

The Truth

The Truth

**A Complete Account of
the Unjust Tai Ji Men Tax Case**

by
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Grand Justice Publishing Ltd.

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Joint Statement of Tai Ji Men Shifu and Dizi

We hereby state:

“We need justice to build a just nation. The National Taxation Bureau (NTB) is not an all-encompassing court; it should not be allowed to make judgments illegally and abuse human rights. The truth of the Unjust Tai Ji Men Tax Case: The red envelopes given by dizi (similar to students) are gifts of sentiments as a sign of respect for teachers of the traditional Five Cardinal Relationships; they are also reasonable gifts in accordance with cultural traditions; legally speaking, the three-tiered court judgment has recognized their innocence and tax-free status as a non-taxable income in a nonprofit agency capacity and do not involve the Shifu and his spouse. The unjust case originated from the violation of due process of law by the prosecutor and the NTB, and the disposition has been invalid from the beginning. The NTB should withdraw the original disposition in accordance with the law.”

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Twenty Years Later

Wen-jun Fang, Attorney

Twenty Years Ago

In December 1996, TV media provided extensive coverage on the search conducted in Tai Ji Men which was led by Kuan-jen Hou, the prosecutor of the Taipei District Prosecutors Office, and involved numerous personnel from the Investigation Bureau. In the four months of investigations, the media continued to exaggerate and expand the story in the news. In the end, as the society and public opinion boiled to the brim, prosecutor Kuan-jen Hou swooped in as the hero and used the provocative term "raising devils" as the basis for the indictment of the grandmaster of Tai Ji Men.

In the major criminal case that shook the entire Taiwanese society twenty years ago, the prosecutor failed to prove any of the facts in the indictment during the detailed investigation and review process in the three-tiered courts. Finally, after 10 years and 7 months, the verdict of the court of third instance established no fraud, no tax evasion, and no violations of the Tax Collection Act.

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The Twenty Years

Although the justice system has restored Tai Ji Men's innocence and prosecutor Kuan-jen Hou's indictment cannot prove any criminal activities, the NTB has continued to use the indictment to tax Tai Ji Men and review the decision. Therefore, despite Tai Ji Men's freedom from wrongful criminal proceedings, it found itself trapped into another unjust case - the unjust taxation case.

The idea of human rights in taxation is still an unfamiliar concept in Taiwan, where there is a rising awareness of human rights. When faced with taxation issues, the Taiwanese people still chose to mind their own business and keep their noses out of others' affairs because if you stood up for someone, you might become the target for tax inspections and fines. Therefore, when it comes to taxation issues, no one dares to step forward, and the victim can only suffer in silence and curse his bad luck as he pays the taxes and fines.

We witnessed Tai Ji Men's efforts to rectify public perceptions and uphold the correct belief, their brave stance for righteousness, their actions overseas in search of international support, and their following the conscience to change all that is unreasonable and illegal.

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Twenty Years Later

Today, Tai Ji Men remains trapped and still fights hard in the taxation cases derived from a criminal case where the three-tiered courts have judged it innocent. Its goal is not for the amount of money or a special amnesty but for fairness and justice and the recognition of human rights in taxation.

An organization formed independently by the people selflessly dedicates itself to fairness, justice, and the Taiwanese society. The NTB is the nation's taxation agency, and every tax bill and administrative disposition affects the people's rights and the rule of law. The NTB should serve the people, restore the conscience of a government agency, and withdraw the tax bill which should not have been filed to start with and return human rights in taxation to the people.

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End the Tai Ji Men False and Unjust Tax Case

Ming-Yi Wang, Accountant
Hui-Zhi Co., CPA

An unprecedented Tai Ji Men Case that was unjust and falsified took its toll on the people for 20 years. How many twenty years are there in a lifetime? Yet the organization remains trapped by the obscene amount of wrongfully imposed taxes, and the lawsuit remains unresolved throughout six presidencies, becoming an important indicator for international observers of the human rights and investment conditions in Taiwan. A simple gift taxation case that remains unresolved tests the integrity and responsibility of the government and demonstrates the taxation administration agency's heavy-handed handling of taxation cases and its unlawful and abusive attempts to cover up its mistakes.

The Tai Ji Men Unjust Case was established as not guilty of charges or of tax evasion on July 13, 2007 after 10 years and 7 months of detailed investigations. The justice system has restored the truth of the gifts and their substance. The NTB of Taipei conducted an open survey on the nature of the red envelopes for a duration of 2 months. The results of the survey showed that one hundred percent of the 7,401 survey forms have indicated that the red envelopes are gifts

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and no one had claimed them to be tuition; these results are the same as the criminal case judgment. The basis for taxation which resulted from the transfer of the criminal case to the NTB no longer existed, and the illegal tax bills should be actively withdrawn. However, the NTB disregarded the results of the open survey and continued to impose taxes illegally. After the Taipei High Administrative Court had withdrawn the review and petition decisions, the defendant, the NTB of Taipei, was determined as having failed to establish the nature and characteristics of Tai Ji Men in the 1996 consolidated income tax case and its disposition had violated the evidentiary rules and logical principles. NTB of Taipei's appeal was rejected once again by the Supreme Administrative Court on July 9, 2015, which proved that the tax dispositions imposed by the NTB should not have existed in the first place.

According to Article 190 of the Administrative Litigation Act, the Administrative Court should use the judgment as a method to end and resolve disputes. It should voice an opinion on the invalidity of the disposition or the withdrawal on major illegal conducts of the NTB. The Administrative Court usually withdraws the disposition to the original agency out of respect for the discretion of the administrative agencies and disregards the risk of the lack of neutrality in the judgment of the administrative agency for applicable dispositions. It also ignores the review of

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safeguards in the proceedings and the effects of violations in the previous administrative proceedings and returns the people's previous procedural relief to its starting point in a recurrent cycle of suffering. It also helps foster the abuse of power and inertia of law enforcement officers of administrative agencies. It is no doubt a punishment in disguise for administrative law enforcement officers who are dedicated to their jobs, and it leads to bad money driving out the good.

The former Justice of the Constitutional Court Yu-hsiu Hsu once said: "The nation must follow legitimate legal proceedings when exercising the right of punishment and imposing taxes." Taxation is a constant factor in the people's lives, and even taxation personnel are taxpayers. Rights come with remedies. We hope that the remedies are effective and not just a formality. We hereby ask the administrative agencies to end the Tai Ji Men Unjust Taxation Case following the results of the open survey and withdraw the disposition that has been illegal from the start in accordance with Article 117 of the Administrative Procedure Act.

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Listen to the People and End the Tragedy of the Taiwanese People

Li-hsin Li, Attorney of the R.O.C
Vice President of Legal Compliance Division
HSBC Bank Taipei Branch

This book is the sum of the sorrow suffered by the Taiwanese people under the persecution of the judicial system and the administrative taxation system.

This book tells the story of how an authoritative regime in Taiwan violates human rights through state violence and details all the absurd injustice, mistakes, forgery, and persecution in the Tai Ji Men Criminal Taxation Unjust Case, which cannot be fully experienced without this book. Good people have gone through tremendous difficulties and sorrows worse than the ugliness of the bureaucracy described in the "Bizarre Happenings Eye witnessed Over Two Decades." Unfortunately, the Tai Ji Men Criminal Taxation Case happened, and the twenty-year human rights persecution case is still ongoing and has not been ended.

The Shifu and dizi of Tai Ji Men continuously and repeatedly explained that the nature of the red envelopes given by dizi to the Shifu in this ancient menpai (similar to

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school) is gifts. It was explained as such to the judge of the criminal court 20 years ago, and it is still explained as such to the court of the administrative court 20 years later. The Constitution of the Republic of China grants protection to people's freedoms of religion, expression, and association. Should the authorities of the state not follow the Constitution, respect the traditions of menpai with ancient etiquette, and understand the affair from a cultural perspective? How can statutes be forcefully applied to the affair as a constituting element without asking the real intention of the litigants while distorting their answers for conviction and forcefully imposing taxes?

How many 20 years are there in a lifetime? In the past 20 years, the Tai Ji Men dizi grew from children to accomplished youths, from their prime in life to old age, or from old age to passage. Many dizi used 20 years of their lives defending their innocence. I believe that if it were not for the essence of the truth which cannot be twisted and the uncompromising truth and justice that rest in their hearts, how did they persist in the past 20 years till this day?

The pain and suffering experienced in the Tai Ji Men Criminal Taxation Case highlighted the malpractices in Taiwan's judicial and taxation system to an extreme extent. The Tai Ji Men case can be considered as shouldering the collective burden of the human rights persecution in

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Taiwan's judicial and taxation system. In the long and arduous journey, the Shifu and dizi of Tai Ji Men courageously and persistently defended their own innocence; always seeking self-improvement, they had gone beyond the goal of defending their innocence in a single case and exerted their compassion to reach out to Taiwan's twisted taxation system to promote reforms to Taiwan's human rights and justice in taxation in all sectors.

"Justice delayed is justice denied." That the case remains unresolved after 20 years signifies the justice in this single case is all but lost! We hope this book can restore courage to the judge of the Administrative Court to make an independent judgment and restore the sense of responsibility in administrative agencies to withdraw the illegal taxation bills in accordance with the law. We also hope that this book can rally the sense of justice in more people to pay attention to the implementation of justice in taxpayers' rights. We believe that when Tai Ji Men's innocence has been restored and the taxation reforms have been thoroughly put into practice, the efforts, tears, sorrows, and pains suffered by the Shifu and dizi of Tai Ji Men and the support from all walks of life shall be reconstructed as the cornerstones of justice in the taxation system.

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The Injustice of the Tai Ji Men Case is the Greatest Insult to Our Democracy and Rule of Law

Kuang-hsuan Lin
Accountant, CPA Firm

As a practicing accountant, I must first offer my utmost respect to the Shifu and dizi of Tai Ji Men in their 20-year struggle for human rights when faced with the long-term custom of "surrender for half losses" held by the taxation agency. They are the true followers of the Constitution.

The injustice that Tai Ji Men has suffered started during the administration of "Mr. Democracy" Teng-hui Lee through the administrations of Shui-bian Chen and Ying-jeou Ma, who advocated for "a nation founded upon the principles of human rights." The author does not address the three as "Presidents" because they made no major contributions to "democracy and rule of law" enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of China and they allowed corruption to prevail.

We can see clearly in the Tai Ji Men case that for a long time, the taxation administration agencies could easily disregard the separation of the five powers in the Constitution with the Administrative Court as their protector!

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Ms. Ing-wen Tsai, who fought for "judicial reforms," people are watching to see if you could truly become the first elected "President!"

The injustice of the Tai Ji Men Case constitutes the greatest insult to our democracy and rule of law!

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Heavenly Principles Resound but Where Is Justice?

Ding-yiGau
Human Rights Observer
Association of World Citizens (Taiwan)

Justitia, or Lady Justice, has always been a symbol of the independence of the judiciary and fair judgment in courts of various nations. She holds a balance signifying fairness in one hand and a long sword to be wielded against evil on behalf of justice on the other. Yet her most memorable feature is none other than the blindfold she wears before her eyes which signifies impartiality regardless of the power and status of the parties and the selfless and fearless manner in which she deals out justice.

Before reading this book, I suggest that everyone should put on Justitia's blindfold to put aside all existing perceptions of the Tai Ji Mencase and follow the facts and evidence described in the book to reassess the case which remains open after 20 years of criminal and taxation proceedings. I believe that you will find it as baffling and unbelievable as I have found it.

If the criminal case originated from a farce performed by a prosecutor who abused his powers and used the media to manipulate public opinion, then the taxation case that followed was an epic and appalling disaster. What strikes

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the most fear in people's hearts is that the provocateur of this disaster was the state agency who was supposed to protect the people. A more appropriate title for the 20 years of relentless persecution and treatment experienced by Tai Ji Men in the hands of judiciary and taxation agencies would be that of a horror film.

Taiwan's interest in human rights is usually restricted to disadvantaged individuals who suffer injustice in criminal proceedings, and the maintenance and fight for individual legal benefits are mainly focused on their life, physical conditions, and freedom. As for legal interests in properties, whether it is the state or the people, remain in the realm of private laws, which consider them to be the affairs between the two parties in the litigation. The law cares only about the order in transactions, litigation economy, and measurement of interest, and legal interests never seemed to be associated with "justice."

Therefore, when private property is taxed by the state, public opinion can be easily swayed to support the claims of the national treasury and ignore the justice of the tax dispositions. Therefore, the taxation agencies are able to righteously declare the specious notion of "incomes should be taxable" and disregard the constitutional concept of "incomes should be taxable in accordance with the law;" the taxation agencies can manipulate public opinion and

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propagate the fallacy of "if you make money, you have to more or less pay taxes" and never had to address the essence of the "principle of taxation by law." It is time to end this hypocrisy because property rights were not the only rights violated by the NTB in the Tai Ji Men case. We witnessed the state in gross violation of people's freedom of religion and human dignity through the powers of a third-level agency. This is no longer just a human rights violation of individual legal interests but a thorough violation of the core concepts of human rights. It has overturned the separation of the Five Powers to an intolerable extent.

The Shifu and dizi of Tai Ji Men used 20 years and their lives as evidence to tear down the facade of the nation's tax collection system. Without their perseverance, there could not have been a real beginning of human rights in taxation in Taiwan. The publication of this book shall awaken the people and government's attention to human rights in taxation, and we hope that the injustice in the Tai Ji Men Taxation Case can be resolved as soon as possible for justice and reason to prevail.

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Restore Tai Ji Men's Innocence and Establish a Paradigm for Human Rights

Bor-Hwang Ni
Assistant Professor, Department of Public Finance
China University of Technology

Tai Ji Men's aim is to promote the essence of Chinese culture and the physical and spiritual health of the people. It is a not-for-profit organization which does not raise fund from the public nor does it accept donations from the public. The dizi who cultivate their spirits and physical health at Tai Ji Men not only become healthy in body and in spirit, but also dedicated their entire families in the discipline and bring harmony into their families.

The Tai Ji Men dizi participate in daily qigong practice and also actively participate in charity and cultural events under the leadership of the Shifu. Throughout the years, they have taken part in over 2,000 cultural performances at home and abroad and conducted cultural exchange activities in over 60 countries across the world. The existence of Tai Ji Men not only lowered the health insurance and medical expenditures of the government, but also reduced many family and social problems and the government's financial burden while increasing Taiwan's visibility with civil diplomacy in the form of cultural exchanges under Taiwan's diplomatic predicament. Tai Ji Men's contributions to the state are evident for all to see.

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However, our government not only failed to protect such an exceptional cultural non-profit organization, but took a series of measures to destroy the organization. The prosecutor violated evidentiary rules and scientific investigation principles and abused his powers for the indictment; the NTB issued tax bills illegally without substantive verification; the Ministry of Justice deliberately delayed the processing of the report demanded by the Control Yuan for sanctions on for the prosecutor who abused his powers till its statutory period had expired; the taxation agency disregarded the investigatory report filed by the Control Yuan in which seven major illegal conducts for not carrying out investigatory duties have been pointed out: it did not recognize the judgment of the courts, it disregarded the results of its own investigations, it hid evidence favorable to the people, and it fabricated false evidence that are unfavorable to the people. Coupled with the deplorable customs of scratching one another's backs and the judges' lack of expertise in taxation laws, the relief system is all but ineffective, and it allowed the injustice in the Tai Ji Men case to go on for 20 years till this day without relief and protection of human rights.

The problems demonstrated by the Tai Ji Men case are no longer those of an individual case or related cases; it has become a case of human rights violation. The book detailed the complete process of illegal persecution of Tai Ji Men

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case and the deplorable abuses of powers by government officials as it uncovers the dark side of the government's operations to bring to the people's attention the current inadequacies in the protection of human rights. It seeks to awaken the people's interest in issues concerning the protection of human rights and concentrate the powers of the people in demanding the government to carry out concrete steps for immediate judicial reforms and protection of taxpayers' rights. The book also calls to the authorities to end the false and unjust case against Tai Ji Men and restore its innocence. The offenders should accept all due sanctions under the law, and the government should take it as a warning and keep unjust cases from occurring again.

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Constitutional Disorder and the Lost Truth

Attorney Yi-ru Weng
Human Rights Observer
Association of World Citizens (Taiwan)

Why do people remain trapped in injustice when the court has established their innocence and that there has been no tax evasion, and after being awarded compensation for wrongful imprisonment? Why do illegal tax bills keep hounding innocent civilians in new guises for twenty years after numerous withdrawals? Why are there no meeting minutes of an official inter-ministerial meeting in the Executive Yuan? Why do results of an open survey which indicated one hundred percent of the red envelopes are gifts turn into gifts in one half and tuitions in the other? How could we possibly not have constitutional mechanisms for balance of power in a case? I have been filled with doubt in the process of my involvement in the Tai Ji Men case. I feel that the constitutional order we have constructed is breaking apart. The prosecutor of this case and the NTB abused their powers and overstepped in the powers of the presidency and the five Yuans, inciting the fury of man and god alike.

The Social Science Textbook of fifth graders in elementary schools included: The organization and functions of our government, the rights and obligations under the Constitution, and the basic process and principles of the

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judiciary system. But as we educate children on the concept of "the separation of the five powers," the NTB dominated the Tai Ji Men case in real life and even led to a constitutional crisis that could shatter the foundations of the nation and render the five powers powerless. When children asked, "How can the NTB not follow the court's decision? Does that mean we can all disregard the court's decisions?" It pains me to hear this. Is this the message the government wants to deliver to our citizens and the next generation? I cannot imagine the kind of future the Taiwanese people would have to face if things continue the way they did before.

A case that has been delayed for 20 years has so many unknown facts behind it and unfolds information that, if you are willing to pay attention, would allow a complete understanding of the beginning and the end of the Tai Ji Men case. I believe that the revelation of the entire affair should be understood and people should be aware of the crisis we face in our society.

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Ensure Human Dignity to Advance Genuine Transitional Justice

Dr. Lukas Lien

Doctorate from the University of Hamburg in Germany
Director of Taiwan Association for Financial Criminal Law Study

Economic growth and transitional justice are the two major missions of the new government. The most important spirit of transitional justice is the spirit of justice to let the Taiwanese people be the owners of their country and respect the dignity of the entire population.

It is the people' obligation to pay taxes in order to build the nation; however, all taxation by the state must be legal and legitimate. Taxation is more than obligations, and its most important aspect is to bestow the highest amount of dignity on the people. Power derives from the authorization from the people, and the entire tax revenue of the state is granted by the people. Therefore, true democracy should be established on correct concepts of taxation.

In the establishment of the Basic Law of Germany, not only was taxation defined as an obligation of the people, but it was also specifically stipulated that the government is also obligated to use the tax revenue to serve the people and provide them with the best social benefits. Taxation is relative, and it is the only way to achieve legitimacy in governance. The taxes paid by the people are not for corrupt

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officials to fill the pockets but are funds entrusted by the taxpayers to the taxation agencies to establish a good national system. The number of cases of taxation fee arrears to be enforced by the Administrative Enforcement Agency of the Ministry of Justice has climbed in recent years. The state has used its power to impose taxes on the people. Our constitutional system is not a fair and just system.

Therefore, the human rights reforms in taxation must be coupled with transformation of the state; otherwise, the people would always be the government's high-quality slaves while the government would always tax the people without considering their benefits in an unbalanced system.

