Policy of integrity

The Agency's primary responsibilities include the work of "anti-corruption," "corruption prevention," and "corruption investigation." Regarding anti-corruption, the Agency supervises Government Employee Ethics Units to promote social engagement and implement anti-corruption education for the general public, while spreading the concept of integrity and ethics to schools, communities, and private enterprises. The public is made aware of the dangers of corruption through such comprehensive facilitation of advocacy work. Regarding corruption prevention, the Agency is committed to creating a transparent and accountable environment for governmental sectors by strengthening the integrity awareness of civil servants within government agencies, reducing the likelihood of corruption occurring, and enhancing public trust in the government, as well as realizing the policy objective of addressing and resolving public grievances. In terms of corruption investigation, the Agency actively investigates cases of corruption and malfeasance, adhering to due process and upholding fundamental human rights, all of which are based on rigorous and solid evidence of crimes, with the assistance of professional science and modern technology. Additionally, the Agency requires Government Employee Ethics Officers to empathize with others, standing from the position and perspective of their respective agencies to assist civil servants in avoiding legal pitfalls. The Agency helps government agencies administer their duties lawfully through such positive and constructive ways including establishing measures and practices for

preventing or alerting civil servants to potential legal violations, and addressing the root causes of existing problems involving corruption. This approach enables Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers to fulfill our duties in promoting integrity governance effectively and smoothly.

I. Core Strategies

By adopting the principle of "addressing both the symptoms and the root causes of corruption," the Agency regards corruption prevention as the primary focus, with corruption investigation as a complementary measure, and utilizes the mechanism of "Corruption Prevention, Corruption Investigation, Further Prevention," to promote a positive cycle of integrity governance.

Corruption Prevention - Corruption Investigation - Further Prevention

Corruption Prevention

Corruption Investigation

Further Prevention

II. Strategies and Measures

A. Promote National Integrity Policies and Align with International Conventions

(A) Regularly publish United Nations Convention against Corruption reports, hold international reviews to promote continuous implementation of the Convention and concluding observations by government agencies at all levels, and improve laws and administrative measures related to anti-corruption.

(B) Referencing the National Integrity System concept advocated by Transparency International and focusing on implementing the requirements of the UNCAC, the "National Integrity Building Action Plan" was launched in 2009 and then incorporated concrete and feasible implementation measures proposed by various agencies, experts and scholars for management and oversight, so as to continue to align with international anti-corruption trends and to localize the implementation of the concluding observations from review of the ROC's report under the UNCAC. The revised plan was reviewed and approved by the Executive Yuan on August 18th, 2023, to keep the content of the plan up-to-date and to unite the forces of the public and private sectors, consistently

promoting various anti-corruption policies in the country.

B. **Sound Anti-Corruption Laws and Regulations**

(A) Improve the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants, the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest, and the Integrity and Ethics Directions for Civil servants to shape public service ethics and strengthen the risk management of violations.

(B) Implement the Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act to ensure the safety and protection for those who expose corruption cases, jointly creating a clean and competent government and a society of justice.

(C) Study certain provisions of the Classified National Security Information Protection Act to improve government secrets protection regulations from the legal system perspective.

C. **Cross-Disciplinary Public-Private Partnership**

(A) Promote social engagement mechanisms, recruit anti-corruption volunteers, and interact with the general public in local communities to spread information on anti-corruption, and strengthen cross-departmental dialogue and communication platforms.

(B) Work with Government Employee Ethics Units to promote corruption prevention awareness through various instruments, including video clips, promotional events, and corruption prevention education curriculums.

(C) Organize integrity forums, workshops and seminars, and strengthen the capacity in integrity study to build consensus between public and private sectors. Meanwhile, cooperate with private organizations and academia across different fields of study to construct corruption prevention principles and networks, with the ultimate goal of building a society with zero tolerance for corruption.

(D) Promote business integrity and professional ethics in private sectors in collaboration with the authorities concerned to actively establish an integrity platform by organizing conferences and trainings to communicate with corporate founders and senior managers.

D. **Fortify Corruption Prevention Network**

(A) Establish a mechanism for government departments to participate in discussion and review anti-corruption issues, examine corruption prevention resolutions and measures, and supervise the implementation of

corruption prevention work through the Central Integrity Committee meetings of the Executive Yuan and the regular integrity report meetings of government agencies at all levels.

