOU. Since 1988, due to multiple counts in criminal cases, Prosecutor of the Office gradually prosecuted the cases that he was found involved upon investigation. After the trial, he was sentenced to death and was executed on 4 March 2011.
22 / April. 1988	The [1988 Criminal Commutation Act] was implemented on 22 April 1988. The Office commenced the preliminary operation in late March of the same year, so that the inmates who were subject to the commutation of the sentence upon calculation could be released on schedule.
20 / May. 1988	(520 Peasant Movement) LIN KUO-HUA, HSIAO YU-CHEN et al, leaders of the Yunlin County Peasants' Rights Association, led farmers of southern Taiwan up north to Taipei City to protest and petition, claiming "agricultural sector opening may damage of farmers' rights". A large number of farmers gathered on the street in front of Taipei Station and incurred conflict with the police in front of the Legislative Yuan. This was the first civil mass movement with fierce police-civilian conflict in Taiwan after the lifting of martial law.
30 / May. 1988	(case: Rongxing Garden Park) In the year of 1988, DAVID CHOU and CHEN CHUN-YUAN, who were City Council Members at the time, were accused of NT\$16,000,000 from Chairman of Hong Kong Parkview Group, HUANG CHOU-HSUAN. Upon investigation, Taipei District Prosecutor prosecuted 17 people, which includes 7 City Council Members (i.e. DAVID CHOU, CHEN CHUN-YUAN, KANG SHUI-MU, WANG KUN, CHEN CHENG-CHUNG, CHOU CHEN-A-CHUN and HSU WEN-LUNG, respectively). In the end,

DAVID CHOU was sentenced to 6 years short-term imprisonment and 4 years deprivation of civil rights for illicit enrichment offense. DAVID CHOU was thus imprisoned.

01 / July. 1988

The Ministry of Justice formulated the “Guidelines for the Prosecutors Office in Using Audio & Video Recordings to Supplement the Investigation Record”. The Office implemented audio and video recordings.

24 / Dec. 1989

The “Court Organic Act” was amended, renamed as “Taiwan Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office”; head of the authority “Attorney General” was also renamed as “Chief Prosecutor”. The amended Court Organic Act was announced, renamed “Procuratorate” as “Prosecutors Office”; the first and second level of procuratorate heads were also renamed from “Attorney General” to be “Chief Prosecutor”.

09 / Jan. 1990

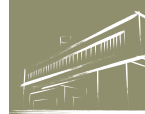
(case: Hongyuan pyramid scheme) SHEN CHANG-SHENG, LIU TIEH-CHIU, YU YUNG-MING et al established Hongyuan Institution as an investment company, but it’s actually a pyramid scheme by offering attractive high interest rates to illegally collected nearly NT\$100,000,000,000 worth of private funds before sudden bankruptcy in 1990, leaving 160,000 creditors and a debt of more than NT\$90,000,000,000, causing turmoil in Taiwan's financial system.

14 / Dec. 1990

(case: Hualon) After the Office assigned the case to Prosecutor, HSU A-KUEI, for investigation, she was under intense political pressure, but Prosecutor HSU A-KUEI still insisted on investigating the Hualon case. In the end, the defendants OUNG ANDREW and WONG YOU-MING was prosecuted for breaching of trust and forgery; the defendant LI HSIU-FEN was prosecuted for forgery; while the defendants CHIANG WEN-TZU, CHANG CHIA-I, YU HSIEN-TE et al were not prosecuted. On 9 February 2000, the Legislative Yuan amended Article 323 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: [A private prosecution may no longer be initiated if a public prosecutor has already begun to investigate the same case in accordance with the provision of Article 228], adopting the “public prosecution priority principle” to prevent disputes. This provision is also known as the “Article HSU A-KUEI”.

18 / Dec. 1990

On 18 December 1990, the son of founder Wu of Shin Kong Group was kidnapped for a NT\$100,000,000 ransom. The Ad-Hoc Team quickly arrested five people (including primary suspect HU KUAN-PAO, 7 days after the incident. During the process of tracking down and recovering the illegal proceeds. Upon forensic examination, police confirmed that the .38 pistol was a police gun, and the past meeting records was suspected of revealing the whereabouts of Hua Nan Bank’s stolen banknotes; thus led to the possibility of solving 4 major criminal cases, namely: 1983 Pingtung Fenggang Police Station’s gun-lost case, Taoyuan gas station robbery case, Hua Nan Bank robbery and murder (assistant manager LIN) case, and 1985 Hsinchu City policeman gun down case. However, the court quickly announced death penalty of suspect HU, which was scheduled on 7



	November 1991. This made it more difficult to solve the case. After half a year of psychological investigation, suspect HU finally took the Ad-Hoc Team to uncover the “carbine guns” from mountains in Xindian District, and the four major criminal cases were finally solved.
05 / June. 1991	The Office added Information Section and Litigation Counseling Section.
15 / May. 1992	(Jiankang Kindergarten burning car incident) Upon investigation, Prosecutor of the Office prosecuted Chairman of Jiankang Kindergarten WU WEN-TAO, head of the kindergarten YANG TSUNG-HUI (WU WEN-TAO’s wife), and section chief of general affairs CHAO KUO-FANG for occupational negligence that caused in death.
18 / May. 1992	Chief Prosecutor, LU JEN-FA, assumed office.
1995	Muzha loot storage was established.
Aug. 1995	(case: YANG JUI-JEN vs Waterland) Due to major deficiency in the internal audit control mechanism, employee, YANG JUI-JEN, took advantage of his position to steal more than NT\$10,000,000,000 cash via commercial promissory notes to speculate stocks. It was not until YANG JUI-JEN was suspected of stock speculation and investigated by the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice did his stealing of huge funds from Waterland Financial Holdings began to be revealed. After the incident was exposed, people went panic to cash out. Not only did Waterland almost go bankrupt, but the financial currency market in Taiwan was also turbulent. The Waterland case is the largest individual economic crime in Taiwan's economic history.
20 / Oct. 1995	Amended and announced Article 253 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which vested the Prosecutor with more authority in ruling not to prosecute.
22 / Dec. 1995	Due to Prosecutor HSU A-KUEI detained key economic and financial figures during the investigation of Hualon case, the Members of the Legislative Yuan intended to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure to abolish the prosecutor’s detention authority while also propose in the meeting of the justices to review the Constitution and issue interpretation, thus the justices issued Interpretation No. 392.
23 / Apr. 1996	Chief Prosecutor, WU YING-CHAO, assumed office.
08 / Apr. 1996	(CHOU JEN-SHEN arcade scandal) Upon prosecution, the Supreme Court made the final ruling on 29 August 2013; upon commutation pursuant to the applicable “2007 Criminal Commutation Act”, CHOU JEN-SHEN was sentenced to 15 months and 15 days imprisonment for bribery offense, former Head Prosecutor of Banqiao District Prosecutors Office, HUNG CHIA-I, was sentenced to one year imprisonment for offense of harboring gambling business, while former Prosecutor of Taipei District Prosecutors Office, HSU LIANG-CHIEN, was sentenced to 8 years and 4 months imprisonment for

unlawful gains offense.