I have often said that Germany's Basic Law, with its emphasis on human rights, should be referred to as the constitution for first human rights of the 20th Century. However, it does not mean that we should plagiarize the Basic Law but to learn that the highest value in the constitutional order is "human dignity." Whenever a state's powers violate human dignity, it is in violation of human rights and no longer retains the legitimacy of governance. It also means that if the Ing-wen Tsai administration, which goes on and on about transitional justice, fails to end the 20-year-long injustice in the Tai Ji Men case, the state would collapse. Then I should find the state to be utterly useless.

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Tai Ji Men has always been an advocate for love and peace, which are the ultimate goals in transitional justice. Love is not love unless it is transformed to a great love that places the greatest value for the good of the entire people; only with the great love can Taiwan have real peace. If the government continues to treat the people as slaves and cash machines with no regard to the people's benefits, transitional justice shall never begin.

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Justice Prevails Only with Conscientious Administration

Te-ming Chen, Accountant
Hung Hsin Joint CPA Firm

This book tells the story of an unjust false criminal and false taxation lawsuit that seriously undermined procedural justice and substantive justice in a gross violation of human rights of tens of thousands of people for over 20 years.

The Tai Ji Men tax case is definitely not one of a kind. Illegal taxation, restrictions on disposition, guarantee setting, compulsory enforcement, restrictions on overseas travel etc. continue to this day. Administrative relief can be filed by the people when they disagree with the disposition. However, according to academic research, the people's actual chance of winning in administrative actions is lower than 6% and cases where illegal dispositions are directly withdrawn are few and far between. After a hard-won favorable ruling, results from continuous reevaluations resulted in endless streams of "everlasting tax bills" that exhausted the people's patience. The long-awaited fairness and justice shall never prevail.

After reading this book, I am reminded of the former President Teng-hui Lee when he said that his failure to complete judicial reforms in his tenure was his biggest regret! The former President and Chief Justice of the

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Judicial Yuan Yueh-sheng Weng, upon his retirement in 2007, stated sorrowfully that he was "in deep pain and suffering" for the agony of the executive powers' abuse of the judiciary and the harm it caused to the authority of the judiciary. It has dawned on me that officials who lack conscience did not dare to carry out their duties pursuant to the law or review facts according to evidence are the reasons for the unjust case, and its continued existence to this day.

The civil court judge Ernest Njumbe of Cameroon once said: "A judge who is making a decision should base the decision on the law and his conscience. Conscience is the most important thing in the decision-making process apart from the law, which can be twisted. Conscience shall never be twisted." If the judge of the Administrative Court could follow this principle when passing a judgment, and if administrative agencies and civil servants can also use conscience as they govern in accordance with the law, the unjust cases that exist in the society will have a chance for justice.

Finally, we hope this book can inspire conscience and establish a healthy taxation system for our nation that values procedural justice and substantive justice, while encouraging taxation officials with a healthy respect for taxpayers' human rights as they implement governance in accordance with the law. Let us continue our fight to build a better future for our country and the next generations.

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***The Story of Suffering
Marks the Start of Reforms***

Ching-hsun Huang, Prosecutor
District Court Prosecutor's Office

The prosecutor system of our country was built on the French system that can be traced to the aftermath of the French Revolution. As crime investigation often played second fiddle to political powers, the independent entity of the prosecutor for crime investigation was created. Thus the prosecutor enjoys the judicial independence in determining facts and positions of the representative of public interests while under the obligations of heeding evidence favorable or unfavorable to the defendant.

However, ideals are far from reality. In reality, various factors such as the command structure of the prosecution entity, the social environment, personal agendas etc. could steer the political independence, public opinion and evidence away from reality in crime investigations and the propriety of legal opinions are often from ideal. In the Tai Ji Men case discussed in this book, the harm caused by the prosecutor in the course of the investigations deeply affected individuals, families and even the society and caused judgments and reliefs in administrative dispositions that followed.

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The series of mistakes and violations of human rights are the fountainhead of reforms. Since early 2000, the rights of detention, search, and monitoring (surveillance power), restriction on disposition of assets etc. which were under the powers of the prosecutor have been revised to follow the writ doctrine that require permission after a petition has been filed to the court. It shows the balance of power and its strictness in investigations. Related regulations and the spokesperson system of the District Prosecutors Office have been gradually developed to replace the original abstract principles for the non-disclosure of investigations. The reforms in administrative agencies and administrative relief systems have been hot topics in recent years and it demonstrates the rise of civic awareness. However, the speed of reforms can never catch up with the need for changes in society and the petitions for relief in unjust cases. Therefore the key rests in the "conscience" of the law enforcement officers. As the Austrian sociologist of law Eugen Ehrlich famously said "There is no guarantee of justice except the personality of a judge!"

When I was studying as a graduate student, the professors in the University often encourage us not to be arrogant with our powers. As a student, the need for such encouragement seemed far away but as I graduated and dedicated myself to work, I could feel the powers and influence in the work of a prosecutor within a few years.

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The arduous work easily wears down one's patience and passion and leads to a mechanized attitude in response to tasks. It is challenging work to resist being arrogant when one has so much power and the most important thing remains to "restore one's conscience" and remember that "a red dot in court means a thousand drops of blood for the people."

This book discloses the unreasonable treatment of Tai Ji Men by government agencies, yet Tai Ji Men continues to be invited for performance in front of the Presidential Office Building on the National Day and continues to promote love and peace as well as oriental culture to the world. The members of Tai Ji Men still love their nation and embrace the world. They remain respected and admired! I hope that the disclosure of the injustice in this case can awaken civil awareness and the conscience of the law enforcement officers to build a kind-hearted government truly dedicated to the people and human rights.

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The Indicator of Human Rights and the Touchstone of Justice

Li-jung Huang, Attorney, Li-Ting Law Firm
Chairman of the Human Rights Commission
Association of World Citizens (Taiwan)

This unjust criminal taxation case that spanned two centuries
in 20 years shall

- Put away the prosecution's giant blade that violates human rights at will
- Launch the historical process of judicial reforms;
- Serve as the new historical milestone for protection of human rights
- Initiate the promotion of ancient qigong culture across the world
- Let love and peace shine upon the five continents;
- Bear witness to the reckless transgressions of taxation agencies
- Demonstrate the severe affliction of violations of human rights in taxation

I hope this benchmark case for human rights that is ridiculous to the extreme, illegal in its abuse of power, and exponentially harmful will

- Demonstrate the importance of judiciary human rights

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- Reveal the opportunities for taxation reforms
- Repeal the injustice in taxation
- Promote the progress of taxpayers' rights
- Make sure that people's natural rights will not be violated again

This case shall be the touchstone of justice in our nation's implementation of justice and a new opportunity for the rise of human rights!

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Help the Emperor Put On His Clothes

Dr. Ming-che Liu, Expert Consultant for
Disaster Relief of Dangerous Substance Incidents
National Fire Agency

At the grand hall on the ninth floor of the Legislative Yuan at 10AM in the morning of May 9, 2016, Kenneth Jacobsen, the renowned American human rights lawyer and legal consultant of former President Bill Clinton who also serves as a core member of Hillary Clinton's Democratic Party team and a professor in Temple University Beasley School of Law in Philadelphia, United States, was invited by legislators to participate in the public hearing for truth at the Legislative Yuan. He was straightforward in his comments and submitted a paper to assess the Tai Ji Men case after studying it for close to two years. In the conference, he pointed out the absurdity in the Tai Ji Men case:

"I have never seen another case with more procedural justice violations than this case," and "from the prosecutor's use of the term 'raising devils' as the basis for the indictment, his sanity could be questioned and the whole case should never have gone to court." His remarks reminded me of a fairy tale - The Emperor's New Clothes.

In the story, the Emperor is tricked by two swindler tailors who also managed to convince ministers and officials

The Truth

and the people of the nation to act out the absurdity with the Emperor for fear of being ridiculed as an idiot. Only the naïve child called out the truth. The Emperor is naked without any clothes on.

Professor Jacobsen from the United States is like this naïve child who saw through the absurdity and falsehood of the Tai Ji Men case. However, this new vestment of the Emperor managed to stay on the government of Taiwan throughout six presidencies in over 20 years; the fabricated false tax bills still exist and continue to torment and insult the people day after day. It also mocks the supposed truth and justice, which should exist in a democratic nation with rule of law.

Coincidentally, there are also two swindlers in this unjust case, the prosecutor Kuan-jen Hou who has been corrected in eight violations by the Control Yuan for using an absurd reason for the indictment and who became an international laughingstock; and the Prodigal Minister Sheng-ford Chang who tops the list of the Top Ten Evil as he abused his powers and illegally issued tax bills. He also did not avoid conflict of interest and served as a member for the Petition and Appeals Committee for the case to play a part in the judgment of his own game and was caught in the act by the court. He also used correction fluid to alter the dates, perform illegal sales of the people's properties as he schemed for performance and bonuses.

The Truth

With the facts disclosed along with the publication of the book "Revelation" the lies and evil deeds of the two swindlers can no longer be hidden....

The final key to the injustice in this case lies in the conscience of the Emperor. Will the Emperor continue to be malevolent and arrogant while pretending to be oblivious and grab and cover the mouth of the child? Or will he present the naïve child with a great reward? Thank the child for bravely telling the truth, bringing the swindlers to justice quickly, punish the ministers and officials in the collective swindle, and redeem himself to service the people with integrity. Only by rectifying the mistakes can the Empire's dignity and the nation's rule of law be preserved.

Professor Jacobsen the naïve child also said something intriguing in the Legislative Yuan:

In the United States, everyone hates the IRS but we do not fear it, whereas in Taiwan people have a bizarre fear of the NTB; but they do not hate it...

Why is that?

The great scientist Albert Einstein once said: The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who watch them without doing anything.

When people choose to ignore, tolerate, condone and even be afraid, the Ministry of Finance and the NTB would

The Truth

expand their powers to without end like a runaway beast that cannot be controlled and they would lead Taiwan into a predicament where the state is ruled through taxation officials.

On the contrary, if everyone can be as brave, just, strong, and distinguish right from wrong like the master and disciples of Tai Ji Men, and understand the true stories of struggle and sorrow as described in the "Revelation," people shall learn how to protect their own human rights in the future. The glorious history of taxpayers' rights in Taiwan shall start and advance with this case!

The Truth

Implement Taxation Justice and Become A Real Democratic National with Human Rights and Rule of Law

Dr. Cheng-an Tsai, Associate Professor
Department of Business Administration
Shih Chien University

The Republic of China has transformed from an authoritative regime into a free and democratic nation governed by the rule of law and we gained democracy as the different parties gained the right to govern; the multitude of media channels ensures the people's freedom of expression as we gained liberties; but are we really an advanced nation governed by the rule of law?

The key elements in a nation governed by the rule of law are: Due Process and evidentiary rules, the guarantee of people's rights and the essence of the Constitution. Nevertheless, the nation's taxation administration has continued the authoritarian rule as it severely undermined human rights. In the past, the officials of the NTB accepts any cases put forward by prosecutory or investigative agencies and issued tax bills that violate people's rights. The Tai Ji Men tax case is a classic example of the violation of human rights by the NTB.

The Tai Ji Men case is not a singular case. Regular people give up or swallow their anger when faced with

The Truth

taxation cases for fear of the White Terror of the taxation agencies under which they must live with in an endless cycle of tax bills. It is because in the process of the people's petitions and the Administrative Court, there will not come a day when the burden is lifted unless they lose the lawsuit. It is akin to Sisyphus in Greek Mythology who was forced to roll an immense boulder up a hill in as a life-long torture. This is the current state of taxation and relief system of our nation. It not only violates human rights but also constitute state violence.

Since the implementation of the Constitution in the R.O.C. in 1947, the Constitution has always declared that the sovereignty belongs to the people and that the state should protect human rights and freedoms. It also established the separation of five powers of the executive, legislative, judiciary, control, and examination. However, the taxation agency's self-aggrandizement in the illegal abuse of powers in the Tai Ji Men case disrupted the rule of law and caused the collapse of the constitutional system and nullified the functions of the Five Powers.

The people should stand in a position to oversee the governance of the government and call the Office of the President and the Five Yuans to do their duties in implementing the functions of the Five Powers and request the NTB to withdraw the illegal tax bills immediately in

The Truth

accordance with the law and evidence and return justice and redemption to the people. That is what a democratic nation governed by the rule of law and respects human rights should do.

I personally do not wish to see this type of state violence in the form of taxation administration imposed on anyone. The new government should take immediate steps to reform the system where taxation administration violates human rights and relieve the people of the pain in order to build a peaceful and everlasting taxation administration system for Taiwan and allow our descendants to live under a fair and just taxation system.

The Truth

The Followers of Justice

Rui-chin Chiang, Attorney
Member of the Joint National Human Rights Protection Committee
Taiwan Bar Association

This is the Officialdom Unmasked of our times.

A ridiculous case that was falsified from the very beginning unexpectedly went as far as to give birth to an endless stream of illegal tax bills despite judicial judgment, three Corrective Measures issued by the Control Yuan, investigations carried out following resolutions in meetings of the Executive Yuan, and the attention and support from 250 Legislators, which have all failed to end the illegal tax bills that should have not been issued in the first place! Who can believe in such things unless they personally experienced them?

The outrageous abuse of power by the prosecutorial agencies and the unlawful misconduct in blame-shifting by the taxation agency caused unnecessary sufferings on the part of the master and disciples of Tai Ji Men for 20 years. In the double envelopment of the judiciary and the taxation agency where the people stood a mere 6% chance of actually winning in administrative relief lawsuits, Tai Ji Men was able to win 17 times. It appears so simple on paper but the danger, sorrow, hardships and frightfulness of the process are beyond what words can describe and conjure

The Truth

vivid images in the readers' imagination. It is worthy of the respect and praise of every judicial practitioner.

If it were not for the perseverance and courage of the disciplined master and disciples, the systematic afflictions and corruption of the judiciary and taxation administration would not have been demonstrated. How then could we witness the awakening of the taxpayers' rights today and the calls for reforms that followed?

Philosophers said that the degree to which you love a person or a thing can be judged by the amount of time you are willing to spend on it. Therefore, we firmly believe that the master and disciple of Tai Ji Men are the true protectors and followers of justice for they were willing to dedicate 20 years of their lives and incalculable amounts of resources and expenses in the pursuit of justice.

Without complaints or self-pity, they only reached out and dedicated themselves to the effort. We witnessed as experts and scholars from different sectors offer their gratitude and respect and we also believe that the persistence for justice would be the pride of the master and disciples of Tai Ji Men and the prize of the nation as the rule of law prevails.

The Truth

Uncovering the Black Box and Revealing the Truth

In the past 20 years, the master and disciples of Tai Ji Men have been doing the same thing which is proving incessantly that the "red envelopes" are gifts; the judgment in the three-tiered courts also established them as gifts, as did the investigation carried out by the Control Yuan and NTB's open survey. Nevertheless, the NTB continues to abuse its powers and distorts the facts as it continued to issue tax bills illegally. There is a limit to the lifetime of people and how many 20 years could they have? The NTB should abide by the law and withdraw all tax bills which were illegal and false in the beginning and stop wasting taxpayers' dollars, judicial resources and social costs; the people should be rescued from the abyss of suffering and the nation's human rights standards should be in line with international practices in order to build a state that is truly democratic, governed by the rule of law and free!

Article 19 of the Constitution of the R.O.C. stipulates: The people shall have the duty of paying taxes in accordance with law. It demonstrates the "principle of taxation by law" which mainly means that the people have the duty to pay tax pursuant to the prescriptions in respect of taxpaying bodies, tax denominations, tax rates, methods of tax payment, and time of tax payment as set forth by law.

The Truth

(J.Y.Interpretation No. 217). Taxation is a form of acquisition of the people's properties and a deprivation of property rights, therefore taxation by the government should be carried out in an appropriate manner and legitimate legal proceedings and objective and reasonable evidentiary rules should be followed in addition to legal taxation. Inappropriate taxation not only violates the people's property rights, their rights to life and other basic rights, it also affects the stability of the society, economic development and even the readiness for investment and the state's competitiveness.

The Tai Ji Men tax case has been an unjust and false case from the start. It originated in an indictment and prosecutors' notes, which included serious contradictions on the identification of the nature of income in the criminal case. The indictment and prosecutors' notes are items that require further evidence, yet the NTB used them as the basis for taxation to forcibly impose taxes and heavy fines for 20 years till this day without a court ruling, nor an opportunity for the litigants to voice their opinions. The following summarizes the evidence and facts of the tax bills of this unjust case, which should not have been issued to begin with:

The Truth

The indictment and prosecutors' notes cannot be used as a basis for taxation and they are evidence for tax bills which should not have been issued from the beginning

The Control Yuan investigation in 2002 indicated that there are contradictions between the indictment and evidence and public prosecution based on such evidence is against evidentiary rules. A public prosecution could not be filed legally and naturally it cannot be used as a basis for taxation. Prosecutor Kuan-jen Hou also admitted that investigations were not conducted.

- According to the Tai-Tsai-Su-Tzu-No. 09313512360 Circular of September 29, 2004 from the Ministry of Finance, a tax agency should not impose supplemental taxes and penalties simply based on cases referred by agencies with investigation power or materials such as referral documentation, transcripts or indictments in other similar cases.
- The indictment was found by the third instance criminal court of the case to be unacceptable in 2007. The third instance court concluded in its final decision that all of the defendants were acquitted, did not commit fraud, tax evasion or violation of the Tax Collection Act.

The Truth

- It was resolved during the inter-ministerial meeting of the Executive Yuan in 2011 that criminal indictments could no longer serve as the basis of taxation.
- The illegal tax bills issued based on the indictment were cancelled once again by the Taipei High Administrative Court and the Supreme Administrative Court in 2015.

This case is still not concluded under the defective administrative system in Taiwan. The parties are still prohibited from disposing of their assets, and the NTB may still issue tax bills at any time.

The Truth

The only truth is that the red envelopes are gifts

The only issue in this case is whether the red envelopes given by Tai Ji Men dizi to their Shifu were "gifts" or "cram school tuitions."

Facts and evidence both support that "gifts" is the only truth:

- For 20 years, Tai Ji Men dizi have submitted tens of thousands of documents evidencing gifts.
- The Ministry of Education, the competent authority of cram schools, has stated on three occasions that Tai Ji Men is not a cram school.
- The third instance criminal court rendered a decision finding that “since the red envelopes offered by the dizi to the grandmaster were gifts in nature, they were tax-free income under Article 4, Subparagraph 17 of the Income Tax Law,” and “items such as the uniforms for practicing qigong which were collectively procured by certain Tai Ji Men dizi out of the needs of the dizi were not sold for profits.” The court affirmed the fact that there was no taxable income.
- In 2011, the NTB conducted an open survey on the

The Truth

nature of the red envelopes to the Shifu. As a result, all 7401 survey forms indicated that they were gifts, which is consistent with the third-instance criminal decision.

- 16 years after the first tax bill was issued, the NTB finally admitted that Tai Ji Men is not a cram school. Since it is not a cram school, there is no cram school tuition and no tax issue.

For nearly 20 years, Tai Ji Men's Shifu and dizi have been doing the same thing. That is to continuously prove that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts in nature. In fact, "gifts" is the only truth. The indictment the NTB relied on for taxation was rejected and not accepted in the court decision. Since the fact and evidence in this matter are clear without dispute, the NTB should voluntarily cancel the tax bills and end the unjust tax case in accordance with Article 117 of the Administrative Procedure Act.

