



Taiwan High Prosecutors Office Organization and Operational Duties

- Chapter 1 Organizational Structure
- Chapter 2 Office of Administration
- Chapter 3 Supervision Unit
- Chapter 4 Research and Investigation Unit
- Chapter 5 Review Committee for Convicted Cases
- Chapter 6 Major Economic and Corruption Crimes Case Supervision Unit
- Chapter 7 National Security Crimes Supervision Center
- Chapter 8 High Tech Crime Investigative Center
- Chapter 9 Drug Interdiction and Anti-Drug Addiction Center
- Chapter 10 Cyber Crime Investigation Center
- Chapter 11 Electronic Monitoring Center
- Chapter 12 Historical Judicial Buildings and Architecture
- Chapter 13 Prosecutor Responsibilities
- Chapter 14 Major Disasters and Pandemics
- Chapter 15 Major Events





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Chapter 1

Organizational Structure



Section 1 Prior Chief Prosecutors, Deputy Chief Prosecutor, Chief Secretary

I. List of former Senior Officials

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
1	Prosecutor General	Chiang, Wei -Tsu	1945/11/1-1945/12/14	First serving as an interim acting official then formally appointed.
2	Acting in the capacity of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutor General	Chen, Cheng-Cheng	1945/12/14-1946/3/25	Taiwan High Court Prosecutor.
3	Temporary and acting Taiwan High Court Prosecutor General	Shih, Wen-Fan	1946/3/25-1946/5/6	Taiwan Taipei District Court Prosecutor General.
4	Prosecutor General	Lou, Ying	1946/5/6-1946/9/25	
5	Temporary Acting Prosecutor General	Fu, Shu-Te	1946/9/25-1946/11/4	Taiwan High Court Prosecutor.
6	Prosecutor General	Wang, Chien-Chin	1946/11/4-1947/5/16	
7	Prosecutor General	Ko, Chih-Tan	1947/5/16-1948/8/25	
8	Prosecutor General	Wang, En-Pei	1948/8/25-1950/10/23	
9	Prosecutor General	Hung, Chun-Pei	1950/10/23-1957/7/18	

This list is limited to those formally taking office as Senior prosecutorial officials (more than six months of acting period will be specially loaded).

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
Acting	Temporary and Acting in the capacity of the duties of Prosecutor General	Hsia, Wei-Shang	1957/7/19-1958/5/22	*Taiwan High Court Prosecutor. * Acting and then formally appointed.
10	Prosecutor General	Hsia, Wei-Shang	1958/5/22-1965/3/25	
11	Prosecutor General	Chou, Hsuan-Kuan	1965/3/25-1972/8/1	
12	Prosecutor General	Chiao, Pei-Shu	1972/8/1-1975/8/9	Chiao, Pei-Shu demised in office, and the following day was Sunday, on August 11, 1975 the Ministry of Judicial Administration appointed prosecutor Tu, Shih-Chen as Acting chief until September 16, 1975
13	Prosecutor General	Hung, Shou-Nan	1975/9/16-1978/9/26	
14	Prosecutor General	Chu, Chien-Hung	1978/9/26-1979/6/30	
15	Prosecutor General	Tsao, Te-Cheng	1979/6/30-1982/10/13	Held ad interim from October 13, 1972 to November 8, 1972 by Chief Prosecutor He, En-Pao
16	Taiwan High Court Prosecutor General	Shih, Ming-Chiang	1982/11/8-1986/7/1	
17	Prosecutor General Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office Chief Prosecutor	Chen, Han	1986/7/1-1992/5/18	The entity name was changed to Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office on November 24, 1989.

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
18	Chief Prosecutor	Liu,Ching-Yi	1992/5/18-1996/3/6	Held ad interim from March 6, 1996 to April 28, 1996 by Chief Prosecutor Yeh, Chin-Pao
19	Chief Prosecutor	Lu,Jen-Fa	1996/4/23-1997/5/5	Held ad interim from May 5, 1997 to July 8, 1997 by Chief Prosecutor Yeh, Chin-Pao
20	Chief Prosecutor	Wu,Ying-Chao	1997/7/8-2000/6/27	
21	Chief Prosecutor	Lin,Chieh-Te	2000/6/27-2001/4/27	
22	Chief Prosecutor	Wu,Kuo-Ai	2001/4/27-2004/11/5	
23	Chief Prosecutor	Hsieh,Wen-Ting	2004/11/5-2007/4/12	
24	Chief Prosecutor	Yen,Ta-He	2007/4/12-2013/3/11	
25	Chief Prosecutor	Chen, Shou-Huang	2013/3/11-2014/1/21	Held ad interim by Deputy Chief Prosecutor Kuo, Wen-Tung, from January 21, 2014 to May 27, 2014.
26	Chief Prosecutor Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office Chief Prosecutor	Wang, Tien-Cheng	2014/5/27-2019/12/4	The entity name was changed on May 23, 2018 to the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office. Held ad interim by Deputy Chief Prosecutor Sung, Kuo-Yeh from December 4, 2019 to March 12, 2020.
27	Chief Prosecutor	Hsing, Tai-Chao	2020/3/13 to present	

II. Chart of Officeholders of the Deputy Chief Prosecutor position

Precedence in office	Name	Period in office	Notes
1	He, En-Pao	1980/8/1-1983/8/30	Held position while serving as acting Chief Prosecutor from October 13, 1982 to November 8.
2	Yeh, Hsueh-Peng	1983/8/30-1988/2/1	
3	Chung, Ke	1988/2/1-1995/5/25	
4	Chen, Ching-Pi	1995/5/25-1996/1/15	
5	Chu, Nan	1996/1/15-1996/1/17	
6	Yeh, Chin-Pao	1996/1/17-1997/8/5	From March 6, 1996 to April 1996, and May 5, 1997 to July 1997, he also served as the acting Chief Prosecutor.
7	Wu, Kuo-Ai	1997/8/5-1998/6/30	
8	Hsieh, Chien-Chiu	1998/6/30-2000/6/27	
9	Chen, Chui	2000/6/27-2009/2/1	
10	Chang, Jui-Nan	2009/2/17-2009/6/8	
11	Kuo, Wen-Tung	2009/6/8-2014/9/3	
12	Chen, Yun-Nan	2014/9/3-2016/1/3	
13	Fei, Ling-Ling	2016/1/3-2018/7/8	
14	Lin, Pang-Liang	2018/7/9-2019/1/29	
15	Sung, Kuo-Yeh	2019/1/30-2010/8/27	
16	Chen, Wei-Lien	2010/8/27-2011/8/27	
17	TU,TA-JEN	2011/8/26 to present	

III. Chart of former Chief Secretary office holders

Precedence in office	Name	Period in office	Notes
1	Mao, Tao-Jen	1945/11/1-1946/3/25	
2	Chiang, Yuan-Liang	1946/3/25-1946/4/22	
3	Li, Wang	1946/4/22-1946/5/6	
4	Han, Shu-Chih	1946/5/6-1947/5/16	
5	Lo, Tsui-Ju	1947/5/16-1947/9/26	
6	Chin, Shih-Hsiang	1947/9/26-1948/4/16	
7	Hu, Shui-Lien	1948/4/16-1948/8/28	
8	Liu, Hung-Ju	1948/8/26-1948/12/9	
9	Chen, Tsung-Kao	1948/12/9-1949/5/21	
10	Chien, Ching-Chih	1949/5/21-1965/4/1	
11	Ting, Chin-Sheng	1965/4/1-1972/8/1	
12	Chu, Tse-Hsien	1972/8/1-1975/9/6	
13	Chang, Kuo-Ting	1975/9/16-1978/9/26	
14	Wang, Chen-Hsing	1978/9/26-1979/12/31	
15	Huang, Chin-Chen	1979/12/31-1981/1/8	
16	Wu, Ying-Chao	1981/1/27-1982/11/8	
17	Tzu, Ke -Kang	1982/11/8-1985/7/3	
18	Lou, Jung-Chang	1985/7/3-1990/2/1	

Precedence in office	Name	Period in office	Notes
19	Hsieh, Wen-Ting	1990/2/7-1991/3/2	
20	Chen, Tsung-Ming	1991/4/1-1992/5/28	
21	Lin, Hui-Huang	1992/5/28-1992/7/28	
22	Yen, Ta-He	1993/8/19-1996/1/15	
23	Chuang, Chun-Shan	1996/1/15-1996/5/3	
24	Yang, Shih-Chih	1996/5/3-1997/7/17	
25	Chen, Wen-Li	1997/7/17-2000/7/12	
26	Shih, Liang-Po	2000/7/12-2003/7/31	
Acting	Hsu, Li-Wen	2003/7/31-2004/11/23	Held by Chief of Documentation Section in acting position
27	Chang, Wen-Cheng	2004/11/23-2007/4/12	
28	Chen, Hung-Ta	2007/4/12-2008/8/1	
29	Lin, Pang-Liang	2008/8/1-2013/3/11	
Acting	Hsu, Li-Wen	2013/3/11-2013/8/11	The Chief of the Documentation section, Hsu, Li-Wen, served in an interim acting capacity.
30	Chen, Chuan-Tsung	2013/8/11-2019/2/26	
31	Wu, I-Ming	2019/2/27 to present	
32	Chen, Chia-Hsiu	to present	

IV. Historical Overview of Chief officers to date



Chiang, Wei-Tsu

(I) Chiang, Wei-Tsu (1945/11/1-1945/12/14)

On September 15, 1945, the National Government dispatched Mr. Chiang, Wei-Tsu of the Ministry of Judicial Administration to serve as the first acting Prosecutor General for the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office. He was serving as the Prosecutor General for the Taiwan High Court on November 1, when he took over operations of the High Court Prosecution Bureau of the Taiwan Soutokufu Government-General. And from November 1, 1945, the take over work began, with the change in nomenclature of the Taiwan Soutokufu Government-General High Court Prosecutorial Bureau to the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office, exercising its authority independently of the Court.