08 / July. 1997	Chief Prosecutor, TSENG YUNG-FU, assumed office.
19 / Dec. 1997	According to the intent of Interpretation No.Shi-392 issued by the justices, the Code of Criminal Procedure was formally amended and promulgated that the “authority to make decision on detention” shall be vested to the court. Thus, Prosecutor’s detention authority officially became a thing in the past. The Code of Criminal Procedure added Article 231-1 [If a public prosecutor considers that the case sent or reported by the judicial police officer or judicial policeman has not been investigated completely; the case file and evidence may be returned for more information or be sent to other judicial police officer or judicial policeman for investigation.]
31 / Jan. 1998	(case: Typhone) Chairman of Typhone, HUANG TSUNG-HUNG, took advantage of the fact that the company owned multiple lands, transformed to land development and real estate speculation; coupled with the company’s own stocks, this value-driving circular-type financial game became the main source of revenue. In 1997, he jointed hand with stock market celebrity, HUANG JEN-CHUNG et al to manipulate Typhone’s stocks. In 1999, through LI YU-HUI and her husband, HUANG TSUNG-HUNG invited more than 10 judicial officials to come to a banquet to expand social network and persuaded these officials to invest with guaranteed profit. Upon the investigation, it was regarded as “pineapple banquet” or “Typhone case”.
27 / May. 1998	Announced the “Crime Victim Protection Act”; Crime Victim Compensation Review Committee was set up pursuant to Article 14 thereof.
Sep. 1998	(case: CHANG CHAO-HSIAO vs Goldsun) After CHANG CHAO-HSIANG and CHANG CHAO-HSIAO (brothers) came to power in Goldsun, they expanded the business to food, construction, electronics and communication technology. In 1988, due to Chinese Automobile’s decline in profits and Taiwan’s stock market plunge, Goldsun’s diversified operation incurred cashflow issue. The CHANG brothers misappropriated funds from Chinese Automobile but still could not solve cashflow issue and the company declared bankruptcy. CHANG CHAO-HSIANG and CHANG CHAO-HSIAO (brothers) were prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment for misappropriation of corporate funds.
12 / Jan. 1999	The amended Court Organic Act added “Prosecutor Investigator” to assist the Prosecutor in processing the cases.
30 / Apr. 1999	Chief Prosecutor, CHEN TSUNG-MING, assumed office.
May.1999	Rented No. 26, Section 2, Guiyang Street, Taipei City as Office 2 for the Enforcement Section and Probation Office.
June. 1999	Official dispatch of Prosecutor Investigators from Class 1.



July. 1999 Since the Judicial Yuan held the National Judicial Reform Conference, the Judicial Yuan and the Ministry of Justice reached a resolution at the meeting to change the criminal procedure system into “reformed adversarial system”, clarifies the duties of the judge and the prosecutor respectively, the parties assume the responsibility to dig out the facts. In order to respond to this reform, the Ministry of Justice promoted the establishment of the “Public Prosecution Section” in the District Prosecutors Office and implemented the system of Prosecutor’s participation in court session.

21 / Sep. 1999 In the event of the 921-earthquake, other than the full participation of the Prosecutors and Forensic Medical Examiners of Taichung and Nantou District Prosecutors Office in forensic examinations, the Taipei District Prosecutors also showed the spirit of “all for one, one for all” and volunteered to support the forensic examinations works. Taipei District Prosecutors also immediately carried out investigation on the collapse of the Dongxing Building and ultimately prosecuted the construction company, architect et al of Dongxing Building.

18 / Mar. 2000 Taiwan’s first political party rotation

14 / Apr. 2000 (case: WANG YU-YUN vs China CITIC Bank) Taipei District Prosecutors Office was investigating the NT\$80,000,000,000 deficit case of China CITIC Bank. Taipei District Prosecutors Office and the financial crime investigation team of Taiwan High Prosecutors Office jointly investigated the case, while aiming on another 47 overlending cases that had not been exposed before, which involved hundreds of people (nominee accounts). The amount lent out is roughly NT\$10,000,000,000. Investigation was commenced on Chairman WANG YU-YUN, general manager WANG HSUAN-JEN et al of China CITIC Bank, and the responsible people of consortiums who obtained unlawful loans.

27 / June. 2000 Chief Prosecutor, HUANG SHIH-MING, assumed office.

01 / July. 2000 Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office established the “Illicit-Fund Investigation Task Center” in line with Executive Yuan’s “Anti-Illicit Fund Action Plan”.

27 / Sep. 2000 (case: money laundering by LIU KUAN-CHUN of National Security Bureau) Colonel Section Chief of Cashier Section of National Security Bureau, LIU KUAN-CHUN, was involved in stealing public funds to invest in stock exchange and foreign exchange. There was a suspicious fund of more than NT\$80,000,000 in his personal account. Upon investigation, Taipei District Prosecutors Office suspected there’s a violation of the Money Laundering Control Act, thus immediately restricted him from leaving the country. Taipei District Prosecutors collaborated with the Investigation Bureau and Prosecutors of the High Military Court Prosecutors Office to expand the investigation and finally transferred the case to the High Military Court Prosecutors Office.

