

Title :	<u>Money Laundering Control Act ( 2016.12.28 Amended )</u>
Article 1	This Act is enacted to prevent money laundering activities and combat related crimes; bolster anti-money laundering systems; maintain financial stability; increase transparency in money flows; and strengthen international cooperation.
Article 2	<p>As used in this Act, the crime of money laundering is committed by any person who—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. knowingly disguises or conceals the origin of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, or transfers or converts the proceeds of specified unlawful activity to help others avoid criminal prosecution;</li> <li>2. disguises or conceals the true nature, source, the movement, the location, the ownership, and the disposition or other rights of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity; or</li> <li>3. accepts, obtains, possesses or uses the proceeds of specified unlawful activity committed by others.</li> </ol>
Article 3	<p>As used in this Act, “specified unlawful activity” includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Any offense with a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of six months or more.</li> <li>2. Offenses listed in paragraph 1 of Article 121, Article 123, paragraph 2 of Article 201-1, and Articles 268, 339, 339-3, 342, 344 and 349 of the Criminal Code.</li> <li>3. Offenses described in paragraph 1 of Article 2, and paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Smuggling Penalty Act.</li> <li>4. Offenses defined in Articles 154 and 155 of the Bankruptcy Law.</li> <li>5. Offenses described in Articles 95 and 96 of the Trademark Act.</li> <li>6. Offenses described in the third item of paragraph 1 of Article 45, and Article 47 of the Waste Disposal Act.</li> <li>7. Offenses listed in Articles 41 and 42, and paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 43 of the Tax Collection Act.</li> <li>8. Offenses listed in paragraphs 3, 5 and 6 of Article 87, Article 89, and paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 91 of the Government Procurement Act.</li> <li>9. Offenses listed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 44, and Article 45 of the Act Governing Electronic Payment Institutions.</li> <li>10. Offenses described in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 172 of the Securities and Exchange Act.</li> <li>11. Offenses described in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 113 of the Futures Trading Act.</li> <li>12. Offenses defined in Articles 8 and 9 of the Terrorist Financing</li> </ol>

		<p>Suppression Act.</p> <p>13. Offenses described in Article 14 of this Act.</p>
Article	4	<p>As used in this Act, the “proceeds of specified unlawful activity” mean the property or the benefits and interests of the property obtained or derived from the commission of specified unlawful activities prescribed in Article 3.</p> <p>When identifying that property is the proceeds of specified unlawful activity prescribed in paragraph 1, it shall not be necessary that a person is convicted of specified unlawful activity.</p>
Article	5	<p>As used in this Act, “financial institutions” include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. banks;</li> <li>2. trust and investment corporations;</li> <li>3. credit cooperative associations;</li> <li>4. credit departments of farmers’ associations;</li> <li>5. credit departments of fishermen’s associations;</li> <li>6. Agricultural Bank of Taiwan;</li> <li>7. postal service institutions which also handle the money transactions of deposit, transfer and withdrawal;</li> <li>8. bills finance companies;</li> <li>9. credit card companies;</li> <li>10. insurance companies;</li> <li>11. securities companies;</li> <li>12. securities investment trust enterprises;</li> <li>13. securities finance enterprises;</li> <li>14. securities investment consulting enterprises;</li> <li>15. centralized securities depository enterprises;</li> <li>16. futures commission merchants;</li> <li>17. trust enterprises; and</li> <li>18. other financial institutions designated by the competent authorities in charge of the relevant industries.</li> </ol> <p>The provisions governing financial institutions of this Act shall apply to financial leasing enterprises.</p> <p>As used in this Act, “designated nonfinancial businesses or professions” include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jewelry retail businesses.</li> <li>2. Land administration agents and real estate agencies, when they are involved in transactions concerning the buying and selling of real estate.</li> <li>3. Lawyers, notaries and accountants, when they prepare for or carry out transactions for their client concerning the following activities:</li> </ol>

- (1) buying and selling of real estate;
  - (2) managing of client money, securities or other assets;
  - (3) management of bank, savings or securities accounts;
  - (4) organization of contributions for the creation, operation or management of companies; or
  - (5) creating, operating or management of legal persons or arrangements.
4. Trust and company service providers, when they prepare for or carry out transactions for a client concerning the following activities:
- (1) acting as a nominee of legal persons;
  - (2) acting as or arranging for another person to act as a director or secretary of a company, a partner of a partnership, or a similar position in relation to other legal persons;
  - (3) providing a registered office, business address, accommodation, correspondence or administrative address for a company, a partnership or any other form of business;
  - (4) acting as or arranging for another person to act as a trustee of a trust or performing or arranging for another person to perform the equivalent function for another similar form of legal arrangement; or
  - (5) acting as or arranging for another person to act as a nominee shareholder for another person.
5. Other businesses or professions, with the characteristics of their operation or transaction modes likely involved in money laundering.