Chen, Cheng-Cheng

(II) Chen, Cheng-Cheng (1945/12/14-1946/03/25)

Prosecutor General Chen, Cheng-Cheng, was born in 1910, and was originally a Taiwan High Court prosecutor, then on December 14, 1945 he became the acting Prosecutor General, and on March 25, 1946 was dispatched to serve as Prosecutor General at the Taichung District Court.

(III) Shih, Wen-Fan (1946/03/25-1946/05/06)

Prosecutor General Shih, Wen-Fan was born in 1911, and on March 25, 1946, he began serving as the Taiwan Taipei District Court Prosecutor General assigned as acting Taiwan High Court Prosecutor General on March 25, 1946, holding the post until May 6 of the same year.

(IV) Lou, Ying (1946/05/06-1946/09/25)

Prosecutor General Lou, Ying was born in November 1886, and was originally the Chief Judge of the Zhejiang Tiantai District Court, and on May 6, 1946 he began serving as the Taiwan High Court Prosecutor General, until his demise in office on September 25, 1946.



Lou, Ying

(V) Fu, Shu-Te (1946/09/25-1946/11/04)

Acting Prosecutor General Fu, Shu-Te, was born in October 1906, and was originally a prosecutor with the Zhejiang Tiantai District Court, on September 25, 1946, he became the acting Taiwan High Court Prosecutor General upon the demise of Prosecutor General Lou, Ying, and on November 4 of the same year left office then served as a Taiwan High Court prosecutor.



Fu, Shu-Te

IV. Historical Overview of Chief officers to date



Wang, Chien-Chin

(VI) Wang, Chien-Chin (1946/11/04 -1947/05/16) ¹

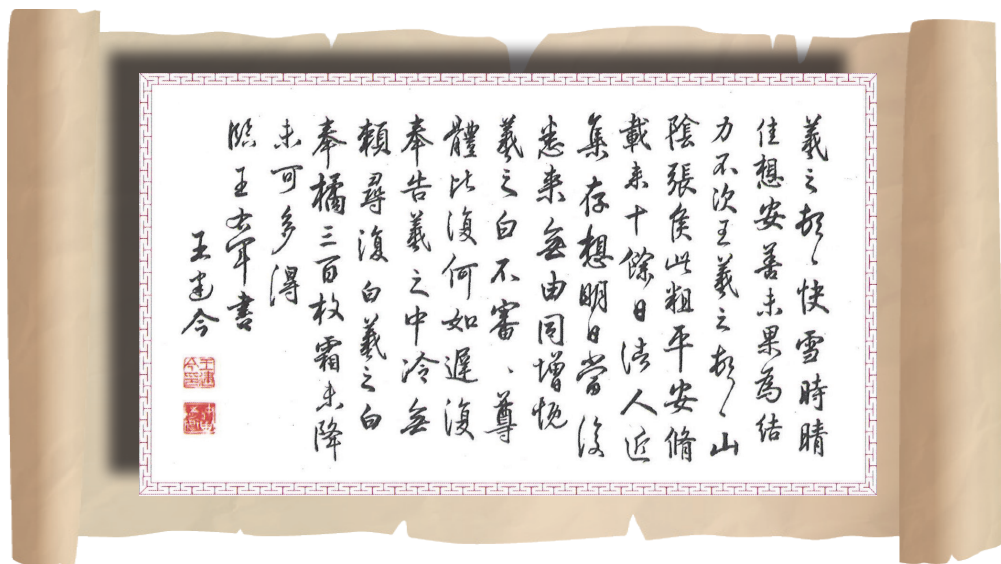
Prosecutor General Wang, Chien-Chin hailed from Taicheng County, Jiangsu, and was born in July 1904. He graduated from the fifth cohort of the Judges and Prosecutors Training Institute, eventually serving as the Executive Office, Section, Specialist and Senior Secretary in the Ministry of Judicial Administration. On November 1946, he began serving as the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office Prosecutor General, and in 1947 was appointed to serve as the Hechiang High Court Prosecutors Office Prosecutor General, then respectively served as a Judge and Chief Judge of the Henan High Court Nanyang Branch, as Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Judicial Administration, and as a Supreme Court prosecutor. He served until September 1969 when he was designated the fourth Supreme Court Prosecutors Office Chief Prosecutor until June 20, 1986, then served as an Emeritus Prosecutor at Supreme Court Prosecutors Office until his retirement at December 16, 1996.

In December 1946, when the Taiwan High Court convened the Taiwan Province Judiciary Conference, Chief Judge Yang, Peng and Prosecutor General Wang were in attendance over a meeting that acted on about 400 resolutions. In January 1947, Prosecutor General Wang

1.Related information: "JUSTICE- No.7", published by the Natioanl Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior, November 2008, pages 262 to 265.

sought to implement the spirit of the aforesaid conference, by supervising implementation of the proposals and measures necessary for giving effect to the amnesty announced by the National Assembly, so he visited judicial facilities throughout the province to check on operations by Court prosecutors and detention centers, while working to ensure establishment of Judiciary Protection Branch Associations in counties and localities.

Prosecutor General Wang handled public affairs ensuring the principles and means deployed were reasonable and acceptable. He ensured the rule of law in all matters, ensuring no undue outside influences or interference by external entities, for independent exercise of authority and duties. Since he began serving as a public official and civil servant, he ensured that he remained personally true to ideals, with strict adherence to integrity, acting mercifully to all, fulfilling public duties with transparency, and avoiding any mistakes in office. Prosecutor General Wang believed judicial officers needed not only sufficient legal acumen, but also moral cultivation as even more imperative, ensuring every criminal case was handled assiduously with probity, avoiding errors, and protecting the rights of all, while particularly working to absolutely endeavor not to harm persons through hasty procedures and handling of cases.



Calligraphy of Wang, Chien-Chin

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date



Ko, Chih-Tan

(VII) Ko, Chih-Tan (1947/05/16-1948/08/25)

Prosecutor General Ko, Chih-Tan was also known as Sun-Hui, and was born in July, 1897, in Tungyang, Zhejiang. He served as a Judge in the Nationalist Government's Shanghai Trial Court, Chief Judge of the Shanghai District Court, Judge of the Shanghai Special District Court, Judge and Chief Judge of the Shanghai Special First District Court, Professor at National Chinan University, Professor at the Shanghai School of Law, Professor and Lawyer at the Shanghai College of Law and Politics, Professor at Chentan University, Chief Judge of the Capitol High Court and also Chief Secretary thereof. He came to Taiwan in May 1947, and served as the seventh Prosecutor General of the Taiwan High Court, then left office on August 25, 1948, when he began serving as the Taiwan High Court Judge and then Chief Judge, until May 1950 when he began serving as an Evaluator with the Executive Yuan, while concomitantly serving as a Law and Regulations Research Fellow with the Judicial Yuan, and a professor at National Taiwan University.

On June 1, 1947, Prosecutor General Ko established the Taiwan High Court First Branch Court Prosecutors Office in Tainan, which was changed to the Taiwan High Court Tainan Branch Court Prosecutors Office on January 1, 1948, with territorial jurisdiction over the Tainan, Chiayi and Kaohsiung District Court Prosecutors Offices.

The public held Prosecutor General Ko in high esteem as a moderate and fair jurist, with deep knowledge of the law, who avoided acting hastily, treated people with mercy, and held himself strictly accountable to the highest integrity.



Wang, En-Pei

(VIII) Wang, En-Pei (1948/08/25-1950/10/23)

Prosecutor General Wang, En-Pei, also known as Hsi-Chueh, was born in Nanjing, Chiangsu, in 1903, and served as a Court Clerk in the Kweichow Tsunyi District Court, and Chief Secretary in the Sichuan Lu County District Court and Yunnan High Court, as well as Section Chief in the Ministry of Judicial Administration, Prosecutor General in the Sichuan Chengdu District Court, Chief Judge of the Chiangsu Wuhsi District Court, and from August 25, 1948 served as the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office Prosecutor General, until October 23, 1950 when he was promoted to prosecutor at the Supreme Court Prosecutors Office.



Hung, Chun-Pei

(IX) Hung, Chun-Pei (1950/10/23-1957/07/18)

Prosecutor General Hung, Chun-Pei, also known as Ting-Li, was from Yi-Hsing, Chiangsu, and was born in 1906. He wrote a work in French entitled Spring and Autumn Annals of Public International Law, explaining how ancient China had already appreciated the tenets of international law. He also served as a Professor at the Shanghai College of Law, and as Executive Officer and Counselor at the Ministry of Judicial Administration, along with prosecutor at the Supreme Court Prosecutors Office, and published two works on the Theory of Jurisprudence, and Local Governance, then was appointed on October 23, 1950 to serve as Prosecutor General of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office.