03 / Oct. 2000 Due to the “China Times searching incident”, Members of the Legislative Yuan proposed

	to amend the Prosecutor's compulsory disciplinary authority on searching and seizure.
03 / Oct. 2000	(case: China Times searching incident arising from the investigation of the "National Security Bureau vs LIU KUAN-CHUN money laundering" case) In order to investigate the money-laundering case of former section chief of cashier section of the National Security Bureau, LIU KUAN-CHUN, Taipei District Prosecutors searched the editorial department of China Times Express and the residences of reporters SUNG CHAO-CHIN and LIAO HSIAO-LUNG on 3 October 2000 for the purpose of assuring the safety of evidences. At that time, Minister of Justice CHEN DING-NAN stressed that as long as it complies with legal procedures and procedural justice, the Ministry of Justice would support the search operation of Taipei District Prosecutors Office. However, the search incident raised the question of whether the prosecutor's search right should be abolished.
Dec. 2000	(procurement scandal of La Fayette-class frigate) Former Naval General LEI HSUEH-MING et al were accused of corruption by overstating more than NT\$4,000,000,000 frigate procurement budget when procuring La Fayette-class frigate. Upon investigation, Taipei District Prosecutors Office prosecuted LEI HSUEH-MING, YAO NENG-CHUN, WANG CHIN-SHENG et al for overstating frigate procurement budget, which allowed the French merchant obtained huge unlawful profits and was able to pay high kick-backs to the arms dealer ANDREW WANG, former Navy Colonel, KUO LI-HENG, et al. LEI HSUEH-MING et al was ultimately prosecuted for suspected corruption, which set the record of prosecution with the most and the highest level of military officers in the judicial history.
Jan. 2001	Taipei, Kaohsiung, and Hualien were the first to implement the "Directions on Eliminating Victims of Sexual Assault from Making Repeated Statements". The Prosecutor of the women and children ad hoc team began to arrange a separate rotation table to process sexual assault cases in order to relieve the victims from repeating statements.
Jan. 2001	The Code of Criminal Procedure added Article 231-1: Prosecutor may return the case file and evidence for more information or be sent for investigation.
27 / Apr. 2001	Chief Prosecutor, SHIH MAO-LIN, assumed office.
01 / May. 2001	Prosecutors commence the implementation of simplified bill of indictment in line with the "Prosecutor implements entire prosecution process" promoted by the Ministry of Justice.
01 / June. 2001	Established the Public Prosecution Section in line with the "Prosecutor implements entire prosecution process" promoted by the Ministry of Justice.
01 / July. 2001	Amended provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure to vest judge with the approval and issuance authority of the "right to decide for search and seizure".
22 / Oct. 2001	Became the only procuratorate to try the "Guidelines Governing Long Distance Visiting for prisons and schools of the Ministry of Justice" issued by the Ministry of Justice.



Dec. 2001	In December 2001, U.S. Customs, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Los Angeles Police Department cracked the largest software piracy case in history with US\$100,000,000 worth of pirated softwares. The Customs found that the products came from Taiwan. The case was investigated for nearly 4 years by the Head Prosecutor of the Office, CHANG SHAO-PIN, and Prosecutor CHU SHUAI-CHUN et al, and the entire participating group (from placing order, manufacturing to distribution) was disintegrated, and the largest piracy group in recent years was cracked.
Dec. 2001	(case: sex CD on CHU MEI-FENG) JAMES TSAI, who was the Mayor of Hsinchu at the time, wanted to catch the evidence of his girlfriend, CHU MEI-FENG (i.e. Director of Cultural Affairs Bureau in Hsinchu City), having an affair with a third person, so he and CHU MEI-FENG's best friend, KUO YU-LING, jointly installed video recording equipment in the office and residence of CHU MEI-FENG to secretly record non-public activities of CHU MEI-FENG and others. JAMES TSAI, KUO YU-LING, SHEN YEH et al were sentenced by public prosecution.
Jan. 2002	Trial implementation of implementing community support program during Prosecutor's investigation for DUI, damage and other minor cases.
2003	Prosecutors Office at each northern districts jointly established Northern Taiwan Large Loot Storage at Shengkeng.
01 / Jan. 2003	The Office was ordered by the Ministry of Justice to trial implement the "Guidelines for the Prosecutor of the District Court Prosecutors Office to Close Case Quickly", which is the currently "Su-Zhen" cases.
Apr. 2003	In April 2003, the Ministry of Justice received a request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs forwarded from Belgium for our criminal justice to assist the investigation on a cross-border fraud and tax evasion money laundering case between Taiwan and Belgium. The case was undertaken by Prosecutor of the Office, LIN HSIU-TAO. During the assisting process, cases were subdivided to investigate the domestic accomplices involved in money laundering and Belgium was permitted to dispatch judicial officials to come to Taiwan to assist us in tracking the illicit financial flows, while we assisted Belgium in successfully prosecute the accomplice in Belgium; furthermore, the main suspect who was a Belgian tax attorney was tracked down in third country with the help of Interpol and extradited to Belgium. The wanted criminals were successfully tracked down and arrested.
July. 2003	Commence the implementation of computerized report writing operation.
01 / Sep. 2003	Implementing the requirement of Prosecutor attendance during court session.
16 / Sep. 2003	(case: Lee and Li Attorneys-at-Law vs LIU WEI-CHIEH larceny) LIU WEI-CHIEH, senior legal commissioner of the investment department of Lee and Li Attorneys-at-Law, took

