

Chapter 2


Office of Administration



Section 1 Personnel Office

I. Organizational Structure and Key Operations

With the establishment of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office on November 1, 1945, and appointment of Chiang, Wei-Tsu as the first Prosecutor General, the Personnel office was also established under command and direction of the Prosecutor General to handle manpower affairs. In accord with the Court Organization Act and the Executive Yuan Manpower Bureau (now the Executive Yuan Directorate-General of Personnel Administration) approval of budgeted manpower slot allotments and allocations, this Office consists of one Director, three Section Chiefs, nine Officers, for a total of 13 personnel, as of January 1, 2011. The Office's main operational responsibilities include the following activities:



Section One	Section Two	Section Three
Appointment and dismissal, relocation, examination and distribution, organization compiling, job affiliation, and audit status of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office and its subordinate prosecutorial offices personnel.	Matters such as manpower awards and penalties, attendance management, performance appraisal, and prosecutor professional assessment of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office and its subordinate prosecutorial offices.	Pensions & survivors' benefits, training and continuing education, insurance, and employment benefits of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office and its subordinate prosecutorial offices.

II. Major Operational Changes and Historical Events

(I) Establishment of the Fuchien Lienchiang District Prosecutors Office

Originally, Lienchiang County in Fuchien Province, did not have any county level judiciary, but when the mainland fell in 1949, and the national government retreated to Taiwan and the Pescadores, the County became an important part of the outer island defenses. In 1956, the island was under the complete administrative jurisdiction of the Matsu Reserve Defense Command Headquarters, with the judiciary handled by the military courts.

In July, 1956, a Politico-Military Affairs Commission was established for the region, but there was no judiciary or military courts, so civil cases were still adjudicated by the Military Justice Adjutant Office of the Matsu Reserve Defense Command Headquarters. And to assure protection of the public's rights and the social order, through assiduous and expeditious adjudication, the County government established a Military Justice Office, concomitantly relying on military law and the judiciary to handle the county citizenry's cases and criminal cases. In 1969, the Fuchien Kinmen (Quemoy) District Court established the Lienchiang Civil Affairs Bureau in Matsu to handle civil lawsuit operations. For criminal cases, the Lienchiang County government Military Justice Office handled investigations and in conjunction with the cession of martial law in Taiwan and the Pescadores, on October 10, 1987 the Executive Yuan approved establishment of the Lienchiang Office, subordinated to the Fuchien Kinmen District Prosecutors Office, and housed ad interim in the Fuchien Kinmen District Court Lienchiang Tribunal Second Floor Offices, responsible for criminal matter investigation and implementation of penalties, with territorial jurisdiction over Nangan (Nankan) Township, Beigan (Peikan) Township, Juguang (Chukuang) Township, and Dongyin (Tungyin) Township. Then with approval of funding from the Judicial Yuan and the Ministry of Justice, the Corps of Engineers was assigned to construct a Hall of Justice in three phases, and in the 1990s the judicial personnel moved into the new building to strengthen the rule of law and justice in the area under armed conflict, protecting the citizenry's rights, and completing establishment of a comprehensive judicial system. In 2003, the Ministry of Justice deployed the first special reserve trust fund to repair the office environment, and December 31, 2003 Fuchien Lienchiang District Prosecutors Office, with the office's manpower matters concomitantly handled by this Office's Personnel Office.

(II) Establishment of the Intellectual Property Branch, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office

(III) Elimination of the Detention General Affairs Section

The Detention General Affairs Section handles administrative matters for the Detention Center and the Juvenile Detention House, by this Office acting pursuant to the authority of Paragraph 3, Article 69 of the Court Organization Act creating the Detention General Affairs Section. On January 1, 2011, the Detention General Affairs Section of the Ministry of Justice was established, and this Office's Detention General Affairs Section was concomitantly eliminated, with all detention matters uniformly reposed in the Ministry's new section. And this office's original section 2 was responsible for detention center and juvenile detention center manpower affairs, which were transferred to the Personnel Office, Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice.

(IV) Establishment of this Office's Prosecutor's Investigator Office

(V) Handling of this Office and subordinate prosecutor entities alternative military service



Group photo at the Changeover ceremony among prior and incoming agency heads in 2018



Group photo at the Changeover ceremony among prior and incoming agency heads in 2019



Group photo at the Changeover ceremony among prior and incoming agency heads in 2020



Group photo at the Changeover ceremony among prior and incoming agency heads in 2021

(VI) Aiding in assisting Judiciary Day events including ball games and sports competitions


(VII) Ministry of Justice senior civil servants and prosecutorial agency heads ceremonial changes in office and take over ceremonies administering the oath of office

From 2008, this Office has acted in accord with directives of the Ministry of Justice to arrange various ceremonies, for a total of 11 events as of 2021. Among them, on January 31, 2019, there was an expanded “Ministry of Justice outgoing and incoming senior officers and subordinate prosecutor entities, public integrity inspector general offices, and administrative office heads changeover ceremony and oath of office ceremony” with a changeover in personnel affecting 25 new senior appointees and agency heads, as the largest to date, enjoying participating of the Court Chief Judges, Chief Prosecutors, and colleagues and distinguished guests totalling some 200 persons.

Section 2 Accounting Office

I. Structural framework and key activities

This Office's accounting operations were separated in July 1, 1980 with the separation of the prosecutorial powers from the judiciary, and assigned away from the Taiwan High Court Accounting Office, until formation of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office formal establishment of its Accounting Office, in accord with provisions of law to handle annual audit and accounting functions. This office consists of seventeen budget allocated slots, with one Director, three Section Chiefs, and 13 clerks. The main duties consist of:



Budgeting Section	Review Section	Accounting General Management Section
The section handles preparation, distribution and reservation of unit budget and final settlement of accounts, application to use reserve funds; and on-site inspection of internal auditing and expenditures status of the prosecutors' office to which it belongs. And cooperates with operational units to handle their annual audit work, operating evaluation audits and tasks delegated and assigned by the agency head or Chief Accountant for accounting report review and approvals.	The section handles audit and custody of original vouchers of annual income, funds and properties; budget execution and control, preparation of various accounting reports, and supervision of various procurement projects; and implements internal auditing of cash and other financial property for periodic or ad hoc random review and inspection.	The section handles this Office and subordinate prosecutors offices accounting personnel activities; the section's sending and receiving of mail and dossiers; file management, and general administration; and concomitantly handles the accounting affairs of the Intelligent Property Branch and the Fuchien Lianchiang District Prosecutors Offices.

II. Major operational reforms and historical events overview

- (I) Changes in the budget levels of sub-budget and unit budget entities
- (II) Promotion of the central government annual fiscal year Budgeting and Accounting operational automatization
- (III) Government accounting fiscal year changed from starting July 1, to the calendar year (January 1).
- (IV) Collaboration with amendments to the audit law

III. Historic Events

The Detention Center and Juvenile Detention House which originally were under this Office's jurisdiction were reassigned to the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, with their accounting activities transferred to that Agency's Accounting Office for continued handling. In conjunction with operational changes this section deployed two Clerk staff slots to the Agency of Corrections Accounting Office, and accordingly amended this Office's staff allotment effective from January 1, 2011.


And the Ministry of Justice in collaboration with the operations of the Taiwan Ciaotou District Court, on September 1, 2016 established the Taiwan Ciaotou District Court Prosecutors Office, deploying two Clerk staff slots to that Office's Accounting Section to handle accounting operations and accordingly amended this Office's staff allotment chart effective from September 1, 2016.