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date

While Prosecutor General Hong served at the Taiwan High Court he not only issued the "Taiwan Prosecutors Offices Case Handling and General Operations Guidelines" along with the Taiwan Provincial Police Affairs Section issuing the "Taiwan Province Judicial Entities and Police Organs Handling of Criminal Case Liaison Guidelines", to provide for regulations governing prosecutor and police liaison, which had high efficacy, in the spirit of endeavoring to maintain "prosecutors and police in a unified mission, and prosecutors and police in unity", as well as participating throughout all prosecutor and police meetings and conferences, to enhance the importance given to the level of coordination and communication among prosecutors and police through such events.

Prosecutor General Hong also held steadfast to the ancient discipline of adhering to the view that "governors should speak less", ensuring action in all matters and avoiding undisciplined public comments. He was also known for often saying: "the fidelity of the judiciary, must be built from within, and the duty of maintaining it, reflects the broader environment and common level of cultivation, so the public should appreciate the arduous work of the judiciary's personnel, and afford them every support in spirit, not viewing the hardship they endure as a weakness, and avoiding any financial temptation to the public integrity."

And the contents of Prosecutor General Hong's oral ethical will and testament were to ensure that prosecutors and police adhered to their duties, dedicated to the law and avoiding misdeeds, for rule of law with integrity, avoiding any resort to violence, while achieving public security, to provide the firm foundations for good governance, and providing exemplary stewardship for the national renaissance and law and order.²

2.From the website of the Hung, Chun-Pei Culture and Education Foundation.



Hsia, Wei-Shang

(X) Hsia, Wei-Shang (1957/07/19-1965/03/25)

Prosecutor General Hsia, Wei-Shang was born in August, 1906. After his service as a Taiwan High Court prosecutor, in July 1957, he was appointed ad interim and acting Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office Prosecutor General, until May 22, 1958, then he served as a Supreme Court prosecutor until March 25, 1965.

During the interim service of Prosecutor General Hsia, the majority of crime in Taiwan were crimes against property, involving theft or burglary, which exercised major adverse effects on society, so to deal with this problem, there were a number of public policy measures adopted in 1947 to address the issue after consultations among the relevant entities which formed into a research working group, considering the social administration, local education, police, judicial and other aspects of the matter to propose means to prevent theft cases, and preserve the social order.

At the time, when judicial police transported defendants to various prosecutor offices for a determination by prosecutors as to whether to detain the person pending charging or a trial, remanding the detainee into police custody in police department detention rooms was termed "custodial bailment". Such "custodial bailment" could last up to seven days, but it happened that at time

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date

during this period of custodial bailment there would occur cases of coerced confessions, and in June 1962 the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office acting under directives of the Ministry of Judicial Administration apprised all Prosecutors Offices to ensure protection of human rights and cease any resort to coercive obtaining of confessions. For cases where the judicial police sought to extend the period of detention, after five days, the defendants would again be brought before prosecutors, otherwise the original prosecutor authorizing detention would be held responsible. Custodial bailment was then reduced from a maximum of seven days to five days.

During Prosecutor General Hsia's service, the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office already enjoyed international relations, including a prosecutor (of Chinese descent) from Hawaii in August 1962 who during his visit to Taiwan met with Minister Cheng, Yen-Fen of the Ministry of Judicial Administration, as well as Prosecutor General Hsia together with Prosecutor General Kao, Yang-Chih of the Fukien High Court Amoy Branch Court, at the Judicial Affairs Building for a tour of the facilities of the High Court and District Court and their proceedings.



Scenery Near Yuanshan/1928 / 94.5 × 188 cm • Gouache on Silk/Kuo, Hsueh-Hu / Taipei Fine Arts Museum



Chou, Hsuan-Kuan

(XI) Chou, Hsuan-Kuan (1965/03/25-1972/08/01)

Prosecutor General Chou, Hsuan-Kuan served as a Judge in the District Courts of Fuyang, Anhui, Kunming, Yunnan, and Guangan, Sichuan, and Judge of the Yunnan High Court, Guizhou High Court Zunyi Branch and Junjie Branch, along with Judge of the Shantung High Court and concomitant Chief Judge of the Chinan District Court. After the central government relocated to Taiwan in 1949, Prosecutor General Chou served as an attorney at law, and in 1965 became a consultant to the Ministry of Judicial Administration, aiding in training judicial officers. From March 25, 1965, he served as Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office Prosecutor General, until August 25, 1972, for a period of seven years and five months, making him the longest serving incumbent in the position at this Office.

Prosecutor General Chou worked assiduously to ensure close operational communication channels between prosecutor and police entities, in 1965 convening the Taiwan Province Wide Prosecutor Conference, which determined to adopt the eight principles of "serving the nation, protecting the society, ensuring respect for human rights, being friendly and convenient for the people, prosecutors and police working in unity, prosecutors and police as one family, dedicated to responsibility,

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date

and establishing judicial credibility”, as the core principles of prosecutors commitment to their official duties, while also serving as prosecutors core work, with his supervision over implementation by all entities.

Chou placed a special emphasis on protecting human rights, and assiduously phased out the practice of expedient custody at police stations. After this repugnant practice was criticized by the Control Yuan in 1963, Prosecutor General Chou held a Prosecutor and Police High Level Conference on January 1, 1968, which speedily eliminated the custodial bailment system, and replaced it with detention as justified along with prosecutors supervising investigations to continue prosecutorial duties while establishing the Prosecutor and Judicial Police Entity Duties, Liaison and Communication Guidelines.

And to adopt a comprehensive criminal penalties registration system, in 1968 he planned for establishment of the Taiwan Region Criminal Data Center, which ensured that for each case handled by every prosecutors office, a defendant information card would be uniformly created, including the name of the courts adjudicating the said cases and implementation of judgments, in a sequentially ordered system of each case decision and prosecutorial records in dossiers for storage, ensuring systemic collation for effective use in handling cases.

Prosecutor General Chou was highly concerned with establishing a gamut of laws and regulations for prosecutorial and administrative work, and during his tenure he completed the “Theft Case Handling Guidelines”, “Prosecutor Entity Enhancing Anti-Corruption Case Handling Guidelines”, “Taiwan Region Prosecutor and Police Handling Autopsy Case Guidelines”, “Enhancing Anti-Corruption and Anti-Drug Work Guidelines”, and the “Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office Subordinate Entities Prosecutors Care in Exercise of Discretion to Institute Suit and Handling of Cases Guidelines”.

(XII) Chiao, Pei-Shu (1972/08/01-1975/08/09)

Prosecutor General Chiao, Pei-Shu was born in 1913 in Hebei Province, and determined to study law because of his commitment to “the foundations of the nation are firm, when legal integrity is maintained, and saving the nation must start from its roots”.³ After graduating in the eighth cohort of the Judicial Officers Training Institute of the Judicial Yuan, he served as a Judge on the Chungking District Court, and as Prosecutor General with the Hebei Shihmen District Court, Hebei High Court Fifth Branch and the Chekiang Haining District Court. After the national government removed to Taiwan, he served as Prosecutor General with the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court and Taiwan Taichung District Court, and as Chief Judge of the Chiayi District Court, as well as Prosecutor General and then Chief Judge of the Taiwan Taipei District Court. In 1972, he was appointed the Prosecutor General of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office, but took ill from excessive work and demised on August 9, 1975. Besides his judiciary duties, he also served as an Associate Processor at the Taiwan Provincial College of Agriculture, and wrote “A Compendium of Historical Criminal Case Penalties”.



Chiao, Pei-Shu

3. See The Story of Chiao, Pei-Shu, by Chang, Chi-Chun, in Volume III of the Historical Figures of the Republic of China, accessioned to the National Museum of History, published in January 1990.

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date



(XIII) Hung, Shou-Nan (1975/09/16-1978/09/26)

Prosecutor General Hung, Shou-Nan was born in Nantou County, Taiwan in 1911, and graduated from the Kyoto Imperial University College of Law, then passed the Japan Senior Judiciary Officers Examination and obtained qualifications as a judicial officer. In 1943, while serving as a Judge on the Japan Kyoto District Court, he was detailed to Taiwan to serve as a Judge at the Taiwan Soutoukufu (Government-General) Tainan District Court, and at the time was the Court's sole indigenous Taiwanese judge. After the taking over of Taiwan, Prosecutor General Hung was assigned by the national government to serve as Judge and concomitant Chief Judge of the Tainan District Court, then as a Judge of the Taiwan High Court, and Judge and concomitant Chief Judge of the Taiwan Taipei District Court, then Chief Judge of the Taiwan Kaohsiung, Tainan and Hsinchu District Courts, as well as Prosecutor General of the Taiwan High Court Tainan Branch Prosecutors Office, and Chief Judge of the Taiwan High Court Tainan Branch. On September 16, in 1975 he was detailed to serve as Prosecutor General of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office, then in 1978 was again appointed Chief Judge of the Taiwan High Court, and in July 1975 was promoted to Vice President of the Judicial Yuan. After retiring in 1985, he was appointed by then President Chiang, Ching-Kuo as a Senior Adviser, and then as Chairman of the National Security Council Committee on National Development by then President Dr. Lee Teng-Hui.

