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**The Financial
Kublai Khan
with No Curtain Call ”**



On August 19, 2016, at 9 O' clock in the late night, the head quarter of Mega Commercial International Bank (兆豐國際商業銀行 hereinafter, the Bank) and Mega Financial Holding Company Co. Ltd. (兆豐金融控股股份有限公司) was extraordinarily busy. An interim board of directors meeting was ongoing. The Bank unprecedentedly called a material news release public press conference at 10:30 pm that night to announce a shocking news that New York State Department of Financial Service (hereinafter, NYDFS) had signed a consent order with the Bank to fine the Bank USD 180 million (i.e. NTD 5.7 billion) for failure to comply with laws and financial examinations and poor internal control and risk management. The record-high fine expected to nullify 20% yearly profit of the Bank.

The Bank had long been the successful business model among government-owned banks and had enjoyed good reputation ever since. What on earth happened in the last three years that made it became the first local bank receive such high fine from foreign financial examination agencies? Let' s peel the layers of the incident.



民國 105 年 12 月 2 日，台北地檢署以 105 年度偵字第 19152 等案件，起訴被告蔡友才、王起柳、黃士明三人，認三人知悉兆豐商銀將被美國紐約州金融服務署重罰美金 1.8 億元，在該消息公開前出售自己持有之兆豐商銀股票，涉有內線交易罪嫌。另被告蔡友才、王起柳於自兆豐金融離職前，違背職務另立新公司，並核貸給投資該新公司之潤泰集團新台幣 70 億元（2 億 3333 萬美元），而有違反金融控股公司法、證交法、銀行法之特別背信罪嫌。兩人為隱匿犯行尚涉有洗錢與業務登載不實罪嫌。被告蔡有才於離職前重製攜走兆豐商銀金融業務文件，另涉違反營業秘密法罪嫌。目前於台北地方法院以 105 年金重訴字第 11 號審理中。本案偵查檢察官周士榆、陳佳秀、陳淑雲、楊展庚、陳宗豪、謝雨青。公訴檢察官黃弘宇。

THE BANK”



The government of the Qin Dynasty of China founded DaQin HuBu Bank (大清戶部銀行) in 1905 with head quarter in Beijing City. Three years later, the Bank was renamed as DaQin Bank (大清銀行). In 1912, Mr. Sun YetSen (孫中山), the president of the Republic of China (中華民國), ordered to rename the bank as the China Bank (中國銀行) and performed the function as the Central Bank. In 1928, the China Bank was licensed to run foreign exchange business. At the same year, London branch in the United Kingdom and Osaka branch in Japan were established. In 1935, the then government announced the bills issued by the Central Bank, the China Bank, and Bank of Communication (交通銀行 hereinafter, CTNBank) were national currencies. In 1936, New York branch in the United States was set up.

In 1949, after civil war, the head quarter of the China Bank was moved to Taiwan and resumed business in 1960 as the foreign trade and exchange bank. Meanwhile, the China Bank in Mainland China was operated by the Communist Party. In 1971, the seat of Republic of China in Taiwan in the United Nation was replaced by the People of Republic of China (中華人民共和國) in Mainland China. To avoid their further attempt to take over assets of banks in Taiwan, the China Bank in Taiwan was renamed as International Commercial Bank of China (中國國際商業銀行 hereinafter, ICBC) and reorganized as a private-owned bank on December 17, 1971. On August 1, 1974, Panama branch was founded and was the first Taiwanese bank branch in Latin America. On February 24 1979, the Bank was listed in Taiwan Stock Market. On September 16, 1982, the Colon Free Trade Zone branch in Panama was set up.

On March 4, 1908, CTNBank was founded in Beijing City by the government of Qin Dynasty for the purpose of loaning to businesses of boat, railway, telegram, and post. At the same time, Hong Kong branch, Singapore branch, and Yangon branch of CTNBank were set up. CTNBank was the first bank in China to set up overseas branches. In 1949, after civil war, the head quarter of CTNBank was moved to Taiwan and resumed business in 1960 as an industry bank. On February 4, 2002, CTNBank established Bank of Communication Financial Holding Company Co. Ltd. (交通金融控股股份有限公司) with International Security Company (國際綜合證券公司). Later joined with ZhongXing Bills Financial Company (中興票券金融股份有限公司), BeiLi Security Company (倍立綜合證券股份有限公司), China Insurance Company (中國產物保險股份有限公司), and ICBC, the CTNBank Financial Holding Company renamed as Mega Financial Holding Company CO., Ltd. (hereinafter, the Holding).