The unjust Tai Ji Men case has wasted the precious time and youth of tens of thousands of Tai Ji Men's Shifu and dizi. Unwilling to do justice to the parties pursuant to law and based on evidence, the NTB has wasted enormous social resources and government budgets. As a saying goes in the legal profession, justice delayed is justice denied. This is hardly a justified attitude of a country under the rule of law towards its citizens, who have limited life.

The Truth

Chronicle

From 1966 to 1997

The essence of the traditions of Shifu and dizi never changed throughout the ages and the tax bills were fabricated and null from the beginning

- In 1966, the Shifu set up the Tai Ji Men Qigong Academy, which was later registered as a qigong and martial arts and Taoism organization.
- During 1994, 1995 and 1996, the NTB conducted on-site inspection of Tai Ji Men and did not issue any tax bill.
- In 1996, the government aggressively cracked down on religious cults. Subject to a false poison-pen letter, Tai Ji Men was searched by the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office and the Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office in December with the Shifu summoned for interrogation. No illegal act was found. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office concluded this matter, and the Hsinchu Office indicated that it would follow suit.

The Truth

- On December 19, 1996, Prosecutor Kuan-jenHou illegally searched Tai Ji Men based on false complaints and illegally froze all assets of the parties with no penny left.
- In April 1997, five individuals among Tai Ji Men's Shifu and dizi were prosecuted for fraud and violation of the Tax Collection Act.
- In December 1997, the NTB issued tax bills for 1991 through 1996 to the Shifu and his wife to forcefully impose taxes and penalties based on a false indictment without waiting for a final court decision and without conducting onsite audit.
- There has been no tax issue between 1997 and the present time.

The Truth

Origin

In 1966, Shifu set up the Tai Ji Men Qigong Academy, which was subsequently registered as a qigong, martial arts and Taoism organization. For 50 years, the nature of Tai Ji Men as a martial arts school where martial arts are passed down from the Shifu to his dizi has never changed. The dizi's red envelopes to their Shifu meet the excellent tradition of religious and martial organizations for honoring masters and there has never been any tax issue. The NTB conducted onsite audit of Tai Ji Men in 1994, 1995 and 1996 and did not issue tax bills when it realized the nature of Tai Ji Men Qigong Academy as an organization of qigong, martial arts and self-cultivation.

The government conducted anti-corruption operations in religious sects in 1996 and Tai Ji Men was caught in the crossfire. Due to false reports, prosecutors from Kaohsiung and Hsinchu conducted investigations and subpoenas on Tai Ji Men. After verifying that there have been no illegal activities, the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office ended administrative investigations on November 30, and the Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office indicated to the press on December 18 that it shall end administrative investigations. The following day on December 19, Prosecutor Kuan-jen Hou illegally initiated hundreds of prosecutors and police as they carried weapons and live ammunitions and searched 19

The Truth

locations across Taiwan, including Tai Ji Men Academies and residences of certain dizi. It was a violation of the double jeopardy principle and he filed for public prosecution the following year. Kuan-jen Hou fabricated crimes of fraud and tax evasion and made up false amounts of money in the indictment. He falsely accused the money to be proceeds from fraud and request the court for confiscation while falsely accusing the money to be tuitions for cram school and business revenue and transferred the case to the NTB.

For the case referred by the prosecutor to the NTB, the NTB failed to verify the nature and amount of the income ex officio and pursuant to relevant administrative procedures, did not provide the parties with any opportunity to explain before illegally levying taxes forcefully and imposing heavy penalties in 1997 when it treated Tai Ji Men as a cram school based on the indictment, materials and transcripts from the prosecutor and investigators. This was a violation of the double jeopardy principle and Tai Ji Men was subjected to criminal prosecution and administrative penalties at the same time.

The Truth

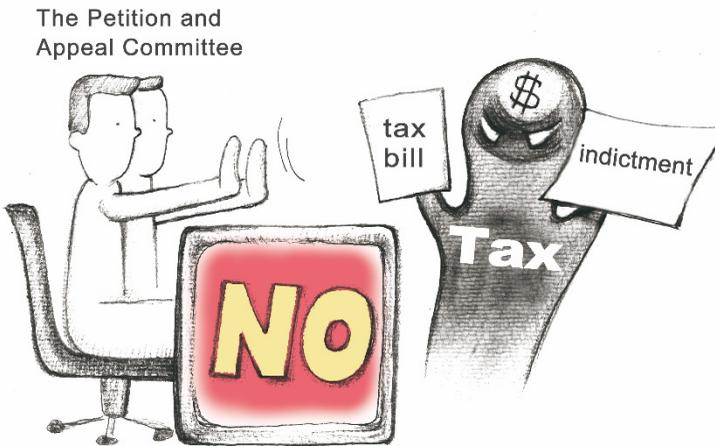
Reasons for erroneous and invalid tax bills

- The red envelopes to the Shifu were perceived as proceeds from fraud in the indictment. Since they were treated as illegal proceeds from fraud, they could not be taxable income, and no tax bill should have been issued based on the indictment.
- A prosecutor's indictment is nothing more than a statement of an administrative agency, contains merely matters to be verified, and cannot serve as the basis of taxation. Therefore, the tax bills are invalid.
- The NTB failed to investigate ex officio pursuant to relevant statutory procedures. Therefore, the tax bills are invalid.
- For 50 years, the nature of Tai Ji Men as a martial arts academy remains unchanged. Since there was no tax issue during 1966 through 1990 and 1997 through the present time, it is unlikely that it became a cram school charging tuitions during 1991 through 1996.
- Tens of thousands of martial arts and religious organizations in Taiwan have never been subject to taxation due to monetary gifts given by disciples to their masters with Tai Ji Men's grandmaster as the only exception. This violates the principle of fairness.

The Truth

From 1997 to 2002

The Petition and Appeals Committee set aside the original dispositions of the NTB several times, and the Control Yuan's investigation indicated that the indictment did not follow evidentiary rules.



- From 1997 to 2000, the Ministry of Education had indicated three times that Tai Ji Men was not a cram school.

The Truth

- During 1998 through 2002, Tai Ji Men dizi submitted tens of thousands of statements attesting to the fact of gift-giving.
- During 1999 through 2002, the Petition and Appeals Committee of the Ministry of Finance set aside illegal tax dispositions of the NTB several times.
- On March 4, 2002, the Control Yuan confirmed as a result of its investigation that since the indictment went against evidentiary rules, the indictment should not serve as the basis of taxation.

Administrative appeals repeatedly revoking the original dispositions

The NTB was wrong when it issued the first tax bill in the beginning. Because it would not admit its mistake, Tai Ji Men's Shifu and dizi have sought administrative relief pursuant to law since 1998.

During 1998 through 2002, the Petition and Appeals Committee of the Ministry of Finance set aside the original dispositions several times, each time requesting the NTB to investigate the nature of the "red envelopes to the Shifu" to ascertain if they are gifts or cram school tuitions. Unfortunately, the NTB did not conduct such investigation during this period and still treated the red envelopes as cram school tuitions and repeatedly issued tax bills with adjusted

The Truth

amounts based on information in the indictment. After a disposition was set aside by the Petition and Appeals Committee, the NTB would issue another tax bill with an adjusted amount with no regard to the fact that the legitimacy of a tax bill lies in the nature of the red envelopes to the Shifu.

Only 10 out of tens of thousands of gift-evidencing statements were accepted by the NTB

To safeguard their own reputation and rights and prove that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts by nature under the Civil Code, Tai Ji Men dizi successively submitted tens of thousands of gift-evidencing statements during 1998 through 2002. The NTB was required by law to audit each red envelope, and the decision on administrative appeal to cancel the dispositions also requested the NTB to conduct such audit. However, the NTB of Taipei only recognized that the red envelopes offered by ten Tai Ji Men dizi were gifts while concealing the fact that the statements submitted by other Tai Ji Men dizi also reflect the same fact.

The Truth

Ministry of Education confirmed that Tai Ji Men is not a cram school

As a result of the petition by Tai Ji Men's Shifu and dizi during the period of administrative appeal, the Ministry of Education, the regulatory authority for cram schools, issued the No. 860115257 Circular of October 29, 1997 to point out that the Tai Ji Men Qigong Academy is not a cram school by nature. According to the Tai-88-Shih-1-Tzu No. 88157969 Circular of December 24, 1999 from the Ministry of Education, "Tai Ji Men is not a cram school." During a public hearing chaired by Legislator Shou-chung Ting at the Legislative Yuan on December 21, 2000 and attended by Sheng-ford Chang, the Director-General of the NTB of Taipei at that time, Director Wen-chang Tseng of the Ministry of Education remarked: "We still wish to stress that Tai Ji Men is indeed not a cram school."

According to the Control Yuan's investigation, the indictment could not serve as the basis of taxation

After the tax bills were revoked twice by the Appeal Committee of the Ministry of Finance, tax authority sent notice to Taipei investigation Bureau on March 7, 2000 admitting that "The nature and amount of the tax bills were based upon the information and assessment transferred from

The Truth

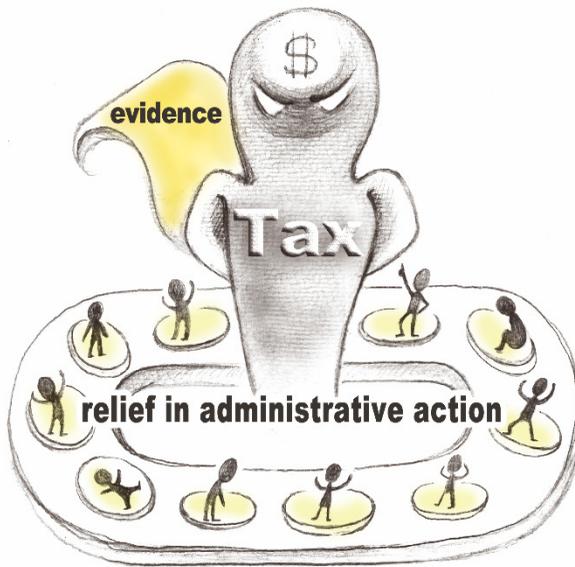
you bureau.”This shows clearly that tax authority did not perform its due diligence at the very beginning.

The Control Yuan issued the (2002) Yuan-Tai-Si No. 0912600349 Letter and opinions on the investigation detailing eight major offenses committed by Kuan-jen Hou in his investigation in the Tai Ji Men case including violation of the requirement that investigation should not be disclosed, illegal searches, illegal freezing of assets, ordering county and city governments to shut down Tai Ji Men's facilities, serious violation of scientific investigation, and undermining judicial credibility. The Control Yuan referred Kuan-jen Hou to the Ministry of Justice for disciplinary action. It was also confirmed that contradictions existed between the indictment and evidence, and the prosecution on such basis violated evidentiary rules. Prosecutor Kuan-jen Hou also admitted that investigations were not properly conducted. A public prosecution could not be filed based on an indictment that violated evidentiary rules and they cannot be used as a basis for taxation.

The Truth

From 2002 to 2003

Administrative remedy was sought due to the NTB's concealment of evidence



- On August 15, 2002, the NTB designed its own survey forms and conducted its own sampling when distributing the survey forms to investigate the nature of the red envelopes to the Shifu. All of the 206 responding Tai Ji Men dizi indicated that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts.

The Truth

- Committing forgery of documents during 2003, the NTB misrepresented that there were only nine respondents indicating the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts and concealed the survey forms without providing the same to the parties concerned for verification and clarification and the Petition and Appeals Committee for consideration pursuant to law.
- The Petition and Appeals Committee was misled and rejected the administrative appeal of the concerned parties on June 17, 2003. This case went into the phase of administrative litigation.

Five years after the tax bills were issued, the NTB finally conducted a survey on the nature of the red envelopes given by Tai Ji Men dizi to their Shifu for the first time in compliance with the gist of the past decisions of the Petition and Appeals Committee that set aside NTB's dispositions. Sheng-ford Chang, the Director-General of the NTB of Taipei at that time, ordered his subordinates to design the survey form, select the respondents of the survey and distributed the survey forms to Tai Ji Men dizi. 206 Tai Ji Men dizi who returned the survey forms all indicated that their red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts. However, ignoring this outcome, the NTB decided to re-assess the taxes and issued tax bills again for cram school tuitions.

The Truth

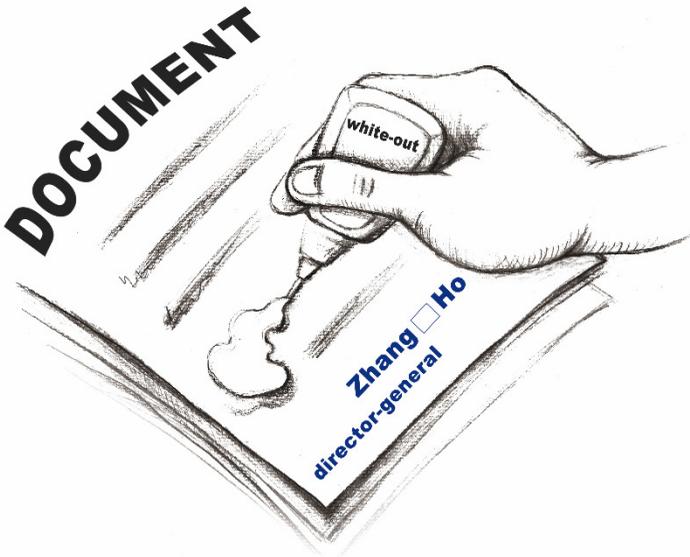
At the stage of administrative appeal, the NTB of Taipei not only forged documents and falsely recorded that only nine respondents indicated gifts in preparing the List of the Tai Ji Men Survey Forms, but also concealed the 206 survey forms, which was evidence for gifts, and failed to provide the evidence to the Petition and Appeals Committee for consideration. In addition, the parties concerned were not given a chance to clarify and defend their positions, and their attorneys' request to review relevant materials such as the survey forms was also rejected, not to mention that the Petition and Appeals Committee was deliberately misled. As a result, the Petition and Appeals Committee rejected the administrative appeal of the people. As a result, the grandmaster and his wife filed administrative lawsuit pursuant to law.

Who were the nine people identified by the NTB in the 206 survey forms? Tai Ji Men dizi issued inquiries multiple times for more than a decade with extensive time spent in the exchange of official documents. However, the NTB never clearly answered this question.

The Truth

From 2003 to 2005

The NTB forged an official document to illegally dispose of private property



- On July 15, 2003, after the Petition and Appeals Committee erroneously rejected the administrative appeal of the party, the NTB of Taipei referred the 1996 matter to compulsory enforcement.
- On August 29, 2003, the party was compelled to provide security so that the NTB of Taipei and the

The Truth

Administrative Enforcement Agency agreed to defer the enforcement.

- On September 25, 2003, the defendants were acquitted in the first instance criminal decision rendered by the Taipei District Court.
- On October 15, 2003, the Taipei District Court unfroze assets, and the party concerned immediately proceeded with the formalities for providing the assets as guarantee.
- On October 20, 2003, the NTB of Taipei, which was clearly aware that the party concerned was handling the guarantee formalities, issued a letter to notify the Administrative Enforcement Agency to auction the assets. The issuing date of the letter was changed into October 15 to cover up the fact that the NTB had been aware that the court was going to unfreeze the assets.
- On November 6, 2003, the Administrative Enforcement Agency and the NTB of Taipei jointly withdrew and sold the deposit and stocks without the knowledge of the party concerned.
- In October 2005, an administrative court exposed the illegality of the altered issuing date that the NTB of

The Truth

Taipei returned the proceeds from the auction to the party concerned as “refunded taxes.”

- In November 2005, the NTB of Taipei returned the proceeds from the auction to the party concerned as “refunded taxes.”

The NTB of Taipei concealed the survey form evidence which indicated the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts and misled the Petition and Appeals Committee of the Ministry of Finance into rejecting the administrative appeal of the party concerned. To bring administrative action, the taxpayer is required to pay half of the payable tax amount or provide security equivalent to one half of the amount. Otherwise, the assets will be subject to compulsory enforcement. To protect Tai Ji Men’s facilities, which are used for the qigong practices of his dizi, from being auctioned, the grandmaster and his wife were compelled to promise that once the court unfroze the assets frozen by Kuan-jen Hou, they would provide the security to the NTB immediately.

When a not-guilty first instance decision was rendered by the criminal court with the unfreezing of the assets, and the procedure for providing the security was being followed, the NTB of Taipei immediately compelled the grandmaster and his wife to provide their assets as security while

The Truth

colluding with the Administrative Enforcement Agency in withdrawing and selling the deposit and stocks of the parties without their knowledge by altering the issuing date of an official document.

Such collusion was revealed by an administrative court two years later when the NTB of Taipei under the leadership of Sheng-ford Chang returned the assets “as tax refund,” which does not reflect the nature of the return at all. The interest still has not been refunded even to this day, while the tax collection bonuses had already been paid to tax collectors. The officials in charge of such matter was not held accountable but instead were promoted and financially rewarded.

The Truth

From 2003 to 2009

The three instances of criminal court decisions affirmed that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts



- The not-guilty first instance criminal decision was rendered by the Taipei District Court on September 25, 2003.
- The not-guilty second instance criminal decision was rendered on December 13, 2005.
- The final third instance criminal decision which acquitted the defendants and concluded that there was no tax evasion was rendered on July 13, 2007.

The Truth

- All defendants who were previously detained received national compensation for wrongful detention in December 2009.

The red envelopes to the Shifu were concluded to be gifts according to three instances of criminal courts

During 1998 to 2000, Finance Minister Ching-chang Yen and Deputy Finance Ministers Teh-shan Wang and Jung-chou Wang all stated that since the Tai Ji Men tax case was derived from a criminal case, if the defendants were acquitted in the criminal case, the tax disposition would be cancelled.

After prudent examination of this matter for ten years and seven months when relevant evidence, including the testimonies of close to 200 employees of the NTB and 206 survey forms which indicated that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts, was examined by criminal courts, the third instance court rendered a final not-guilty decision on July 13, 2007, which affirmed that there was no fraud, tax evasion or violation of the tax code. The decision further concluded that “the red envelopes given by the dizi to their Shifu were gifts in nature and thus were tax-free income under Article 4, Subparagraph 17 of the Income Tax Act,” and that “the procurement of qigong uniforms by some dizi for others did not involve profit-oriented sales” and had nothing to do with

The Truth

the grandmaster and his wife. This marked the first high profile case in Taiwan that was never remanded. All innocent victims who were detained successively received national compensation for wrongful detention. This shows that Tai Ji Men was materially wronged from the very beginning.

The Truth

Examination Time Spent by the Prosecutor and Judges

| Rash Investigation by the Prosecutor | Prudent Examination by Judges |
|--|---|
| Between the day after the grandmaster was detained and the release of the indictment. Dec. 21, 1996 ~ Apr.16, 1997 (around 4 months). | Between the transfer of the case to the court and a final not-guilty third instance decision was rendered. Apr.18, 1997 ~ Jul.13, 2007 (totaling 10 years and 3 months). |
| 3 investigation hearings totaling 29 minutes. | 58 court hearings totaling 9,570 minutes. |
| A total of 13 questions asked. | 165 minutes spent for each court hearing on average. |

The above table shows that Prosecutor Kuan-jen Hou's investigation was very rough and sketchy in comparison with the examination by court judges. Relative to an administrative agency, criminal courts adopted a higher standard and threshold to examine facts and evidence and were very prudent and careful. In contrast, an administrative agency adopts a lower standard and thus the final criminal court decisions should be binding.