(XIV) Chu, Chien-Hung (1978/09/26-1979/06/30)

Prosecutor General Chu, Chien-Hung, also known as Chi-Hung, was born in Ching-Chiang County, Chiangsu Province, in 1919. He served as a Chief Judge (Magistrate) and Judge in the Judicial Branch of Huaian County, Chiangsu, then after the nationalist force loss in the second civil war with the communist forces in 1949, and the emergency evacuation of the national government, he was appointed by then Prosecutor General Wang, En-Pei of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office to serve as a prosecutor with the Taiwan Tainan District Court,⁴ then as acting Chief Prosecutor with the Taiwan Taipei District Court, and Judge with the Tainan District Court, as well as graduating in the first cohort of the Judicial Officers Training course, then retained to serve as a training officer in the program. In February 1963, he was assigned to serve as Prosecutor General of the Taiwan Chiayi District Court, and during his time in office was responsible for establishing the Taiwan Yunlin District Court, where he also served as its first Chief Judge. Later he was responsible for creating the Taiwan Changhua District Court, and served as its first Chief Judge. In 1972 he was assigned to serve as Judge and concomitant Chief Judge of the Taipei District Court, along with counseling work with youth and juveniles. On September 26, 1978, he was detailed from the Taiwan Taipei District Court to the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office as



Chu, Chien-Hung

4. See "An interview with Chu, Chien-Hung", published in the Office of Judicial Administration, Judicial Yuan volume II edition of "Taiwan Judiciary Abridged Oral History", Taipei: Judicial Yuan, September 2006, pages 173-194; "An interview with Chu, Chien-Hung", Criminal Law Magazine, volume 51, 1st edition.

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date

Prosecutor General. In June 1979, he was appointed Chief Judge of the Taiwan High Court. In May 1987 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

During his tenure at Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he supervised publication of the “Keynoted Cases Syllabuses of the Supreme Court (from 1927 to 1988)”, and in the work “Preparation of Supreme Court Case Syllabus and Keynotes from 1980 to 1988” he explained the Supreme Court syllabuses were reviewed.

For a first in the history of the judiciary, he was twice the recipient of the Outstanding Performance Award. After leaving office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he served as a National Policy Adviser to the President. From 1953, he taught Criminal Procedure Law at the Central Police Academy (now the Central Police University). In 1954, the academy published his lectures on Criminal Procedure Theory, which served as an important hornbook for law students.



Tsao, Te-Cheng

(XV) Tsao, Te-Cheng (1979/06/30-1982/10/13)

Prosecutor General Tsao, Te-Cheng, also known as Po-Fan, was born in Weining County, Chiangsu Province, in 1924, and served as judge in courts of first and second instance, a Chief Judge, Justice of the Supreme Court, Criminal Section Chief for the Ministry of Judicial Administration, and a Judge and concomitant Chief Judge of the Taiwan High Court Taichung Branch. On June 30, 1979, he became Prosecutor General of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office, until noon on September 29, 1982, when during reviewing and approving official documents in his office, he suddenly passed out from exhaustion, and after emergency hospitalization demised on October 13, 1982.

When Prosecutor General Tsao began serving as Chief of the Criminal Section in 1971, he was tasked with planning for crime sentence reduction efforts, which he assiduously pursued by carefully considering precedents, as Prosecutor General Tsao planned a strategic effort to expeditiously complete the Act for Sentence Reductions and its related regulations. He also created the first Juvenile Court, established a Detoxification Center, amended and promulgated numerous criminal code provisions, for exemplary results meriting recognition by the Ministry of Judicial Administration for Outstanding Performance, and receiving a Medal from the President.

During his tenure as Prosecutor General at the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office, he endeavored for prosecutorial reforms and attained a high degree of efficacy in resolving cases. He implemented economic and anti-corruption crime prevention efforts, and reformed criminal penalty implementation, while advancing the availability of investigative equipment and facilities. He also finished the digitalization of criminal information in the 1980s, marking a new era in Taiwan's criminal information collection, collation and use.



Hundred Butterflies/ Qing Dynasty Yu Xing/ Palace Museum Open Data Zone

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date



Shih, Ming-Chiang

(XVI) Shih, Ming-Chiang (1982/11/08 -1986/07/01) ⁵

Prosecutor Chief Shih, Ming-Chiang served in the judiciary for 47 years, including as a Judge and Chief Judge at the Taipei District Court, Judge and Chief Judge of the Taiwan High Court, and Chief Judge at the Tainan District Court, with the remainder of his tenure spent in prosecutorial work. In 1978 he served as Prosecutor General in the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office, then in 1982 was assigned as Prosecutor General in the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office.

While Prosecutor General Shih served at the Taipei District Court, and given that the Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office was faced with a large volume of complex cases, including very important anti-corruption cases and well-planned crimes, which required substantial planning and detailed efforts, he organized every six prosecutors into a unit, selecting experienced prosecutors who had served as Section Chiefs to serve as prosecutors of first instance to initially review referrals, to make the best use of their competencies. This led to creation of the system whereby cases were assigned to prosecutors and court dockets, and each prosecutor office having a Chief Prosecutor or Reviewing Chief Prosecutor.

5.Related information: "JUSTICE- No.8", published by Yunlin District Prosecutors Office, July 2008, pages 255 to 263.

In 1982, as a result of the then recent status of change in structure of prosecution and the courts, there was a strong impetus for creation of appropriate regulations. While Prosecutor General Shih served with the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office, he completed the documentation management system and evidence storage custodial handling procedures, along with management guidelines for the pre-interview detention room and pending bail rooms, manuals for clerks on criminal judgment enforcement and records, guidelines for approving and transferring cases to other jurisdictions, the establishment of Duty Officer Liaison Centers with detailees from all sections, and the guidelines governing the operations supervision center and center for investigation of economic crimes. The prosecutors at all levels were highly proficient in tracing offenders in the early stage, and each defendant had a criminal record card; however, the cards were used for a long time and the handwriting was unclear and needed re-recording and replacement. Hence, there was planned to add to the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office (hereinafter the High Prosecutors Office), the "Criminal Data Electronic Processing Center" to deploy computers to input criminal conviction data individually by year, case number and category to establish a criminal conviction database. This initiative not only allowed the judicial authorities a means of recidivism verification, criminal penalties assessment and criminal research, but also helped the police to arrest wanted criminals, filter suspects, assess criminal proficiency, and consider special anti-crime efforts, which proved of great benefit to securing the public order and safety.

Although Taiwan's judicial system had undergone many changes over those decades, Prosecutor General Shih steadfastly believed that as a judicial officer, as long as one uphold the principle of "doing things with conscience, " one will always maintain a clear conscience. And as long as was not subject to desires for influence, but acted according to the sound dictates of their conscience, handling cases with care and caution, they would naturally ensure fairness and justice. As for the current prosecutorial system, Prosecutor General Shih felt that by evolving with time, in terms of the principles of jurisprudence and ensuring popular justice, these were necessary for judicial officers at different times and in different circumstances. So there were no absolute rights and wrongs in the judiciary, or absolute truths either, just one's best efforts.

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date



Chen, Han

(XVII) Chen, Han (1986/07/01-1992/05/18) ⁶

Chief Prosecutor Chen, Han worked in the judiciary over forty years, serving as a prosecutor, judge, Tribunal Chief Judge, Chief Judge, Prosecutor Section Chief, Vice Minister for Administration, District Court Prosecutor General, Taiwan High Court Prosecutor Office Chief Prosecutor, and Chief Prosecutor of the Supreme Court Prosecutors Office.

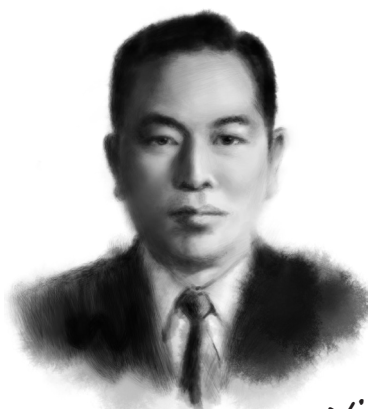
In 1972 Chief Prosecutor Chen was assigned to serve as Section Chief for the Civil Affairs Section Two of the Ministry of Judicial Administration. He handled not only civil case and financial related administrative duties, but also expeditious proposals for writs of enforcement regulation amendments. In 1977 while serving in the Criminal Section, he was not only responsible as Acting Secretary for the Committee for Criminal Code Reforms, but handled over 100 specific criminal law issues, along with ten proposals affecting laws for youth and juvenile offenders, conducting research and organizing collated volumes for publication. In 1979, while serving as Criminal Section Chief, and member of the Committee for Criminal Code Reforms, meeting each week with colleagues to discuss proposals, draft legislation and explanations to provide for discussion by the Committee. At the time, serious economic crimes and corruption cases occurred for the first time, so the Executive Yuan (the cabinet) ordered

⁶.Related information: "JUSTICE- No.7", published by the National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior, November 2008, pages 266 to 272.

the study of preventive efforts and investigation plans for future reference. And since 1980 witnessed the unprecedented separation of powers among the prosecution and the courts as a first in the judiciary's history, it was imperative to amend the relevant regulations, and propose legislation for adoption by the Executive Yuan and referral to the Legislative Yuan for enactment.