Accounting

Section 3 Statistics Office

I. Organizational Structure and key activities

With the separation of prosecutorial functions from judicial ones in 1980, the statistical offices previously under each Prosecutors Office were reorganized under a Director of Statistics Office responsible exclusively for handling prosecutorial statistical activities. On December 8, 1989, the Legislative Yuan passed the third reading of amendments to the Organization Act, establishing Prosecutors Offices at each and branch. From January 1, 2013, the Section Chief job title was changed to Director. This Office's Statistical Office has one Director, with 3 sections and staff allotment as follows: three Section Chiefs, 8 clerks (including 6 staff allotments filled, and 2 empty staff allotments), and one Assistant Clerk. The sectional duties are as follows:



Section One	Section Two	Section Three
This section handles this Office's and the Intellectual Property Branch operational, and prosecutors case handling performance evaluation reviews and provision thereof; along with the branch High Prosecutors Offices statistical data and prosecutors case handling performance evaluation collation, prosecution of the second instance official statistical reporting, calculations, editing and storage; and prosecution of the second instance criminal investigation and penalty implementation statistical database management and maintenance.	This section handles all District Prosecutors Offices statistical data audits, collation, and prosecutor case handling performance re-evaluations and provision; prosecutors of the first instance official statistical reports preparation and storage; concomitant handling of the statistical operations of the Lienchiang District Prosecutors Office; and annual preparation of the "Current Drugs Trend Analysis" for presentation to the Executive Yuan for the Anti-Drug Prevention reports.	This section handles all prosecutorial entities judicial protection and detention (protective detention) statistical data audits, collation and provision; judicial protection official statistical report preparation and storage; judicial protection statistical database management and maintenance; and manpower statistics and general management operations.

II. Major operational changes and historic events

(I) Transformation of prosecutorial official statistical charts from manual preparation to automation in the information era.

(II) Prosecutor case handling performance automated to replace manual statistical calculations and preparation.



Section 4 Civil Service Ethics Office

I. Organizational structure and key activities

The Civil Service Ethics Office was formerly the Security Office, responsible for security units and manpower reviews units, emerging in today's inspector general and public integrity units, with operational functions to streamline ethical governance, investigate anti-corruption cases, and protect institutional security. This Office's Civil Service Ethics Office has staff allotment for six slots, with one Director, two Section Chiefs, and three Officers. One Section Chief is concomitantly responsible for the public integrity and inspector general functions for the Lienchiang District Court Prosecutors Offices, and all office personnel are responsible for duties as assigned by law to public integrity units, as well as commands and directives from superior Civil Service Ethics Offices, in a dual system of supervision. Civil Service Ethics work includes the three dimensions of anti-corruption, corruption prevention, and anti-corruption campaigns, including: promotional outreach for public integrity and anti-corruption activities, budget and ethical governance and reform recommendations, sunshine act and public integrity theory activities, as well as handling and investigating public corruption and illegality, and handling and coordinating maintenance of institutional official secrets and security.



II. Reforms in recent years

- (I) Overall operations: annual periodic reports on Public Integrity and brainstorming sessions to discuss ethical governance operations.
- (II) Subordinate operation investigations: responsible for aiding in handling this Office's subordinate prosecutorial entities colleagues issues with public integrity or corruption, and civil servant corruption and public integrity matters, and since the 2011 establishment of the Agency Against Corruption (AAC), Ministry of Justice to the present, this Office's Civil Service Ethics Office has conducted operations as directed by superior public integrity entities to investigate 17 cases by special task forces, over 113 investigative work days, involving deployment of over 900 instances of specialized personnel.
- (III) Preventive operations: selecting high risk agency activities for specialized investigations and operational audits for preventive efforts aiming to establish best practices in all operations to avoid potential misdeeds and prevent occurrence of such risks. From 2016 to 2020, high risk operations items were addressed including specialized investigations and operational audits for 7 cases of preventive efforts. The implementation and successful results included:
 - 1. In 2016 we handled the two projects for "Evidence Database Entry, Storage and Elimination Process Special Audits" and "Large Evidence Receipt, Storage and Handling Process Special Audits", identifying 38 areas in need of improvements with recommendations, to ensure better procedures and complete processes.
 - 2. In 2017, we handled two special projects for "Persons under probation urinalysis operations audit" and "Labor contracting and labor deployment procurement project audits", to enhance the quality of urinalysis procedures and labor contracting, with the audits resulting in 40 items in need of improvement and recommendations thereas, among which one involved a regulatory amendment adopted by the Ministry of Justice, to aid in institutional administrative efficacy.
 - 3. In 2018, we held the "Detainee Body Inspection, Transfer and Retention procedures special project audit", to ensure detainees could not escape in transit or major security



Integrity council in 2020



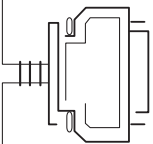
The council of specialized investigations and operational audits in 2021

cases involving threats of violence, resulting in 19 recommended practices to effectively ensure against threats to institutional safety and security.

4. In 2019 we held the "Seized Goods Return Procedure Special Project Audit", aiding in evaluating implementation of procedures for return of seized goods and analysis of systemic risk for errors, ensuring return of goods to involved parties, and avoiding excessive unresolved cases, while recommending 19 measures for improvement and reforms.

5. In 2020, we held the "Criminal Bail Handling

Procedures Special Project Audit (Phase One)", in conjunction with the relevant units to aid in resolving earlier years outstanding bail cases, which netted NT\$82,410,000 for the public fisc, and in terms of the legal regulatory environment, the bail system and implementation resulted in 15 proposed improvements and recommendations, to effectively enhance prosecutorial administrative operational efficacy.



Section 5 Information Management Office

I. Organizational Structure and Key Operations

This Office pursuant to the Court Organization Act, on October 7, 1991, established the Information Management Office, with one Section Chief along with a detailer from the Ministry of Justice Information Center to concomitantly serve as the Planning and Design Section Chief. In 1992 and 1993, there were one computer operator and one information manager, to aid this Office's prosecutors with documentation preparation, and the Ministry of Justice Information Center detailed one adjunctive prosecutor to aid in maintaining operations of the system, along with planning and maintenance of the Ministry of Justice subordinate entities internet connections. Given the accelerating rate of growth in information operations, in 2001 and 2005 two additional programmers were added, to enhance the Office's Information Management Office capabilities. On January 16, 2018, in accord with the Court Organization Act, the Section Chief position was eliminated and replaced with a Director of Information Management Office instead. The Office's main operational activities are:

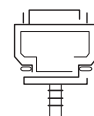
- (I) This Office's computer processing data system requirements' research, system planning and analysis, software program design, development, and testing, management and maintenance of information application systems, equipment management and maintenance, information network planning and management, and computer host room maintenance and management. The Office is also charged with management and maintenance of this Office's information security, coordinating all subordinate entity information activities, information statistical review for all subordinate entities, information operations research and development, and information operations education and training.

(II) The main activities of the information system include:

this Office and Intellectual Property Branch Case Management System (prosecutions of the second instance prosecutorial support and case handling system); this Office and Intellectual Property Branch documentation preparation systems; this Office and Intellectual Property Branch computer stenography systems; this Office and Intellectual Property Branch websites; this Office and Intellectual Property Branch digital dossier and evidence management system. This Office and subordinate entities financial account searching and record systems, authorization and use status, internal network search records and random sampling along with cadastral inspection status overall operations. The prosecutorial entities communication surveillance system; the prosecutorial entities integrated investigative database; and this Office and subordinate prosecutorial entities Information Systems Management System (ISMS) operations and maintenance.

II. Major operational reforms

(I)	This Office implemented the prosecution case handling system of the second instance and its development.
(II)	This Office developed its own prosecution operations system.
(III)	This Office began its electronic invoice approval procedures.
(IV)	Promotion of this Office and subordinate High Court Prosecutors Office investigative proceeding stenography digitalization system.
(V)	Promotion and installation of this Office and subordinate Prosecutors Office Information Systems Management System (ISMS).
(VI)	Handling this Office and Intellectual Property Court Prosecutorial Offices websites.
(VII)	Handling prosecutorial entities public forms search system.
(VIII)	Handling defendants criminal suit information query platform.





Information Security Report- Management Review

2020.07.17



The Meeting of Information Systems Management System (ISMS) operations in 2021

2021.02.04

Information Management Office

III. Major historic events

- (I) Establishment of the first information organization for the judiciary (1979-1981)
- (II) Establishment of the Electronic Processing Group of the Data Processing Center of the High Prosecutors Office (1981).
- (III) Shift to be affiliated under the Information Center, Ministry of Justice.

On March 1, 1988, the electronic processing team of the Data Processing Center was shifted under the Ministry of Justice. The Ministry of Justice Information Center was established, and the Chief of Statistics of the Ministry of Justice was appointed to concurrently serve as Chief of the Information Center. The Planning and Design Group, Computer Operation Group and a Data Management Group were also established under the Information Center.