	<p>advantage of the opportunity that his client, U.S. SanDisk Corporation, was disposing its own stocks of United Microelectronics Corporation (UMC); he disposed all of SanDisk Corporation's UMC stocks (120,000 shares) and encroached nearly NT\$3,100,000,000 worth of proceeds from selling the stolen stocks, then concealed the proceeds and move the aforementioned property by purchasing diamonds and other high-priced products or through black market exchanges. Later, LIU WEI-CHIEH fled the country and was wanted by the Office until 8 August 2017 when the statute of limitations was reached. The Office ordered 'no prosecution' on 15 September 2017.</p>
<p>Nov. 2003 - Nov. 2004</p>	<p>(case: YANG JU-MEN the rice bomber) For the purpose of expressing dissatisfaction with the policy of importing rice, YANG JU-MEN homemade bombs containing white rice for nearly a year since 12 November 2003 and gradually placed them at the Legislative Yuan, on the train, etc. Some of the bombs were detonated, causing panic among the people. He was then prosecuted for violating the Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act.</p>
<p>Dec. 2003</p>	<p>(case: Pacific Electric tunneling) HU HUNG-CHIU, a director and deputy general manager of Pacific Electric Wire & Cable Co., Ltd., tunnelled NT\$20,000,000,000 (US\$6,666,660,000) worth of assets from Pacific Electric through false transactions, fake investments, real losses, buying and selling of optoelectronics building and other various complex transaction techniques with related parties after establishing a paper company on 8 March 1994. In addition, TUNG YU-CHIEH, TUNG CHING-YUN, SUN TAO-TSUN, MIU CHU-YEH, HUANG CHING-LIN et al of Pacific Electric discovered thereof but failed to report it, instead, they helped HU HUNG-CHIU to conceal it and participated in deceiving the shareholders. The Office filed a public prosecution against HU HUNG-CHIU in 2004 for the offenses of breach of trust, forgery of documents, forgery of securities, money laundering, etc. After a 13-years long trial, it is finally ruled on 31 August 2017 and sentenced HU HUNG-CHIU to 14 years and 6 months short-term imprisonment.</p>
<p>Dec. 2003</p>	<p>(case: OUNG ANDREW Hualon Group tunnelled Guohua Life) OUNG ANDREW et al (4 brothers), who served as the responsible person or directors of Hualon Group or Guohua Life, respectively, used collateral with almost no residual value to forge appraisal value report with raised value and then illegally over-borrowed NT\$5,000,000,000 (approximately US\$166,660,000) from Guohua Life since April 1991 for private use or as Hualon Group's operating working capital. In addition, NT\$2,000,000,000 (approximately US\$66,660,000) was over-borrowed by transferring land to Yuchang Company to inflate land value. Guohua Life Insurance Co., Ltd. thus became the first domestic insurance company to be taken over by the government.</p>
<p>07 / Apr. 2004</p>	<p>Prosecutor carries out the negotiation process during the trial.</p>
<p>16 / Mar. 2005</p>	<p>Chief Prosecutor, YEN TA-HAN, assumed office.</p>



Aug. 2005	(prosecuted the former Superintendent and director of the Department of Immunology and Infection of Taipei City Hospital Heping Branch due to SARS epidemic) During SARS epidemic period since February 2004, WU KANG-WEN and LIN JUNG-TI, who were Superintendent and director of the Department of Immunology and Infection of Taipei City Hospital Heping Branch, neglected their supervisory duty, resulting in death of many medical personnel and patients, continuous disease outbreak and other major disasters. The Office prosecuted them on the ground of “public official causing catastrophe due to negligence”.
12 / May. 2006	(case: Taiwan Land Development) CHAO CHIEN-MING, CHAO YU-CHU, SU TE-CHIEN, YU SHIH-YI and TSAI CHING-WEN (5 people) learned important information concerning stock price of Taiwan Land Development Corporation during the so-called Mitsui Feast on 14 July 2005, so they traded the stock on 25 July 2005 and obtained a total of more than NT\$105,000,000 in profits, which seriously undermined the financial order and was prosecuted for the violation of “insider trading” pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act.
12 / May. 2006	Pursuant to “Operational Guidelines for Prosecutors Stationed at Various Branches of the Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan”, the Office selected Prosecutors to station at FSC. The opening ceremony was jointly held by Chief Prosecutor, SHIH MAO-LIN, and Director of FSC, KONG JAW-SHENG.
June. 2006	(case: insider trading of CTBC Financial Holding invested in Mega Financial) Chief Financial Officer of CTBC Financial Holding and Director of Financial Control Office of CTBC Financial bank (subsidiary company of CTBC Financial Holding) CHANG MING-TIEN et al used insider trading news concerning shift in investment to make NT\$1,000,000,000 profit in a short period of 29 days before CTBC Financial Holding announced the important news on 9 February 2006 and was prosecuted for violating the Securities and Exchange Act.
04 / Aug. 2006	(incident: special expenses of the high-ranking officials) When MA YING-JEOU served as Taipei Mayor, secretary of the mayor’s office, YU WEN, filed for reimbursement on receipts that were not special expenses. On 13 February 2007, the Office prosecuted MA YING-JEOU for violating Paragraph 1 Article 5 of the Anti-Corruption Act [Fraudulently making others to deliver personal property or a third person's property under cover of legal authority], while YU WEN was prosecuted for corruption and forgery due to the act of collecting receipts and filing for reimbursement.
03 / Nov. 2006	(case: state affairs fund) First Lady at the time, WU SHU-CHEN, gradually collected receipts from members of the first family, relatives and friends since July 2002 and sent to Chief of Staff of President's office, MA YUNG-CHENG and his successor LIN TE-HSUN, to

claim for state affairs fund and was prosecuted by Prosecutor, ERIC CHEN, for the offense of corruption. CHEN SHUI-BIAN, however, received immunity of the president but was subject to prosecution upon his last day in office.

05 / Dec. 2006 (case: disclosure of YEH SHENG-MAO, Chief of Investigation Bureau) On 5 December 2006, Egmont Group notified the Money Laundering Prevention Center of the Investigation Bureau with information concerning money laundering committed by the First Lady, WU SHU-CHEN's brother WU CHING-MAO. However, after YEH SHENG-MAO received the above-mentioned information reported in person by staff member of the Money Laundering Control Center of the Investigation Bureau on the afternoon of 6 December 2006, he handed briefing of the Chinese translation to CHEN SHUI-BIAN and thus was prosecuted by Prosecutor of the Office for the offense of disclosing information of secret nature.

2007 (case: Rebar Group tunneling) On 29 December 2006, "China Rebar Co., Ltd." and "Jiaxin Food Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd.", the flagship enterprises of Rebar Group, petitioned to court for reorganization due to heavy losses and liabilities. The news was announced on 4 January 2007, which triggered a run-off in its subsidiary company, the Chinese Bank. Later, the government ordered to takeover The Chinese Bank. Upon investigation, it was found that the responsible person of the Group, WANG YOU-THENG family, was illegally hollowing out Rebar Group and Eastern Multimedia Group on a large scale totaling NT\$100,000,000,000. WANG YOU-THENG and his spouse WANG CHIN SHYH-YING immediately fled the country and stayed in US. The case set a number of judicial records, including the most pages, 940-pages of indictment, a single economic crime of hollowing out financial institution with the most defendants, and the most amount of NT\$73,100,000,000 from crimes of hollowing out and loan fraud.