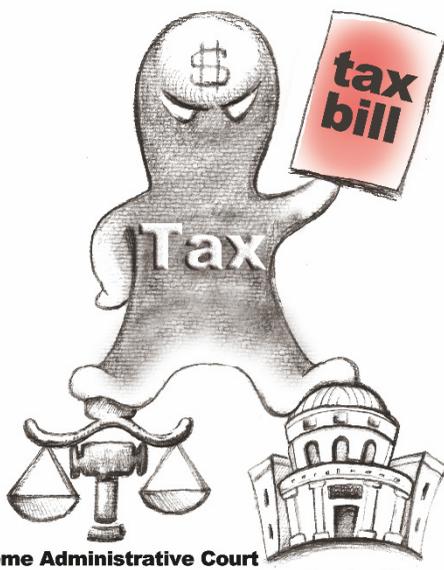
The Truth

According to the Administrative Court's No. 13 Ruling in 1940 and No. 16 Ruling in 1953, the administrative agencies and the Administrative Court shall follow the established facts in criminal case judgments. The Ministry of Finance's Tai-Cai-Su No. 09313512360 Letter dated September 29, 2004 also clearly established that the litigation status and previous results of verdicts in related cases should be followed-up and reviewed in the case. Since the criminal court has acquitted Tai Ji Men and concluded there was no tax evasion while recognizing the nature of the red envelopes as gifts, it should provide sufficient proof that the original tax bills were mistakes. The NTB should follow the regulations in Article 117 of the Administrative Procedure Act and actively withdraw the tax bills and end the unjust case.

The Truth

2009

The Control Yuan investigated the NTB's dereliction of duties for the second time



Supreme Administrative Court

The Control Yuan

- On August 6, 2009, Supreme Administrative Court judgment determined to revoke the illegal disposal of assessment of the NTB Taipei.

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- On September 2, 2009, The Control Yuan issued the (2009) Yuan-Tai-Si No. 0982200593 Letter and opinions on the investigation detailing seven major legal violations by NTB in the Tai Ji Men tax case, namely, failure to fulfill its investigation and assessment duties, clear negligence to actively clarify the nature of income ex officio, sketchy recordation in the contents of its survey list, and failure to pay attention to evidences both favorable and unfavorable to the taxpayer.
- On October 30, 2009, Ignorant of the rulings from the Highest Administrative Court and the investigations by Control Yuan, the NTB Taipei continued to impose unlawful taxations against Tai Ji Men in the name of cram school only with modifications to the tax amounts due.

The number of respondents indicating gifts was falsely stated as zero

After the Control Yuan's investigation, in 2009 the NTB of Taipei responded to the Control Yuan, denying the true intention of all of the 206 Tai Ji Men dizi, who indicated in the survey forms that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts. This was tantamount to falsely stating the

The Truth

number of such respondents as zero. The NTB lied not only to the people and the Petition and Appeals Committee but also to the Control Yuan.

Victorious court decisions drove the tax bills back to the starting point

Likewise, all 206 survey forms indicated gifts and were confirmed as a result of the Control Yuan's investigation to be evidence favorable to the people. After thorough examination of the high criminal court, a decision was rendered to affirm that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts. The powerful decisions of state criminal justice agencies should have been sufficient to compel the NTB to cancel all illegal dispositions in 2007. The resounding verdicts reached in the nation's three-tiered criminal justice system alone should be sufficient for the NTB to withdraw all illegal dispositions, cancel restrictions on dispositions, return the collateral, return the seized funds, and return the people's properties. How can they continue to forcibly seize private property till now?

All are equal before the law and all should follow the laws of the land. If the NTB does not follow the criminal court verdict and withdraw the tax dispositions and return the properties, they are seizing the properties of the people. By deliberately imposing taxes, they have violated the law,

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severely violated basic human rights, undermined the authority of the judiciary, damaged the separation of the Five Powers, and damaged the state system.

After their investigation and examination, the Taipei High Administrative Court and the Supreme Administrative Court also rendered decisions to set aside the NTB's tax dispositions for its failure to ascertain the gift nature of the red envelopes to the Shifu.

However, ignoring the final criminal decision, the Control Yuan's investigation and the decision of the Supreme Administrative Court, the NTB of Taipei illegally imposed taxes again in October 2009 based on the erroneous information in the indictment. This forced the people to suffer once again in the bottomless abyss of administrative relief procedures.

The Truth

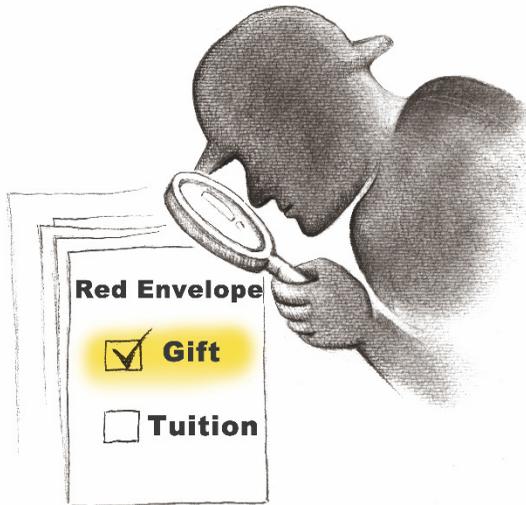
Findings of Various Agencies in Reviewing and Verifying the 206 Survey Forms

| Agency | Outcome |
|----------------------------------|---|
| NTB of Taipei | It concealed the survey forms during the administrative appeal stage and falsely stated that only 9 respondents indicated gifts. In 2009, it further falsely stated such number to be zero when replying to the Control Yuan and issued another illegal tax bill. |
| Criminal Courts | After the survey forms were examined, they rendered decisions to confirm the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts. |
| Taipei High Administrative Court | After examining the survey forms, a decision was rendered to set aside the decisions on reconsideration and administrative appeal. |
| Supreme Administrative Court | The NTB's appeal was rejected, and the original decision was upheld. |
| Control Yuan | It concluded that the survey forms were evidence for gifts. The NTB failed to pay attention to aspects favorable and unfavorable to the taxpayer with respect to the outcome of the survey. |

The Truth

From 2010 to 2012

The NTB announced for the first time the fact that 100% of the survey forms indicated gifts.



- On August 18, 2010, the Petition and Appeals Committee of the Ministry of Finance set aside the NTB's illegal tax disposition once again.
- When visiting the Executive Yuan in 2010 and 2011, the members of the Control Yuan requested on both occasions that the Tai Ji Men tax case be fairly dealt with.

The Truth

- To resolve the unjust Tai Ji Men tax case, the Executive Yuan invited the NTB and the party concerned to attend an inter-ministerial meeting on December 9, 2011. It was resolved in the meeting that the nature of the red envelopes to the Shifu would be investigated through an open survey.
- On December 16, 2011, the NTB initiated a two-month open survey to investigate the nature of the red envelopes to the Shifu.
- On February 19, 2012, the results of the survey showed that all of the 7,401 survey forms indicated the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts. No respondent indicated tuitions.

A resolution was adopted during the inter-ministerial meeting of the Executive Yuan to conduct an open survey

Tai Ji Men's Shifu and dizi exhausted all channels of petition and relief. In 2010 and 2011 when visiting the Executive Yuan, the members of the Control Yuan requested on both occasions that the Tai Ji Men tax case be handled fairly.

The Truth

Finally on December 9, 2011, the Executive Yuan organized an inter-ministerial meeting attended by the Finance Minister, the Deputy Finance Minister, the Director-General and the Supervisor of the Legal Office of the NTB of Taipei, the attorney of the grandmaster and his wife, the representatives of Tai Ji Men dizi and fair-minded members of the society. A resolution was adopted during the meeting that the indictment in the criminal case should not be used as the basis of taxation. In addition, the NTB of Taipei was requested to conduct a two-month open survey to publicly investigate the nature of the red envelopes given by Tai Ji Men dizi to their Shifu by allowing the people to fill out survey forms, and if the results of the survey showed gifts, the unjust case would be ended pursuant to law. If there was any respondent stating that the red envelopes to the Shifu were tuitions, this matter would also be handled accordingly pursuant to law.

The red envelopes were absolutely gifts

After a resolution was adopted by the Reconsideration Committee of the NTB of Taipei on December 16, 2011, the open survey targeting all citizens was launched via the Internet and newspapers on the same day. As a result, the 7,401 survey forms collected all indicated that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts, and no one claimed that

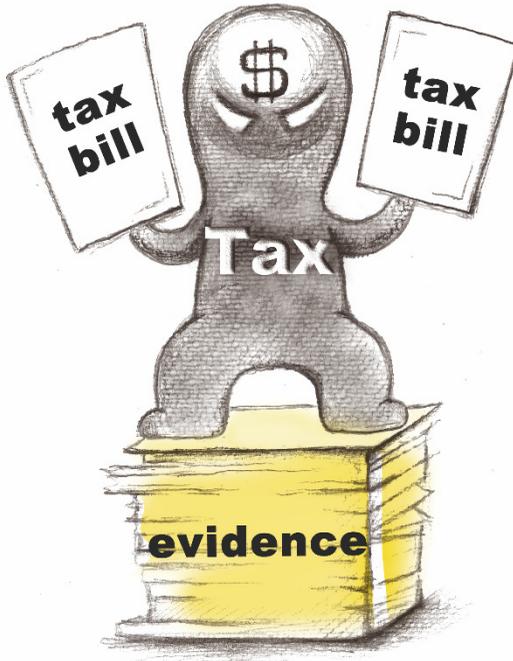
The Truth

they were tuitions. This was the first formal and open survey conducted by the NTB since the first tax bill was issued in 1997 with results consistent with the finding of the criminal decisions; the red envelopes were absolutely gifts.

The Truth

In 2012

***The NTB admitted that Tai Ji Men is not a
cram school, even though it still issued tax
bills in violation of the resolution of the
inter-ministerial meeting***



The Truth

- On August 3, 2012, the results of the survey were announced, indicating that all of the 7,401 survey forms stated that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts. Also admitting that Tai Ji Men is not a cram school, the NTB still decided to re-assess the taxes and continued to levy taxes illegally.
- On September 3, 2012, Tai Ji Men filed administrative appeal again.

The red envelopes to the Shifu were tax-free income pursuant to law

16 years after illegal tax bills were issued, the NTB finally admitted in its official document containing its decision to re-assess taxes that Tai Ji Men is not a cram school on August 3, 2012. Since it is not a cram school, the underlying facts for taxation were erroneous from the very beginning. The illegal tax bills should have been cancelled based on the fact that the red envelopes were gifts as concluded in the open survey.

The red envelopes from Tai Ji Men dizi to Shifu are voluntary monetary gifts. This is beyond doubt. It is a hard fact and truth. And it has been confirmed in the three instances of criminal court proceedings, demonstrated by the

The Truth

more than 10,000 statements from Tai Ji Men dizi, evidenced by the 206 sampling surveys designed by the NTB and proved by the 7,401 declarations of voluntary giving. Even at the end the NTB accepted the fact that Tai Ji Men is indeed not a cram school.

Under Article 406 of the Civil Code, as long as the parties agree between themselves that one of the parties will provide his/her assets free of charge to the other party, the fact of gift is established based on the agreement.

If any tax is to be levied, the taxpayer of a gift tax should be the giver not the recipient under Article 7 of the Inheritance and Gift Tax Law. In other words, the issue of levying gift taxes on the givers (dizi) arises only when the red envelopes given by Tai Ji Men dizi to their Shifu exceed the tax-free threshold. This shows that in the Tai Ji Men tax case, levying taxes on the grandmaster and his wife completely targeted the wrong taxpayers.

Since evidence shows that the nature of the red envelopes to the Shifu was gift, the red envelopes personally received by the grandmaster should be the same as those received by the masters and pastors of tens of thousands of religious organizations in this country and are all gifts and tax-free income pursuant to Article 4, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 17 of the current Income Tax Act and the requirement that “gifts provided by believers to churches

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and preachers are exempt from income taxes” as set forth in the Tai-Tsai-Shui-No.33031 Circular of April 29, 1975 from the Ministry of Finance.

Not admitting its mistakes, the NTB issued tax bills again by ignoring rock-solid evidence

In a country under the rule of law, there should be legal evidence, legal examination and proper evidentiary procedures for collecting tax. The outcome of the open survey indicated nothing but gifts, and there is no room for ambiguities open to interpretation. Not accepting the fact of gifts confirmed in the decisions of criminal courts, the NTB not only failed to cancel the tax bills but also wantonly divided the results of the survey into half supporting gifts and the other half supporting tuitions and issued a tax bill illegally based, once again, on the prosecutor’s indictment with no regard to the outcome of the open survey and in violation of the resolution adopted during the inter-ministerial meeting of the Executive Yuan. As a result, the party was compelled to file administrative appeal again.

Vanished meeting minutes

Refusing to carry out the resolution adopted during the inter-ministerial meeting and ignoring the fact that the open

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survey indicated gifts; the NTB illegally issued a tax bill once again. When Tai Ji Men's Shifu and dizi applied to the Executive Yuan to review the meeting minutes of the December 9, 2011 meeting, the Executive Yuan said that there were no meeting minutes.

All attendants of the December 9, 2011 inter-ministerial meeting of the Executive Yuan signed in. The representatives of Tai Ji Men dizi also saw that there was audio and video recording on site with personnel from the Executive Yuan taking down notes, not to mention that several government officials there also took their personal notes.

Meeting minutes are kept even for class meetings in elementary schools. How was it possible that there were no meeting minutes for such an important government meeting conducted for over one hour to discuss the 20-year injustice suffered by the people, organized by the Executive Yuan and attended by the Secretary General of the Executive Yuan, the Finance Minister, the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Justice, and the Secretary-General of the NTB of Taipei as well as some 30 other attendants who were government officials representing over six ministries and agencies and fair-minded members of the society? Without the meeting minutes, on what basis did the NTB of Taipei conduct the reconsideration committee meeting? On what basis did it conduct domestic and overseas open survey?

The Truth

From 2013 ~ 2015

The party's administrative appeal was rejected in 2013, but the NTB's Tax dispositions were set aside by the administrative court in 2015



- On November 18, 2013, the Ministry of Finance rejected the party's administrative appeal.
- On March 24, 2015, the Taipei High Administrative Court set aside the illegal tax disposition of the NTB of Taipei.
- On July 9, 2015, the Supreme Administrative Court rejected the appeal of the NTB of Taipei. Thus, Tai Ji Men's victory became final.

The Truth

Administrative appeal rejected due to unequal weapons available to the parties

The right to review case files is a fundamental right of a party in administrative procedures and administrative relief procedures and a due process of law protected under the Constitution. This is also a basic human right to ensure effective remedies, protected under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

However, the NTB and the Ministry of Finance rejected the lawful application of the party of this case to review case files. It was only through repeated petitions of the party and interpellation by several legislators that fragmented materials containing important concealed information could be reviewed successively. However, truly important information which formed the basis of tax assessment and the tax base determination was absolutely unavailable, so it could not be relied on to provide explanation. Under the circumstances where access to complete case files was not obtained, the taxpayer, with unequal weapons, was compelled to file an administrative appeal.

The Ministry of Finance never indicated the grounds for rejecting the party's application to summon witnesses and stop the administrative appeal procedure and absolutely disregard professional legal opinions provided by

The Truth

authoritative administrative law professors and all kinds of evidence. The ministry even completely copied the NTB's illegal decision on reconsideration and directly rejected the administrative appeal in serious violation of due process of law. As a result, the party was compelled to bring administrative action.

Administrative courts set aside the decision on reconsideration and the decision on administrative appeal

In Tai Ji Men's 1996 consolidated income tax case, the NTB of Taipei never assumed its burden of proof pursuant to law when this case was heard by the Taipei High Administrative Court and refused to accept the fact of gifts affirmed in criminal decisions and the open survey. This obviously violated evidentiary rules.

On March 24, 2015, the Taipei High Administrative Court ruled in favor of Tai Ji Men by finding that the tax dispositions "violated evidentiary rules and logical principles" and setting aside the decision on reconsideration and the decision on administrative appeal on the ground that the NTB of Taipei had never explored the nature and characteristics of Tai Ji Men. However, under the circumstances where the NTB had no evidence and ground and even has not conducted itemized audit of the income to

The Truth

produce evidence pursuant to law, the NTB of Taipei still adhered to its mistakes and spent the hard earned money of the people in hiring lawyers to appeal. This was not only a waste of government budget and administrative and litigation resources, but also overwhelmed and entrapped the people with legal pitfalls.

On July 9, 2015, the Supreme Administrative Court directly rejected the illegal appeal of the NTB of Taipei. This marked the fourth victory of Tai Ji Men in an administrative court. However, the long-drawn war is not yet over, since the administrative court remanded this case to the NTB of Taipei for another legally appropriate disposition, while the party's assets were still prohibited from any disposal.

The Truth

2016

The NTB conducted surprise telephone interviews with the intent of creating evidence unfavorable to the litigant



- May 12, 2016, the NTB of Taipei conducted surprise telephone interviews without prior written notice to inquire about the nature and amount of the red envelopes.

The Truth

- May 18, 2016, Legislators organized the "Stop Illegal Proceedings and Protect the Rights of the Taxpayers" press conference and the NTB lied in public.
- May 30, 2016, the Taxation Administration of the Ministry of Finance indicated that "the use of telephone interviews as a method for the investigation of evidence is inconsistent with the requirement for written notice to the investigated party as stipulated in Article 11-5 of the Tax Collection Act."

The nature of the red envelopes from Tai Ji Men dizi has been established as gifts in criminal court verdicts and the Ministry of Education has long indicated that Tai Ji Men is not a cram school. According to the inter-ministerial meeting of the Executive Yuan held on December 9, 2011, the results of the NTB's domestic and international open survey have shown that 7,401 articles of evidence all indicated the nature of red envelopes as gifts, as it was established in the criminal court verdicts. Therefore there exist no disputes on the nature of red envelopes as gifts and the NTB should withdraw the illegal tax dispositions immediately in accordance with the law and may not carry out further investigations.

The Truth

Nevertheless, within ten months of the Supreme Administrative Court's rejection of the illegal appeal from the NTB of Taipei, Tai Ji Men dizi received calls from the NTB of Taipei on May 12, 2016, questioning whether they have paid red envelopes in 1996, whether the nature of the payment is tuitions, and the amount. They also demanded responses by fax within 15 minutes and refused to state their job titles and names. They even hung up the phone when the dizi asked for their names.

Many of the dizi interviewed on the phone were very old and have forgotten whether they have presented red envelopes and the amount 20 years ago. With the recent rise of fraud rings who often defraud people by using the names of public agencies, and when the NTB could not confirm the identity of the receiver on the telephone, they directly asked for the national ID number and wire transfers of the dizi and their family members that involved money, causing extreme fear to the Tai Ji Men dizi, some of which were traumatized and experienced heart palpitations, headaches, nausea and other discomforts. It caused severe physical and mental harm to the Tai Ji Men dizi.