- (IV) On June 20, 1981, we inaugurated the judiciary's first set of computer mainframe equipment at the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office Data Processing Center- Taiwan High Prosecutors Office Data Processing Center

(V) Developing the Prosecutorial Operations Software System

1. Wanted Persons Database and Inquiry System pages
2. Criminal record data management and verification analysis system
3. Fingerprint searching system

(VI) Cooperation with police departments to establish a criminal cases database

(VII) Promoting the Prosecutorial and Police Entities Fingerprint Indexing System

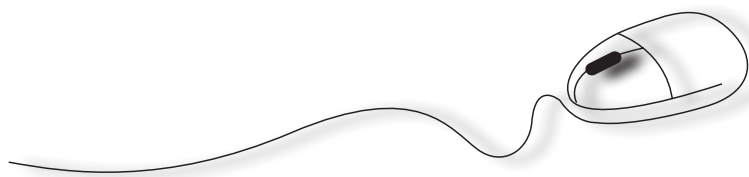
In 1986, we phased-in implementation of prosecutorial entities at all levels integration with the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office Data Processing Center, and by the end of 1989, completed the Taiwan Region All Prosecutorial Entities Interconnectivity operations.

(VIII) Research and development of the Prosecutorial and Police Case Handling System

In 1989, we completed planning the Taiwan Region Prosecutorial and Police Entities Criminal Information Interconnectivity operations, to establish a criminal information database, providing the foundations for a criminal information system, and from 1990, again planned for all levels of prosecutorial entities regional networks and internet "Prosecutor Case Handling Adjunct Support System", for a comprehensively integrated criminal information system and criminal information database, planning for which was completed in 1991.

(IX) Strengthen information exchange among prosecutors offices and the judiciary

On August 24, 1992, the Judicial Yuan Secretariat tasked the Ministry of Justice to provide existing criminal case history and wanted persons, and deletion of fugitive status computer information database contents, to aid in establishment of the Judicial Yuan database; on July 22 of the same year, the Executive Yuan Research and Development Committee convened a Criminal Case Prior History and Wanted (Deleted) Fugitive Statute Information Integration meeting.





Section 6


Records Section

I. Organizational structure and key activities


With deployment of prosecutors to the Courts at all levels there were concomitantly assigned slots for court clerks, and with separation of the prosecutorial powers from the judiciary in 1980, the Court Organization Act was amended, so there was one Chief Secretary at each Prosecutors Office along with clerks, allowing for use of the Taiwan High Court Clerk slots, with duties assigned to make records, handle documentation, research and evaluation, overall administration, information systems, and lawsuit guidance, as well as assignments as needed for operational requirements to sections, and where required to individual court dockets. In 1989, the Prosecutors Sections were changed to Prosecutors Offices, and in 1991 there was added one Records Section Chief, along with addition of a Records Docket Chief in 1992, and in 2021, addition of four more docket chiefs to date. This sections primary duties include:

(I) Investigative record and administrative work

Records section clerks work include records from the investigative proceeding phase (quasi trial like “grand jury” hearings conducted by prosecutorial inquiries) and related administrative work, investigative proceeding hearings according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, use as Court Clerks including stenography work during court hearings; prepare, publish and arrange service of process of original copies of prosecutors' criminal informations or non-prosecution decisions; and preparation of subpoenas of all kinds, preparation of official documents, phone call contacts and other administrative operations. In accordance with Article 38 of the High Prosecutors Offices and the Subordinate Prosecutors Offices Regulations, the Records Section is also responsible for:

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1. The sequential case numbering and assignment of cases.
 2. The accepting and registering of files and documents, and registering of pre-trial detention defendants.
 3. The preparation of transcripts, subpoenas, warrants, arrest warrants, writs of pre-trial detention, release documents, search warrants and other notices.
 4. The drafting of case and administrative documents.
 5. The organizing, editing and maintaining of files and documents, and keeping the evidences for cases.
 6. The preparation of originals, true copies and transcripts of criminal informations (in lieu of indictments), written rulings or written appeals, and other documents.
 7. The delivery of the case documents for service of process.
 8. The sending to storage or filing of closed cases.
 9. The preparation of various reports or statistical data or other information.
 10. The handling of bail money and seized property.

(II) Assist the Chief Prosecutor in supervising all subordinate District Prosecutors Office investigative operations

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1. Weekly Friday Summaries of reports of case charts.
 2. "Reviews Sought Overall Evaluation Form" for confidential distribution to the District Court Prosecutors Office Chief Prosecutor.
 3. Inter-border telecommunications, electronic, and computer fraud case reports Weekly Friday Summaries.
 4. Effective control of ceased and ongoing investigation cases.

The prosecutorial entities at all levels need only inquire of the previous records of the area, and after the operations were connected, they could simultaneously inquire into the complete prior records of the entire Taiwan area.

(II) Record Clerks Operations Digitalization

In 1989, we developed the "Prosecutor Adjunct Support Case Handling System" in test runs with the Taiwan Taipei District Shihlin Branch Prosecutors Office and the Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office. In October 1991, the Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office held a penalty implementation case management, detention, illegal munitions, bail management, and docket dossier management subsystems observational demonstration. At this time, the systems were promoted nationwide at all Prosecutorial entities for phasing in, and in 1998 we developed the "Prosecution of first instance Case Handling Adjunct Support System" and finished its promotion, which greatly advanced operational efficacy as it replaced numerous repetitive manual processes. In 1999, this Office developed the "Prosecution of second instance Case Handling Adjunct Support System" software and began trial operations. The second phase began in 2000, with further promotion to official use at five entities responsible for prosecutions of the second instance in the Taichung, Tainan, Kaohsiung, and the Hualien branches, and the Fuchien High Prosecutors Office Kinmen Branch. In May 2005, we released a new version of the Web integrated platform. In 2007, we began promoting the "Prosecution of second instance Revised Case Management System" and the "Prosecutorial Entities Case Management System" aiming to integrate new technologies to meet objective environmental requirements, in welcoming a completely automated, technologically vanguard new era.

(III) Official documents change from vertical to horizontal printing

In 2003, this Office began holding meetings of "Prosecutions of the first and second instance documentation horizontal presentation issue", resolving to change the formats after reviewing and amending the forms used in this Office and its subordinate Court Prosecutors Offices in prosecutions of the first and second instance, and standard documents, including records of second instance and implementation in 209 instances, first instance investigations, implementation and other matters in 749 instances, and prosecutorial document preparation for 529 instances, for a total of 1,487 instances.

Section 7 Enforcement Section

I. Organizational structure and key activities

After this Office was established, there was initially no allotment of staffing slots for supervision of implementation of orders and judgments or penalties, and these activities were handled by the Records Section concomitantly. Then from July 1960, there were allotted 2 clerks for implementation affairs, but they were detailed to handle making cases and documentation work, without any actual criminal penalty enforcement activities. In October 1970, the Enforcement Section was established, composed primarily of clerks at the time of creation, with some prosecutors assigned to enforcement duties, then in 2008, as a result of the Ministry of Justice delegating High Tech Surveillance operations to this Office, the original staff at the Ministry of Justice responsible for high tech surveillance operations were reassigned to this Office to handle these activities, along with Probation Officer administrative duties. In 2019, the Enforcement Section had seven clerks (among whom one was concomitantly a clerk and the Section Chief), along with one enforcement prosecutor, and two Probation officer, with one Clerk Assistant for a total of ten persons. The Section's primary responsibilities are:

(I) Enforcement activities

1. Enforcement of criminal penalties

This Office enforces criminal penalties including the death penalty, incarceration, fines, and cases of the first instance before the Taiwan High Court (or a branch) for instances of sedition, treason and interfering with foreign relations. As for this Office's enforcement of the death penalty, incarceration and fines, see the contents of the Prosecutorial Operations Section on "Enforcement of proceedings of the Second Instance".

2. Enforcement administrative operations.

3. Preparation and amendment of the "Criminal Enforcement Manual"

4. Handling criminal penalty enforcement operational symposia

5. Commutation to social work enforcement activities



criminal penalty enforcement operational symposia 2021

To fully elucidate and appreciate the community service and compelled urinalysis activities status in the territory of jurisdiction of the District Prosecutors Offices, this Office's Enforcement Section deploys with Civil

Service Ethics Office personnel annually for periodic reviews at all level of District Prosecutors Office and enforcement agencies (organizations) for on-site audit inspections. Also, in 2019, besides this Office's 7 territorial District Prosecutors Offices, we also deployed to branch Court Prosecutor Offices for audit inspections.