When serving as Chief Prosecutor with the Taiwan High Court, the economic crimes corruption cases erupted at high levels, and the Executive Yuan was considering appropriate public policy options, aiming to integrate efforts of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and personnel from the District Court Prosecutor Offices. So to resolve the issue of economic crimes, the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office established the Economic Crimes Investigation Center, with the Chief Prosecutor serving as the Convener. Also, as forensic personnel were in tremendous shortage and medical examiners were insufficient, with few laboratories available, it was determined to establish the Forensic Medical Examiner Center at the National Taiwan University as designed by Prof. Fang, Chung-Min, responsible for conducting forensic determination reports for District Court coroner's autopsies, coroner inquests after autopsies, and autopsy work, and the Center's work product reports were accepted by courts at all levels with high reliability over 99%, thereby fully resolving the problem of inadequate forensic manpower at the time. Chief Prosecutor Chen had a diverse and extensive judicial career and exemplary prosecutorial work, aiming to ensure the rule of law as prosecutors undertook investigations, assuring that only cases with probable cause that the elements of the crime were committed would be prosecuted, and prosecuting cases which should be prosecuted without respect or fear of persons, and not prosecuted those cases which ought not be.

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date



Liu, Ching-Yi

(XVIII) Liu, Ching-Yi (1992/05/18-1996/03/06)

Chief Prosecutor Liu, Ching-Yi was born in Jinxi County, Liaoning Province, in 1924, and completed the third cohort of the Judges and Prosecutors Training Institute. He served as a reserve prosecutor, prosecutor, judge of courts of first and second instance, Tribunal Chief Judge, Chief Prosecutor of Penghu District Court, Chief Judge of Taitung District Court, Chief Judge, Taitung, Hualien, Changhua, Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Taipei District Court Prosecutor General. On May 18, 1992 he was promoted to Chief Prosecutor of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office until his retirement at 70 on March 6, 1996.

Chief Prosecutor Liu dedicated much effort to the construction, relocation and expansion projects for offices and dormitories for prosecutor offices at all levels, giving attention to architectural details such as lighting and space design. To enhance the quality of prosecutorial work, in 1994, he edited and oversaw publication of "Compendium of Select Cases of Appeals from Courts of First and Second Instance", and "First National Assemblymen Elections Criminal Interference Case Compendium" for use by prosecutors in his Prosecutors Office.

To allerate in the ever growing problem of drugs, the Ministry of Justice developed anti-drug policies which were imperative public policies, and in May 1994 the Premier of the Executive Yuan proposed a war on drugs, so on July 1, 1994, the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office established

its Anti-Drug Office and each prosecutors office established Anti-Drug Task Forces. The Information Management Office worked to design computer software to assist anti-drug units in handling drug case suspect information for expedited data processing, and completed the Anti-Drug Clue Information Center Proposal.

During 1995, in conjunction with the Executive Yuan promotion of digitalization of official work and documentation, the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office established the prosecutorial work documentation digitalization plan, for implementation after administrative approval in October 1995, providing for software and hardware equipment and personnel training until full realization in all level of entities by June 1998.



Relax (休憩) /49 X 64 cm / Weng,Ta-Cheng

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date



Lu, Jen-Fa

(XIX) Lu, Jen-Fa (1996/04/23-1997/05/05)

Chief Prosecutor Lu, Jen-Fa, graduated from the fourth judges cohort, and served as a judge in the Taiwan Taitung District Court, as well as the Taiwan High Court, Taitung, Hualien, Keelung, and Shihlin Prosecutors Office Prosecutor General and Chief Prosecutor at the Panchiao District Court and Taipei District Court, for a vast degree of experience. On April 23, 1996, he was appointed Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office Chief Prosecutor, and on May 5, 1997, he was promoted to Prosecutor General, as the first native Taiwanese to serve as the highest ranking prosecutor in Taiwan's judiciary, until his retirement in September 2004.

Chief Prosecutor Lu served under Minister of Justice Ma, Ying-jeou in 1995, and was directed to work together in responding to the historical oral argument before the Constitutional Court Grand Justices on the case of Interpretation #392 to defend the prosecutorial authority to order pre-trial investigative detention of suspects. Even though prosecutors lost this power in consequence of the opinion, the authority was retained by the court's judicial officers. Chief Prosecutor Lu was very conscientious to his subordinates, ensuring prosecutors respected their role in the judiciary, with a uniform prosecutorial system internally, and externally ensuring the independent exercise of authority. On the other hand, when prosecutors investigate by law, their attitudes must still be humble and reserved; they should maintain close liaison with the judicial police,

and work together to achieve optimal performance.

It may occur that a prosecutor reviewing a decision to appeal in a case, or deciding to remand for further investigation may come to conclusions as to the reasoning or instances of determination that will result in disputes and disagreements among the prosecutors of the first and second instance. Chief Prosecutor Lu placed a strong emphasis on reviewing the reasoning supporting possible appeals or remands for additional investigation, directing prosecutors of the second instance to not fear a decision becoming final, and thus remanding for further investigation, but concomitantly ensuring the prosecutor of the first instance has indeed completed a thoroughgoing investigation, fulfilling the burden of proof to produce evidence, and that there is mutual appreciation among all, while working together to appropriately handle cases and their dispositions.

Chief Prosecutor Lu often reminded prosecutors to ensure full and fair investigations, to avoid any complications from a lack of thoroughness, with the aim of assuring prosecutorial investigative work meant “justice for the people”, and that with a little extra attention to detail, while pursuing justice and fairness, we could give the public a warm hearted and highly humane judiciary.



Figures II, Huang Zeng / Qing Dynasty / Palace Museum Open Data Zone

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date



Wu, Ying-Chao

(XX) Wu, Ying-Chao (1997/07/08-2000/06/27)

While Chief Prosecutor Wu, Ying-Chao was studying law at Soochow University, he was mentored by Grand Justice Chen, Te-Kuang, and developed a keen interest in becoming a judge. When serving as a judge in training at the Taiwan Chiayi District Court and as a magistrate Judge at the Tainan District Court, he came under the influence of Chief Judge Liang, Yi-Ching. He serving as a judge at the grassroots, as well as serving as the Chief Prosecutor of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office and then Prosecutor General.

During his tenure at the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office, Chief Prosecutor Wu ensured operations were done with high integrity and orderly implemented, as he resolutely supervised the work of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office and of prosecutors at all levels. During the 1990s, probation and after-care programs had not received much government attention, and there were few active efforts. The Taiwan After-Care Association aimed to give care and support to detainees and society, such as when a prisoner received a reduction in sentence and was pardoned, the Taiwan After-Care Association would provide the pardonee with a gift when they left incarceration, and assist in returning to an active role in society; After the devastating September 21 earthquake, the Taiwan After-Care Association deployed to Nantou to provide survival relief packages, and demonstrate its social assistance forces. The Crime Victims Protection Association was formed at the initiative of Minister of Justice

Cheng, Chung-Mo who directed Chief Prosecutor Wu to see to its formation, which was accomplished during Wu's tenure, by inviting social personalities interested in public service to help care for victims rights while pursuing justice against criminal defendants. With the support of Chief Prosecutor Wu efforts for After-Care work and crime victims protection efforts developed and a criminal justice policy of pursuing both strict and stringent, and compassionate and merciful justice was adopted, ensuring stern justice along with a caring judiciary.

(XXI) Lin, Chieh-Te (2000/06/27-2001/04/27)

Chief Prosecutor Lin, Chieh-Te served from June 27, 2000 to April 27, 2001 as Chief Prosecutor of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office, during the nation's first change in ruling political parties and implementation of the 1999 Nationwide Judicial Reform Conference results and practical measures, so Chief Prosecutor Lin's service in office signified an important inheritance and newness as well.

When discussing Chief Prosecutor Lin's hopes for prosecutors, in the early days they sought to rid the system of those lacking integrity, but in today's system the emphasis is on strictly abiding by the law, and serving justice, as a more appropriate approach. In regard to the core work of prosecutors and in their supervising judicial police in investigation crime, Chief Prosecutor Lin noted that although police operational experience is very broad,



Lin, Chieh-Te

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date

they relatively lack in applying the judicial competencies of obtaining and securing evidence and the rules of evidence, for which the role of prosecutors is irreplaceable; if prosecutors handle all of a case over to a prosecutorial assistant to handle, this would weaken the system's ability to appropriately process cases, and given that they lack the experience that judicial police enjoy, it would readily result in being disregarded. And prosecutorial documentation



Wu, Kuo-Ai

(XXII) Wu, Kuo-Ai (2001/04/27-2004/11/05)

Chief Prosecutor Wu, Kuo-Ai graduated with the ninth cohort of the Judges and Prosecutors Training Institute, and served as a judge at the Changhua District Court, prosecutor and Chief Prosecutor at the Taichung District Court Prosecutors Office, and Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office prosecutor, Deputy Director for the Department of Prosecutorial Affairs of the Ministry of Justice, and Chief Prosecutor at the Penghu, Yunlin, Hsinchu, and Shihlin District Court Prosecutors Offices, as well as Chief Prosecutor at the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office, Chief Prosecutor of the Tainan High Court Branch Prosecutors Office, and from April 27, 2001 served as the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office Chief Prosecutor until his transfer on November 5, 2004 to Supreme Court Prosecutors Office Division-Head Prosecutor.