Violation of the Personal Information Protection Act and due process of law

The government's taxation must be open and transparent, the procedures must follow laws, and the

The Truth

substance must also abide by laws in order to win the people's trust. However, the NTB's telephone interviews have shown abuse of its powers, dereliction of duty, legal offenses, and violations against the Constitution. It also violated the legitimate procedures of taxation and human rights in over 33 offenses of laws and regulations. Some of the Tai Ji Men dizi who received telephone interviews had changed their telephone numbers several times in the past 20 years. How did the NTB acquire the residential and company telephone numbers as well as the mobile numbers of the interviewees? This is evidently a violation of the Personal Information Protection Act and it has violated personal privacy!

False investigations for real entrapment

The fax response sheet formulated by the NTB contains only two options: all amounts were tuitions; and partial amounts were red envelopes and partial amounts were tuitions. There was no option for "all amounts were red envelopes." This does not match the fact that Tai Ji Men dizi have claimed from the start that they were all gifts and the interviewees could not select among the options. It was clear that the design of the survey was biased and does not match actual conditions as it contained only the conclusion the NTB wanted. It was equivalent of shooting an arrow and

The Truth

drawing a bull's-eye around where it lands by using induced interrogation to frame the parties.

More deplorable was the fact that when the dizi who were interviewed expressed that all amounts were red envelopes as gifts, the NTB responded by telling them there was no need for a fax response. It was clear that the staff of the NTB had its own agenda and refused to accept anything other than what they wanted in an attempt to create evidence unfavorable to the parties. The telephone interview process was not recorded and it affected the rights of the parties to verify the validity of the "investigation" afterwards.

In conclusion, the telephone interview had been a false investigation for real entrapment. The NTB attempted to create evidence unfavorable to the parties and they seriously damaged the state and the people, violated human rights, and disrupted the nation's judiciary system!

NTB lies in public

Legislator Kuo-chang Huang immediately organized the "Stop Illegal Proceedings and Protect the Rights of the Taxpayers" press conference after learning about the illegal surprise investigation conducted by the NTB of Taipei and he questioned that if the NTB could use such methods in taxation investigations, all related statutes shall be

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considered obsolete. He also reminded the public that if they received calls claiming to be from the NTB, it might be a fraud and they could hang up immediately.

However, the Deputy Director-General of the NTB of Taipei and the Deputy Director-General of the Taxation Administration who were present not only denied any wrongdoing and continued their lies in claiming that this case is a special case as they continued to lie to the media, the legislators, and the public! It caused severe damages to the reputation of the master and disciple of Tai Ji Men.

NTB's telephone interviews violated statutes

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|--|--|
| | Article 11-5 of the Tax Collection Act The investigator(s) appointed by the tax collection authority or the Taxation Agency of the Ministry of Finance shall notify, prior to the start of the investigation, the affected tax collection authority or agency for | The NTB of Taipei has failed to notify in a prior written notice specifying the purpose and scale of such investigation. |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|---|---|---|
| | such purpose, in addition to the written notice to the person under investigation, specifying the purpose and scale of such investigation. | |
| 2 | <p>Article 11-6 of the Tax Collection Act</p> <p>A confession unduly obtained by a tax collection authority and in violation of the fact shall not be presented as evidence for assessment or punishment.</p> | <p>The NTB of Taipei conducted illegal telephone interviews and refused to disclose their names and job titles while ordering the people under investigation to reply within a limited amount of time. This constituted an illegitimate method of investigation and cannot be used as evidence for taxation or penalties.</p> |
| | <p>Article 21 Paragraph 1 Subparagraph 1 of the Tax Collection Act</p> <p>For the tax which should</p> | <p>The case is 20 years old and has long exceeded the statutory period. It can no longer be subjected to investigations or taxation.</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|---|---|
| | <p>be declared and paid by a taxpayer under the act and has been declared within the statutory period for filing tax return... the period for assessment shall be five years.</p> | |
| | <p>Article 32 of the Tax Collection Act</p> <p>The tax collection authorities or the Ministry of Finance shall, while executing official duties, present the evidentiary documents pertaining to the official duties that they are executing.</p> | <p>The NTB of Taipei did not present evidentiary documents pertaining to the official duties when they conducted telephone interviews. They also hung up the telephone once the interviewee asked for the name and job title of the investigator.</p> |
| | <p>Article 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act</p> <p>All administrative acts shall be governed by law</p> | <p>The telephone interviews conducted by the NTB of Taipei have no legal ground and violated due process of law, the principle of equality, the</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|---|--|
| | and the general principles of law. | principle of proportionality, and the principle of good faith. The Deputy Director-General of the Taxation Administration went so far as to publicly declare that there have been no offenses in the press conference as he lied to the media and the nation. |
| | Article 6 of the Administrative Procedure Act (Principle of Equality) No differential treatment is permitted for administrative acts without a good cause. | The Deputy Director-General of the Taxation Administration and the Deputy Director-General of the NTB of Taipei stated that "this case is a special instance" and that "there has never been such occurrences before and it may not happen in the future," indicating that |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|---|--|
| | | telephone interviews are only conducted in this case, which violates the principle of equality. |
| | <p>Article 7 of the Administrative Procedure Act (Principle of Proportionality)</p> <p>Administrative acts shall be performed in pursuance of the following principles:</p> <p>... 2. Where there are several alternative methods which will lead to the same result in achievement of the objectives, the one with the least harm to the rights and interest of the people shall be adopted.</p> | <p>The NTB of Taipei refused to disclose their names and job titles in the telephone interviews and asked for the national ID numbers of the receiver and family members. It appeared to be telephone fraud and caused fear in people who believed that they were targeted by a fraud ring. The investigation methods violated human rights and grossly violated the principle of proportionality.</p> |
| | Article 8 of the Administrative Procedure | The fax response sheet formulated by the NTB |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>Act (Principle of Good Faith)</p> <p>All administrative acts shall be performed in good faith and shall be aimed at the protection of the legitimate and reasonable reliance of the people.</p> | <p>contains only two options: all amounts were tuitions; and partial amounts were red envelopes and partial amounts were tuitions. There was no option for all amounts were red envelopes. This does not match the fact that Tai Ji Men dizi have claimed from the start that they were all gifts and the interviewees could not select among the options. It was evident that the design of the fax survey form was biased to deliberately fabricate evidence unfavorable to the parties, which is a violation of the requirement for administrative actions to follow the principle of good faith.</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>Article 9 of the Administrative Procedure Act</p> <p>An administrative authority shall take into consideration all circumstances advantageous and disadvantageous to the parties to the administrative procedure in its charge.</p> | <p>When the dizi who were interviewed indicated that all amounts were red envelopes as gifts, the NTB responded by telling them there was no need for a fax response. It's obvious that tax agents are biased and fail to take into account the evidences both favorable and unfavorable to the taxpayers.</p> |
| | <p>Article 39 of the Administrative Procedure Act</p> <p>Where it is necessary for the purpose of inquisition into facts and evidence, an administrative authority may give any related person a written notification, requiring that</p> | <p>The NTB of Taipei has failed to notify in a prior written notice the opinions of related people.</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|---|---|
| | <p>he appear to give his opinions. The notification shall give such details as the purpose of the inquiry, the time and place where the person notified is required to appear, whether or not he is allowed to appoint another person to appear on his behalf, and the consequence for failure to appear.</p> | |
| | <p>Article 43 of the Administrative Procedure Act</p> <p>In rendering an administrative disposition or carrying out other administrative acts, an administrative authority shall make a judgment of the truthfulness of the facts based on logical</p> | <p>When the dizi who were interviewed indicated that all amounts were red envelopes as gifts, the NTB responded by telling them there was no need for a fax response. It was clear that the staff of the NTB had its own agenda and failed to consider all evidence from the entire</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>reasoning and the empirical doctrine after taking into consideration the statements presented and the conclusion reached upon the facts found and the evidence obtained, and shall then give the party a notice of its decision and reasons therefor.</p> | <p>investigation. They determined the facts based on morality and the rule of thumb.</p> |
| | <p>Article 5 of the Personal Information Protection Act</p> <p>The rights and interests of the Party should be respected in collecting, processing or using personal information and the information should be handled in accordance with the principle of bona fide. It should not go beyond the purpose of</p> | <p>Some of the Tai Ji Men dizi who received telephone interviews had changed their telephone numbers several times in the past 20 years. The NTB of Taipei acquire the residential and company telephone numbers as well as the mobile numbers of the interviewees as they clearly overstepped the necessary scope for</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|--|--|
| | collection and should be reasonable and fair. | specific purposes which is not legitimately related to the purpose of collection. This was a violation of personal privacy! |
| | <p>Article 16 of the Personal Information Protection Act</p> <p>The government agency should use the personal information in accordance with the scope of its job functions provided by laws and regulations, and in compliance with the specific purpose of collection.</p> | <p>Telephone numbers are personal confidential information and they are under the protection of the Personal Information Protection Act. The NTB of Taipei should not use the information to carry out illegitimate telephone interviews and the telephone interviews are not necessary methods in the exercise of their duties.</p> |
| | <p>Article 6 of the Civil Service Act</p> <p>Civil servants should not use their powers for their</p> | <p>Telephone interviews are not legitimate methods of investigation as stipulated in laws and regulations. The NTB of Taipei used</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|---|--|
| | own or others' interests and may not use opportunities of their positions to harm others. | their powers for taxation and conducted illegal telephone interviews to frame and cause harm to the people under investigation |
| | <p>Article 2 Paragraph 1 of the Civil Service Discipline Act</p> <p>Civil servants shall be disciplined when deemed necessary under the following circumstances:</p> <p>1. Illegal enforcement of their duties, failure to carry out their duties or other misconducts.</p> | The NTB of Taipei conducted illegal telephone interviews and caused panic and fear among hundreds of Tai Ji Men disciples under investigation. This is an illegal enforcement of their duties. |
| | <p>Article 129, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 and 3 of the Criminal Code (Illegal Expropriation)</p> <p>A public official who</p> | The NTB of Taipei selects their targets prior to conducting telephone interviews and deliberately excluded |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>collects taxes, duties, or other revenues that he knows he is not authorized to collect shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than one year but not more than seven years; in addition thereto a fine of not more than seven thousand yuan may be imposed. "An attempt to commit an offense specified in one of the two preceding paragraphs is punishable.</p> | <p>people who have indicated that the red envelopes are gifts in an attempt to fabricate biased evidence and issue tax bills. It is evident that the taxes should not be levied and the tax bills are deliberately issued, constituting a deliberate violation of Article 129, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 and 3 of the Criminal Code in a crime of illegal expropriation.</p> |
| <p><i>Violation of the Regulations Protecting Human Rights in the Constitution and Two Covenants</i></p> | | |
| | <p>Article 7 of the Constitution (Principle of Equality)</p> | <p>The Deputy Director-General of the Taxation Administration</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>All citizens of the Republic of China, irrespective of sex, religion, race, class, or party affiliation, shall be equal before the law.</p> | <p>and the Deputy Director-General of the NTB of Taipei stated that "this case is a special instance" and that "there has never been such occurrences before and it may not happen in the future," indicating that telephone interviews are only conducted in this case, which violates the principle of equality.</p> |
| | <p>Article 22 of the Constitution</p> <p>All other freedoms and rights of the people that are not detrimental to social order or public welfare shall be guaranteed under the Constitution.</p> | <p>Giving red envelopes is the freedom of disposition of personal properties of the dizi and is protected by the Constitution.</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|--|---|
| | <p>Article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Hereinafter referred to as the ICCPR)</p> <p>1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.</p> | <p>The Deputy Director-General of the Taxation Administration and the Deputy Director-General of the NTB of Taipei stated that "this case is a special instance" and that "there has never been such occurrences before and it may not happen in the future," indicating that they singled out Tai Ji Men for unfair treatment in a clear violation of the principle of equality.</p> |
| | <p>Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p> | <p>The NTB of Taipei violated the Personal Information Protection</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honor and reputation.</p> <p>2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.</p> | <p>Act and illegally collected related personal information of Tai Ji Men dizi 20 years later and even inquired after personal information of third parties. This constituted a violation of the dizi' rights in personal life, family, and communication and it violated the personality rights and reputation of the dizi.</p> |
| | <p>Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p> <p>1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion...</p> <p>2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would</p> | <p>Tai Ji Men dizi presented the Shifu with red envelopes based on their collective faith and their freedom to provide for the Shifu. Yet their goodwill was deliberately excluded by the NTB of Taipei in telephone interviews and it damaged the freedom of</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|--|--|
| | impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice. | thought and religious beliefs of the dizi. |
| | <p>Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p> <p>1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.</p> <p>2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression...</p> | <p>Everyone has the freedom to express their will to offer monetary gift without any interference.</p> <p>When disciples indicated that the red envelopes are gifts in the interview, the NTB of Taipei indicated that a faxed reply will not be necessary, this signifies that the freedom of expression of the disciples who had indicated that the red envelopes are gifts have been infringed.</p> |
| | <p>Article 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p> <p>All persons are equal</p> | <p>The Deputy Director-General of the Taxation Administration and the Deputy</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law.</p> | <p>Director-General of the NTB of Taipei stated that "this case is a special instance" and that "there has never been such occurrences before and it should not happen in the future," indicating that telephone interviews are only conducted in the Tai Ji Men case, a differential treatment that violates the principle of equality.</p> |
| | <p>Article 2 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Hereinafter referred to as ICESCR)</p> <p>2. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the</p> | <p>In the tradition of the Tai Ji Men master and disciples, dizi's presentation of red envelopes to the master constitutes an important practice in traditional Chinese culture. When disciples indicated that the red envelopes are gifts in the interview, the NTB of</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.</p> | <p>Taipei deliberately excluded them and indicated that a faxed reply will not be necessary. This constituted a discrimination of traditional culture.</p> |
| | <p>Article 3 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present</p> | <p>When disciples indicated that the red envelopes are gifts in the interview, the NTB of Taipei deliberately excluded them and indicated that a faxed reply will not be necessary. This constitutes a discrimination and differential treatment against traditional culture and violates the right of</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|---|--|
| | Covenant. | cultural equality. |
| | <p>Article 5 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p> <p>2. There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any State Party to the present Covenant pursuant to law, conventions, regulations or custom on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.</p> | <p>Giving red envelopes and providing support to the master are basic human rights of the Tai Ji Men disciples. When disciples indicated that the red envelopes are gifts in the interview, the NTB of Taipei deliberately excluded them and indicated that a faxed reply will not be necessary. This posed limits on the basic human rights of the disciples.</p> |
| | <p>Article 15 of the ICESCR</p> <p>1. The States Parties to the present Covenant</p> | <p>When disciples indicated that the red envelopes are gifts in the interview,</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|---|---|
| | <p>recognize the right of everyone:</p> <p>(1) To take part in cultural life;</p> | <p>the NTB of Taipei deliberately excluded them and indicated that a faxed reply will not be necessary. This violated the disciples' rights to take part in cultural life.</p> |
| <p><i>It overstepped in the powers of the presidency and the Five Ministries and damaged the separation of the Five Powers.</i></p> | | |
| | <p>Article 5 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p> <p>2. There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any State Party to the present Covenant pursuant to law, conventions, regulations or custom on the pretext</p> | <p>Giving red envelopes and providing support to the master are basic human rights of the Tai Ji Men disciples. When disciples indicated that the red envelopes are gifts in the interview, the NTB of Taipei deliberately excluded them and indicated that a faxed reply will not be necessary. This posed limits on the basic human</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|---|--|
| | that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent. | rights of the disciples. |
| | <p>Article 53 of the Constitution</p> <p>The Executive Yuan shall be the highest administrative organ of the State.</p> | <p>The resolution of the inter-ministerial meeting of the Executive Yuan on December 9, 2011 determined that the indictment of the criminal court cannot longer be used for taxation and that the NTB should investigate the nature of the red envelopes. If the results of the investigation show them to be gifts, the unjust should be terminated in accordance with laws. The 7,401 articles of evidence in the results of the investigation have proven that the red envelopes are gifts, but the NTB of Taipei did not follow the resolution and</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|---|--|
| | | <p>terminatethe unjust case in accordance with laws and even conducted illegal telephone interviews.</p> |
| | <p>Article 77 of the Constitution</p> <p>The Judicial Yuan shall be the highest judicial organ of the State and shall have charge of civil, criminal, and administrative cases, and over cases concerning disciplinary measures against public functionaries.</p> | <p>On July 13, 2007, The verdict reached in the Criminal Court of the third instance established Tai Ji Men's innocence and there had been no tax evasion while recognizing the red envelopes as gifts. The Taipei High Administrative Court and the Supreme Administrative Court reached verdicts to withdraw the illegal tax dispositions. The fact that the red envelopes were gifts cannot be disputed and according to laws, no further investigations are permitted. Nevertheless,</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|--|--|
| | | the NTB of Taipei still carried out illegal investigations through telephone interviews. , |
| | <p>Article 24 of the Control Act</p> <p>The Control Yuan, after investigating the work and facilities of the Executive Yuan and its subordinate organs, may propose corrective measures to the Executive Yuan or its subordinate organs for improvement after these measures are examined and approved by the relevant committees.</p> | <p>Seven major violations committed by the taxation agency in the Tai Ji Men tax case where the agency failed to clarify the nature of the income in accordance with their duties were detailed in the September 2009 report and it was filed for correction!</p> <p>However, the NTB, still biased, designed a survey form for entrapment in an attempt to fabricate false evidence and refused to face the fact that the nature of the red envelopes between the Tai Ji Men master and disciples is giftin</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|--|---|
| | | accordance with laws and their duties. |
| | <p>Article 67 of the Constitution</p> <p>The Legislative Yuan may set up various committees.</p> <p>Such committees may invite government officials and private persons concerned to be present at their meetings to answer questions.</p> | <p>Since 1999, over 250 Legislators have accepted petitions, signed petitions, organized negotiations, made inquiries and held public hearings to request the NTB to withdraw illegal tax dispositions. 33 Legislators have petitioned in November 2013 to request the taxation agency to withdraw the illegal dispositions in accordance with the inter-ministerial meeting of the Executive Yuan on December 9, 2011 and the fact of gifts established in the open survey investigations. Yet the NTB of Taipei not only failed to withdraw</p> |

The Truth

| | Statutes violated | Reasons |
|--|--|--|
| | | the illegal dispositions but they conducted illegal telephone interviews. |
| | <p>Article 83 of the Constitution</p> <p>The Examination Yuan shall be the highest examination organ of the State and shall have charge of matters relating to examination, employment, registration, service rating, scale of salaries, promotion and transfer, security of tenure, commendation, pecuniary aid in case of death, retirement and old age pension.</p> | <p>The NTB of Taipei refused to provide information on the decision makers and the internal approval papers for the telephone interviews. The officials protected one another and violated the rights of the Examination Yuan in carrying out reviews and supervision.</p> |

The Taxation Administration of the Ministry of Finance indicated that the telephone interviews violated regulations

The Truth

The parties petitioned to the Legislative Yuan to deal with the illegal and right-infringing telephone interviews. After Legislators questioned the NTB of Taipei in writing, the NTB of Taipei replied in its Cai-Bei-Guo-Shui-Fa-Er No. 1050020453 Letter dated May 30, 2016: "The Taxation Administration of the Ministry of Finance indicated that the use of telephone interviews as a method for the investigation of evidence is inconsistent with the requirement for written notice to the investigated party as stipulated in Article 11-5 of the Tax Collection Act."