Although in recent years criminal penalties adopt multiple treatment methods, their essence remains to enable inmates to contribute to repairing the social environment damaged by crime in various ways, and make up for the damages caused to the victims, while restoring the society as a whole to the state before the crime as our focus, and not on granting forgiveness to the defendant's criminal liability. For example, in January 2021, an offender Weng, *-Chung corruptly influenced an agency supervising social work, to evade by forging reporting for duty sign-ins, and after investigation by this Office, the matter was transferred to the Tainan District Prosecutors Office for investigation and prosecution. This example is sufficient to demonstrate that although punishment can be implemented in different ways in response to the criminal cognition and prevailing social realities, the inmates' nature still requires their own personal efforts to absolve their criminal responsibilities. This is also this Office's consistent policy of adherence to requiring complete criminal penalty enforcement.

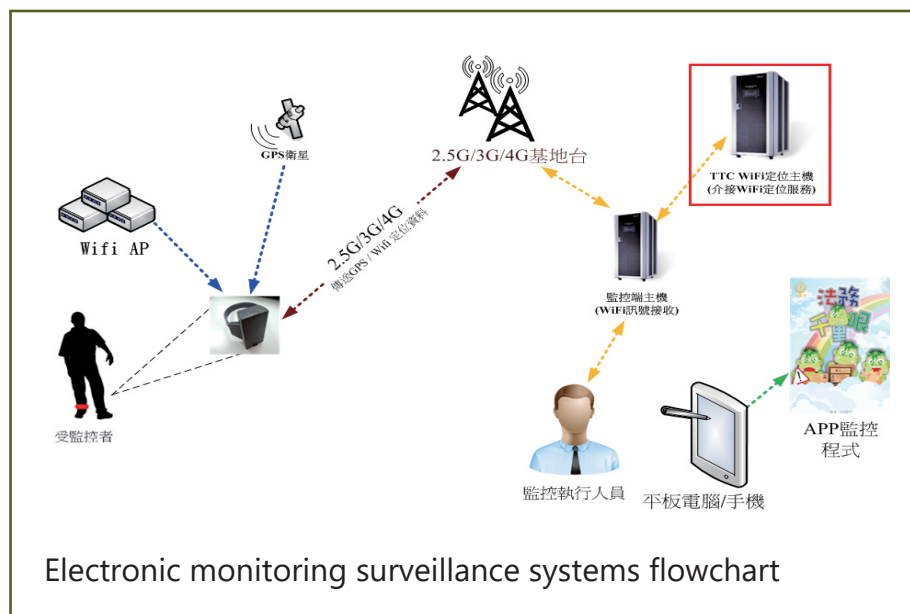
(II) Probation Operations

In terms of probation administrative operations, our office is in charge of electronic monitoring surveillance activities during probation, supervising community service and urinalysis collection operations, and uniform procurement by contracts for urinalysis and blind performance outsourcing and secure anti-fraud urine collection cups, besides general administrative affairs.

1. Electronic monitoring

Our electronic monitoring surveillance systems deploy the latest advanced technological solutions for comprehensive real time monitoring with accuracy and reasonable coverage of the surveilled individuals to analyze their activities, which will assist such probation officers in evaluating sexual assault offender behavior and make appropriate determinations.

In accordance with the amended Article 20 of the Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act providing for electronic surveillance of sex offenders, the Ministry of Justice established home detention (fixed point) electronic monitoring surveillance operations , and transferred



supervision to this Office in January 2008 for continuing administration activities including procurement of electronic monitoring equipment, installation and management of electronic monitoring surveillance systems, and research and development of functional improvements to electronic monitoring equipment.

2. Uniform planning for procurement of urinalysis blind performance kits

This Office uniformly contracts procurement of urinalysis kits and blind performance sets as well as sealed anti-fraud urine collection cup contracts, supervises nationwide Prosecutors Offices use of drug offender urinalysis requirements, and blind performance set needs, to determine the aforesaid contract volume parameters and guidelines, along with extending invitations to the Institute of Forensic Medicine, Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB), , and the Central Police University, to join in requirements evaluations analysis and accuracy analyses.



enforcement operational symposia 2021

II. Major operational changes

(I) Response to problems arising to implementation from the amendments to Criminal Code of the Republic of China in 2006

1. On August 2, 2006, we held the "Taiwan High Prosecutors Office Criminal Penalty Enforcement Manual Amendments Working Group 17th Plenary Session Minutes of the Meeting" in response to the amendments to the Criminal Code and implementation issues arising therefrom and principles for handling them. After reporting to the Ministry of Justice for review and approval, the additions were made to the 2007 edition of the Criminal Penalties Enforcement Manual contents governing all Prosecutors Offices handling of those issues.

2. As for penalties involving revoking civil and political rights of election, recall, initiative and referendum, deprivation of citizen's rights, where such penalties had not yet been fully completed, from July 1, 2006, the said specified four types of civil and political rights were restored to former offenders.
3. For combined punishment for several offenses, where the total penalty was in excess of six months and could not be amenable to procedures allowing one to convert imprisonment into a fine, this was amended to permit several offenses to be converted to a fine, and where the total penalty exceeded six months, recourse to a fine in lieu of incarceration would be permitted. Also, determinations of amenability for recourse to a fine in lieu of incarceration already require consideration of the offender's health and physical and mental status, education, employment and profession, family relations and any difficulties affecting implementation, and any statute of limitations affecting the imposition of criminal penalties.
4. Upon approval of parole, by the Ministry of Justice, the Court determines whether probation will apply during the remainder of the period of parole. On July 1, 2006, when amendments to Article 481 of the Code of Criminal Procedure took effect, it was provided that the last Court Prosecutors Office to exercise jurisdiction in a matter should apply to that Court for an appropriate order. To respond to these changes, on August 10, 2006, there was convened a meeting to "Discuss Parole Period Probation Operations", where the Prosecutors Office of the last instance would at the most expeditious pace determine Enforcement Application cases, and once an order on such a motion was received it would be immediately forwarded to the local Prosecutors Office with territorial jurisdiction over the site of detention or confinement or place of incarceration. After the district Prosecutors Office with geographic territorial jurisdiction over the site of confinement receives the Court order, it should expeditiously create an Enforcement Amendment case, and issue an order for Probation and undertake the related procedures.

5. On November 1, 2005, the procedures for parole processes were streamlined and expedited by the following two amendment measures: Firstly, instead of creating a directory listing of parolees approved for parole, with written orders for probation to be enforced to be delivered for service of process through the postal authorities or a courier (Bailiff, marshal), email may be used for service of judicial process instead; secondly, the order of probation will issue from the local Prosecutors Office with geographic territorial jurisdiction over the site of confinement, to reduce the time from the entry of the Court order and delivery thereof.

(II) In 2009, amendments were made to the Criminal Code provisions for Conversion to social work in lieu of incarceration

On January 21, 2009, amendments were promulgated to the Criminal Code system for Conversion to social work to take effect as of September 1 of the same year. This Office then in accord with the approval of January 8, 2013 of the Ministry of Justice, and amendments of August 29, 2014 and January 5, 2017 to the Implementation Plan for Strengthening the Supervision and Efficiency of the Implementation of the Community service by the Ministry of Justice, issued the guidelines governing the second layer tier of supervision and approval. From 2013, there have been deployed sporadic visits to surveil effects of social work within the jurisdiction, and from 2017 there have also been deployed sporadic visits to Prosecutors Offices areas our Branch Offices of jurisdiction to ensure supervision of efficacy of their efforts.

(III) Review and approval of all Prosecutors Offices cessation of execution cases

On June 15, 2016, there was convened a meeting of all Prosecutors Offices Chief Secretary and Enforcement Section or Research and Evaluation Section Chiefs for "Discussing Handling of Cessation of Investigation cases or execution cases penalties", which determined that Prosecutors Offices in the instance of a cessation of any investigations or enforcement cases, there would first be made an application for approval by the Chief Prosecutor, and submission of record to this Office for final review and approval.