The Ministry of Justice shall in consultation with the central competent authorities governing target businesses make a report for the Executive Yuan to designate the scope of financial leasing companies listed in paragraph 2, define the types of transactions applicable to the designated nonfinancial businesses or professions mentioned in the fifth subparagraph of paragraph 3, and the businesses or professions listed in the preceding paragraph not required to make a transaction report prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 9. The Ministry of Justice in consultation with the central competent authorities in charge of the relevant industries may, where necessary, designate payment tools aside from cash for the transactions made by financial institutions listed in paragraph 1, financial leasing enterprises of paragraph 2, and designated nonfinancial businesses or professions listed in paragraph 3. If the central competent authorities in charge of the relevant industries mentioned in paragraph 1 and 2, as well as the preceding two paragraphs, are ambiguous, the Executive Yuan shall designate the central competent authorities in charge of the relevant industries.

Where the designation prescribed in the preceding three paragraphs involves affairs of the Judicial Yuan, the Executive Yuan shall make the designation in consultation with the Judicial Yuan.

- Article 6 Each of the financial institutions as referred to in this Act shall establish its own policies and procedures against money laundering, and submit the policies and procedures to the central competent authorities in charge of the relevant industries for record; the policies and procedures shall include the following:
1. Operation and internal control procedures against money laundering and terrorist financing.
  2. Regular on-the-job training for money laundering prevention organized or attended by the financial institution.
  3. Designation of personnel responsible for coordinating and supervising the implementation of the policies and procedures.
  4. Other matters prescribed by the central competent authorities in charge of the relevant industries.

The central competent authorities in charge of the relevant industries may create regulations governing the anti-money laundering policies and procedures for designated nonfinancial businesses or professions.

The central competent authorities in charge of the relevant industries shall regularly inspect and review the implementation of the policies and procedures against money laundering prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs, and may delegate the inspection and review to another agency, institution, legal person or organization.

For avoiding, rejecting, or obstructing the inspection and review required in this Article, the central competent authorities in charge of the relevant industries shall impose a fine of between NT\$500,000 and NT\$5 million on financial institutions of paragraph 1, and a fine of between NT\$50,000 and NT\$500,000 on designated nonfinancial businesses or professions of paragraph 2.

- Article 7 Financial institutions and designated nonfinancial businesses or professions shall apply a risk-based approach to undertake customer due diligence measures for verifying the identity of the customer and beneficial owner, and keep all information obtained through the customer due diligence measures. The information obtained through the customer due diligence measures prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be maintained for at least five years after the business relationship is ended, or after the date of the occasional transaction, unless a longer record-keeping term is required by

other laws.

Financial institutions and designated nonfinancial businesses or professions shall apply a risk-based approach to conduct enhanced customer due diligence measures for a customer or beneficial owner who is a politically exposed person currently or previously entrusted with a prominent public function by the domestic or a foreign government or an international organization, as well as his or her family members and close associates. The central competent authorities governing target businesses shall, in consultation with the Ministry of Justice and other related government agencies, establish the regulations governing the scope of customer due diligence, and the scope, procedures and methods of customer identification data record-keeping prescribed in paragraph 1, as well as the scope, procedures and methods of enhanced customer due diligence measures prescribed in the preceding paragraph; consultation with relevant industry associations shall be held prior to the establishment of the regulations. The Ministry of Justice shall determine the scope of politically exposed persons, their family members and close associates mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

For violations of the requirements in paragraphs 1 to 3, and the regulations established in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the central competent authorities governing target businesses shall impose a fine of between NT\$500,000 and NT\$10 million on financial institutions, and a fine of between NT\$50,000 and NT\$1 million on designated nonfinancial businesses or professions.