512 is the 228 Incident in taxation and the government should resolve the injustice in the Tai Ji Men taxation case as soon as possible

President Ing-wen Tsai declared in her inauguration address: "The people elected a new president and new government with one single expectation: solving problems." But if hundreds of people have been subjected to illegitimate taxation investigation in the surprise telephone interviews and the state does not notice, when will the state ever notice anything? Scholars have pointed out that this is the 228 Incident in taxation and it is a benchmark case. It is evident that the incident should receive the attention of the state. If the state cannot resolve the violation against human rights committed on May 12, the people would be

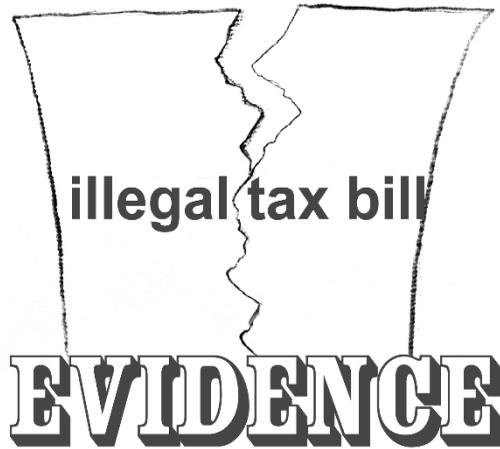
The Truth

disappointed. We hope the new government can face and resolve the problem quickly.

Kenneth Jacobsen, the renowned American human rights lawyer and legal consultant of former President Bill Clinton who also serves as a core member of Hillary Clinton's Democratic Party team, and a professor in Temple University Beasley School of Law in Philadelphia, United States, has studied the Tai Ji Men case for close to two years. When he learned that the NTB initiated investigations through illegitimate legal procedures before the new government took office, he pointed out that it was a trap, it was unfair, and that it constituted harassment of the people. He felt "deeply ashamed" for the NTB and calls on the new government to have the courage to resolve the injustice in the Tai Ji Men case because it is right, just, fair, and now is the time.

The Truth

The Taxation Agency Should Terminate the Unjust Case in Accordance with Evidentiary Rules



The NTB is clearly aware that in the Tai Ji Men tax case, the indictment regarded the same fabricated income as proceeds from fraud, cram school tuitions and business income, which were seriously self-contradictory. How could illegal proceeds from fraud, which the court was requested to forfeit, give rise to the issue of taxable income?

The Truth

Being clearly aware of the serious contradictions in the nature of the income in the indictment, the NTB didn't act in accordance with the spirit of Article 177 of the Administrative Procedure Law, and failed to wait for the confirmation of the nature of the red envelopes to the Shifu in the final court decision, and failed to investigate ex officio. Instead, the NTB has treated Tai Ji Men dizi's red envelopes to the Shifu as cram school tuitions and forcibly imposed taxes for 20 years simply based on the prosecutor's indictment. The prosecutor's indictment is merely a statement issued by an administrative agency and contains matters to be verified. However, the NTB relied directly on the indictment as the basis of taxation without any ex officio investigation or any statement from the party concerned. That was in serious violation of due process of law. Such clearly flawed tax bills have indubitably been invalid from the very beginning.

Administrative agencies exist for the people, not for the revenues of the state. The NTB should levy taxes based on evidence. Evidence is the basis of adjudication. Facts can be determined only with evidence. Without evidence, neither speculations nor subjective biases can serve as the basis of taxation.

The only issue in the unjust Tai Ji Men is the nature of the red envelopes given by Tai Ji Men dizi to their Shifu as

The Truth

gifts or cram school tuitions. For nearly 20 years, Tai Ji Men Dizi has submitted tens of thousands of written statements to prove the nature of red envelopes is a gift. The criminal court also rendered a decision in July 2007, concluding that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts. According to the results of the open survey conducted by the NTB pursuant to the resolution adopted by the inter-ministerial meeting on December 9, 2011, all of the 7,401 survey forms collected indicated gifts. The NTB also reversed the original basis relied on to issue tax bills 20 years ago by admitting in its decision on reconsideration that Tai Ji Men is not a cram school. All evidence shows the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts rather than tuitions. The indictment relied on by the NTB has never had any evidentiary weight.

The government and the people are on the same boat and share prosperity and calamities together. Tax agencies should follow evidentiary rules and determine facts of gifts pursuant to law to end the unjust case once and for all. Social costs should not be incurred in vain any more. Tax agencies should ensure the stability and prosperity of the people, and restore their confidence in the government.

The Truth

Outcome of three instances of criminal decisions

| | Date | Tai Ji Men | Prosecutor |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| District Court | Sept. 2003 | Won | Lost |
| High Court | Dec. 2005 | Won | Lost |
| Supreme Court | July 2007 | Won | Lost |

1. The not-guilty final decision of the third instance court concluded that there was no fraud, no tax evasion or violation of the Tax Collection Act and determined that the red envelopes given by the dizi to the grandmaster are gifts in nature, and therefore should be tax-free income under Article 4, Subparagraph 17 of the Income Tax Act.
2. “The procurement of items such as qigong uniforms by some dizi for other dizi did not involve any profit-oriented sales” and had nothing to do with the grandmaster and his wife.

The Truth

Outcome of administrative court decisions

| | Date | TaiJi Men | NTB |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Taipei High Administrative Court | Sep. 2005 | Won | Lost |
| Supreme Administrative Court | Aug. 2009 | Won | Lost |
| Taipei High Administrative Court | Mar. 2015 | Won | Lost |
| Supreme Administrative Court | Jul. 2015 | Won | Lost |

1. The Taipei High Administrative Court concluded that the NTB had failed to explore the nature and characteristics of Tai Ji Men, and was in violation of evidentiary rules and logical principles.
2. The Supreme Administrative Court directly rejected the NTB's appeal.

The Truth

Decisions of the Petition and Appeals Committee of the Ministry of Finance on Administrative Appeal

| | Date | Tai Ji Men | NTB |
|--------|-----------|---------------|------|
| First | Dec. 1999 | Won | Lost |
| Second | Dec. 2000 | Won | Lost |
| Third | Apr. 2002 | Won | Lost |
| Fourth | Jun. 2003 | Lost (Note 1) | Win |
| Fifth | Aug. 2010 | Win | Lost |
| Sixth | Nov. 2013 | Lost (Note 2) | Win |

Note 1: The NTB concealed evidence favorable to the people, and falsified survey results.

1. Five years after the first illegal tax bill was issued, the NTB finally followed the gist of the cancellation decisions of the Petition and Appeals Committee in the past, and investigated the nature of the red envelopes to the Shifu. All 206 responding Tai Ji Men dizi indicated that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts.
2. Falsely stating that only 9 respondents indicated gifts and concealing evidence, the NTB of Taipei failed to provide the parties with opportunities to provide their

The Truth

explanation and to provide such evidence to the Petition and Appeals Committee for reference. As a result, the Petition and Appeals Committee rendered an erroneous decision to reject the administrative appeal.

Note 2: The NTB openly surveyed the nature of the red envelopes to the Shifu and the results showed once again that they were gifts.

1. All of the 7,401 survey forms collected indicated that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts, and no one stated that they were tuitions. This outcome is the same as the third instance criminal decision. The NTB finally admitted that Tai Ji Men is not a cram school.
2. Wantonly and illegally dividing the survey forms into half supporting gifts and half indicating tuitions, concealing the key materials relied on for taxation and rejecting the basic right of the parties to review case files, the NTB misled the Petition and Appeals Committee based on the false indictment not accepted by criminal courts.

The Truth

List of evidence supporting the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts

| Date | Source | Evidence | Gifts Claimed | Tuitions Claimed | Number of Instances of Gifts Determined by the NTB | Results |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|---|
| 1997-2002 | Voluntary provision by Tai Ji Men dizi | Written statements on gifts | Tens of thousands | 0 | 10 people | The Petition and Appeals Committee of the Ministry of Finance set aside the tax dispositions several times. |
| Aug. 15, 2002 - Dec. 31, 2002 | Sampled survey by the NTB | Survey forms | 206 people | 0 | 9 people according to the NTB of Taipei | Both the Taipei High Administrative Court and the Supreme Administrative Court ruled to set aside the tax dispositions. |
| Dec. 16, 2011 - Feb. 19, 2012 | NTB's open survey | Survey forms | 7,401 survey forms | 0 | half tuitions and half gifts | Both the Taipei High Administrative Court and the Supreme Administrative Court set aside the tax dispositions. |

Rock-solid evidence for gifts should not be concealed and manipulated again and again by the NTB for illegal taxation against factual evidence.

The Truth

List of agencies concluding Tai Ji Men is not a cram school

| Agency | Fact-finding |
|-----------------------|---|
| Ministry of Education | The Ministry of Education, the competent authority for cram schools, stated on three occasions that Tai Ji Men is not a cram school. |
| Criminal courts | On July 13, 2007, the third instance criminal court ruled that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts in nature. |
| NTB | <p>Li-hsia Liu, attorney of the NTB, stated during a court hearing on November 17, 2004 that “the Defendant (meaning the NTB) does not deny that Tai Ji Men is not a cram school.”</p> <p>On August 3, 2012, the NTB of Taipei admitted in the official document containing the decision on reconsideration that Tai Ji Men is not a cram school.</p> |

The Truth

Statistics of petitions for the unjust Tai Ji Men case (Until Juicy, 2016)

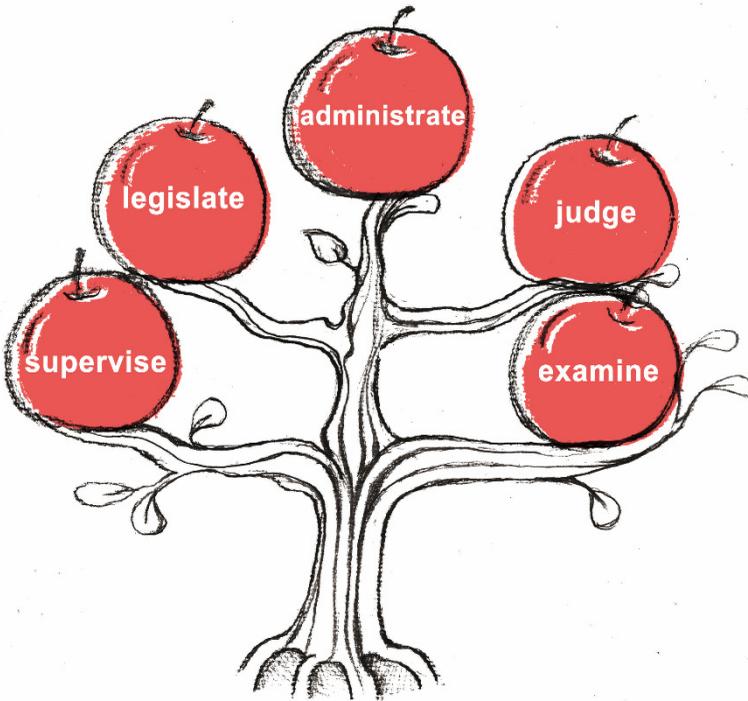
| Petitioned Agencies | Frequency | Remarks |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Executive Yuan and Judicial Yuan | 251 times | Executive Yuan, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance and NTB had held cross-ministry conference. Spanning the terms of 12 Ministers of Finance, 8 heads of Taipei Tax Bureau and 8 heads of Central Tax Bureau. |
| Legislative Yuan | 637 times | Public hearings or coordination meetings were conducted by over 250 legislators affiliated with major political parties or with no partisan affiliation. In addition, close to 50 times of interpellation were conducted by legislators. |
| Control Yuan | 125 times | 25 members of the Control Yuan accepted the petitions |

The Truth

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| | | and prepared three investigation reports. |
| Presidential Office and various county and city governments | 156 times | They include five county or city governments, councils and the Human Rights Consultation Committee of the Presidential Office. |
| Examination Yuan and other agencies | 44 times | Including the Ministry of Examination, National Police Agency, NGOs and human rights groups. |
| Overseas embassies and offices | 84 times | They cover 38 cities in 21 countries in five continents. |
| Total | Number of petitions | Over 1143 times |
| | Petition letters | Over 20,000 petition letters were submitted to the NTB. |

The Truth

Implementation of the Separation of Five Government Powers and Cancellation of Illegal Taxes to Safeguard the Constitutional System



The Truth

Since the ROC Constitution came into effect in 1947, the Constitution has specifically stipulated that the sovereign rights shall belong to the people, and that human rights and the freedom right shall be protected. The Constitution also stipulates the separation of five government powers, namely, the executive, legislative, judicial, control and examination powers, which check and balance each other. However, in the unjust Tai Ji Men case, the illegal power abuse of the domineering tax agencies has disrupted the order of the government and undermined the constitutional system and the functions of the five government powers. From the perspective of supervising the government policy implementation, all citizens urge the Presidential Office and the five branches representing the five government powers to carry out their duties and fulfill the functions of the separation of five government powers by requesting the NTB to follow due process of law, thoroughly assume its burden of proof, impose taxes pursuant to law and cancel all illegal tax bills in order to do justice to the people, so that Taiwan can truly become a democratic country under the rule of law that protects human rights.

The Truth

List of the NTB's arrogation of power in the Tai Ji Men tax case beyond the authority of the Presidential Office and five branches representing five government powers

| Agency | Action | NTB's arrogation over the Presidential Office and five branches representing five government powers |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Presidential Office | In July 2011, the Presidential Office confirmed the injustice in the Tai Ji Men case after accepting the petition of the Tai Ji Men dizi and issued a letter to the Executive Yuan, requesting that this matter be dealt with based on the facts set forth in the third instance criminal decision in accordance with law. | The NTB still continued to levy taxes illegally. |
| Executive | The Executive Yuan | Violating evidentiary |

The Truth

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|---------------|--|---|
| Yuan | conducted an inter-ministerial meeting on December 9, 2011, resolving that the indictment in the criminal case should not be relied on as the basis of taxation, and that if the survey indicates gifts, the unjust case would be ended pursuant to law. | rules, the NTB illegally divided the half of the survey forms (all indicating that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts) collected as those supporting gifts and the other half supporting tuitions. |
| Judicial Yuan | <p>On July 13, 2007, the third instance criminal decision affirmed that Tai Ji Men was not guilty and committed no tax evasion.</p> <p>The Taipei High Administrative Court and the Supreme Administrative Court set aside illegal tax dispositions four</p> | <p>Ignoring court decisions, the NTB still imposed taxes and heavy penalties illegally based on the indictment in the criminal case.</p> <p>Violating the gist of administrative court decisions to set aside tax dispositions, the</p> |

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| | times. | NTB continued to issue tax bills illegally. |
| Legislative Yuan | Since 1999 until now, over 250 legislators accepted petitions, collected counter-signatures, and conducted coordination, interpellation and public hearings in fulfillment of their duties, requesting the NTB to set aside illegal tax dispositions. | The NTB completely deprived the legislators of their authority by continuing to violate resolutions, deceive legislators and issue illegal tax bills. |
| Control Yuan | March 4, 2002, the report clearly outlined 8 flaws of case investigation by of Hou Kuan Jen. Ministry of Justice should seek disciplinary actions against prosecutor Hou. The report also confirmed that the | For 20 years, the NTB has illegally imposed taxes based on a self-contradictory indictment which did not meet evidentiary rules. When replying to the Control Yuan, the NTB completely denied the |

The Truth

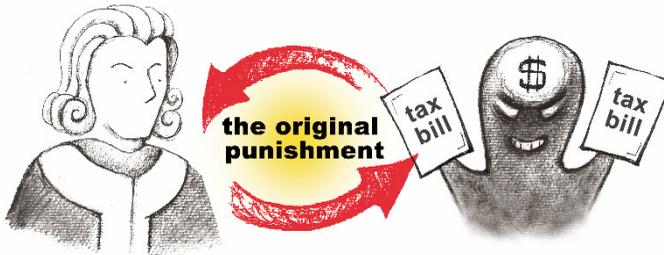
| | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| | <p>case was prosecuted with obvious contradictions between statements made by some plaintiffs and evidences legally obtained through proper investigation.</p> <p>In September 2009, the Control Yuan enumerated seven major violations of tax agencies in handling the Tai Ji Men tax case, including failure to clarify the nature of income ex officio and issued a correction.</p> | <p>true intention of 206 survey forms in which the Tai Ji Men dizi all indicated the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts. This is tantamount to falsely stating the number of such respondents as zero.</p> |
| <p>Examination Yuan</p> | <p>Tai Ji Men was commended for being invited nine times to attend national celebration festivals and to</p> | <p>Tai Ji Men pursued relief procedures pursuant to law, resulting in repeated</p> |

The Truth

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| | <p>demonstrate the spirit of traditional Chinese culture. Fortunately, the criminal case was finally concluded as a result of three instances of trial with all defendants acquitted and receiving national compensation for wrongful detention. Regarding the NTB's taxation and penalties, Tai Ji Men is recommended to seek relief pursuant to statutory procedures.</p> | <p>cancellation of illegal tax dispositions. However, the NTB is totally unconstrained and still continues to issue tax bills and pursue illegal taxes by adjusting the tax amounts.</p> |
|--|---|--|

The Truth

Only with Effective Remedies Can Human Rights Be Protected



Rights come with remedies. A remedy system is the cornerstone in the protection of people's rights. Human rights protection and human dignity are universal values. Taxpayers should have not only obligations but also rights.

Since the outbreak of the unjust Tai Ji Men case, the NTB's tax dispositions have been set aside 17 times by the Ministry of Finance and administrative courts in July 2015, including the decision of the Supreme Administrative Court to reject the illegal appeal of the NTB of Taipei. However, each time the matter went back to the starting point with original dispositions remained unscathed. People's victory in a legal battle and remedies amounted to nothing. The yoke of everlasting tax bills can never be removed. The

The Truth

unjust Tai Ji Men tax case is like a mirror that reflects several institutional remedy issues which cannot be addressed.

Court decisions should not just set aside the decision on reconsideration without setting aside the original tax disposition.

Although Taiwan claims to be a country under the rule of law with human rights protection as one of the founding principles of the country, still the success rate of tax litigation filed by the people is merely 6%. Administrative court judges do not render a final decision but only set aside the decision on reconsideration without cancelling the original disposition and remanding the matter to the original tax agency to render another legally appropriate disposition. As a result, tax agencies can stage a comeback and continue to issue tax bills by revising the tax amount. In consequence, even if the people win a lawsuit, they are still compelled to follow the administrative remedy procedure once again, resulting in everlasting tortuous tax bills. The litigation right and the fair and effective remedy right under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) are reduced to nothing. This not only wastes extraordinary government budgets and social

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resources but also causes extensive public outcry and inharmonious relations between the government and the people.

From the perspective of protecting taxpayers' rights, only resolving disputes associated with the original tax disposition and reconsideration decision once and for all meets the people's expectation and prevents unlimited "comebacks" of relatively powerful tax agencies which have opportunities to issue tax bills once again for the same matter to cause never-ending tragedies to taxpayers who have to suffer from everlasting tax bills.

Since the people have a limited life, the government should end everlasting tax bills immediately

The exercise of any government power has its own time limitation. As pointed out in Judicial Interpretation No. 451, the statute-of-limitation system is designed for public interest. Judicial Interpretation No. 677 also expounds that for any matter involving the people's rights, any day beyond the statute of limitation is unconstitutional. Therefore, everyone including the President and all citizens is bound by the statute of limitation. If a tax disposition of a tax agency is not subject to a 5-year or 7-year statute of limitation and a

The Truth

tax bill can still be issued after the tax disposition is set aside by the Ministry of Finance and administrative courts, the people are living with great fears due to uncertain tax bills. As a result, the people's right to life, work, religion, administrative appeal and litigation protected under the Constitution and the right to fair trial and effective remedies protected under the ICCPR and ICESCR are reduced to nothing.