III. Major historical events

(I) Criminal Commutation

There have been five major nationwide criminal commutation in 1971, 1975, 1988, 1991, and 2007.

(II) TThe decriminalization of the Negotiable Instruments Act and Personal Property Secured Transactions Act was completed.

(III) There was cessation of organ donation from condemned prisoners.

(IV) The surreptitious serving of criminal penalties in prison by persons other than the actual offender was prevented.

Section 8 Documentation Section

I. Organizational structure and key activities

This section operates in subsection dockets assigned duties according to the provisions of Articles 38 and 69 of the Court Organization Act and Article 37 of the High Court Prosecutors Office and subordinate Prosecutor Office Section Guidelines. The Documentation Section is subordinate to the Clerk Division, and has offices responsible for official authentication and seals, mailroom, and transcripts or true copies (eliminated on November 1, 2015). This section's primary duties includes:

(I) Handling the administrative work for all Investigation Supervision Units (or special units) and preparation for convening meetings there for.

To ensure prosecutorial efficacy and strengthen capabilities for prosecuting criminals, this Office works with prosecutors, police, investigators and related entity personnel to form task forces (or special groups) holding periodic meetings to combine investigative efforts, and supervise work of its subordinate local Prosecutors Offices. This Section has the following specialized administrative work sections.



1	Drug Enforcement	(1) Drug Enforcement Supervision Task Force (2) Executive Yuan Drug Prevention Meeting Reportage Unit on Drug Enforcement (3) Tips and Drug Find Awards Evaluation Unit (4) Assisting Nationwide Concurrent Drug Enforcement Operation Cases
2	Major Crimes Supervision Unit	
3	Children and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention and Supervision Unit	
4	Youth and Women Protection Unit	
5	Human Trafficking Prevention Supervision Unit	
6	Task Force to Prevent Crimes against Property and Livelihood	
7	Task Force to Supervise Preventing illegal electronic surveillance	
8	Preventing international trans-border crime supervision unit	
9	Cross Straits Crime Evidence and Proceeds Handling Unit	
10	Trans-Border Electronic and Telecommunication Fraud Proceeds and Evidence Tracing Platform	
11	Tracing Criminal Proceeds Special Unit	
12	Land and Soil Conservation Crimes Investigation Supervision Unit	
13	Investigating Major National Security Crimes and Crimes against the Public Order Supervision Unit	
14	Gambling Racketeering Nationwide Trans-Jurisdiction Unit	



(II) Uniform preparation and handling of meetings and administrative work supporting the administration operations units




1	Criminal Legal Issue Research Unit
2	Criminal Procedural Code issue Consulting Unit
3	Criminal Code Amendment Responses Research and Consulting Unit
4	Criminal Code Amendment Seizure and Asset Forfeiture New System Operational Consulting Unit
5	Legal Symposia Transcripts and Minutes Approval Unit
6	Corruption Case Research and Analysis Supervision Unit
7	Corruption Case Judgments Analysis and Research Unit
8	Corruption Cases resulting in Not Guilty Determinations Review Committee
9	Strengthening Anti-Corruption and Public Integrity Activities Liaison Unit
10	National Government Compensation Incidents Handling Unit
11	Regulatory Research Unit
12	Attorney Regulation Act Operations Unit

(III) Other major meetings

- 1.Nationwide Chief Prosecutors Operations Symposium.
- 2.This Office's Territorial Jurisdiction of the first and second instance Prosecutors Operations Head Symposia.
- 3.This Office and nationwide First and Second InstanceHead Prosecutors Activities Symposia.
- 4.Prosecutor Offices and Military Entities Operational Liaison Meetings.

5.This Office's territorial jurisdiction special Legal Interpreter and Translator Workshops.

(IV) Other duties



1	Election investigation administrative work
2	Review of offences endangering people's livelihood and the related administrative work
3	Gambling racketeering, tourism crimes, and road pavement and pothole repair special projects
4	Supervision of Attorneys
5	This Office and subordinate Prosecutors Offices Legal Issue Research and Response at all levels
6	Approval for this Office and subordinate Prosecutors Offices Chief Prosecutor and prosecutors handing over of work to new incumbents
7	This Office's press conferences and tea parties for legal journalists
8	Selection of testing and inspection entities (groups)
9	Collation of charts and tables related to operations
10	Editing books and this Office's pamphlets

(V) Concomitant handling of the Intellectual Property Branch,Taiwan High Prosecutors Office documentation work activities

(VI) Other work as tasked or delegated by the Ministry of Justice or superior officers

Also responsible for supervising custody of official seals for all sections official documents and prosecutorial documents; mailroom operations index and distribution activities. Transcripts and true copies office handled prosecutorial documentation and official copies of all sections documentation, until the office was eliminated as of November 1, 2015.

Section 9 Research and Evaluation Section

I. Organizational structure and key activities

In December 1969, in accordance with the provisions of directives issued by the Executive Yuan for All Administrative Agency Operational Implementation of Evaluations Project, All Administrative Agency Establishment of Research and Evaluation Unit Guidelines, and All Administrative Agency Research and Development Guidelines, on the 10th day of the same month and year, the Research and Evaluation unit was established, providing that the original inspection unit would be merged therewith and the new research and evaluation system would be implemented from 1970. On December 24, 1989, in response to the Court Organization Act amendments we began implementing the Research and Evaluation Section, with one Section Chief, one Subsection Chief and several Clerks. The major operational activities of this section are:

Operations inspection	Research and evaluation activities	Internal controls system
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Annual prosecutorial activities inspection2. Seasonal inspections3. Monthly review of overdue cases still not completed4. Prosecutorial administration item work inspections	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Control of individual case plans2. Preparing, drafting and editing the annual work plan3. Clerk case handling index, and review of prosecutor case unjustifiable investigative extensions4. Review and evaluation of annual judicial administrative operations5. Enhancing periodic audits of services to the public	<p>To enhance government service efficacy, in accordance with the March 9, 2011 issuance by the Ministry of Justice of the Executive Yuan directive for All Agencies Handling of a Comprehensive System of Internal Controls Projects 2011 Major Work Requirements. On March 22 of the same year, we reported as directed to the Chief Prosecutor that the Deputy Chief Prosecutor would serve as the Convenor of the Internal Controls Special Project Team. And on May 3, we received approval for all administrative sections internal controls special units, from which to begin promotion and implementing of the comprehensive internal controls special project work.</p>

II. Major operational changes

(I) Enhancing functions for prosecutions of the second instance

In light of the unity of the prosecutorial system, this Section in 1985 established its responsive measures as directed by the Ministry of Justice “Taiwan High Prosecutors Office Enhancing Prosecutions of the Second Instance Functions Guidelines”, and has achieved significant progress in supervising prosecutorial operations, approving appeals cases, ensuring initiation of lawsuits, and research and development efforts. But in recent years, as the District Court Prosecutors



2012 Internal Controls Education and Training

Offices prosecutors case handling and documentation quality still have room for improvement, so there has been recognized the need to avoid excessive meetings adversely affecting prosecutorial operations. And in 2017, during the third round of amendments, there was created a system for comprehensive evaluations of appeals taken to the prosecutors of the second instance to evaluate the non-prosecution of the district prosecutors, with the Records Section Chief preparing biannual overall evaluation charts sent to the Chief Prosecutor confidentially, to serve as reference in assessing the performance of the work of the prosecutors of the first instance.

(II) Public Service work

From 1965, the government began promoting efforts to serve the public, and as of 1987 public service work was enhanced to serving the citizenry by establishment of the Guidelines for All Courts Prosecutors Office to Streamline Serving the Citizenry, which provided that from March 1 of that year, a specialized unit would be created as “Public Service Centers” with a designated Head Prosecutor concurrently directing the effort and the Chief Secretary serving as the deputy head, and all section chiefs assigned as officers to handle the centers services, administration and liaison activities. In 2004 information technology specialists were included, to maximize overall Prosecutorial offices’ convenient services to the citizenry.