During his tenure as Chief Prosecutor with the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office, he resolved the issues of storing oversized evidence and massive amounts of evidence in intellectual property rights cases, Chief Prosecutor Wu drafted the "Court and Prosecutor Offices Joint Establishment of Large Evidence Storage Warehousing Plan", to create large evidence warehouses in the north, central and south of Taiwan to resolve the issue unresolved for many years for appropriate evidence storage. To investigate currency counterfeiting operations and the criminal racketeers behind them, in 2001 the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office Economic Crime Investigation Center established the "Counterfeit Currency Special Investigations Task Force", to ensure cooperation among the competent authorities for proactive anti-counterfeiting efforts, and to periodically convene Counterfeit Currency Special Investigations Task Force Meetings, to discuss and consider proposals and make determinations for implementation by the relevant agencies.

Also, to stabilize the financial environment, and establish a sound financial order, Chief Prosecutor Wu in 2002 established in the Office's Economic Crimes Investigation Center a "Financial Crimes Investigation Leading Group" to supervise, coordinate, deploy and support all District Court prosecutors offices in handling major financial crimes and pursuing lawsuits, and thereby strengthening pursuit of major financial crime activities.

After amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure on February 8, 2003, there were provided for suspended sentences and discretionary appeals, further enlarging the scope of prosecutorial discretion. To ensure prosecutors objective uniformity, in September 25, 2002, the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office issued the Prosecutorial Entities Handling of Suspended Sentence Case Operations Guidelines, providing that prosecutors appropriately exercise their discretion, while protecting the public interest and rationally allocating limited judicial resources.

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date



Hsieh, Wen-Ting

(XXIII) Hsieh, Wen-Ting (2004/11/05–2007/04/12)

On November 5, 2004, Chief Prosecutor Hsieh, Wen-Ting, was reassigned from his service as the Political Vice Minister of the Minister of Justice, to serve as Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office Chief Prosecutor.

In 2006, the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office inaugurated publication of the Prosecutors New Theories magazine, as the sole professional journal of the prosecutorial system, which was an important and influential new initiative during the tenure of Chief Prosecutor Hsieh. When Chief Prosecutor Wu had travelled abroad for official visits, he had noticed that international organizations all had their own official publications; and in the Republic of Korea, even there District Court Prosecutor Offices had official publications, so he determined to launch the Taiwan Prosecutor Review (semiannual).

Chief Prosecutor Hsieh recommended that prosecutors in their personal lives should become individual experts in some subject matter, and overall, this would mean the prosecutorial system would be a horizontal one, with prosecutors differing only in seniority and experience, and their authority coming from team efforts, which would be quite distinct from the individualism and independence necessary from the judicial bench. Prosecutors could be said to be more important than judges, in requiring the ability to react in real time, in person on scene to supervise

matters. The ideal approach would be team handling of cases, with team institution of lawsuits, to reduce the manpower needed, eliminate repetitive work, so as to allow prosecutors to achieve their highest efficacy.

(XXIV) Yen, Ta-He (2007/04/12–2013/03/11)

Chief Prosecutor Yen, Ta-He graduated with the 15th cohort of the Judicial Officers Training Institute, and served as a prosecutor in reserve with the Taichung District Prosecutors Office, Deputy Chief Prosecutor with the Taipei District Prosecutors Office, prosecutor and Court Clerk (Chief Secretary) with the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, as well as Chief Prosecutor with the Penghu, Pingtung and Taipei District Court Prosecutors Offices, along with Counselor, Prosecutors Section Chief, and Vice Minister for Administration at the Ministry of Justice, then in April 2007 became Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office Chief Prosecutor, and in March 2013 was appointed Chief Prosecutor of the Supreme Court Prosecutors Office.

During the tenure of Chief Prosecutor Yen at the Taiwan High Court he assiduously promoted prosecutorial and administrative reform efforts, to streamline work. For example, he established the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office Case Assignment Operational Guidelines, to ensure the fair and appropriate handling of cases, assignment, and cessation of assignment; he also created the Public



Yen, Ta-He

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date

Suit Operations Assignment System, ensuring qualified prosecutors with seniority and experience would operate according to their interests for a fair selection of professionals working to resolve the old problem of delays, which resulted in establishing a system that has continued in operations.

And to protect intellectual property rights (IPR), while appropriately handling IPR cases, developing the national economy and science and technology, the Legislative Yuan decided to create dedicated Intellectual Property Court. In February 2004, the Judicial Yuan planned for the IPR Courts and the Ministry of Justice sought to create a specialized prosecution office for the IPR court of second instance, so the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office established the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office Intellectual Property Branch Office in July 2008, as the nation's only specialized prosecutorial agency.

Chief Prosecutor Yen also endeavored to pursue international relations and Cross-Straits judicial exchanges. During 2011, the Taiwan High Court and the Prosecutors Association, ROC jointly prepared for and conducted the 2012 International Association of Prosecutors IAP Asia and Pacific and Middle East Regional Conference. The meeting revolved around the theme of "Combating Economic Crime, and Pursuing Illicit Proceeds Restitution", in what was Taiwan's largest international prosecutorial system conference to date, achieving dual efficacy of strengthening exchange with all the participants and enhancing Taiwan's global visibility. Also, in 2009, the Cross-Straits witnessed signing of the Cross-Strait Joint Crime Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement, with mainland provincial and municipal prosecutorial agencies working with the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office in rotation to host Cross-Straits practical Prosecution Work Meetings, aiding Cross-Straits prosecutorial interchange and cooperation.



Chen, Shou-Huang

**(XXV) Chen, Shou-Huang (2013/03/11
–2014/01/21)**

Chief Prosecutor Chen, Shou-Huang, graduated with the 13th cohort of the Judicial Officers Training Institute, and served as a magistrate judge in reserve with the Taiwan Chiayi District Court, prosecutor and Head Prosecutor with the Taichung District Prosecutors Office, as well as Chief Prosecutor with the Yilan, Taoyuan and Taichung District Court Prosecutors Offices, and Chief Prosecutor at the Hualien High Court Branch Prosecutors Office and Kaohsiung High Branch Prosecutors Office, along with service as the Political Vice Minister in the Ministry of Justice, and from March 6, 2013 served as the Chief Prosecutor of Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, then from January 21, 2004 served as a prosecutor at the Supreme Prosecutors Office.

During the tenure of Chief Prosecutor Chen at the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, he felt an urgent need for reform of prosecutorial operations, which meant he did not want mere theoretical discussions, but practical improvements which would aid prosecutors in their work and contribute to judicial efficiency and efficacy.

Historical Overview of Chief officers to date



Wang, Tien-Cheng

(XXVI) Wang, Tien-Cheng (2014/05/27 -2019/12/04)

Chief Prosecutor Wang, Tien-Cheng graduated with the 14th cohort of the Judges and Prosecutors Training Institute, and served as a Prosecutor, Judge, Head Prosecutor, Deputy Chief Prosecutor, Counselor in the Minister of Justice, Lecturer and Training Section Chief at the Judges and Prosecutors Training Institute, Chief Prosecutor at several District Prosecutors offices, Chief Secretary at the Ministry of Justice, Vice Minister for Administration at the Ministry of Justice, Chief Prosecutor at the two High Branch Prosecutors Offices, and on May 27, 2014 was named Chief Prosecutor at the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office, an office he held until retirement on December 4, 2019.

From January 1, 2017, Chief Prosecutor Wang established a prosecutorial assistants section, which included experienced assistants with information technology and financial acumen backgrounds, in two specialized sections. The first section was the prosecutorial operations section, aiding in major cases preparation, complex case docket and discovery analysis, seizure, forfeiture and confiscation of property activities, prosecutorial administrative and specialized operations units, as well as the US Taiwan IPR platform and international case activities. The second section was the information technology section responsible for criminal case information database establishment,

management, operations and improvements; it holds daily review sessions for prosecutors offices data and reports; and monthly review of prosecutors offices data reportage and reports for prosecutorial and police use.

Chief Prosecutor Wang realized that there was a noticeable increase at all levels in the number of cases where investigations or activities had been ceased at discretion. To protect the rights of affected persons and avoid negligence, for cases where it was not possible investigate or execution, there was a legitimate need to cease an investigation, report would be required for approval from the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, with approved instances resulting in extensions and not formal cessation, with further periodic review and case management controls. Since implementation of this new approach, the prosecutors offices have duly considered incomplete cases and their causes, and enhanced the functions of review of the Higt Prosecutors Offices.

He also felt that as the nation's representatives in combating crime, prosecutors must serve justice, observing the law and rule of law strictly and stringently, while protecting fairness and serving the public order and securing social stability, with respect for their authority in service to the people. In addition, establish foundations for fairness, quality and effective, efficacious justice, conforming closely to the public interest, meeting the citizenry's fair demands, ensuring that the judiciary serves the people, and working together with prosecutorial colleagues and peers as one.