Mega Bank
Photo from September 29, 2016 Liberty Times

The Bank was merged with CTNBank on August 21, 2006 and renamed as Mega International Commercial Bank. On September 26, 2008, the Bank was selected as the USD clearing bank in Taiwan.

The Bank was a historical bank over 100 years and had 107 domestic branches and 39 overseas business points. The total assets of the Bank were NTD 85.3 billion (i.e. USD 2.84 billion) and ranked the second largest bank in Taiwan. The Holding had 146 domestic business points and over 20 overseas business points. The total assets of the Holding were NTD 1 trillion and 671 billion (i.e. USD 58.7 billion) and it was ranked the third largest financial holding company in Taiwan.

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The Financial **Kublai Khan**



Mr. Cai YouCai (蔡友才) was from a poor farmer’ s family in ChangHua County. He was a shepherd boy in his childhood. Learning from his childhood accompanies, water buffalo, Mr. Cai worships the spirit of hardworking. He constantly decorated his office with a water buffalo woodcarving later in his career life as a reminder.

Mr. Cai, though indigent, studied hard and earned himself the opportunity to school. He passed the colleague entrance examination and ranked first to be admitted by the Department of Public Finance of National ChengChi University.

After graduating from graduate school of the same department, he passed the financial and taxation government officials’ exam and started his career in Department of Monetary Affairs, Ministry of Finance in 1980. He experienced the bank run crisis of Asia Trust (亞洲信託) in 1983, the first financial storm of the 10th credit cooperation (十信) in 1985, the bank run crisis of ChangHua 4th Credit Cooperation (彰化四信), and the embezzlement of International Bills Finance Corporation (國際票券公司) in 1995. He was then gradually promoted as Deputy Director General of Bureau of Monetary Affairs, Ministry of Finance. In his career life, he was recognized as “the best deputy” .

In October 2001, he finally earned his opportunity to representing government shares and to be appointed as the director and the general manager in ICBC. Starting from here, his career roared to the highest point.

As the general manager of ICBC, he started to establish the electronic financial system in 2002 which was a pioneer in bank business. He also upheld an achievement-oriented policy. Under his management, ICBC earned 10% more profit each year in the following consecutive years and made a record-high net profit before tax to NTD 13.14 billion (i.e. USD 438 million) in 2005, which represented 1/7 of total profit created by 50 banks in Taiwan that year. This achievement echoes his motto, “Every ceiling is a floor.”

On August 21, 2006, Mr. Cai was finally elected as the president of ICBC. On the same day, ICBC merged with CTNBank and became the Bank. Mr. Cai stood to the highest point of his career life and shouldered the responsibility to glorify this 100-year history bank.

Within ten years, he added 15 more overseas branches for the Bank. The electronic financial system and overseas branches were two big engines to boast the Bank’ s profit. In 2010, Mr. Cai was appointed by the Ministry of Finance as director of the Holding and was elected as the president of the Holding. In 2014, the Holding earned the record-high profit after tax up to NTD 30.2 billion (i.e. USD 1 billion). The then Deputy General Manager, Ms. Wei MayYu (魏美玉), complimented on this achievement and praised Mr. Cai as “the Financial Kublai Khan” in a Holding’ s official gathering. For his excellent performance, he was awarded “the first degree financial metal” in March, 2016.

As the Financial Kublai Khan, Mr. Cai was active, aggressive, and performance-oriented. However, under his management philosophy, the importance of corporate government was rather at discretion. The money smart policy later turned out to be a shocking fine and defamation to this 100-year bank.



