證人結文（訊問 前/後 ）

今為　年度　字第　　號

事件作證，當/係據實陳述，絕/並無匿、飾、增、減，如有虛偽陳述，願受偽證之處罰，謹此具結。

○○高等行政法院高等行政訴訟庭/地方行政訴訟庭

證人：

中華民國　　年　　月　　日

注意事項：

一、證人應各別具結，如到庭作證，並應朗讀結文，其不能朗讀者，由書記官朗讀，並說明其意義。

二、證人應在結文簽名，如到庭作證而不能簽名者，由書記官代書姓名，交由證人蓋章或按指印。

三、刑法第168條規定「於執行審判職務之公署審判時，或於檢察官偵查時，證人、鑑定人、通譯於案情有重要關係之事項，供前或供後具結，而為虛偽陳述者，處7年以下有期徒刑。」。

四、前項罪名，依據刑法第41條第1項規定為不得易科罰金之罪。

說明：

供前具結者，將「係」、「並」字刪除；供後具結者，將「當」、「絕」字刪除。

Witness Oath (Before/After Interrogation)

I, hereby, before the Honorable
High Administrative Litigation Division of ○○ High Administrative Court (District Administrative Litigation Division of ○○High Administrative Court), swear that for the Event/Case of

Year: Zi: No.:

I promise to give my testimony in honesty, without any hidden, polished, added, or deleted contents. Should there be any false statement, I will be subject to the penalty of perjury.

Witness:

Republic Year: Month: Date:

Cautionary Remarks:

1. Witnesses should take their oath separately; if witnesses testify in court, they should read aloud their oath. For those who are unable to do so, the clerk will read aloud for them and explain the meaning.
2. Witnesses should sign the oath; if witnesses testify in court and are unable to sign, the clerk may sign on their behalf and ask for their seal or fingerprint.
3. Article 168 of the Criminal Code provides: “During the judicial proceedings or a District Attorney’s investigation, for matters that have important relevance to the case at bar, whether the oath is taken before or after the testimony, witnesses, appraisers, or interpreters are subjected to imprisonment for a maximum of seven years for any false statement.”
4. The offense mentioned above is, pursuant to Article 41, Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, an offense for which a fine may not be substituted for imprisonment.

Explanation:

If a witness takes an oath before giving testimony, the word “did” should be crossed out; if the witness takes an oath after the testimony, the word “will” should be crossed out.