Section 10 Data Section

I. Organizational structure and key activities

On August 1, 1968 the Taiwan Region Criminal Data Center was officially established. In 1970, the Center was redenominated the Criminal Information Center; in 1991, it was renamed the Data Section, and a Section Chief position was created with responsibility for all data operations. In July of the same year, the Dossier Section was transferred from the Documents Section to the Data Section, and given responsibility for handling all dossier management duties. This Section's main activities include:

Subsection	
1. Defendant population registry name and ID number changes	1. C
2. Expunging of juvenile criminal records	s
3. Criminal data searching and replies	a
4. Incarcerated persons deprivation of civil rights data file creation and provision for searching	2. C
5. Editing, preparation and printing of the Prosecutors Practical Regulations Manual for submission for use by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Supreme Prosecutors Office, Academy for the Judiciary, MOJ, and this Office's subordinate Prosecutors Offices	d P 3. M V c 4. M F 5. T r

II. Major operational changes

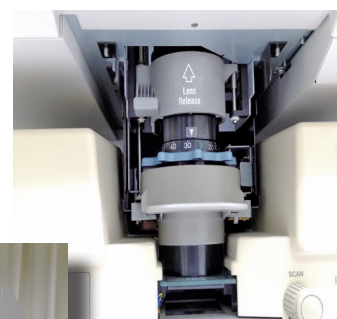
Subsection	Fugitive Section
1. After creating the Data Center, manual data forms for criminal information cards were converted to electronic records (1981)	1. Working with police administrative units to create files, electronic made for data from 1949 to 1983 from stored criminal records, and warrant data, to establish a criminal case database (1983-1
2. Criminal information searches were converted to computerized searching mode (1984)	2. New data file creation delegation: this Office is responsible for investigation and enforcement case data, while the Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB) is assigned duties for Court orders and military ca
3. Incremental establishment of networks with outside agencies, allowing prosecutors single service windows for operational contacts and searching of all source information (1999)	3. Electronic records of the judgments of the second and third in registered by this Office (1992)
4. Network searching of all financial institution account opening information (2001)	4. nvestigation completion documentation from 1968 to 1998 we outsourcing for microfilm (fiche) scanning and storage
5. Court and Prosecutors Office Information Database updating and cessation of handling Courts' criminal history searching operations (2001)	5. After 1998, investigation completion documentation were scan created by high speed scanners, and stored on disk array mag media and CD-ROMs
	6. The Ministry of Justice agreed that this Office would cease han Prosecutors Office Investigation and Prosecution Documentati File Creation Operations (2018)
	7. Ministry of Justice approves this Office's subordinate Prosecuto proactively determine whether to scan and create files for inve cessation and termination documentation (2019)

Fugitive Section	Dossier Subsection
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirms nationwide police fugitive and warrant information and Prosecutors Offices warrants, termination of fugitive status and warrants, and search efforts, cessation of searches, and notice to agencies of cancellation of fugitive searches. 2. Collation and statistical data for all control cases for departure (maritime) control orders by all levels of Courts or Prosecutors Offices 3. Nationwide Court and Prosecutors Office Fugitive Warrant Wanted Cases and new prisoners in incarceration system comparison, checking and contact 4. Nationwide Courts' and Prosecutors Document Scanning and File Creation 5. The aforesaid investigation and prosecution document review and distribution 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dossier (including classified/permanent/periodic files) creation 2. Dossier review and distribution operations 3. Dossier organization and destruction 4. Review and approval of dossier retention and destruction for all level of agencies 5. Dossier index collation sending and dossier transfers 6. Dossier applications and value added promotion 7. Dossier management planning and training

	Dossier Subsection
<p>Electronic records were ords, non-prosecution, 83-1984)</p> <p>for recording al Investigation y cases (1984) d instance were</p> <p>8 were contracted by</p> <p>scanned and files magnetic/electronic</p> <p>handling Nationwide ntation Scanning and</p> <p>ecutors Offices to investigation</p>	<p>On December 7, 2006, amendments were promulgated to the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and subordinate entities File Creation Categories and Records Retention Timetable Chart; and further amendments were promulgated on July 15, 2013 to the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and subordinate Prosecutor Offices File Creation Categories and Records Retention Timetable Chart</p>



Microfilm copier (side photo)



Microfilm copier adjustable
focus reader head

Section 11 Litigation Counseling Section

I. History of establishment

(I) Now named the Citizenry Service Center structure

On March 20, 1973 the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan, issued an interpretive directive, Administrative Agency Public Service Counter Work and Service Attitude Improvement Guidelines, specifically providing that all administrative agency public service counters and centers must emphasize serving the citizenry and resolving their difficulties. On April 1, 1981, the Ministry of Justice issued the "Ministry of Justice Promotion of Convenience Service Implementation Guidelines", clearly stipulating that all agencies while engaged in their operations shall ensure the maximal lawful scope of convenience to the public, and establish service counters with appropriate permanent staff to provide enhanced service to the citizenry.

(II) The Litigation Counseling Section was created to focus on serving public needs

On April 7, 1987, the Ministry of Justice issued the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and subordinate Court Prosecutors Offices Public Service Work Improvement Guidelines, clearly providing that all Prosecutors Office should appoint a Public Service Center Director, pursuant to directive of the Chief Prosecutor, to lead service personnel in ensuring the public convenient services. In conjunction with these efforts, this Office began from October 1987 to prepare the Public Service Work Manual, and created the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office and subordinate Court Prosecutors Offices Promotion of Public Service Work Charts, clearly delineating the Litigation Counseling Section or Service Unit Secretary or Clerk to establish the requisite service principles, assuring appropriate service ethics and attitude, to work together to aid the relevant offices to provide proper public service efforts.

II. Work activities

The Litigation Counseling Section is established in accordance with “the High Prosecutors Offices and branch offices there of Section Guidelines”, and pursuant to Article 44 thereof regarding serving the public and providing public legal assistance services. There is also created a Public Service Center, as a dedicated operational unit, with the Deputy Chief Prosecutor concurrently serving as Center Director, and the Chief Secretary concomitantly serving as Deputy Director, and all section chiefs and the Litigation Counseling Section personnel serving as concurrent personnel. Key work emphases include:

1	Research, planning, implementation and liaison for public service work operations
2	Assistance to litigation counseling clients with legal petitions and complaints; aiding in promoting public legal assistance efforts
3	Rule of law education and legal outreach efforts
4	Handling remote community mediation outreach, guidance and assessment services
5	From February 15, 2003, provide monitoring of all Prosecutors Office press conferences regarding on going investigation and Media Relations (including National Police Agency subordinate administration units)
6	Collaborate with the Research and Development Section subordinate entities in assessing performance of public service efforts
7	Aid in (public) response data collection and handling and public opinion polling activities
8	Other litigation counseling related matters or assignments delegated from superiors
9	The Public Service Centers rely on single service window and counter operation modes, integrating access to this Office’s mailroom operations, Case intake, document intake, and dossier applications availability and litigation counseling service operations

Section 12 **General Affairs Section**

I. Organizational structure and key activities

This Office's General Affairs Section is a component unit subordinate to the Secretary Section and was founded in 1951 as a miscellaneous affairs subsection, then in 1971 denominated the General Affairs Section responsible for cashier operations, expenses, receipts, custody of evidence, finances, labor procurement and custody of goods and distribution, maintenance and repair of properties, management of custodial staff and management of buildings and dormitories. Its primary activities include:


(I) Miscellaneous Affairs Subsection

This subsection supervises construction projects, finances and labor procurement, budget approvals, and new construction of all subordinate prosecutorial entity offices and employee dormitories, repairs, adjustments, fire safety management, procurement of items or labor contracts worth over NT\$100,000, this Office's real estate, dorm management, this Office's property, equipment, national property management, official vehicles and chauffeurs detailing management, and this Office and supervising subordinate prosecutorial entity evidence management and parking lot management, stationery and goods management.

(II) Cashier Subsection

It is also responsible for office supplies and stationery procurement, petty cash, custodian management and negotiation for external meeting places, approval of expenses, this Office's cashier management and civil service deposits, national treasury account handling, overtime pay, per diem, and duty pay, intellectual property rights cashier management, mailroom, indexing, telephone directories, and official document barcode scanning.

II. Major historical changes



(I)	Compilation of "the Siezed Property Confiscation and Asset Forfeiture Custodian Guidelines and Handling Procedures Manual"
(II)	Creation of QR Codes for convenient management of seized property
(III)	Establishing large evidence warehousing

III. Major historical events

(I) Hwakuang Community implementation

At the end of 2007, the Executive Yuan approved the Hwakuang Community development as a financial and digital technology zone, emphasizing international tourism, shopping recreation, cultural trends, and business services as future directions for planning, and proposed four major golden brick projects to transform the Hwakuang Community sites as key planning initiative emphases.