Photo from September 11, 2016
China Times

Mr. Samuel Yin

THE “ ENTREPRENEUR

Samuel Yin (尹衍樑) is the president of Ruentex Financial Group (潤泰集團 hereinafter, the Group). The Group was founded in 1943 by his father, Mr. Yin ShuTien (尹書田), and included Ruentex Cement Company, RunHong Construction Material Company (潤弘建材公司), RunDe Interior Design Company (潤德室內設計公司)(the above three companies later integrated as Ruentex Materials Company 潤泰精密材料股份有限公司), Ruentex Construction Company, Ruentex Textile Company (renamed as Fashion Cookie & Corporation in 2002, 潤泰全球股份有限公司), Runtex Security Company (潤泰保全公司), RT-MART International Co., Ltd.

(大潤發流通事業股份有限公司), and Shu-Tien Urological and Eye Clinic(書田泌尿科與眼科診所). Mr. Yin ShuTien was a famous textile entrepreneur from Shanghai in China. He was called “the checked cloth master” and “the jean cloth master.” Though his business was flourish developed, his son, Samuel Yin, was rather a worry to him.



Photo from Ruentex Group, Wiki



RT-MART

Photo from November 26, 2016 Solomon, Wiki



Shu Tien

Photo from editors

He was enrolled in the correctional class in 1966, at the age of 14. He stayed there for about three years. While in correctional school, he still involved in fights. One day, he was stabbed and wounded in a fight outside school. He ran into teachers' dorm and asked for help. His math teacher Mr. Wang JinPing (王金平, later became the president of the Legislative Yuan) dressed his wound and covered his wrongdoing for him. Mr. Wang's kindness saved him from further punishment and changed his life. He decided to study hard and behave well. This incident became a turning point of his life. He later earned his bachelor's degree from Chinese Cultural University and master's degree from Business School of National Taiwan University.

He took over his father's Ruentex Textile Company in 1975 and founded RunHwa electronics Company (潤華機械公司) and RunHwa Dye Factory (潤華染廠) in 1976. The latter two companies failed and loss for NTD 30 million. In 1977, he set up Ruentex Construction Company and accumulated wealth ever since. In 1991, his father passed away and he inherited the Group.

Samuel Yin (尹衍樑) was one of the top 500 Chinese entrepreneurs in 2008 and ranked seven in Taiwan Billionaires and 452 in World Billionaires in 2015. The total assets of the Group are worth of NTD 2.2 trillion (i.e. 73.3 billion USD), which was 500 times than what he inherited from his father.

THE “ INVESTIGATION

Zoom back to the Bank. Upon the Bank' s public press conference on August 19, 2016, the Executive Yuan summoned an urgent cross-department meeting on August 21 and asked the Ministry of Finance (hereinafter, the MOF), the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter, the FSC), the Ministry of Justice, and the Central Bank to form a task force investigating those who responsible.

Legislator Cai YiYu (蔡易餘) also lodged an accusation against Mr. Cai YouCai (蔡友才) for breach of trust and money laundering on August 22. The Taipei District Prosecutors Office thus started investigation. Chief Prosecutor Shing Tai-Chao formed a special task force including six prosecutors to undertake investigation.

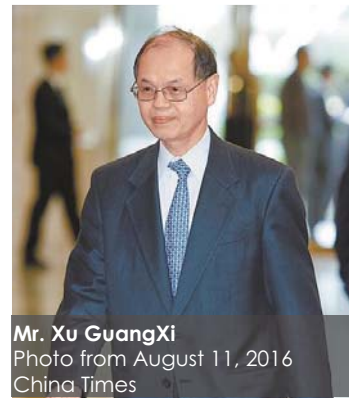
Chief Prosecutors Hsing first downloaded the consent order from NYDFS website. According to the 23-page consent order, from January to March in 2015, NYDFS enacted a financial examination to the Bank' s New York Branch. NYDFS discovered that there were suspicious transactions made between New York Branch and branches in Panama City and the Colon Free Trade Zone of Panama in 2013 and 2014. There were 174 transactions between the two branches in Panama and New York Branch; 90 of them had no contact persons and accounts had been closed, whereas 70 of them had payment reversals.