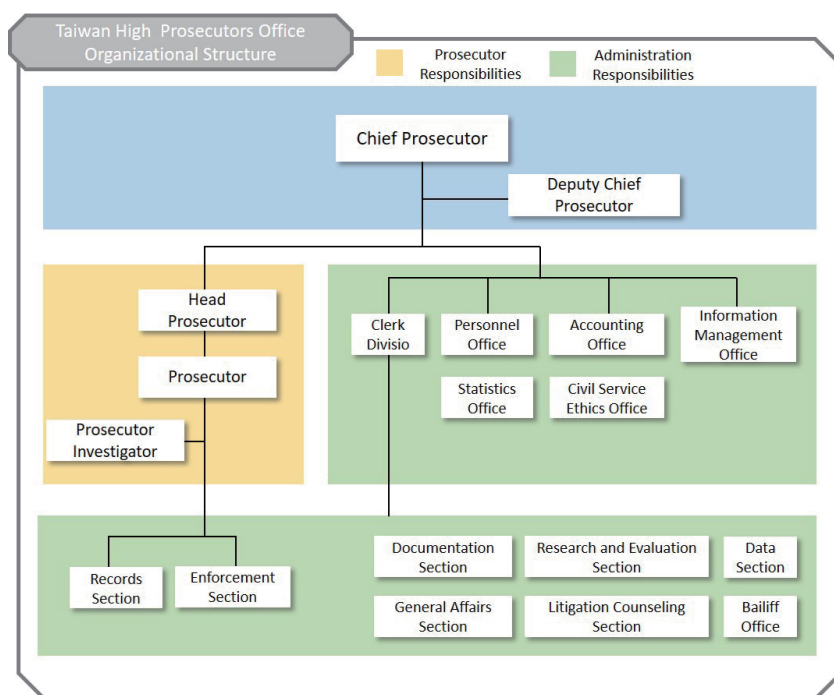


Green algae, Sizihwan/Tsai, Yi-Chen/Construction
and Planning Agency Ministry of the Interior

Section 2 Internal organization

I. Organization

Taiwan High Prosecutors Office Organizational Structure



This Office's staffing is determined by, with one Chief Prosecutor and prosecutors assigned to groups with one Head Prosecutor, over each group; then from among the Head Prosecutors is selected one Deputy Chief Prosecutor to aid the Chief Prosecutor with handling official duties. Additionally, this Office has a Prosecutor's investigator Office, Clerk Division, Personnel Office, Accounting Office, Statistics Office, Civil Service Ethics Office, Information Management Office, Records Section, Enforcement Section, Documentation Section, Research and Evaluation Section, General Affairs Section, Data Section, Litigation Counseling Section, and Bailiff's office.

II. Staffing numbers

This chart tabulates staffing positions as of December 2021



Title		Chief Prosecutor	Head Prosecutor	Prosecutor	Prosecutor's Chief Investigator	Prosecutor's investigator
budget allocated positions		1	14	86		12
existing positions	Prosecutors	1	13	78		
	Senior					
	Associate					10
	Assistant					
	Assistant Clerk					
	Security Guard					
	Driver, Technician, Maintenance Worker					
	total	1	13	78		10
vacancies			1	8		2
Notes		3 persons ceasing engaging in investigations		4 females on leave without pay, 3 persons ceasing engaging in investigations	3 senior Status medical examiners (Emeritus coroners)	13 monthly contract at will employment acting clerks

Title		Chief Probation Officer	Probation Officer	Chief Forensic Medical Examiner	Forensic Medical Examiner	Chief Secretary	Personnel Office	Director of Personnel Office	Director of Statistics Office	1st Clerk
budget allocated positions						1	1	1	1	
existing positions	Prosecutors									
	Senior						1	1	1	
	Associate									27
	Assistant									
	Assistant Clerk									
	Security Guard									
	Driver, Technician, Maintenance Worker									
total							1	1	1	27
vacancies						1				
Notes		5 Clerk Assistants on written contract								

Title		Section Chief of Accounting Office	Clerk of Accounting Office	Assistant Clerk of Accounting Office	Section Chief of Statistics Office	Clerk of Statistics Office	Assistant Clerk of Statistics Office	Director of Information Management Office	Section Chief of Information Management Office
budget allocated positions		3	13		3	8	1	1	
existing positions	Prosecutors								
	Senior							1	
	Associate	3	12		3	6			
	Assistant		1						
	Assistant Clerk						1		
	Security Guard								
	Driver, Technician, Maintenance Worker								
total		3	13		3	8	1	1	
vacancies						2			
Notes									

1st Clerk	2nd Clerk	3rd Clerk	Forensic Investigator	Section Chief of Personnel Office	Officer of Personnel Office	Assistant Clerk of Personnel Office	Director of Civil Service Ethics Office	Section Chief of Civil Service Ethics Office	Officer of Civil Service Ethics Office
	111			3	9		1	2	3
							1		
27	49			3	7			2	3
		26			1				
27	49	26		3	8		1	2	3
	10				1				

Chief of Information Management Office	Systems Designer of Information Management Office	Systems Coordinator of Information Management Office	System Operator of Information Management Office	1st , 2nd , 3rd Class Interpreter	Technical Specialist	Clerk Assistant	Chief Bailiff	Deputy Chief Bailiff	Bailiff	Total
	2		2	1	2	39	1	2	15	340
										92
			1							5
	2		1	1	2		1			134
						28		1	15	73
						6				7
										0
										0
	2		2	1	2	34	1		15	311
						5		1		29



Title		Security Guard	Driver	Technician	Maintenance Worker	Contract Employee	Totals
budget allocated positions			11	1	10	3	365
existing positions	Prosecutors						92
	Senior						5
	Associate						134
	Assistant						73
	Assistant Clerk						7
	Security Guard						0
	Driver, Technician, Maintenance Worker		10	1	5		16
	total		10	1	5	3	330
vacancies			1		5		35
Notes							

Section 3 Responsibilities

I. Duties and responsibilities of prosecutors of the second instance

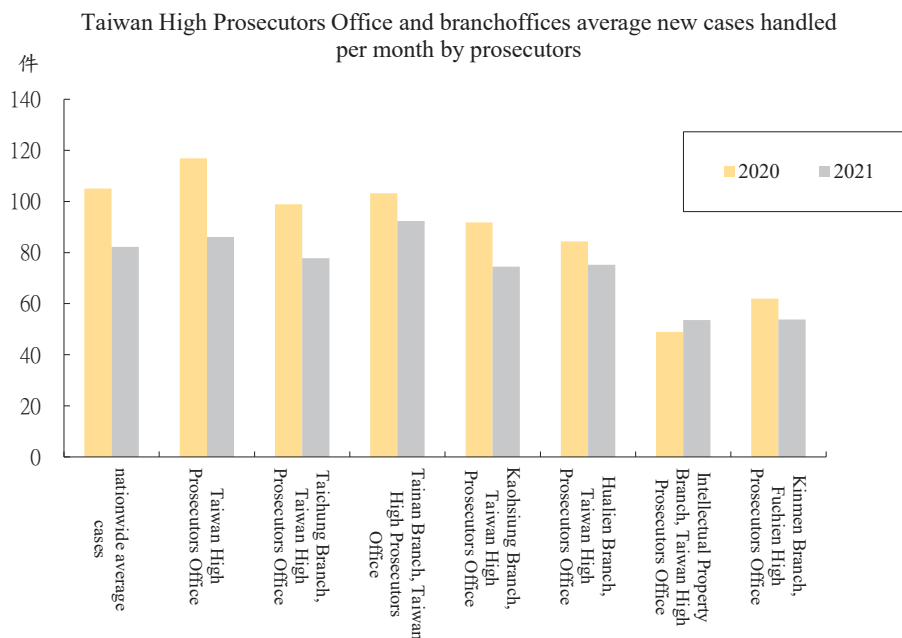
For prosecutorial offices assigned to cases for trial of the second instance, this Office is assigned to be the court of first instance for the special crimes of sedition, treason or interfering with foreign relations and with trying such matters; along with suits of the second instance when the jurisdiction is not satisfied with the District Court disposition in the first instance and an appeal for trial of the second instance is lodged; or when interlocutory appeal is made to decisions of the District prosecutor for a non-prosecution (nolle prosequi) or a deferred prosecution; and criminal cases where a trial of the second

instance is deemed the appropriate course of action. In recent years, prosecutorial entities criminal caseload burdens have been increasing rapidly, and this Office along with all Branch Prosecutor Offices statistics for cases accepted from January to April of 2021 indicate that the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office caseload statistics from 1946 to April 2021 are as follows: interlocutory appeals in 8,433 instances, or 44.23% of the nationwide appeals in 19,068 cases; instituting lawsuits in 7,084 cases, or 48.37% of the nationwide institution of lawsuits in 14,644 cases; autopsy reviews in 2,209 cases, or 39.73% of the nationwide total of 5,560 autopsies; reviews of requests for venue transfers in 7,907 cases, or 88.32% of the nationwide total of 8,947 requests; investigatory requests in 283 cases, or 76.69% of the nationwide total of 369 requests; review of rewards for information leading to drug arrests by this Office's special project in a total of 155 cases. On average each prosecutor handles a new case intake of 96.28 cases per month, which exceeds the nationwide average by 5.72 cases.