02 / Apr. 2007 The Special Investigation Division of Supreme Court was established.

02 / Apr. 2007 Chief Prosecutor, WANG TIEN-SHENG, assumed office.

11 / July. 2007 In response to Jo Yo Interpretation, the "The Communication Security and Surveillance Act" was amended. The communication surveillance order shall, during the investigation, be petitioned by the prosecutor and issued by the court instead of been issued by the Prosecutor upon petition of the judicial police authorities or its own authority.

16 / July. 2007 The day the Criminal Commutation Act was implemented.

15 / Apr. 2008 (case: Papua New Guinea broker) In order establish diplomatic relations with Papua New Guinea, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs remitted US\$29,800,000 on 15 September 2006 to the accounts of WU SSU-TSAI and diplomatic broker, CHIN CHI-CHIU, for secret diplomacy. However, CHIN CHI-CHIU fled and WU SSU-TSAI forged relevant documents in order to conceal the fact that the money cannot be returned. On 15 April 2008, the



	Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported Taipei District Prosecutors Office that CHIN CHI-CHIU and WU SSU-TSAI were encroached and breach of trust. Vice Premier, CHIOU I-JEN, Minister of Foreign Affairs, JAMES C. F. HUANG, and other officials resigned to assume responsibility.
16 / Apr. 2008	(case: HSU SHENG-FA hollowed out KGI Bank) Since 2001, HSU SHENG-FA, the responsible person of Prince Group and former chairman of KGI Bank, used the affiliated companies of Prince Motors Group to illegally applied loan or misappropriate funds from KGI Bank and Cosmos Securities by means of falsified transaction documents and unsecured credits, which caused KGI Bank incurred loss of NT\$3,395,000,000. The case involved transactions with the “ultimate interested parties” and was prosecuted for violating the offense of special breach of trust pursuant to the Banking Act.
01 / Aug. 2008	Chief Prosecutor, LIN LING-YU, assumed office. Chief Prosecutor LIN is the first female Chief Prosecutor of Taipei District Prosecutors Office.
Jan. 2009	National Property Administration, Ministry of Finance appropriated 1&2/F, No. 185, Section 2, Xinhai Road, Taipei City to the Prosecutor Office as the 3rd Office. The Prosecutors Investigator Office moved in.
June. 2009	Borrowed (free of cost) 5/F, No. 164, Bo'ai Road, Taipei City from Ministry of National Defense as the 4th office of the Prosecutors Office and moved in part of the administrative offices, Forensic Medical Examiner Office, library, computer classroom and restorative judicial meeting room.
01 / Sep. 2009	Cooperated with Taipei City Government in the trial implementation of “one-stop service for sexually assaulted victims”, which aimed at providing sexually assaulted victims with friendly and professional wound examination and evidence collection environment at the medical institution, and asking victimized situation at the medical institution for the sake of the victim’s convenience.
10 / Sep. 2009	(case: Former Legislator, DIANE LEE’s dual citizenship and salary fraud) After election, DIANE LEE knew that she must renounce foreign citizenship before taking public office. Otherwise, the election would be deemed invalid. She would not be allowed to serve in the Republic of China, nor would she be allowed to be reimbursed for the public expenses, assistant expenses and other expenses that were meant for qualified Taipei City Council Members and Members of the Legislative Yuan. However, after she was elected as City Council Member in December 1994, she deliberately left the “holding other citizenship” field blank to conceal the fact that she held U.S. citizenship and fraudulently collected salary.
28 / Aug. 2010	Chief Prosecutor, YANG CHIH-YU, assumed office.
2010	Because of restructuring, the jurisdiction of the Prosecutors Office was adjusted. It

	included seven districts of Taipei City, Zhongshan, Da'an, Songshan, Xinyi, Zhongzheng, Wanhua and Wenshan, and five districts of New Taipei City, Xindian, Shijie, Shengkeng, Pinglin and Wulai.
20 / July. 2011	Executive Yuan approved the establishment of Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice.
08 / Feb. 2012	Amended the Code of Criminal Procedure to add deferred prosecution system.
July. 2012	(case: sex VCD of JUSTIN LEE) JUSTIN LEE took advantage of the fact that his father LI YUEH-TSANG is a director of Yuanta Financial Holding, and lived a playboy life. In 2010 and 2011, he stuck it to the female victim's trust, drugged or drunken his 18 female friends and brought them back to his residence for sexual assault. Furthermore, he even video taped it as war trophies. After he was prosecuted, the Prosecutor asked for a maximum penalty of 30 years.
2013	(case: disclosure of former Prosecutor General of Supreme Prosecutors Office, HUANG SHIH-MING) On 31 August 2013, HUANG SHIH-MING disclosed investigation secrets, including the translations of communication surveillance contents concerning WANG JIN-PYNG and KER CHIEN-MING to the non-authorized authority and unrelated party, President MA YING-JEOU, which violated the principle of investigation confidentiality. He committed crimes of the offence of disclosing secret nature information of Article 132 of the Criminal Code and Article 27 of the Communication Security and Surveillance Act.
23 / July. 2013	Commenced the cross-border transfer of prisoner operation.
Sep. 2013	(Political disputes of MA vs WANG) It originated on 6 September 2013 when the Special Investigation Division held a press conference, accusing the Minister of Justice, YUNG-FU TSENG, Chief Prosecutor of Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, CHEN SHOU-HUANG and WANG JIN-PYNG of influence lobbying. Later, it was discovered that the Special Investigation Division eavesdropped the Congress, and WANG JIN-PYNG influence lobbied High Prosecutors Office Prosecutor LIN HSIU-TAO. After the Special Investigation Division forwarded the lobbying case to Taipei District Prosecutors Office for investigation, it was acquitted on 13 August 2014 due to lack of evidence. Because this case triggered the disputes concerning the Special Investigation Division eavesdropping the Congress, Legislator were deeply disturbed and launched a major amendment to "the Communication Security and Surveillance Act." It stipulated that eavesdropping will be only allowed when there is investigation of category Zhen or Ta, and one Eavesdropping Warrant is limited to one person, and the eavesdropped information cannot be used in other case.
01 / Nov. 2013	The Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution against former Prosecutor General HUANG SHIH-MING for the offence of disclosing information of secret nature.