New York Branch had assets worth of USD 9 billion at the time, whereas the amount of money transactions involved with Panama City Branch were USD 1.1 billion in 2013 and USD 4.5 billion in 2014, and with the Colon Free Zone were USD 3.5 billion in 2013 and USD 2.4 billion in 2014.

Compared with the assets worth, the amount of money transactions were rather intensive; however, New York Branch didn't raise caution toward these transactions.

Especially after the incident that Mossack Fonseca Law Firm in Panama had found involved in money laundering in 2011 and Panama government had started investigation upon it. Since the accounts holders of these suspicious transactions were partly paper companies set up by customers of Mossack Fonseca Law Firm, NTDFS thus highly suspected the transactions with Panama involved in possible money laundering and asked New York Branch to report these accounts and transactions. Nevertheless, New York Branch only reported 70 of them and refused to report the other 90 for the reason that those accounts had been closed.



Moreover, New York Branch of the Bank filed a lawsuit to New York State Court arguing NYDFS had no jurisdiction over foreign bank branches in the United States. Court overruled the claim on September 4, 2015 and addressed on the issue that NYDFS had jurisdiction over foreign bank branches in New York States.

For this matter, five officials of the US Federal Reserve System (hereinafter, the FED) visited the Bank in October 2015. Mr. Cai YouCai (蔡友才), the then president of the Bank, didn't meet with those officials though. However, he did learn the importance of the meeting afterwards by reading the meeting minutes. In the meeting, officials of the FED mentioned the flaws of New York Branch and the possibility to pose an enforcement action upon the Bank to force New York Branch to improve.

On February 9, 2016, New York Branch received a financial report from NYDFS and emailed the report back to the head quarter of the Bank on the same day. The Bank sent its response on March 24 to NYDFS and reported to the FSC on May 18. At the end of July, NYDFS had a meeting with Huang ShiMin (黃士明), the general manager of New York Branch of the Bank, and decided to fine the Bank.

On August 16, Mr. Xu GuangXi (徐光曦), the former general manager of the Holding, assumed the presidency of the Bank and the Holding. The next day, President Xu flew to the US to negotiate with NYDFS for the fine. On August 19, President Xu representing the Bank signed the consent order with NYDFS to accept USD 180 million fines.

Why the Bank received such high fine from NYDFS?

Commentators concluded as followed:

- 01** The Bank is the only USD clearing bank in Taiwan and certainly shouldered greater responsibility to prevent money laundering;
- 02** New York Branch of the Bank had no Anti Money Laundering personnel but shared with head quarter in Taipei, and the AML personnel in Taipei lacked adequate knowledge of US AML regulations;
- 03** The Chief Compliance Officer was also the vice president and the deputy general manager, which caused a conflict of responsibilities;
- 04** The Bank failed to follow its own policies and procedures for enhanced due diligence;
- 05** The Bank and its branches failed to periodically review their surveillance monitoring's filter criteria and their customers;
- 06** The bank failed to report suspicious money laundering activities involved in Panama.

Upon NYDFS' s examination and notices before fine, why the bank didn' t respond promptly? Why the then president, Mr. Cai YouCai (蔡友才), as active and effective as he was, overlooked this incident?

As prosecutors dig in, astonishing facts revealed.