The Hwakuang Community is located to the northeast of the Chung Cheng Memorial Hall, from the north at Hangchou South Road Section 2 Alley 25, to Chinshan South Road Section 2 Alley 30, to the east on Chinshan South Road Section 2, west to Hangchou South Road Section 2 as its boundaries, and south to Chinhua Street. The total area covers 11.139 hectares, and the administrative jurisdiction lies between an overlap of Chungcheng and Da'an Districts. During the era of Japanese sovereignty, the Taipei Jail was located there along with employee dormitories, and with the turnover of Taiwan in 1945, the Taiwan Taipei Prison and Taipei Detention Center took over the facilities along with the buildings made of combinations of simple materials like brick, concrete and wood.

From the 1960s to 1990s there were nine four-storey buildings constructed (Judicial Villages third to tenth, and New Fourth Village), and three eight-storey buildings (the Prosecutors Office Dormitories Phases 1 to 3), under the control of the Ministry of Justice (and subordinate entities), the Taiwan High Court, and the Taiwan Taipei District Court, for official residences by staff in a total of 576 units. As a result of the lack of comprehensive property takeover regulations during the initial phases of the turnover of Taiwan, there were unresolved issues of unauthorized possession in the Hwakuang Community and property demolition disputes and lawsuits.

On June 26, 2000, the Taipei municipal government issued public notice of plans for Hwakuang Community redevelopment, and the Ministry of Justice undertook a Hwakuang Community Current residents survey and inventory, establishing a Hwakuang Community Dormitory and Residential Inventory Unit in 2001. The effort included the Ministry of Justice, this Office, the Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office and the Taiwan Taipei Detention Center detailed staff for the inventory, but given the complexity of the issues surrounding residence in the Hwakuang Community and all the agencies involved, there was no consensus achieved on the redevelopment, and the plans continued to be delayed.

In 2007, under the guidance of the Executive Yuan, the Council for Economic Planning and Development re-issued its concept for the Hwakuang Community as a financial management and digital technology center, proposing "Taipei's Wall Street". This decision poses certain challenges for the community residents, as there exist disputes about real estate property rights with the actual occupant entities in the Hwakuang Community official dormitories, as well as the separation of prosecutorial and judicial powers which complicate a swift resolution, and which have resulted in opposition during the removal and relocation process as some inhabitants have filed lawsuits and appealed to their legislators for intervention.

On January 1, 2011 the Agency of Corrections (AOC), Ministry of Justice, was established, along with the Hwakuang Community Settlement Plan Implementation Team, which was delegated to the Agency's authority, with the AOC Deputy Director assigned to serve as the Team Convenor, and this Office's prosecutors detailed as consulting members to guide the project team's lawsuit strategies and enforce exercise of eminent domain.

From September 2012, the Project Team began assiduously deploying eminent domain activities, and division of labor delegations to begin demolition of the nationally owned dormitories in the Hwakuang Community. On August 19, 2013, this Office completed its responsibilities for demolition work at #146, Subsection #3, Chin Hua Section, District. As for the remaining Ministry of Justice and other entity occupied nationally owned dormitories in the Hwakuang Community, they should be completed demolished by September 22, 2014, and the lands transformed to green belts, with occupation handed over by the Taiwan Taipei Detention Center to the National Property Office Northern Regional Office for management.

(II) The Third Office Building repairs project

To resolve the severely insufficient existing official space for this Office and the Intellectual Property Branch of this Office and Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office, extremely cramped office space and widely spread out offices, from 2011 this Office began planning for the Third Office Building (originally the Bo Yi Building) renewal project, and construction was completed on August 20, 2019, with occupancy beginning from September 3, 2019.



Section 13 Bailiff Office

I. Organizational structure and key activities

On November 1, 1945, the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office was established by directive, along with provision for JBailiff and creation of a Bailiff Office responsible for service of process, investigation, arrest, detention, searching, security, defendant and prisoner transport, court marshal and bailiff duties, security protection and additional duties. The force was directed by command of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office. After the July 1, 1980 separation of the prosecutorial and judicial powers, the staff of this office were assigned to Courts and districtprosecutors' Offices, with the judiciary separately establishing Judicial Police Offices, resulting from segregation of the judicial police under their separate command systems. On December 24, 1989, in accordance with amendments to the Court Organization Act, the entity name was changed to the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and there was created a Bailiff Office, subordinate to the Clerk Division. Key activities include:


- (I) Service of process of legal documents, transport and transfer of defendants held in detention and prisoners, bail processes, release to other's custody; investigation room security, arrest, search, seizure, investigation, and wanted fugitive warrants; duty officer, security officer and security protection; additional bailiff duties or as assigned by superior officers.
- (II) This office belongs to the prosecutors office of the second instance, and has an additional major responsibility for implementing the death penalty; acting in accord with superior orders and directions of this Office's Enforcement Section prosecutor to execute the condemned prisons by shooting.
- (III) Bailiff training: in the early years this was done by each agency proactively. From 1984, the Taiwan Province Judicial Police Academy Academic Affairs Unit, Judg-es and Prosecutors Training Institute (now the Academy for the Judiciary, Min-istry of Justice), the Central Police College (now the Central Police University) and related entities was delegated to carry out a six-month training period. Af-ter 1995, these were offered by each prexcutors office. From 2013 to the pre-sent, when the MOJ Agency of Corrections was delegated the training , offering four cohorts per year.

II. Major historical changes

- (I) This Office's Judicial Police administrative activities were originally handled by the Documentation Section, but are transferred back to this office.
- (II) Handling assessment evaluations on a biannual basis for all subordinate prosecutorial entity arrests and arrest of outstanding fugitive warrant comparisons.
- (III) Exercise supervision and inspections of all operations of bailiff offices of subordinate prosecutorial entities.
- (IV) Exercise supervision and inspections of all outsourced contract security officer operations of subordinate prosecutorial entities.

III. Major historical events

This office is subordinate to the prosecutors of the second instance entities, and its major difference from the bailiff subordinate to the prosecutors entities of the first instance is that it has responsibility for implementation of the death penalty, among which the historical data for death penalties is as follows:



Year	Number of people	Year	Number of people
1948~1950	2	2011	2
1951~1960	11	2012	2
1961~1970	33	2013	1
1971~1980	81	2014	1
1981~1990	121	2015	3
1991~2000	138	2016	1
2001~2010	16	2020	1

Section 14

Prosecutor's Investigator Office

I. Organizational structure

From June 1, 2000, there was established the prosecutor's investigators system within prosecutorial entities, with personnel with specialities in finance, electronic communications or construction projects, thus able to enhance the quality of criminal investigations, thereby streamlining judicial efficacy and reducing the burden on prosecutorial work. From 2016 this office officially allotted two prosecutor investigator budgeted slots, with the first one in office on October 14, 2016. The Prosecutor's Investigator Office was established from January 3, 2017.

The Prosecutor's Investigator Office is under the direct supervision of a Head Prosecutor and one prosecutor appointed by the Chief Prosecutor. At present there are budget slot vacancies for 7 positions for prosecutor investigators (one in the construction project unit, 3 in the computer information unit, and 3 in the financial operations unit), along with five support staff openings (2 supporting computer operations, 2 supporting finance activities, and one military judiciary), along with four clerks, 3 outside hires, and one staff representative.