A taxpayer's life is limited but a tax agency's is not. This is by no means due process of law. When people assert their rights to the government, the government will reject the assertion if the statute of limitation expires. However, the government's taxation is not subject to any statute of limitation, and this seriously violates human rights.

The Tai Ji Men tax case, which has dragged on for 20 years, has been swinging between administrative agencies and administrative remedies. This is not only a tremendous mental torture to Tai Ji Men's Shifu and dizi but also has wasted significant judicial and administrative resources. For the overall public interest of tax levy, the disadvantages far exceed advantages. The state has the responsibility to create a good and effective remedy system and prevent everlasting tax bills to protect human rights.

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Conclusions

Courage

In a matter of four days after the outbreak of the criminal case in December 1996, the prosecutor successively froze all of the assets of the grandmaster and his wife without sparing any penny for their basic living expenses and the education cost of their children. Since the illegal tax bills were issued, the NTB's dispositions that prohibited the disposal of the assets of the grandmaster and his wife were repetitively rendered, depriving the basic survival right of the people.

The illegal tax bills have been successively cancelled 17 times by the Ministry of Finance and administrative courts in the past nearly 20 years, resulting in repetitive revision to the ridiculously false tax amounts. However, the NTB still continues to render prohibition dispositions that have deprived the grandmaster and his wife from the freedom to use and dispose of their own assets. That is in serious violation of the people's property right.

Even so, the pace of Tai Ji Men's Shifu and dizi topromote Chinese culture and love and peace has never stopped. Without ever raising funds or receiving any donation from the public, the Tai Ji Men's Shifu and dizi have made their own efforts, assumed their own expenses,

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dedicated over 100,000 men-time and 2 million hours, participated in over 2,000 domestic and overseas cultural performances, visited over 60 countries and over 200 cities, and promoted the culture of love and peace. In addition, over 20,000 public interest lectures have been conducted to share philosophy and wisdom of life. Over ten thousand true stories have been covered by global media. Tai Ji Men's website has been visited by 55 million people, and love, peace and human rights education has been promoted in over 300 schools at home and abroad. In addition, written correspondences have been exchanged with over 100 heads of state. For 50 years, the public interest events organized by Tai Ji Men and its influence on world peace have received great support from heads of state and leaders in various domains. Tai Ji Men's achievements are obvious to all.

In 2014, Dr. Hong, Tao-Tze, the Shifu of Tai Ji Men initiated the Movement of An Era of Conscience and promoted the movement along with the United Nations NGO Organization "Association of World Citizens" and "Federation of World Peace and Love." *As of June 2016, 196 nations responded and over three thousand organizations worldwide responded and promoted the movement. There were over 2.66 million visits to An Era of Conscience website, over 50 thousand people wrote responses of conscience, and close to 230 thousand people signed the Declaration for the Movement of An Era of Conscience, including over 60 heads of states and hundreds*

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of UN Ambassadors and leaders from all sectors shared heart-felt recommendations. The worldwide signature campaign of the "Declaration of World Citizens" was initiated in 2016 and received passionate responses in the 66th United Nations Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organization Conference (UN DPI/NGO Conference). Current (September 2016) participants include 60 nations.

Dr. Hong, Tao-Tze reminds the people in the world to be the leaders of their own conscience by saying good words and doing good deeds. The world will be a better place when the circles of virtuous energy are expanded. He also urged all people to act according to their conscience in their respective positions so as to create a world of love and peace.

Tai Ji Men's Shifu and dizi have persisted in doing what is right and have been spreading goodness, love and positive energy to all, hoping that all people can enjoy happy and blessed lives.

Persistence

Nelson Mandela, Father of South Africa's democracy, was imprisoned for 27 years. However, he still adhered to his philosophy and thus set the foundation of South Africa's democracy and set a very good example of human rights protection. In comparison, Tai Ji Men's Shifu and dizi have

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also persisted for close to 20 years in pursuit of truth and the protection of taxpayers' rights.

In the process, many recommended that this matter would have been resolved if the parties concerned were willing to "compromise" by paying some taxes. There were also several officials of the NTB and the Ministry of Finance who believed that there was nothing more that Tai Ji Men can ask for when the tax amount had been reduced so much.

However, the master and disciples of Tai Ji Men persist in distinguishing between right and wrong, that justice cannot be compromised, and that there should be no room for doubt in the pursuit of truth. Due taxes must be paid and taxes that should not be paid must not be paid, not one dime more and not one dime less. Otherwise it would be condoning evil and an offense against the law. "What is true cannot be falsified and what is false cannot be made true." The facts and reason lie in people's hearts and the master and disciple of Tai Ji Men continue to be truthful, conscientious, and persistent in the fight for reason and abide by laws.

In a similar case of people fighting persistently against the persecution of state violence, the stubborn old man who lived in the Jiangxia District of Wuhan City in China had his residence forcibly demolished in March 2004 and sued the

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government of the Town of Huwei three times. He did not hire a lawyer and defended himself. When he became emotional, he wore rubber boots into court and asked loudly "This piece of land belonged to my family in the Qing Dynasty, it remained ours in the R.O.C. period, it was still ours when the Japanese came, how can it be yours when you come? I don't believe it!" At the end, the stubborn old man won the lawsuit.

In the injustice in the Tai Ji Men case however, the master and disciples of Tai Ji Men persisted in their struggle and underwent cross-examinations of 14 judges and 8 prosecutors in 10 years and 7 months over 58 court sessions in the courts of first and second instances, investigations over 4,645 witness testimonies for gifts, statement of gifts from 5,525 people, and 206 survey forms formulated and issued by the NTB, as well as questioning based on 12 large cases of seized evidence and testimonies from close to 200 witnesses including NTB staff. The Supreme Court finally reached a verdict on July 13, 2007 which established their innocence and that there has been no fraud, no tax evasion, and no violations of the Tax Collection Act. It also recognized "the red envelopes given by dizi to the Shifu are gifts and therefore exempted from taxable income in accordance with Article 4 Paragraph 17 of the Income Tax Act," and that "the dizi' collective purchase of qigong uniforms and other items are conducted by senior dizi on

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their behalf for non-profit sales" and do not involve the Shifu and his spouse. The innocent defendants who were detained all received compensation for wrongful convictions and it even created a record for no remands made in a case that has been at the center of attention in Taiwanese society! Administrative agencies should determine facts based on judicial verdicts but the NTB issued illegal and insubstantial tax bills based on a false criminal indictment to continue to harass the people and hounds the master and disciples of Tai Ji Men till this day.

The problem in the Tai Ji Men case is the mistake in establishing the facts, not the amount of taxes. The determination of "gifts" is the only fact and not one dime should be paid for taxes that should not be paid! The journey of redemption over the past 20 years has exhausted large quantities of administrative resources, judicial resources and social costs. We hope that administrative conscience and justice in taxation can be achieved through the persistence of Tai Ji Men, and that the taxation system in Taiwan can be salvaged and taxpayers' rights can be protected.

Conscience

In the Ashikaga Incident in Japan, the judiciary personnel bravely admitted their mistakes to the defendant and made public apologies. The presiding judge said to the

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defendant after announcing the verdict: "We refused to listen to the truthful voice and deprived you of 17 and a half years of freedom. We are truly sorry." The Anhui Higher People's Court in China apologized to 19 defendants in the newspapers for a false ruling that caused wrongful convictions in September 2015. They also accepted the parties' claims for damages to their reputation and compensation for psychological injury. The government can only win the people's respect and trust by acknowledging mistakes and take responsibility for them.

When US President Obama found about the Internal Revenue Service's taxation methods that distressed the people, violated their rights, and caused complaints from citizens in May 2013, he immediately fired the Commissioner of the IRS and staff who committed offenses and ordered investigations. In the 2004 Madrid bombings that caused numerous casualties, the United States FBI provided assistance in fingerprint authentication which resulted in an authentication mistake by the most prestigious forensic laboratory in the world. It caused a man to be wrongfully detained for two weeks and the US government ordered the Department of Justice to form a dedicated team to investigate. After the investigation report is submitted, the FBI apologized and terminated the agreement of the contractor expert. It also took four measures on the forensic personnel in the Bureau: (1) Cease forensic tasks

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immediately. (2) Reevaluate all forensic analyses and search for the wrongfully convicted. (3) Conduct capability assessments. (4) Reeducation. At the same time, it paid US\$2 million to the wrongfully accused defendant.

From the experience of the United States, we can see the government's proactive role in reviewing mistakes, avoiding wrongful convictions, and protecting human rights. The Tai Ji Men case in Taiwan took 20 years when the criminal court had reached a verdict determining their innocence and established that there was no tax evasion. They were also awarded compensation for wrongful conviction from the state in 2009 and won numerous administrative relief lawsuits. The Control Yuan also actively conducted three investigations and determined that the prosecutor and the taxation agency committed multiple offenses in this case. Nevertheless, the farce in this case that should never have been brought to court nor taxed continued and the government not only did not apologize or punished those who were responsible, but allowed the NTB to continue to impose illegal taxes and seize private property. It is a waste of taxpayers' dollars, administrative resources, social costs and it damages the judiciary system.

The former Justice of the Constitutional Court Chung-mo Cheng wrote in the introduction of the book "Revelation": "The real justice we are pursuing protects the

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rights and interests of the people under the Constitution and the law. We expect the government to make wise use of government powers without any abuse. The government should not consider the exercise of its discretion to address the shortfall of tax revenues only without regard to the truth and justice." For Taiwan to become an advanced nation that protects human rights and build a society based on the rule of law and not the rule of the few, the NTB should respect the true intentions of the master and disciples of Tai Ji Men and the verdicts of the courts. It should actively withdraw the illegal tax bills in accordance with its duties and Article 117 of the Administrative Procedure Act.

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Impression

Significance of the Unjust Tai Ji Men Case

- The Control Yuan investigated this matter three times and identified this as a major human rights protection case.
- The first high social profile case in Taiwan which has never been remanded.
- This case was included as one of the major unjust tax cases in the first Taiwan White Paper on Taxpayers' Rights related by the Chinese Association for Human Rights in 2011.
- The Chinese Association for Human Rights, the Research Center for Taxation and Public Finance Law of the College of Law of National Taiwan University, the Taiwan Association for Financial Criminal Law Study, and the Association of World Citizens (Taiwan), NGO in consultative status with ECOSOC and associated with the UN DPI, prepared "Shadow Reports," which are equivalent to "National Human Rights Reports," on the

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implementation of the ICCPR and ICESCR, using the unjust Tai Ji Men case as an example to explore how the serious imbalance between unlawful taxation and the administrative remedy system undermines the people's basic rights. The reports were submitted to the International Review Committee on the ICCPR & ICESCR in November 2012 to review the human rights status in Taiwan.

- On February 25 through 27, 2013, 10 international human rights experts visited Taiwan and conducted itemized review of the initial Taiwan report for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. During the review meeting, the experts asked about the status of the unjust Tai Ji Men case and indicated in their conclusions that the administrative decisions of tax agencies seriously violated the human rights under Article 12, Paragraph 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- 600,000 Internet users voted this case as one of the top ten news on taxpayers' rights.

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- The media and scholars refer to this case as the "228 Incident in Taxation."
- For years the Tai Ji Men case and the critical issues of the procedures involved have become a benchmark case in seminars in the legal circle. It was published in discussions of taxation justice and due legal process etc. in professional publications including the Taiwan Law Journal and the Tax Journal and has been widely reported in the Liberty Times, China Times, and Taiwan Shin Sheng Daily News and received extensive attention.

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Echo

Taxpayers' Rights and Awakened Citizens ~ Taxpayers Struggling for Their Rights Keep the Operation of Law on the Trajectory of Justice

Academia

- During a seminar on "Exploring the Theories and Practices of Evidentiary Rules: Application of Evidentiary Rules to Administrative and Trial Proceedings" on April 1, 2015, Chung-mo Cheng, former Grand Justice and Vice President of the Judicial Yuan, remarked that without evidence, there will be no presentation of facts. Erroneous presentation of facts will cause whatever is derived thereafter to be erroneous. He also pointed out in the preface of the book "Revelation" as follows. The Tai Ji Men case should have been resolved in our country with its separation of government powers. However, the NTB did not accept the evidence obtained by the factual investigation conducted by the NTB pursuant to the resolution of an inter-ministerial meeting. As a result, injustice has still not been addressed after 19 years. The supervision of administrative officials was not followed by the tax

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agencies. The lack of efficiency of the fragmented government agencies is appalling. This case has been clearly depicted in the entire society, academic theories or practical views. It is hoped that relevant agencies can truly hear such outcry and wake up in order to do justice to Tai Ji Men, so that such a wonderful organization can contribute to the society, country and people based on its ideal development roadmap, said Cheng.

- Taiwan University Former Justice of the Constitutional Court Yu-Hsiu Hsu spoke at the "2016 World Citizen Day International Forum - Awaken World Citizens and Support Human Rights and Justice" seminar on April 1, 2016 "The evidence determines everything. The evidence determines facts. It can verify whether the final taxation is reasonable and whether it offers protection for taxpayers. Rigorous procedures are required not just for establishing criminal liabilities but also for taxation." Yu-Hsiu Hsu also emphasized that "When the state takes one more dollar from me or takes one less dollar from me, it constitutes a serious problem on whether the authorities can be trusted. If the authorities are not trusted by the people, it would be difficult for the society to be at peace. Trust is certainly built on whether the people can trust every step and every procedure when faced with the authorities."

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- Professor Keh-Chang Gee of the College of Law of Taiwan University spoke at the "2016 World Citizen Day International Forum - Awaken World Citizens and Support Human Rights and Justice" seminar on April 1, 2016 and he used evidentiary rules to analyze the Tai Ji Men case. He pointed out that the NTB used the prosecutors' notes from a criminal case which had been established as not credible (rejected of its credibility) and the taxation agency had failed to conduct investigations to explain the relation between the seized objects of the criminal case and the facts of taxation; furthermore, the taxation agency failed to establish facts in accordance with the results of the investigation for the evidence gathered in the administrative investigation in 2011, an apparent violation of the evidentiary rules.
- During a seminar on "Relationship of Agreement, Validity and Burden of Proof in Evidence Investigation for Tax Matters" on March 14, 2015, Evidence Law Professor Tze-lung Chen of National Taiwan University pointed out that the NTB followed the resolution adopted during the inter-ministerial meeting conducted by the Executive Yuan on December 9, 2011 to conduct an open survey on the nature of the red envelopes to the Shifu. Since this investigation procedure was due process, the NTB should certainly be bound by the

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process. The 7,401 survey forms indicating gifts and collected from such open survey were very clear evidence. The conclusion that could be drawn from the association between the evidentiary materials and the matters to be verified was too obvious. All respondents indicated gifts and there was no room for ambiguity. Evidentiary rules are assurances under any law, protect the rights of the citizens and are substantive constitutional law, said Professor Chen.

- Ching-hsiu Chen, Full-time Professor of the Department of Law of Soochow University, remarked in the preface of the book "Revelation" as follows: "Taxation not just generates revenues for the country but also provides opportunities for economic development. Therefore, it should not become an obstacle for national development. The protection of taxpayers' rights in Taiwan is like a desert. I hope that the government, private sector and the academia can water the land of taxpayers' rights with the 'water of mercy' so that the budding concept of taxpayer protection can grow up and become a giant tree that protects the citizens."
- Chun-chieh Huang, member of the Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee and Distinguished Professor of the Department of Financial

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and Economic Law of the National Chung Cheng University spoke at the "2016 World Citizen Day International Forum - Awaken World Citizens and Support Human Rights and Justice" seminar on April 1, 2016 and he said that the Tai Ji Men taxation case exposed the gross violation of the basic requirement of due process on the part of the taxation agency: The taxation agency has never investigated the violation of the additional administrative taxation and punitive procedures, nor has it taken the opinions of the parties into consideration, and it has not been authorized in accordance with legal proceedings (such as the authorization that must be granted by the Ministry of Finance as stipulated in Article 83-1 of the Income Tax Act) and other clear major procedural defects. Chun-chieh Huang emphasized that due process is the core value of a state governed by the rule of law. If the authorities violate legitimate legal procedures and human rights, they would be in violation of laws and the Constitution.

- During a seminar on "Relationship of Agreement, Validity and Burden of Proof in Evidence Investigation for Tax Matters," held on March 14, 2015 with a focus on the observation of the resolution adopted during the

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inter-ministerial meeting of the Executive Yuan on December 9, 2011 in the Tai Ji Men tax case, Professor Hwai-tzong Lee of National Chung Hsing University also remarked that if there is no absolutely evidentiary ground, a tax agency should not impose taxes at will. The Tai Ji Men tax case is the most typical and longest-living tax disaster case for which the NTB should reflect upon itself in profound manners, said Professor Lee. He further said in the "2016 World Citizen Day International Forum - Awaken World Citizens and Support Human Rights and Justice" seminar on April 1, 2016 that the taxation period should be limited and the endless stream of tax bills should be resolved by the system. We should establish a "Taxation Speedy Trial Act" akin to the "Criminal Speedy Trial Act" to protect the people from being targeted incessantly.

- Professor Tze-long Sheng of the Department of Financial and Economic Law of National Chung Cheng University remarked in a seminar on "Boundary Between Evidentiary Rules and Principles of Substantive Principles" in National Chung Hsing University on October 8, 2015, when an administrative court applies jurisprudence relating to evidentiary rules, it is usually partial to the tax agencies. Under such

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distribution of the burden of proof, taxpayers are disadvantaged and often lose 9 out of 10 cases. It is very unfair of the tax agencies to compel a taxpayer to prove his/her innocence solely based on arbitrary suspicion towards him/her while they neglect their duty to investigate the evidence involved. Judges should, through their decisions, strictly require the tax agencies to conduct official investigation ex officio and assume the burden of proof, said Professor Sheng.

- Professor Yean-sen Teng of the School of Law of Soochow University stated that bad laws will result in violations of human rights at the "Principles of Fact Determinations and Human Rights Protections in Criminal Investigations and Administrative Disputes" seminar on December 10, 2015. Take the substantive principle of taxation as an example. It was originally intended to bring taxation more in line with the principle of fairness and the executive power may have legal basis in fact determination, but it could result in inappropriate taxation if the content violated human rights.
- Professor Yeong-ming Chang of the Department of Economic and Financial Law of the University of Kaohsiung provided a written statement in the "2016 World Citizen Day International Forum - Awaken World

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Citizens and Support Human Rights and Justice" seminar on April 1, 2016. It stated that the degree of evidence provided by the taxation agency when imposing penalties should be the same as the sentencing in the criminal court and cannot stop at the degree of deducting taxation. Authorities should exercise their powers in accordance with respective laws and regulations and cannot simply use the results of the exercise of power by another agency as the basis for determination and decision.