Mega Bank of New York Branch

Photo from August 20, 2016 Liberty Times

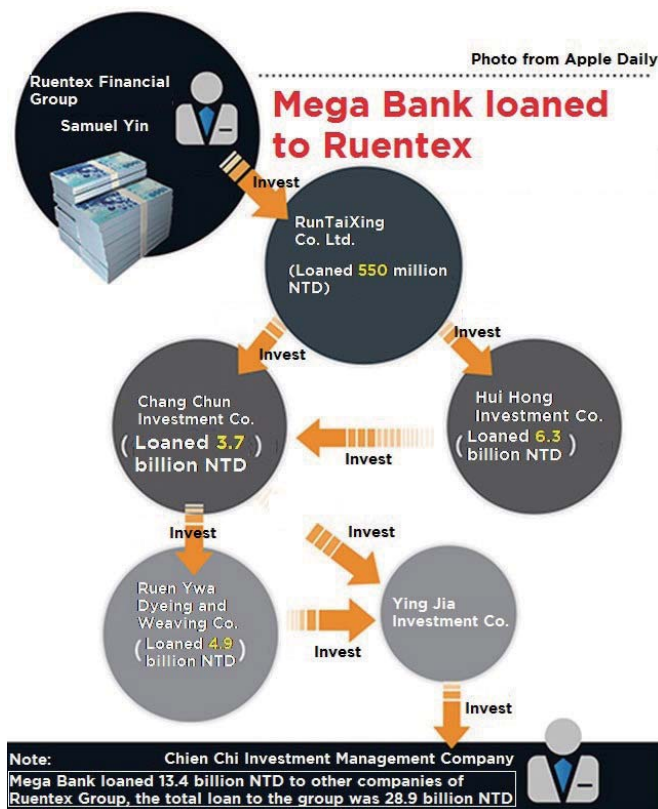
Mr. Cai YouCai (蔡友才), the financial Kublai Khan, foresaw his position removal after possible political power transition after the presidential election in 2016, after the presidential election, thus planned to be the new godfather in investment banking business. He aimed to raise fund from consortium, purchased financial business stocks, and merged financial holding companies to build up his invisible holding company.



To realize his empire plan, he instructed Mr. Xie HongYuan (謝 泓 源), the then director of Mega Security Company (兆 豐 證 券 股 份 有 限 公 司), to set up a BVI company which was named after Cai’ s two sons, Nick & Ziv Capital Ltd.in January 2015. He also instructed Mr. Wang ChiBan (王 起 柳), the then chief secretary of the board in the Holding, planned the structure of a private fund. Mr. Wang therefore made a plan, “Asia Financial Opportunity Fund Limited Partnership (Cayman)” , in June, 2015. Mr. Cai, as the then president of the Bank, didn’ t care for the Bank’ s business and missed the important meeting with the officials from USFED; rather, he started to recruit his funding partners of his new company from the Bank’ s customers,



including Samuel Yin of the Group(潤 泰 集 團), Mr. Lin ChenHai of Eastern Century Holdings Limited (寶 佳 集 團), Mr. Lin MinXiong of YuanLih Group (元 利 集 團), Mr. Jiang WeiLun of Lien-Jade Construction Group (聯 聚 建 設 集 團), Mr. Zheng QinTian of Highwealth Construction Group (興 富 發 建 設 集 團), from October to December in 2015. Meanwhile, Mr. Cai YouCai, Mr. Xie HongYuan and Mr. Wang ChiBan visited Citylink Ruentex Song-Shan Station Building for future office site in November, 2015. After three of them confirmed the site, Mr. Xie HongYuan signed the leasing contract on behalf of the future company on November 30, 2015.



At the beginning of December of 2015, Mr. Cai YouCai (蔡 友 才) and Mr. Wang ChiBan (王 起 柳) planned to set up a local management consulting company to manage the abovementioned private fund. Mr. Cai YouCai instructed Mr. Xie HongYuan (謝 泓 源) to apply for establishing ChienChi Management Consulting Company (鑒機管理顧問股份有限公司) invested by Nick & Ziv Capital Ltd. in mid-January, 2016. Later they found out that there were difficulties managing foreign fund with a local management consulting company, they decided to es-

tablish a local investment management company, ChienChi investment Management Company (鑒機資產管理股份有限公司), in the end of January in 2016.

About the same time, Mr. Cai YouCai confirmed with Samuel Yin and Mr. Lin ChenHai for their investment of NTD 10 billion (i.e. USD 333 million) respectively. In return, Mr. Cai YouCai, as the then president of the Bank, approved the loan applied from Samuel Yin' s Ruentex Group for NTD 7.5 billion (i.e. USD 250 million) on February 26, 2016. Under Cai' s approval, NTD 4 billion (i.e

USD 133 million) of the above loan wired to Ruentex Group on March 30, 2016 and then transferred to ChienChi investment Management Company on March 31, 2016. Mr. Cai YouCai technically invested his own company by utilizing his presidency in the Bank.