The Taiwan High Prosecutors Office new cases handled statistics

		units: cases							
type of case		1946	1961	1981	2001	2008	2009	2010	2021
Investigations of the first instance		...	...	-	3	9	12	12	7
Institution of lawsuits		...	...	15,605	11,403	21,367	21,460	21,921	21,057
Review of cases	Discretionary appeals	...	...			10,180	10,459	11,084	10,105
	Mandatory appeals	...	...	2,187	4,041	16,823	14,181	12,808	11,577
Cases handled		...	...	746	1,381	1,722	2,042	2,060	2,063

Note: cases handled= cases completed this year + cases outstanding at the year's end



Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and branch offices monthly average new cases handled from 2020 through 2021

II. Supervising prosecutorial agency investigations

To ensure effectiveness of prosecutorial work and strengthen our ability to prosecute crimes, this Office coalesces prosecution, police, investigation and related agencies in crime prosecution supervision groups (or special groups), for regular liaison, to coordinate investigations, while supervising all local prosecution offices to investigate cases involving drugs, corruption, economic and financial crimes, major harm to public security, obstruction of water and soil conservation, infringement of intellectual property rights, obstructing safety of women and children, human trafficking, and crimes endangering the public's livelihood, as well as strengthening the efficacy of penalties. When facing major cases of concern to the broader public, this Office's prosecutors (the Chief Prosecutor and Head Prosecutor) will direct or supervise the prosecutorial entities involved, and the supervision duties are as detailed in prosecutorial operations provisions.



As for cases handled by this Office and the Branch High Prosecutors Offices in 1981 there were 67,975 cases, in 2001 there were 120,668 cases, and in 2020 there were 2,460,736 cases; the total cases for all prosecutorial offices in 1981 were 408,522 cases, and in 2020, were 2,498,494 cases.

III. Conference of prosecutors at all levels

Prosecutor conferences and meetings at all levels are held by this Office as periodically needed to consider the nation's criminal justice public policies, coordinate in nationwide criminal investigations, resolve prosecutorial agency operational requirements, and find a consensus on legal interpretations and proper case handling. There are also Chief Prosecutor meetings, Head Prosecutor meetings, and meetings of prosecutors of the first and second instance, among operational meetings and symposium at all levels.

IV. Implementing supervision and auditing operations

To ensure the efficacy of supervision of all level of prosecutorial entities, this Office deploys review of prosecutorial and administrative operations periodically of all District Prosecutor Offices. The audits include annual and periodic supervision, by prosecutors; administrative operations are audited and reviewed by the respective Administrative Affairs Offices.



The Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and subordinate Prosecutors Offices cases handled statistics

units: cases

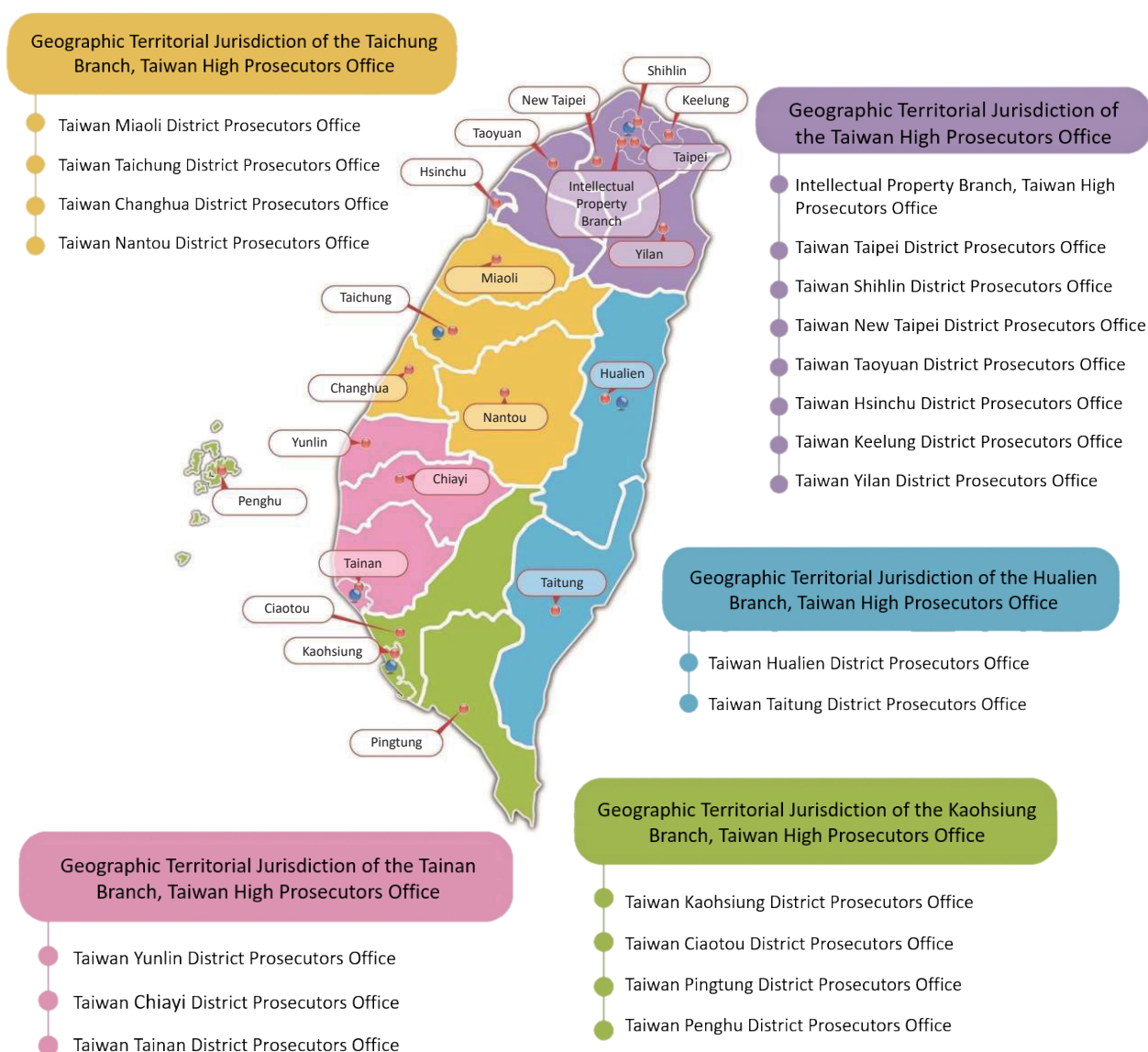
type of case	1946	1961	1981	2001	2018	2019	2010	2021
Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and branchoffice	67,975	120,668	230,378	231,186	246,736	217,242
Taiwan High Prosecutors Office	35,472	50,092	115,890	114,154	126,668	108,345
Taichung Branch, Taiwan High Prosecutors	11,959	24,783	41,482	43,724	46,085	41,410
Tainan Branch, Taiwan High Prosecutors	19,264	22,327	27,166	28,600	29,069	27,801
Kaohsiung Branch, Taiwan High Prosecutors	19,832	36,727	35,950	36,011	31,163
Hualien Branch, Taiwan High Prosecutors	1,280	3,634	6,902	6,334	6,196	5,617
Intellectual Property Branch, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office	2,211	2,424	2,707	2,906
Taiwan District Prosecutors Offices	408,522	1,445,067	2,498,194	2,474,730	2,498,494	2,440,146
Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office	101,023	144,553	222,449	222,378	225,294	223,150
Taiwan Shihlin District Prosecutors Office	82,186	125,127	121,992	126,143	129,214
Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office	21,267	160,236	317,528	304,087	326,233	316,367
Taiwan Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office	20,154	119,620	278,228	284,947	289,587	281,763
Taiwan Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office	21,856	48,913	91,233	95,056	94,881	90,148
Taiwan Miaoli District Prosecutors Office	37,490	63,319	60,910	58,432	56,874
Taiwan Taichung District Prosecutors Office	63,123	170,500	278,421	276,622	281,170	262,269
Taiwan Changhua District Prosecutors Office	18,530	93,240	107,087	104,643	106,260	103,825
Taiwan Nantou District Prosecutors Office	31,972	49,022	47,413	43,838	45,073
Taiwan Yunlin District Prosecutors Office	11,414	44,259	71,822	72,239	69,209	65,578
Taiwan Chiayi District Prosecutors Office	14,067	53,821	85,161	84,454	81,826	82,250
Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office	34,347	98,879	181,528	180,943	189,241	193,063
Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office	58,810	184,734	198,502	193,801	190,306	186,329
Taiwan Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office	108,308	110,336	111,284	106,092
Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office	13,915	53,554	105,273	106,547	101,677	97,062
Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutors Office	6,501	16,885	32,000	34,014	32,820	31,595
Taiwan Hualien District Prosecutors Office	8,483	30,383	55,784	50,601	48,740	46,865
Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutors Office	6,730	27,991	55,004	52,546	51,821	52,944
Taiwan Keelung District Prosecutors Office	6,238	41,834	64,753	63,286	61,457	60,742
Taiwan Penghu District Prosecutors Office	2,064	4,017	7,645	7,915	8,275	8,943

Note: 1. Statistical standard: cases handled=cases resolved at year end+ cases unresolved and outstanding at year end.

2. In 1980, the separation of the prosecution authority from the judiciary was accomplished, and this Section does not have statistical data for
3. Since the founding of each entity was at different times, the data may vary: the Kaohsiung Branch, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office was established February 1, 1990; the Intellectual Property Branch Office opened on July 1, 2008; the Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office was inaugurated on September 1, 2016; the Shilin District Prosecutors Office began operations August 1, 1984; the Nantou District Prosecutors Office opened on July 1, 1994; and the Miaoli District Prosecutors Office was established on April 29, 1997

Section 4 Territorial jurisdiction

This Office and the Branch Prosecutor Offices respective geographic territorial jurisdiction, are as indicated in the map below:







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