- In the "Protection of Cultural Rights in the International Bill of Human Rights" seminar on July 30, 2015, Professor Chih-kuang Wu, Administrative Vice President of Fujen School of Law and Chairperson of Graduate Department of Law pointed out that the Tai Ji Men case has been dragged through 18 years and it has been a torment for the people. The state should be responsible for building an able system to stop such things from happening again! If the administrative taxation agency cannot do the job, the judicial agency should reach a final verdict and stop the administrative agencies from dragging its feet.
- Associate Professor Ke-chung Ko of the College of Law

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of Taiwan University stated in the "Legal Development in the Era of Globalization" seminar hosted by Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law, on September 18, 2015 that taxation involved the people's basic rights including property rights, right to work, right to live, personal freedom of movement, freedom of residence, and the right to appeal and litigation. Taxation must be equal and legitimate in substance and it should be implemented in accordance with laws.

- Associate Professor Jing-jin Wu, Chairperson of the Department of Law of Aletheia University wrote in the introduction to "Revelation": The Tai Ji Men case is like a magic mirror that reveals evils and reflects the dark sides of the judiciary and tax system of Taiwan. Facing an abusive state machine, the people should not be submissive. True fairness and justice cannot be realized without persistent struggles.
- Professor Shih-chou Huang, the Chairperson of the Department of Public Finance and Tax Administration of National Taipei University of Business pointed out the mistakes involved in the Tai Ji Men case and the determination of facts in the "International Forum on ICCPR&ICESCR and Taxpayer's Human Rights" seminar on December 9, 2014. The injustice of the Tai Ji

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Men case is like a mirror that reflects numerous issues in taxation that cannot be improved.

- Associate Professor Wen-ching Fan of the School of Law of Soochow University stated at the "International Forum on Law and Human Rights in Support of International Day of UN Peacekeepers" on May 29, 2015 that when discussing the Tai Ji Men case from the perspective of the evidence, the taxation agency has not determined facts in methods required by law but forcefully used the methods they imagined. It prevented the case from reaching the correct results in accordance with the correct laws and caused a delay of 18 years! The case has already been acquitted in the Criminal Courts, which established that the related funds collected by Tai Ji Men are not tuitions. Such a determination of facts should certainly be binding on other administrative agencies and courts that may not maintain an opposite view.
- Associate Professor Po-yen Hu of the School of Law of Soochow University stated at the "Exploration of the Theory and Practice of Evidentiary Rules - The Implementation of Evidentiary Rules in Administrative and Judicial Procedures" seminar on April 1, 2015 that the prosecutor's indictment is only a description by an

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administrative agency. All items that remain to be proven must be provided with evidence in court and the evidence must be substantial and credible. But in Taiwan, the NTB used an indictment as evidence of crime. This is a gross violation that demonstrates the inadequacies of laws and the judiciary.

- Contracted Assistant Professor Chen Chiu of the Graduate Department of Law of Fujen University stated at the "2016 World Citizen Day International Forum - Awaken World Citizens and Support Human Rights and Justice" seminar on April 1, 2016 that taxation agency's abuse of the substantive principle of taxation is very serious. Protection of the taxation procedure has long been discussed and this case did not happen by accident. It involved multiple issues on the violations of taxpayers' rights in the taxation process, which continues to recur. The Tai Ji Men case is a benchmark case that demonstrates the issues in procedural justice.
- Adjunct Associate Professor Meng-yan Tsai of the Department of Public Finance and Tax Administration of National Taipei University of Business stated at the "2016 World Citizen Day International Forum - Awaken World Citizens and Support Human Rights and Justice" seminar on April 1, 2016 that according to Article 83-1

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of the Income Tax Act, the requirement for instituting a further investigation is to "report to the Ministry of Finance for approval." If the Ministry of Finance does not approve, Article 83-1 of the Income Tax Act may not be applied. If an investigation is carried out without approval from the Ministry of Finance, it constitutes a violation of the prevention of the abuse of investigative prerogatives and destroys the legitimate legal process enshrined in the legislation.

- Dr. Lukas Lien, doctorate from the University of Hamburg in Germany and director of Taiwan Association for Financial Criminal Law Study stated in the "2016 Judicial Festival Youth Forum" on January 10, 2016 that wrongful convictions such as those suffered by Tai Ji Men have taught us that this is no longer an issue of the state's oppression of human rights. This case has inspired our academic institution and we must provide our academic conscience.
- Kenneth Jacobsen, the renowned American human rights lawyer and legal consultant of former President Bill Clinton who also serves as a core member of Hillary Clinton's Democratic Party team and a professor in

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Temple University Beasley School of Law in Philadelphia, United States, stated at the "False Case of Transitional Justice Forum - Rules of the Game of the Spirit of the 'Pursuit of Truth' and Authorities in Sports Laws" seminar on May 12, 2016 that "I have never seen so many violations of legitimate laws before I witnessed the Tai Ji Men case!" If the parties were not given an opportunity to explain the sources of his wealth before his properties are seized and investigations and indictment are carried out, it is a violation of legitimate legal procedures; Taiwan's Ministry of Education had acknowledged that Tai Ji Men is not a cram school, but the NTB continued to tax Tai Ji Men as a cram school in violation of legitimate legal procedures; the Three-Tiered judicial system had acquitted Tai Ji Men, yet the NTB still continued to hound Tai Ji Men for tax arrears in violation of legitimate legal procedures.

- Dr. Claudius Petzold, former prosecutor from Germany, stated at the "World Citizens Unite - False Case of Transitional Justice Youth Reform" forum on April 2, 2016 that the false Tai Ji Men case would have been a minor error committed by a minor taxation official and would have been resolved quickly in Germany. How did it turn into a major case in Taiwan? There are no false political cases in Germany and the government always

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solves problems in a pragmatic manner based on facts. But in Taiwan, the government has allowed a false case to go on indefinitely and wasted large amounts of taxpayers' dollars, administrative resources, judicial resources and social costs. It hurts the people and damages the system of the state.

Judiciary and Taxation Practitioners

- Former Minister of Finance and former Ambassador to the WTO Cing-jhang Yan stated at the "2016 World Citizen Day International Forum - Awaken World Citizens and Support Human Rights and Justice" seminar on April 1, 2016 that "The Tai Ji Men Incident requires no amendments to laws. Now that the Supreme Administrative Court has withdrawn the decision for further investigation, the case is returned to the NTB and the object of dispute - what is its legal nature? There can be only one legal nature, if the funds are revenue of a cram school, they are personal income; if not, and it is a donation." Cing-jhang Yan emphasized that "It is impossible to claim two natures for an object, if something has two natures, my laws have to be amended!" The Tai Ji Men tax case is not a singular case. It is an important benchmark in the due process that must be followed by the taxation administration and taxation collection agencies.

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- Chih-hsiang Chen, Judge of the Keelung District Court, stated at "2016 World Citizen Day International Forum - Awaken World Citizens and Support Human Rights and Justice" seminar on April 1, 2016 that when the taxation agency used the prosecutor's notes without conducting investigation, there is a problem in evidentiary rules; if certain verdicts have established errors in the notes, it is illegal to use them for taxation. In the Tai Ji Men case, how can the red envelopes be tuitions? Everyone said they are not. If you claim that they are, you must provide proof. This is the arrogance of those in power who have forgotten that they are public servants. "Public servants should bravely shoulder the responsibilities, it is not a bad thing for them to admit to mistakes." "That the Tai Ji Men tax case can be dragged on for 20 years shows the injustice of the state. Judiciary opinions should be referenced and the case should be dismissed once the statutory period has expired.
- Ying-hua Hung, Judge of the Taipei District Court, stated at the "Principles of Fact Determinations and Human Rights Protections in Criminal Investigations and Administrative Disputes" seminar on December 10, 2015 that the two major torments the state has given the people are the tax codes and the Criminal Codes, and

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one of the pains the judiciary imposed on the people is the painfully slow progression of cases. The Tai Ji Men criminal case took 10 years of hard litigation to resolve and the taxation lawsuit has gone on for close to 20 years all due to the slow progression of cases, which caused the parties dearly.

- Yiu-chen Su, attorney at law and Chairman of the Joint National Human Rights Protection Committee, Taiwan Bar Association, stated at the "2016 World Citizen Day International Forum - Awaken World Citizens and Support Human Rights and Justice" seminar on April 1, 2016 that in the Tai Ji Men case, the NTB has never followed the verdict of the criminal court which had established the red envelopes as gifts. This case is determined by whether the endless stream of tax bills could be brought to an end and related legal opinions have great importance as principles. The judge of the Administrative Court should use his conscience to put an end to the endless stream of tax bills as the rights and obligations of the nation's taxpayers are at stake.
- Attorney Yung-ran Lee, Chairman of the Chinese Association for Human Rights & President of the Yungran Legal Foundation, remarked in the preface of the book "Revelation" as follows. The red envelopes

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given by Tai Ji Men dizi to their Shifu have absolutely nothing to do with cram school education, which is a profit-oriented operation. In comparison, Tai Ji Men dizi not only learn qigong but also learn to maintain good moral character and better themselves, and that is almost a type of faith, an alternative to religion. Therefore, the grave injustice in the Tai Ji Men tax case is obvious, Attorney Lee added.

In a forum on "Due Process of Law from High Social Profile Cases" on the International Human Rights Day on December 10, 2014, Attorney Nigel Li, member of the Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee, remarked as follows. Take the unjust Tai Ji Men case for example. Tai Ji Men was prosecuted by a prosecutor based on one-sided, unscrupulous and even dubious evidence in the past. Ultimately, the court did not accept the evidence and acquitted Tai Ji Men (no fraud, no tax evasion and no violation of the Tax Collection Act). However, the tax agencies relied on inappropriate means and assumptions when imposing taxes and penalties and developed a way and a theory that evade the statute of limitation. In addition, administrative courts have long neglected the statute-of-limitation system, resulting in the situation where the statute of limitation of this case is over while the NTB has pursued outstanding taxes for 18 years, resulting in the

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"everlasting tax bills" that people joke about in this industry. The Tai Ji Men case is not an individual case but rather a general issue, Attorney Li added. He also stated in the "Principles of Fact Determinations and Human Rights Protections in Criminal Investigations and Administrative Disputes" seminar on December 10, 2015 that the Tai Ji Men tax case is a benchmark example that demonstrates the failed protection of property rights and the inappropriate exercise of taxation rights that damaged human rights. Therefore it is suitable for reflections in reviewing the issues of human right violations in administrative disputes.

- Attorney Tien-tsai Lin, President of the Taipei, Kinsmen and Matsu Chapters of the Legal Aid Foundation and the Supervisor of the Crime Victim Protection Association, indicated in the preface of the book "Revelation" that he appreciates Tai Ji Men's adherence to uncovering the truth of the grave injustice it has suffered as well as its persistence in differentiating right from wrong. By doing so, Tai Ji Men has not only created a promising future for itself but also lighted up a bright path for taxpayers' rights, Attorney Lin said.
- During the "22nd Seminar on Cross-Strait Tax Law"

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regarding tax disputes and the protection of taxpayers' rights on April 27, 2015 and during the "2015 Meeting for the Selection of the Best Annual Tax Law Decisions in Taiwan," Attorney Shih-meng Lin, who was previously a judge in the Kaohsiung Administrative Court, remarked as follows. Take the unjust Tai Ji Men tax case for example. The 20-year litigation cannot come to an end because in Taiwan administrative court decisions only reverse decisions on administrative appeal and reconsideration; consequently, the original assessment continues to be effective, and taxpayers cannot enjoy the legal effect of the statute of limitation. For example, although the Taipei High Administrative Court and the Supreme Administrative Court ruled in favor of Tai Ji Men, still the NTB re-issued tax bills by adjusting the amount, resulting in the 20-year unjust Tai Ji Men tax case and making Tai Ji Men the biggest victim of everlasting tax bills. The litigation victory of a taxpayer is not a true victory. Only an administrative agency can prevail in litigation, Attorney Lin said.

- During a roundtable forum on "Comprehensive Evaluation on Taiwan Based on the ICCPR and ICESCR" on December 10, 2012, Wen-ching Tsai, Deputy Chairman of the Tax System and Tax Affairs Committee of the ROC Federation of Associations of

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Certified Public Accountants, commented as follows. Many of the NTB's taxation methods violate corporate autonomy and undermine the freedom of will between people. The NTB claims that this is the principle of substantive taxation according to its distorted interpretation and it requests the people to provide voluminous supporting documents. Take the unjust Tai Ji Men tax case, which has dragged on over a decade, for example. The gifts from Tai Ji Men dizi to their Shifu depend on their freedom of will. It is the perception between them that determines such behavior, which should not be refuted by a third-party perspective. However, when the NTB could not prove that the exchange was not gift in nature, the NTB forcibly and arbitrarily concludes that it was not gift for unconvincing reasons. This seriously violates the freedom of will of the people, Accountant Tsai added.

- During a seminar on "Boundary Between Evidentiary Rules and Principles of Substantive Principles" in National Chung Hsing University on October 8, 2015, Attorney Hsing-yi Fu, Vice Chairperson of the Human Rights Protection Committee of the Taiwan Bar Association, commented as follows. Take the Tai Ji Men tax case, which is a classic example in the taxation history of Taiwan, for example. Unable to present

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evidence, the NTB estimated the taxes on Tai Ji Men according to the standard for cram schools. However, actual survey and evidence that showed the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts were not accepted and believed by the NTB. In addition, a final not-guilty criminal decision was rendered and concluded that there was no violation of the Tax Collection Act, and evidence indicates that the red envelopes to the Shifu were not tuitions. If the NTB still believes that they were, it should investigate and provide reasons supported by evidence, said Attorney Fu.

- During a public hearing on "Protection of Taxpayers' Rights and Termination of Everlasting Tax Bills" in the Legislative Yuan on June 17, 2010, Shih-yang Chen, Managing Governor of the Taipei Association of Certified Public Accountants, commented as follows. The principle of substantive taxation is often abused. Under Judicial Interpretation No. 420, when applying the principle of substantive taxation, a tax agency should first consider the meaning of the entire legal provision and cannot interpret it out of context. The nature and amount as determined should comply with legal requirements. It cannot be concluded that all income entails taxes simply by looking at part of the legal provisions. Under the Civil Code, the nature of a

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monetary gift to a Shifu (master) should be determined by “main payment obligation.” In the Tai Ji Men case, this principle was followed by general courts and criminal courts, and it was determined that the red envelopes to the Shifu were gifts. At least the following differences exist between a cram school and Tai Ji Men in behavior: (1) when offering red envelopes to their Shifu, Tai Ji Men dizi should kneel down to show their respect, which is different from cram schools in Taiwan and in other countries; (2) the relationship between the Shifu and his dizi in Tai Ji Men is permanent and forever, whereas there is a fixed period of programs at a cram school and when the programs are over, the students do not come back when they pass their target examinations, unlike Tai Ji Men dizi, who become stronger the longer they practice qigong. The two are quite different in terms of definition. Therefore, from the angles of behavior, main payment obligation or judicial interpretations, taxes should not have been imposed in the name of a cram school. In addition, a red envelope to a Shifu has been recognized as a gift in nature in the long history of Chinese culture, Accountant Chen added.

- During a lecture on "Law and Human Rights Series: Citizens as Investigators" on August 9, 2015, Attorney Chang-ping Liu, Partner of Lee and Li Attorneys-at-law,

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pointed out as follows. The Tai Ji Men tax case can serve as a classic example in taxation textbooks. In the course of its defense, a lot of ridiculous situations arose. For example, the “statements on gifts” in the criminal case became the “list of students” referred to by the NTB in the course of administrative litigation. It is surprising that the same fact could be bent with a new definition and a new name. In the course of administrative appeal, the NTB did not allow the taxpayers to review the documents cited by the NTB as evidence. This is a major violation of due process of law. In this case, an open survey on the nature of the red envelopes given by Tai Ji Men dizi to their Shifu was conducted pursuant to a resolution adopted during the inter-ministerial meeting of the Executive Yuan. It turned out that all survey forms collected indicated gifts. The evidence was quite obvious. Recently, Tai Ji Men prevailed for the second time in an administrative lawsuit. However, the long-drawn battle is not over, since the administrative court remanded the original disposition to the NTB again. If the red envelopes given joyfully and sincerely to the Shifu are determined to be considerations and defined as cram school tuitions, this would be a great insult and a denial of the moral character of Tai Ji Men dizi, especially when the NTB had no evidence at all, added Attorney Liu.

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- Chien-an Wang, attorney at law, stated in the "Lost Justice - Dominance of the NTB and Overstepping the Powers of the Presidency and Five Yuans in the Case of Tai Ji Men" seminar on July 29, 2016 that the Tai Ji Men case is absolutely not a singular case but a case that culminated multiple unfair and unjust practices. The reversal of this case shall have significant meaning to the entire taxation case and the taxation environment.
- Hsien-chi Chiu, attorney at law, stated in an interview during the "Lost Justice - Dominance of the NTB and Overstepping the Powers of the Presidency and Five Yuans in the Case of Tai Ji Men" seminar on July 29, 2016 that the Tai Ji Men tax case on the Constitutional level is an issue of the freedom of the conscience. The state cannot use taxation, other methods or any coercive force to violate personal freedom of conscience because they are protected by the Constitution.

Cultural Sector

- Shih-cheng Huang, former Secretary-General of the National Cultural Association and current Chairman of the Taiwan Heritage Foundation stated: The Tai Ji Men case is most unfortunate and it was caused by the lack of

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morality of many government officials who failed to be responsible for resolving difficulties for the people but created obstacles and blamed others. The entire government is at fault. These people are corrupt and crooked. They turn things upside down and leave people wrongfully convicted. They have continued to do so after so many years and should be stopped.

- Master Chi-mao Li, Honorary Chairman of the China Confucius Society and President of the Chinese Art Foundation stated that: The relationship between the master and the disciple is very intimate for us Chinese. In the relationship, the disciple is more important than the son. The preservation of our respect for teachers is our finest heritage. When a master takes on a disciple and accepts a red envelope from the disciple, it is a sign of respect displayed by the disciple to the master and it is a ritual of reverence. The master-disciple relationship is one of the Five Cardinal Relationships in Chinese culture and it is a basic law governing our relations with others that cannot be changed. If the master-disciple relationship is destroyed, it would signify the destruction of the Five Cardinal Rules and Relationships and the destruction of Chinese culture. Tai Ji Men promotes the spirit of martial arts and bolsters people's health, both physically and mentally. What I admire the most is

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mental and physical health. The nation and society can only prosper if everyone is healthy. I believe that cram schools are institutions of the state and they have nothing to do with Tai Ji Men. Cram schools require reviews and approval but the master-disciple relationship requires none. We seek masters because they are knowledgeable and have high moral standards. You respect the master because the master is greater than your father. Your father may have raised you and taught you, but the master not only taught you and raised you, but also cultivated your morality, something he does better than your father. Therefore I strongly oppose using political, legal, personal, institutional means to restrict human behavior and dispose of the master-disciple relationship. It is destroying Chinese culture and it damages Chinese morality institutions.

- German legal scholar Rudolf von Jhering's famous legal proverb: "'Do no injustice' may be commendable, but 'suffer no injustice' is even more so. If an act of injustice, whether it originates from a person or from authorities, is firmly and resolutely resisted by the victim, the perpetrator shall think twice before committing to reckless actions." The 21 Century is the century where the people's voice shall be heard. Therefore when government officials commit offenses against the people,

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the government should not cover the wrongdoings and delay justice; and when the government continues to lie to the people, everyone can dedicate their powers and refuse to be indifferent, refuse to be silent, and refuse to be blind to the laws and the Constitution while being manipulated by the authorities! Only by awakening the nation and concentrating the power of the people can we protect our rights, fight for reason, and bring forth justice.

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