While Mr. Cai YouCai was actively constructing his financial empire, the Bank he served faced the most critical crisis in 100 years. Mr. Cai not only fully aware of the Bank's situation at least on February 9 upon receiving the financial examination report of NYDFS and chose to conceal the news, but also sold all his shares of the Bank secretly before the Bank disclosed the material news regarding the fine. Mr. Wang ChiBan (王起榔) and the general manager of New York Branch of the Bank Huang ShiMin (黃士明) together sold their shares of the Bank before news release of the fine as well. Mr. Cai YouCai then applied for a resignation to the MOF and was approved on March 24, 2016. In order to avoid further variables, he signed a cover letter falsely expressing that the board of directors of the Bank had known the flaws indicated in the financial examination report but chose to ignore them, and sent the letter back to New York



Mr. Huang ShiMin
Photo from October 14, 2016
China Times

Branch and to NYDFS. This letter devastated the Bank situation and made NYDFS furious about the Bank's reply, which inevitably led to the high fine later by NYDFS.



Photo from August 29, 2015
United Daily News

Photo from August 27, 2016 Apple Daily

Before Mr. Cai Youcai (蔡友才) left the Bank, he further took advantage of his presidency and downloaded three secret business reports from the Bank to his personal cloud disk for his future utilization in his new company. After squeezing the last drop of useful sources of the Bank, Mr. Cai Youcai left the Bank on April 1, 2016. When the employees farewell to their beloved financial Kublai Khan, they didn't anticipate a storm caused by Mr. Cai had formed and ready to sweep the Bank. Mr. Cai left a mess for the Bank and became the president of his new financial empire.

On July 28, 2016, NYDFS informed the New York Branch of the Bank regarding a future high fine. Till then, the Bank finally realized the destruction of the financial examination and urgently sent their new president, Mr. Xu GuangXi (徐光曦), to negotiate with NYDFS. Under Mr. Xu's effort, the fine was reduced to USD 180 million (i.e. NTD 5.7 billion).

The “indictment

After 103 intensive investigation days, prosecutors finalized the case on December 2, 2016 and indicted Mr. Cai YuCai (蔡友才) and Mr. Wang ChiBan (王起梆) for special breach of trust in violation of the Financial Holding Company Act, Banking Law, the Securities and Exchange Act, and the Criminal Law; and for hiding criminal proceeds in violation of the Money Laundering Law. Mr. Cai YuCai, Mr. Wang ChiBan, and Mr. Huang ShiMin (黃士明) together were indicted for insider trading in violation of the Securities and Exchange Act. Mr. Cai YuCai also was indicted for illegal reproduction of business secret in violation of the Trade Secrets Act.

At the end of the 124-page indictment, Prosecutors asked Court to sentence Mr. Cai YuCai, Mr. Wang ChiBan, and Mr. Huang ShiMin to 12 years, 10 years, and 4 years incarceration respectively.



Photo from August 29, 2015 United Daily News



THE CONSEQUENCES

The sky-rocketing fine not only defamed the Bank but also frustrated Taiwan's financial reputation. After investigation, the FSC decided to dismiss positions of Mr. Cai YuCai (蔡友才), Mr. Wu HanQing (吳漢卿), Mr. Huang ShiMin (黃士明), and three other high ranking management personnel of the Bank and banned them to resume any position in financial business in the next five years. The FSC also fined the Bank for NTD 10 million (i.e. USD 333 thousand). The Special Task Force of the Administrative Yuan further filed complaints toward former chairman Zeng MinZong and present chairman Ding KeHua of the FSC, former minister Zhang ShengHe and present minister Xu YuZhe of the MOF to the Control Yuan for possible impeachment measures. Mr. Ding

KeHua resigned soon after the news broke out and sadly became the chairman with the shortest term of the FSC. The Bank, after internal investigation, decided to punish Mr. Xu GuangXi (徐光曦) and Mr. Chen SongXing, former president and former vice general manager of the Holding; Ms. Wei MayYu (魏美玉) and Mr. Hong QingLong (洪慶隆), the former general manager and the former audit general of the Bank for major demerits.