Article 8 Financial institutions and designated nonfinancial businesses or professions shall maintain all necessary records on transactions, both domestic and international, made due to operating their business or practicing their profession.

The transaction records prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be maintained for a period of at least five years after the date of the transaction, unless a longer record-keeping term is required by other laws.

The central competent authorities governing target businesses shall, in consultation with the Ministry of Justice and other relevant government agencies, establish the regulations governing the scope of transactions and the procedures and methods of keeping records on transactions prescribed in paragraph 1; consultation with relevant industry associations shall be held prior to the establishment of the regulations.

For violations of the requirements in paragraphs 1 and 2, and the regulations

established in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the central competent authorities governing target businesses shall impose a fine of between NT\$500,000 and NT\$10 million on financial institutions, and a fine of between NT\$50,000 and NT\$1 million on designated nonfinancial businesses or professions.

Article 9 Financial institutions and designated nonfinancial businesses or professions shall report currency transactions equal to or above the applicable designated threshold to the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice, unless otherwise prescribed in this Act.

Financial institutions and designated nonfinancial businesses or professions reporting currency transactions as prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be exempted from business confidentiality obligations.

The central competent authorities in charge of the relevant industries shall, in consultation with the Ministry of Justice and other relevant government agencies, establish the regulations governing the applicable designated threshold, the scope and types of currency transactions, and the scope, methods and procedures of reporting prescribed in paragraph 1; consultation with relevant industry associations shall be held prior to the establishment of the regulations.

For violations of the requirements in paragraph 1 and the regulations established in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the central competent authorities governing target businesses shall impose a fine of between NT\$500,000 and NT\$10 million on financial institutions, and a fine of between NT\$50,000 to NT\$1 million on designated nonfinancial businesses or professions.

Article 10 Financial institutions and designated nonfinancial businesses or professions shall report to the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice all suspicious transactions, including attempted transactions, which may involve any of the offenses described in Articles 14 and 15.

Financial institutions and designated nonfinancial businesses or professions reporting suspicious transactions as prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be exempted from business confidentiality obligations.

The central competent authorities governing target businesses shall, in consultation with the Ministry of Justice and other relevant government agencies, establish the regulations governing the scope, methods and procedures of the reporting of suspicious transactions required by paragraph 1; consultation with relevant industry associations shall be held prior to the establishment of the regulations.

Where the regulations to be established in accordance with the preceding paragraph, paragraph 4 of Article 7, paragraph 3 of Article 8, and paragraph 3 of the preceding Article 9 involve affairs of the Judicial Yuan, the Judicial Yuan shall establish the regulations in consultation with the Executive Yuan. For violations of the requirement in paragraph 1 and the regulations established in accordance with paragraph 3, the central competent authorities governing target businesses shall impose a fine of between NT\$500,000 and NT\$10 million on financial institutions, and a fine of between NT\$50,000 and NT\$1 million on designated nonfinancial businesses or professions.

Article 11 To provide international cooperation in relation to anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism , competent authorities in charge of financial institutions may, spontaneously or in response to reports submitted by the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice, take the following measures against countries or regions with high risks of money laundering or terrorist financing :

1. Requiring financial institutions to strengthen relevant measures for the verification of the customer's identity during transactions.
2. Limiting or prohibiting financial institutions to make wire transfers or conduct other transactions with high-risk money laundering and terrorist financing countries or regions.
3. Adopting other necessary preventive measures that are effective and proportionate to the risks.

Countries or areas where risks of money laundering or terrorist financing are high prescribed in the preceding paragraph refer to one of the following:

1. Countries or areas where major flaws are detected in its counter-money laundering and terrorist financing efforts, according to announcements issued by international anti-money laundering organizations.
2. Countries or regions where advice of international anti-money laundering organizations are not followed or not fully followed, according to announcements issued by international anti-money laundering organizations.
3. Other countries or areas where high risks of money laundering and terrorist financing are confirmed by sufficient evidence.

Article 12 Passengers or crew members entering or leaving the country along with the vehicle and carry the following items shall make declarations at customs; the customs should subsequently file a report to the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice.

1. Cash in foreign currency or currencies issued by Hong Kong or Macau, and cash in New Taiwan dollars, totaling over an applicable designated threshold.