14 / Jan. 2014	The political disputes of MA vs WANG raised concerns in abusing the authority to eavesdrop. The Legislative Yuan passed the motion of the Communication Security and Surveillance Act amendments, including a more stringent petition procedure on the investigation unit. Except for committing specific crimes, telecommunications data could be checked only upon court issuance of Eavesdropping Warrant. One Eavesdropping Warrant is limited to one person, and the eavesdropped information cannot be used as evidence in other case.
Jan. 2014	(case:Wei-Chuan falsely labeled oils) Former Wei Chuan Chairman, WEI YING-CHUNG and General Manager, CHANG MEI-FENG was fully aware of supplier Chang Chi Foodstuff's edible oil which contained the additive copper chlorophyllin and aware Wei-Chuan Food Corporation had SOP of final acceptance. In order to have oils OEM-manufacturing by Ting Hsin International Group pass the inspection of Wei-Chuan Food Corporation, WEI YING-CHUNG and CHANG MEI-FENG indicted to label low grade oil blends as higher quality product. They were charged with fraud and violation of Act Governing Food Safety and Sanitation.
18 / Mar. - 10 / Apr. 2014	(incident: Sunflower Student Movement) The Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution against HUANG KUO-CHANG et al. on 10 February 2015.
07 / May. 2015	Chief Prosecutor, TSAI PI-YU, assumed office.
20 / Jan. 2016	(case: computer procurement scandal of Legislative Secretary-General)Legislative Secretary-General Lin Hsi-shan colluded with vendor FARNET Technologies in computer and IT equipment procurements totaling 200 million .He was prosecuted to earn kickbacks totaling several millions for violation of Anti-Corruption Act and Money Laundering Control Act.
07 / July. 2016	(case: Taiwan Railways bombing) Due to long-term illness and misanthrope, LIN YING-CHANG took a shuttle train at about 4pm – 5pm of 7 July 2016 and detonated the gunpowder when the train drove into "Songshan Train Station" in Songshan District, Taipei City. 24 passengers got different degree of burns and injuries.
18 / July. 2016	Chief Prosecutor, HSING TAI-CHAO, assumed office.
Aug. 2016	(case: XPEC) Japanese merchant Bai Chi Gan Tou Digital Entertainment Company originally made public acquisition of more than 38,000 shares of XPEC Entertainment's stocks on 31 May 2016. When the news came out, stock price of XPEC Entertainment soared. However, by the date of settlement (August 30th), Bai Chi Gan Tou Digital Entertainment Company refused to remit the money as agreed. The public acquisition thus was broken. The XPEC case is the first case of public acquisition with breach of contract and refusal of settlement in the history of Taiwan. The Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution against HSU CHIN-LUNG, the responsible person of XPEC

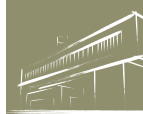
Entertainment, for suspected violation of securities fraud under Article 20 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

Sep. 2016	(case: First Commercial Bank ATM heist) On 9 September 2016, Peregudovs Andrejs and other 21 foreigners formed an international criminal group to invade bank's internal network to steal from ATMs, used these vulnerabilities to invade First Commercial Bank's internal network and steal a total of NT\$83,277,600 from its ATM. Except 3 of them failed to departure on time, the remaining 19 suspects all fled from the country. This criminal group has not yet been caught for crimes committed in various countries. After the case was solved, it attracted various countries to learn.
21 / Nov. 2016	HO TSUNG-YING is the ultimate responsible person of Dingxing Group. Due to the funding gap of Dingxing Group in 2008, after HO TSUNG-YING consulted with financial and accounting personnel, he borrowed checks issued by domestic physicians, hospitals or clinics at first, of which the physicians et al. also agreed to cooperate in the issuance of the checks and sign the "Purchase And Sales Agreement Of Dental Materials" forged by HO TSUNG-YING et al. without any actual transactions. HO TSUNG-YING et al. then held false agreement, checks and other documents to apply loans totaling NT\$3,700,000,000 from domestic financial institutions or leasing companies. HO TSUNG-YING was prosecuted for fraud.
01 / Dec. 2016	On 1 December 2016, the defendant, YE declared customs in the name of Wei Da International Co., Ltd. and used "lead acid battery" to cover up 200 pieces of cocaine (203,538 gram), 50 packs of amphetamine and other drugs at Port of Kaohsiung, aiming to export to Australia to resell for profit. This is the largest amount of cocaine in domestic history.
02 / Dec. 2016	(case: Mega Financial Holding involved in money laundering and was subject to huge fines) TSAI YU-TSAI, the responsible person of Mega International Commercial Bank, knew that Mega International Commercial Bank were heavily fined US\$180,000,000 by New York State Department of Financial Services, and sold its own shares of Mega International Commercial Bank before the news was released. He was prosecuted for insider trading.
26 / Dec. 2016	Staff dormitory in Baofu Road was completely renovated.
28 / Dec. 2016	The Prosecutors Office and the prosecutor, LIN I-CHUN, received the "Anti-Drug Award" medal from the Executive Yuan for cracking the largest cocaine trafficking case in domestic history.
01 / Jan. 2017	Abolished the Special Investigation Division. The Prosecutors Office established the 5th Office at the original address, and Prosecutors Investigator Team 10 moved in.