After this incident, the MOF intended to establish the second contact person in government-owned banks to avoid monopoly risk and to strengthen the ability to enforce financial governance. Moreover, the MOF intended to add a sliding-door restriction clause to ban directors of government-owned banks taking positions to former customers' companies. These two new regulations were called "the Cai's rules" .

As for Mr. Cai YuCai himself, he was detained during investigation, and resigned from the position of Cathay Financial Holding's (國泰金融控股公司) independent director. Since the Bank intended to file a civil lawsuit against him for NTD 5.7 billion com-

pensation, he had to resign the president of ChienChi investment Management Company (鑒機資產管理股份有限公司) and also to dismiss this newly established company as to avoid future compensation request made to the company. His dream of being "the financial Investment Godfather" didn't last very long and eventually burst into bubbles.

Some said, "It's not the charm on stage matters, it's the elegance when the curtain falls matters." The Financial Kublai Khan faced no curtain call was obviously a dismay.



QUOTE FROM PROSECUTOR

Chou Shi-Yu

Two days after the Mega Bank released material news regarding the USD 180 million fines, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and the Financial Supervisory Committee called upon a joint meeting to assign the case to our office. On the next day, Chief Prosecutor Hsing TaiChao has formed a special task force to start investigation. However, there were hurdles to cross during investigation, such as confidential foreign bank transaction records and confidential NYDFS case file. In the three month investigation period,

the task force had hundreds of case meetings to follow-up investigation. Chief Prosecutor also stationed a Head prosecutor in the Mega Bank to audit accounting documents, which ended up discovering more evidences. This case is practically under Chief Prosecutor's instruction and thus established a solid case.



QUOTE FROM PROSECUTOR

Chen Jia-Xui

This case, owing to its sensitivity and time pressure, couldn't seek out external assistance. Therefore, Chief Prosecutor formed a task force at the very beginning of investigation and appointed prosecutors and prosecutor assistants working closely and intensively to establish this case. I would have to say that there will be more and more cases like this in the future and group work in Prosecutors Office will be essential.

In addition, learning from this case that I realize group work will also benefit the quality of indictment.



QUOTE FROM PROSECUTOR

Hsieh Yu-Chin

Investigation just like building a house; and this case was practically built piece by piece under Chief Prosecutor's instruction. While facing the financial Kublai Khan, we were fully aware that a struggle battle was waiting. Without surprise, we had difficulty to find Defendant Cai's signature or written instruction on all related documents. Luckily, when I was screening the documents of a BVI company, I spotted a familiar signature which later was confirmed belonged to Defendant Cai's son.

With this thread of evidence, the entire investment-bank-god-father plan was revealed little by little. Defendant Cai's criminal plan was unprecedented; therefore, we had to cite from foreign regulation regarding non-competition clause, business opportunity predation, and honest service duty to support our case. I believe this case will become an example case in white-color crime. I thank all members in the task force and am grateful for working with them together.



QUOTE FROM PROSECUTOR

Chen Shu-Yun

Under Chief Prosecutor's appointment, I formed a 15- person loan audit group including prosecutors, prosecutor assistants, and investigators. Loan auditing was a rather unfamiliar field to prosecutors, and yet, we step by step learned and accumulated experiences. In one month of data mining, we discovered material evidences and help to establish the case. As a prosecutor, she certainly can't master all kinds of expert knowledge; therefore, making good use of experts will be more effective and rewarding.

In addition, the task force explored every possibility of group work and actually maximized the benefit. In everyday group meeting, Chief Prosecutor would hear the progress and indicate the following, and group members also devoted their ideas to deepen investigation. I have to acknowledge the hardworking and dedication of all group members.