2. Negotiable securities with a face value totaling over an applicable designated threshold.

3. Gold with a value totaling over an applicable designated threshold.

4. Other items with a value totaling over an applicable designated threshold and might be used for the purpose of money laundering.

Acts to deliver items prescribed in the preceding paragraph by shipment, express delivery, mail, or other similar means, across the border, would also be subject to the preceding provisions.

The Ministry of Finance shall, in consultation with the Ministry of Justice, the Central Bank, and the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Executive Yuan, establish regulations governing the applicable designated threshold of currencies, negotiable securities, gold and items, as well as the scope and procedures of declaring and reporting, and other requirements that should be followed prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs.

Foreign currencies, or currencies issued by Hong Kong or Macau, carried but are not declared to customs in accordance with provisions in paragraphs 1 and 2, shall be confiscated by customs. In the event of a false declaration in which a misrepresentation of the value of the currency is involved, the part over the amount declared shall be confiscated by customs. Failure to declare the value of negotiable securities, gold or items transported in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2, or a false declaration, will lead to a fine equivalent to the value of the negotiable securities, gold or items that are not declared or are falsely declared, imposed by customs.

In the event that the amount of cash in New Taiwan dollars declared in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 exceeds the cap amount stipulated in paragraph 1 of Article 18-1 of the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) Act, the cash cannot be transported into or out of the territory. When the cash in New Taiwan dollars is not declared in accordance with provisions in paragraphs 1 and 2, the cash shall be confiscated by customs; in the event of a false declaration, the amount of cash that is not declared shall be confiscated by customs— in both cases, provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 18-1 of the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) Act will not apply. When currencies issued in the Mainland Area are to be transported across the border in accordance with provisions in paragraphs 1 and 2, provisions of the Act Governing Relations between the People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area should apply. In the event that the total amount of currencies transported exceeds the cap amount stipulated in paragraph 5 of Article 38 of the above-mentioned Act, a report should be filed by the customs to the the

Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice.

Article 13 When a prosecutor obtains sufficient evidence during investigation to believe that an offender has committed an offence prescribed in Articles 14 and 15 by moving property through bank accounts, wire transfers, currency exchanges or other means of payment, the prosecutor may request a court order to prohibit the withdrawal, transfer, payment, delivery and assignment, or to make other necessary disposition of such property, for not more than six months. The prosecutor may, in his or her own authority, stop the above-mentioned transactions, in the event that the situation is urgent and reasonable cause is identified to believe that actions needed to be taken immediately to ensure the integrity of the confiscated property or evidence. However, a court order should be applied for subsequently within three days of the action. In the event that a court order is not issued, or that the prosecutor fails to apply for such an order within three days of the action, the action should be called to a halt immediately.

The judge may, at his or her discretion, decide whether to issue a court order to prohibit the withdrawal, transfer, payment, delivery and assignment, or to make other necessary disposition of the property prescribed in the previous paragraph during the trial.

The court order prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs should be put into writing and be subject to provisions under Article 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In the event that an extension of the action prescribed in paragraph 1 is deemed necessary, an application for extension can be made to the court for a ruling by the prosecutor with specific reasons included, not later than five days before the expiration of the period. However, the extension may not exceed six months, and only one extension will be granted at most.

In the event that a request for assistance is made by foreign governments, institutions or international organizations, based on treaties or agreements concluded in accordance with Article 21, or on the principle of reciprocity, if the criminal activity involved constitutes an offence stipulated in Article 3, the preceding four paragraphs may also apply, even if the investigation or trial does not take place in the jurisdiction of the country.

When the court order prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 2, or the ruling prescribed in paragraph 4, is found disappointing, provisions concerning interlocutory appeal under Part IV of the Criminal Procedure Code will apply.

Article 14 Anyone involved in money laundering activities prescribed in paragraphs in Article 2 shall be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than seven years; in