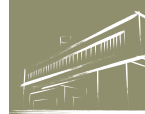
10 / Jan. 2017	(case: CTBC Bank land purchase scandal) CHANG MING-TIEN, the ultimate chief executive of CTBC Financial Holding, knew that CTBC Bank planned to purchase the Information Management Office and the Administration Building, so they purchased a land through nominee company to jointly build it. CHANG MING-TIEN and relevant people abused their authority in CTBC Financial Holding and CTBC Bank, and then sold the land to CTBC Bank at high price for illicit gain of more than NT\$2,200,000,000. After the investigation, the Prosecutor Office filed a public prosecution against CHANG MING-TIEN and relevant people on 10 January 2017.
08 / Mar. 2017	The prosecutor, TENG CHIAO-LING (now transferred to be Administrative Head Prosecutor of the Ministry) won the 24th Outstanding Young Women Award.
14 / Mar. 2017	(case: former President MA YING-JEOU violated the Communication Security and Surveillance Act) Due to the Special Investigation Division found via communication surveillance that KER CHIEN-MING and relevant people were suspected of influence lobbying, HUANG SHIH-MING went to the Official Residence of the President on the night of 31 August 2013 and reported to President MA YING-JEOU about contents of the investigation and translation of communication surveillance. After that, MA YING-JEOU summoned JIANG YI-HUAH and LO CHIH-CHIANG to the Official Residence of the President to verbally disclose the aforementioned confidential information that was known from line of duty. Furthermore, on 4 September 2013, MA YING-JEOU urged HUANG SHIH-MING to disclose the aforementioned confidential information to his chief executive, JIANG YI-HUAH. After MA YING-JEOU was relieved of his office, the Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution against MA YING-JEOU. Although Taipei District Court admitted that there were facts and intentions suggesting that MA YING-JEOU disclosed information of secret nature, but it referred to Article 44 [In case of disputes between two or more Yuan other than those concerning which there are relevant provisions in this Constitution, the President may call a meeting of the Presidents of the Yuan concerned for consultation with a view to reaching a solution] of the Constitution and sentenced MA YING-JEOU not guilty. Later on, High Court revoked the original judgment and sentenced him to 4 months imprisonment. After MA YING-JEOU appealed, the Supreme Court is reviewing.
June. 2017	Published the "Top 10 Financial Fraud Investment Records".
28 / June. 2017	The Prosecutors Office directed the Criminal Investigation Corps of Taipei City Police Department on 28 June 2017 and cracked DING trafficking marijuana on Tonghua Street, Da'an District, Taipei City. 12 boxes of cannabis with a total weight of 5443.8 grams.
29 / June. 2017	The Prosecutors directed the Criminal Investigation Corps of Taipei City Police Department on 29 June 2017 and cracked JIAN trafficking marijuana on Minquan Road,

	Yonghe District, Taipei City. 91 boxes of cannabis with a total weight of 38628.8 grams.
17 / Aug. 2017	(case: Sinopac Financial Holdings case) A public prosecution was filed against the responsible person of Sinopac Financial Holdings, who violated the Financial Holding Company Act due to “illegally accept interests from customers” and “special breach of trust”; “false financial statements”, “destroy and alter evidences” “special breach of trust” under the Securities and Exchange Act; “forgery” and “breach of trust” under the Criminal Code.
30 / Oct. 2017	(case:Farglory Group’s Taipei Dome scandal) Prosecutors prosecuted the Chairman of Farglory Group, CHAO TENG-HSIUNG, former Minister of Finance, LEE SUSH-DER, New Taipei City Council Members, CHOU SHENG-KAO, and former Director of Urban and Rural Development Branch of Construction and Planning Agency, HUNG CHIA-HUNG, and others totaling 31 people for corruptipn and violation of the Securities and Exchange Act.
Dec. 2017	Published the “Public Protection Records” .
01 / Dec. 2017	The 3rd Office moved from No. 185, Section 2, Xinhai Road, Da’an District, Taipei City to the Procurement Building on No.172 -1, Bo’ai Road, Taipei City.
13 / Dec. 2017	Prosecutor LIN I-CHUN was awarded the 2017 Distinguished Achievement Award for Civil Servant.
27 / Dec. 2017	The loot storage building reinforcement project was completed. The project was inspected by the Construction Inspection Team, Ministry of Justice on 22 November2017 and scored 82 points (grade A).
08 / Feb. 2018	“Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office” changed name plate; opening ceremony of the 3rd Office and the Digital Evidence Collection Room was hosted by the Minister, CHIU TAI-SAN.
07 / Mar. 2018	The mediation room was officially established; Wanhua District Mediation Committee assigned mediation committee member to the Prosecutors Office to carry out the first mediation.
26 / Mar. 2018	Trial PDF exchange operated.
31 / Mar. 2018	Announced plans to strengthen the combat on money laundering crimes.
May. 2018	Published the “Anti-Drug Investigation Record” and “Compilation of Investigation Essentials on 2018 Civil Servants Election And Recall Act.”
04 / May. 2018	The Prosecutors Office commenced the use of the library, the 3rd Meeting Room and New Legal Know-how Promotion & Training Center. Prosecutor General, YEN TA-HAN, presided for the opening ceremony.
15 / May. 2018	Established permanent Capital Verification Team to strengthen the plan to combat money laundering crimes.



25 / May. 2018	Court Organic Act added Article 114-2; Ministry of Justice Organization Act amended Article 5 to unassociate procuratorial name from court. The Prosecutors Office was officially rename as "Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office".
25 / May. 2018	Amended the "Guidelines for Prosecutors Offices to Recover Criminal Proceeds".
July. 2018	Published the "10 Sexual Abuse and Domestic Violence Cases".
09 / July. 2018	(case: Erimine factories) After a long-term monitoring on the person Malaysian drug traffickers would contact in Taiwan Prosecutors, the Office and Taichung District Prosecutors Office jointly cracked 2 illegal drug factories in Taichung City and seized 697 kg of category 4 drug 'Clonazepam'; the Prosecutors Office also successively cracked illegal drug factories in Tainan City and seized 56 kg of category 3 drug 'Nimetazepam', 177 kg of category 4 drug 'Zaleplon' and NT\$1,000,000 criminal proceeds, which prevented Taiwan from becoming a drug exporting country.
11 / July. 2018	(case: KMT nedia assets) The Prosecutors Office filed a public prosecution against former President MA YING-JEOU for breach of trust.
12 / July. 2018	The marshal of Zhongshan Police Department Zhongshan Police Station 1 and 21 policemen serving the police district over the years collectively collected bribes from Sheng Hua Li Fang Hotel to conceal its sex-related operation. Within the scope of their administrative discretion, the police reduced or completely eliminated unnoticed inspection on Sheng Hua Li Fang Hotel, or smoothly and quickly resolved any issue arising from unnoticed inspection. The case detained a total of 10 policemen and 2 owners. On 12 July 2018, 10 policemen and 4 owners were prosecuted for corruption and other offenses.
23 / July. 2018	The Prosecutor LI MING-CHE was awarded the 2018 Health and Welfare Professional Medal from the Ministry of Health and Welfare.
Aug. 2018	Published the "Public Protection Records (English version)" and "Public Protection Records (Revised Edition)"
29 / Aug. 2018	The Public Prosecution Section established team Ming to process major financial cases.
26 / Nov. 2018	(case: The largest amount electoral bribery in cash in the history of Taipei District Prosecutors Office) The case was undertaken by Head Prosecutor WANG HSIN-CHIEN and Prosecutor KUO KENG-CHENG, together with 10 Prosecutors (KUO CHIEN-KANG, TANG CHUNG-CHING, HUANG I-HUA, LIN YEN-CHUN, PAI SHENG-WEN, CHEN CHIEN-HUNG, LIU WEI-HUNG, CHAN HAI-CHANG, FAN MENG-SHAN and YANG CHI-HUA) and 210 judicial police officers, to investigate the electoral bribery case in Wulai District, New Taipei City. On 26 November 2018, 15 places were searched, 67 people were summoned, and 6 people were detained upon permission.