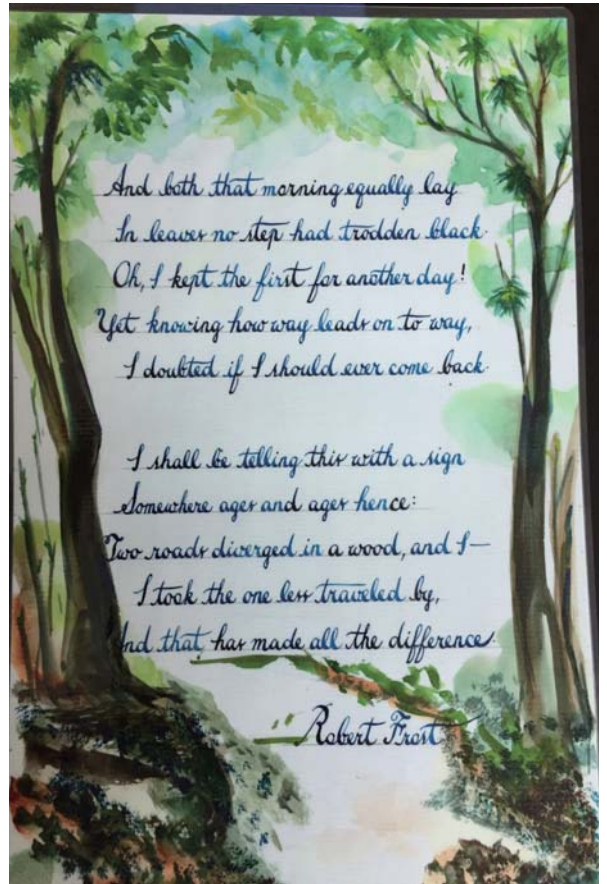
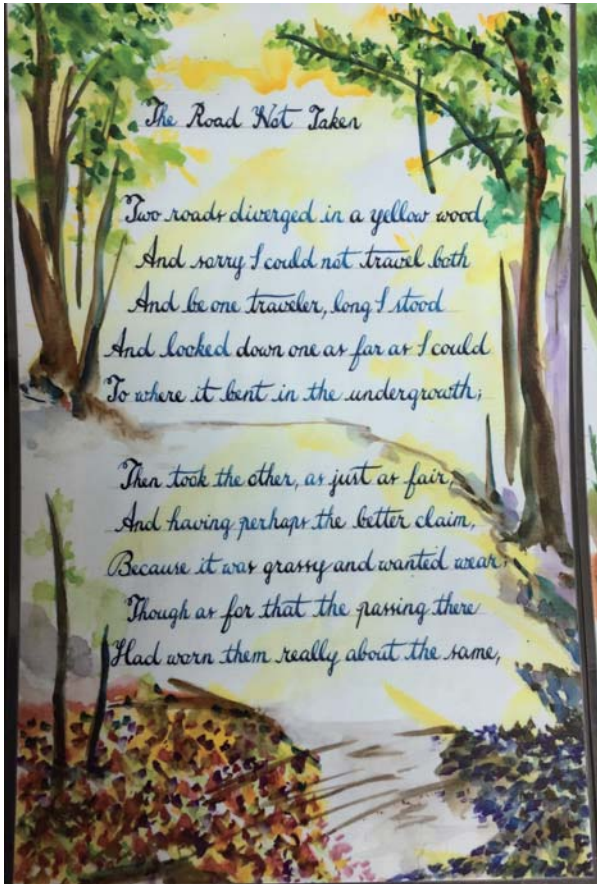
QUOTE FROM PROSECUTOR

Yang Chan-Keng

Chen Zong-Hao

In the process of investigation, I deeply appreciated the team work in case discussion, accommodating each other's process, and case study. Without team work, this case would not stand a chance to be established in such short period of time. In future investigation, I truly believe this is a working modle.

I am honored to be in part of the task force and was assigned with drafting indictment. My challenge was to accumulate and accommodate work results from other colleagues. Within a very limited time, I have to gather all necessary information and evidences and to articulate the criminal facts in a logic and organized way. A real challenge, I have to say. However, I certainly had learned a great deal during this time.



Poem from Robert Frost , the poem illustrates the prosecutors' role
 Calligraphy from Head Prosecutor Lin Dai-Li
 Painting from Ms.Enjoy Su





The Taipei Grand Hotel
Photo from Tourism Bureau