		<p>addition, a fine of not more than NT\$ 5 million shall be imposed.</p> <p>An attempt to commit an offense specified in the preceding paragraph is punishable.</p> <p>In circumstance prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs, the penalty may not exceed the maximum punishment administered for the specified unlawful activity.</p>
Article 15		<p>In the event of the following circumstances, if anyone accepts, possesses, or uses the property or the benefits of the property without a reasonable account of the origin of such assets, and if his or her income is obviously disproportionate to the size of such assets, an imprisonment of not less than six months and not more than five years shall be imposed, and a fine of not more than NT\$ 5 million may also be imposed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Opening accounts at financial institutions in other people's names or under a false name.</li> <li>2. Getting hold of accounts opened by others at financial institutions, via improper means.</li> <li>3. Avoiding anti-money laundering procedures described in Articles 7-10.</li> </ol> <p>An attempt to commit an offense specified in the preceding paragraph is punishable.</p>
Article 16		<p>When a representative, agent, employee, or other employed personnel of a legal person commit an offence listed in the preceding two Articles when performing his or her duties of employment, the offender shall be punished and the legal person shall be charged with a fine in accordance with relevant provisions.</p> <p>For offenders of the preceding two Articles who confess during the investigation or trial, the punishment shall be reduced.</p> <p>The offences described in the preceding two Articles shall apply when citizens of the Republic of China commit such offences outside the territory of the Republic of China.</p>
Article 17		<p>Public officials who disclose or deliver documents, pictures, information or objects relating to reported transactions suspected of violating provisions under Articles 14 and 15, or to suspected offences listed in Articles 14 and 15, shall be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than three years.</p> <p>Employed personnel prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 5, who are not public officials, and who disclose or deliver documents, pictures, information or objects relating to reported transactions suspected of violating provisions under Articles 14 and 15, or to suspected offences described in Articles 14 and 15, will f shall be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than</p>

		two year, a detention, or a fine of not more than NT\$500,000.
Article 18		<p>In the event that an offence under Article 14 is committed, the property or the benefits of the property that is transferred, converted, concealed, obscured, accepted, obtained, possessed or used in the offence shall be confiscated. In the event that an offence under Article 15 is committed, the property or the benefits of the property that is accepted, possessed or used in the offence shall be confiscated.</p> <p>When an offence under Articles 14 or 15 is committed by an organized group or on a frequent basis, if there is sufficient evidence confirming that the property or the benefits of the property—not prescribed in the preceding paragraph—obtained or at the disposal of the offender, is in fact incomes of other unlawful activity, the above-mentioned assets shall be confiscated.</p> <p>In the event that a request for assistance for seizing and confiscation actions is made by foreign governments, institutions or international organizations, based on treaties or agreements concluded in accordance with Article 21, or on the principle of reciprocity, if the criminal activity involved constitutes an offence stipulated in Article 3, the assistance shall be provided even if the investigation or trial does not take place in the jurisdiction of the country.</p>
Article 19		<p>In the event that proceeds of unlawful activity confiscated in accordance with this Act are assets other than cash or negotiable securities, the Ministry of Justice may distribute such proceeds to prosecutors' offices, judicial police agencies, or other government agencies assisting the investigation of money laundering activity, for official use.</p> <p>For proceeds of unlawful activity confiscated or recovered as a result of assistance or efforts by this government and foreign governments, institutions or international organizations, based on treaties or agreements concluded in accordance with Article 21, or on the principle of reciprocity, the Ministry of Justice may return or share the property confiscated to, or request for return or sharing the property confiscated from, foreign governments, institutions or international organizations, based on treaties or agreements concluded, or on the principle of reciprocity.</p> <p>The Executive Yuan shall establish the regulations governing the distribution of confiscated property prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs.</p>
Article 20		The Ministry of Justice may set up a fund to perform operational duties concerning combating money laundering.
Article 21		The government may enter into treaties or agreements on combating money laundering with foreign governments, institutions or international organizations, on the principle of reciprocity.

With regard to requests for assistance made by foreign governments, institutions or international organizations, unless otherwise stipulated in the applicable treaties or agreements, information concerning declarations, reports or investigation results gathered based on Articles 9, 10 and 12 may be provided based on the principle of reciprocity.

Concerning to the anti-money laundering matters between the Taiwan Area, and the Mainland Area, Hong Kong as well as Macau, the preceding two paragraphs will apply.

Article 22	For the inspection and review of paragraph 3 of Article 6, and for the decision and investigation of paragraph 4 of Article 6, paragraph 5 of Article 7, paragraph 4 of Article 8, paragraph 4 of Article 9, and paragraph 5 of Article 10, the central competent authorities governing target businesses may delegate the tasks to special municipality, county and provincial municipality governments, who shall report results of their inspections and reviews on a regular basis.
Article 23	This Act shall enter into force six months after its promulgation.