30 / Nov. 2018	The Prosecutor KAO YI-SHU (the Fujian Lianjiang District Prosecutors Office now) was awarded the Model Civil Servant by the Executive Yuan in 2018.
07 / Dec. 2018	The Prosecutors Office cracked cash electoral bribery case of chief of Pinglin Community. 57 judicial police officers were mobilized, 3 places were searched, 21 people were summoned, 3 people were bailed, and 2 people were detained upon permission.
12 / Dec. 2018	Head Prosecutor CHEN CHIA-HSIU was awarded the 2018 Distinguished Achievement Award for Civil Servant.
13 / Dec. 2018	The Taipei District Prosecutors Office cracked the most ghost residents case in the history of the jurisdiction. 130 police officers were mobilized, 34 defendants were involved, and 31 people were bailed.
17 / Dec. 2018	Cracked cash electoral bribery case of Chief of Wulai District Community of New Taipei City, of which 32 judicial police officers were mobilized, 1 place was searched, 11 people were summoned, and 8 people were bailed.
17 / Dec. 2018	Cracked electoral bribery case of chief of Wulai District Community, Community Representatives and chief of Community. 100 police officers were mobilized, 10 places were searched, 30 people were summoned, and 9 people were bailed.
19 / Dec. 2018	Cracked electoral bribery case of chairman and vice chairman of Wulai District Community Council. 1 person was detained upon permission after the search.
20 / Dec. 2018	Digital Evidence Collection Training Center was completed. The project was inspected by the Construction Inspection Team, Ministry of Justice on 5 December 2018 and scored 80 points (grade A).
25 / Dec. 2018	Staff dormitory in Zhulin Road was completely renovated.
25 / Dec. 2018	The electoral bribery case of chairman and vice chairman of Wulai District Community Council involved the mobilization of 40 police officers and 2 places were searched, and 13 people were summoned.
25 – 27 / Dec. 2018	During the 2018 Taiwanese local elections, Taipei District Prosecutors Office had a record-breaking anti-bribery, of which 369 people were summoned, 9 people were detained upon permission, 66 people were bailed, NT\$2,316,500 was seized, and 8 cases were prosecuted for invalid election.
03 / Jan. 2019	Published the “Top 10 Financial Fraud Investment Records (Revised Edition)”.
14 / Jan. 2019	The Prosecutors Office commenced the use of “Northern Region Training Center For Seizure, sale And Training center of Digital Evidence Collection”, where the Minister TSAI CHING-HSIANG presided for the opening ceremony.
15 / Jan. 2019	Published “Annal of Taipei District Prosecutors Office : Prosperous Taipei, Majestic Legitimacy”.
01 / Feb. 2019	Investigated the transnational drug trafficking group and cracked the largest case of heroin smuggling in this year. 242 heroin bricks were seized and 2 people were detained upon permission.



12 / Mar. 2019	The investigation into the largest cash bribery case in the history of Wulai District of New Taipei City and the first electoral bribery case of chairman and vice chairman of Wulai District Community Council was concluded on March 12th, 2019 and 18 people including candidates and assistants were accused with bribery.
09 / Apr. 2019	Instructed Taipei Reconnaissance brigade of Coast Guard Administration, Ocean Affairs Council to raid largest smuggling counterfeit Japanese currency case of all time and ¥228.79 million counterfeit yen was seized.
18 / Apr. 2019	Promoted technological investigation: The debit card has been used to pay the criminal bail, criminal fines, and the deferred prosecution payments for implementing the concept of serving the people and achieving the goal of reducing cash payments.
01 / May. 2019	Promoted technological investigation: The archives purchase two barcode printers for identification with higher performance and improvement of case management operations.
07 / May. 2019	Promoted technological investigation: prosecutorial documents were stamped and binded on automatically.
June. 2019	The e-books of "Top 10 Financial Fraud Investigation Records" and "Judicial Protection Records" in English and Chinese version, "Anti-Drug Investigation Records", "10 Sexual Abuse and Domestic Violence Cases", and "Annal of Taipei District Prosecutors Office: Prosperous Taipei, Majestic Legitimacy" published by our Prosecutors Office were uploaded to National Central Library.
03 / June. 2019	The employees of Normal Life Pictures CO. took a special-purpose trip from UK to Taiwan and had an interview with our investigators for a segment report of First Commercial Bank ATM heist case.
11 / June. 2019	"Taipei District Prosecutors Office Investigation Command Center" was completed and commenced.
13 / June. 2019	The Office managed 2018 public officers 9-in-1 elections anti-bribery propaganda by using the internet, access, mass transit system, and built the anti-bribery flyers, films, marquees from Taipei to nationwide, which cultivate the voters having the concept of democracy and let the candidates who have intentions to bribe do not dare to step further. It has been deeply praised and selected as anti-bribery election premium by the Ministry of Justice
20 / June. 2019	Completed the CD-ROM of the "Annal of Taipei District Prosecutors Office: Prosperous Taipei, Majestic Legitimacy (2 nd Edition)".
July. 2019	Published the "Annal of Taipei District Prosecutors Office: Prosperous Taipei, Majestic Legitimacy English Version" book.
23 / July. 2019	Prosecutor Lin Yi-Hsuan received professional medal award by Ministry of Health and Welfare
16 / Aug. 2019	Promoted technological investigation: The mobile payments such as "Taiwan PAY" have been expected to pay the criminal bail, criminal fines, and the deferred prosecution payments. It could provide multiple payment methods for people.
03 / Sep. 2019	Opening Ceremony of "Bo Yi Building (Office 3)"