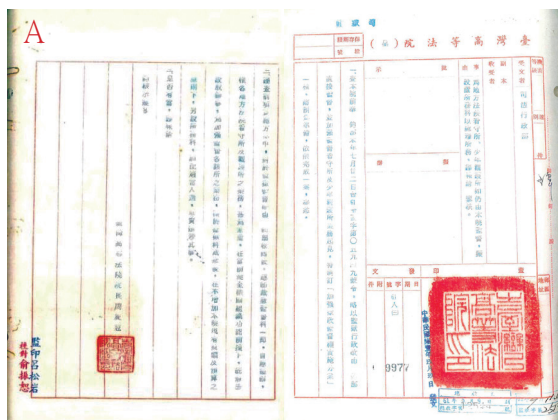
Seminar on Cross-border Drug Enforcement Cooperation and Integration Mechanism of Intelligence Notification

II. Main operations

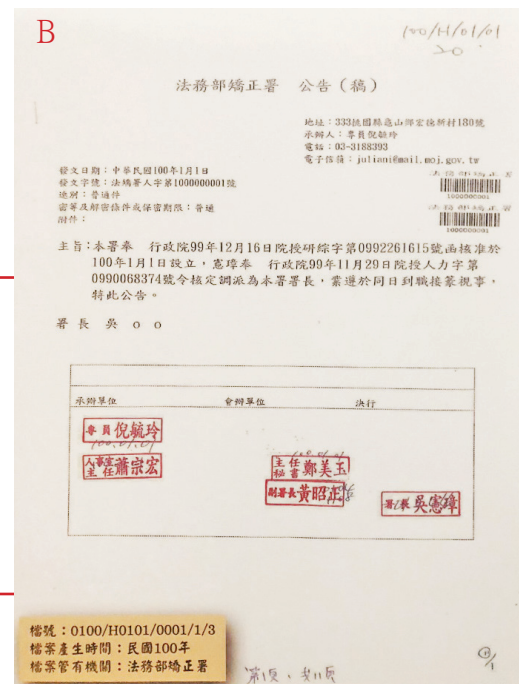
1	Assists prosecutors handling document analysis, data collection and other related activities in important and complex cases.
2	Database analysis for appeal and reconsideration cases involving drug manufacture, drug trafficking and sale.
3	Establishing, managing, maintaining and revamping the "National Drug Database", "Cross-border Telecommunications Fraud Database" and "Pre-prosecution Seized Property Disposition database" and issuance of analysis and trend reports.
4	Planning digital evidence collection: Research and development of nationwide digital evidence collection in Taiwan, and determining overall distribution and use of digital evidence collection equipment and tools for prosecutors' offices.
5	Supporting Prosecutors' Offices with digital evidence collection: The Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office is a digital evidence collection center. In addition to evidence collection cases, when other prosecutors' offices require digital evidence collection, they may task this Office for assistance.
6	Handling database and digital evidence collection education and training.
7	Management and maintenance of electronic monitoring systems.
8	Handling Taiwan-US intellectual property platforms and mutual legal assistance.
9	Collating intelligence in drug and cross-border fraud cases.
10	Handling prosecutorial administrative and specialized team affairs.
11	Major incident and accident support and investigation, and aiding in finance and capital tracing.
12	Aiding in collating and analysis of major complex corruption, economic and finance crime information.

Section 15 Detention General Affairs Section (already eliminated)

To ensure the comprehensiveness of Taiwan's prison and detention administration, achieving uniform professionalism and management in penal incarceration, while adhering to the Organic Act of the MOJ Agency of Corrections, in conjunction with the Ministry of Justice Organization Act, the former Corrections Division of the Ministry of Justice was eliminated, and the Detention General Affairs Section Guidelines were terminated. The Detention General Affairs Section of this Office and its personnel were merged into the MOJ Agency of Corrections.



A: Official document of Detention General Affairs Section



B: The MOJ Agency of Corrections was established in 2011

Section 16

Forensic Medicine Center

I. Taiwan High Prosecutors Office Forensic Medicine Center (October 22, 1990 to June 30, 1998)

To resolve the nation's long term inadequate dedicated forensic medicine agencies, the original Forensic Autopsy Determinations operations supported by the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB) were unable to be continued in light of operational changes, resulting in Prosecutors' Offices being unable to handle Pathology Autopsies and offer a window for determination of causes of death, so in 1990 the nationwide law enforcement conference determined to direct this Office to establish a temporary operational unit for a Forensic Medicine Center to meet emergent needs, while planning drafts for the Organization Act of the Institute of Forensic Medicine, Ministry of Justice.

On October 22, 1990, this Office's Chief Prosecutor created an interim operational unit as the Forensic Medicine Center at #212 Chiahshing St., Hsin Yi District, Taipei. Dr. Fang, Chung-Min of the Department of Forensic Medicine, National Taiwan University College of Medicine, along with some twenty numerous renowned medical center pathologists and professional specialty consultants accepted delegations from various judicial entities, undertook forensic science examinations, and assiduously resolved the existing forensic medicine work challenges and difficulties, from training manpower, to integrating forensic medicine resources, and planning a specialized Institute of Forensic Medicine as the nation's dedicated forensic sciences organization. Further entities involved in assisting forensic medicine work include the MOJ Investigation Bureau, the Nation Defense Medical University, National Taiwan University, Central Police University, and the Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB).

The Forensic Medicine Center accepts assignment taskings from all District Prosecutors' Offices, to make forensic medicine legal determinations of causes of death. The main work is comprised of undertaking inspections on corpses, and pathology autopsies, including forensic dentistry, forensic anthropology, blood serum genetics, forensic toxicology,

forensic pathology, and criminal investigative forensic determinations. These aim to analyze criminal cases, inspect the mode of death, such as natural death, suicide, accidental death, and homicides. The work also aims to determine direct and indirect causes of death, mechanism of death and collection of criminal evidence, for prosecutors, police and judicial personnel as clues for solving crimes, and reference in investigations and determining appropriate criminal penalty sentences. Forensic scientists rely on their accumulated experienced from case characteristics to provide statistical analysis data of legal matters and medical actuarial information, and crime indicators for reference in governance.

II. Major Cases handled by Forensic Medicine Center

(I) China Thousand Island Lake Robbery Disaster in 1994

24 Taiwan passengers on the Hai Rui vessel in China Thousand Island Lake were on a boat tour with six mainland boat personnel and two tour guides total 32 persons, when arson incident to a robbery was committed on the vessel and all aboard were demised.

(II) Port Su'ao maritime disaster on a floating hotel in 1994

On July 23, 1994, a strong typhoon attacked Taiwan, and a floating hotel used as a dorm for mainland fishermen sunk in heavy waves in Yilan's Port Su'ao, causing the death of 12 mainland Chinese missing after the vessel overturned with 90 mainland fishermen aboard.

(III) Hsinchu offshore air disaster in 1998

On March 18, 1998, China Airlines evening flight departing from Hsinchu Airport at 7:29 pm crashed into the sea two minutes after takeoff, with five crew and eight passengers abroad.

(IV) Tayuan Air disaster in 1998

On February 16, 1998, a China Airlines Airbus flight from Bali, Indonesia, to the CKS Airport in Taiwan (now the Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport), crashed with demise of all 196 passengers and crew onboard, and also caused damages to houses and vehicles resulting in six deaths on land, for a total of 202 deaths from the horrific incident.

III. Planning for creation of the Forensic Sciences Research Institute of the Ministry of Justice

Taiwan's forensic medicine activities are conducted by the interim organization of the Forensic Medicine Center under this Office, which has attained a reasonable size to date. But with the complexity of the forensic sciences, and to attain uniformity of performance, this Office is assiduously promoting the establishment of a dedicated forensic institution, the Institute of Forensic Medicine. On April 8, 1997, the Organization Act of Institute of Forensic Medicine, Ministry of Justice passed third reading at the Legislative Yuan, and was promulgated by directive of the President on April 23, 1997, and on May 20, 1998, the Institute of Forensic Medicine planning team was inaugurated. And on July 1 of the same year, the Institute of Forensic Medicine was officially launched, with merging of the personnel originally attached to the interim assignments at this Office's Forensic Medicine Center.



Chief Prosecutor Chen, Han (second from left), Consultant Fang, Chung-Min (fourth from left), Consultant Hsiao, Tao-Ying (third from left), Chief Secretary Hsieh, Wen-Ting (in front second from right) pose for a group photo at the Forensic Medicine Center entrance



Sketch



Personnel Office



Accounting Office



Statistics Office



Civil Service Ethics Office



Information Management Office



Enforcement Section



Document Section



Records Section



Research and Evaluation Section



Data Section



Editing Group



Archive Room



Litigation Counseling Section



Farewell for Deputy Chief
Prosecutor Chen, Wei-Lien



Farewell for Chief Secretary
Wu, I-Ming



Prosecutor's Investigator Office



Electronic Monitoring Center



General Affairs Section



Bailiff Office