(B) Conduct research through surveys to monitor the severity and change of corruption patterns; fortify corruption prevention risk assessment system; implement the full range of responsibilities of Government Employee Ethics Units in handling whistleblowing, petitions, procurement supervision, public opinion surveys and other tasks; and strengthen the ability to collect and analyze risk assessment data.

(C) The Agency selects project auditing cases based on the risk assessment data. The audits reveal common deficiencies and perform cross-disciplinary functions, inviting scholars, experts, members of private industry, and competent authorities to jointly develop corruption prevention guidelines or propose reforms to rectify identified issues.

(D) Strengthen the abilities of Government Employee Ethics Officers to promote benefits and prevent wrongdoings, thereby emphasizing the Government Employee Ethics Units' value of existence. On the

premise of compliance with laws, regulations and procedural requirements, corruption risk assessment information is timely provided to the heads of agencies for early warning.

(E) Select public rights-related topics to conduct individual studies, invite relevant government departments to participate in discussions to reflect on the content of their work, and jointly explore the misconduct prevention mechanism, so that civil servants themselves can propose measures to prevent integrity risks and use past cases as experience to carry out systemic reform and achieve the goal of prevention over investigation and punishment.

(F) Assist agencies in setting up a Government Procurement Integrity Platform according to the Implementation Plan of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform to establish cross-domain communication channels between relevant government agencies through cross-domain cooperation, public-private collaboration, administrative transparency, and public supervision. The goal is to strengthen government oversight mechanisms and protect the reasonable rights of suppliers to create a working environment that enables civil service employees to

be diligent in their duties so that all people can access quality public infrastructure.

(G) Promote the "Integrity Awards" system to initiate anti-corruption work and administrative transparency. Encourage agencies with outstanding achievements in administrative transparency measures to participate in the award evaluation. Motivate agencies to conduct self-reviews of anti-corruption measures, demonstrate the commitment of heads to integrity governance, and highlight the bright spots of implementing integrity governance. Involve experts and scholars from external third parties as judges to witness the results and benefits of the agency's integrity, thereby gaining public trust in the agency's integrity and transparency and establishing a model of integrity governance for learning by other agencies.

E. Elevate the Momentum of Corruption Investigation Initiatives

(A) Conduct case reviews with Government Employee Ethics Units to discover clues of corruption and illegal conduct.

(B) Establish a complaint acceptance hotline ("0800-286-586") and various reporting channels, including on-

site reporting and by letter, facsimile, and email.

(C) Strictly abide by the Discipline Rules for Integrity Officials, establish disciplines for conducting investigations, and maintain the reputation, privacy, safety, and rights of the alleged or other related parties to ensure their constitutional rights.

(D) Establish the "Resident Prosecutor" system. The resident prosecutors are seconded from the MOJ, supervising Agents to timely investigate crimes, so as to facilitate more refined and complete investigations, and increase the conviction rate and efficacy of corruption case handling.

(E) Utilize the "pre-investigation" mode to actively enable early intervention of judicial investigation and minimize time limitations to boost effectiveness for striking corruption offenses.

(F) Target corruption among high-ranking officials and structural corruption while encouraging surrenders, offering opportunities to repent and start anew.

(G) Establish the "Clean Politics Advisory Committee" assembled of experts, academics, and socially impartial persons to provide consultation and advice on integrity policies, as well as review and supervise closed cases. With such an external review

mechanism, the transparency and fairness of our operations and investigations are elevated.

(H) The "Investigation Enhancement and Polygraph Assistance System Development Project" is being implemented to promote the application of AI technology in judicial investigations through cooperation between government agencies and universities, deepening the scientific investigation foundation of the Agency.

F. Strengthen the Security Maintenance of Government Agencies

(A) Identify key maintenance items, grasp the security and risk situation, set important defense goals, implement security maintenance checks and implement special security maintenance projects, strengthen internal control audit mechanisms, establish a security maintenance network, and continue to facilitate facility protection and personnel safety, based on the environment, facilities, equipment, and business characteristics of various agencies, to promote institutional stability and ensure national security.

(B) Strengthen the control of risk personnel involved in information leak channels within an agency. Conduct

information management audits for businesses prone to leaks. Define system access abnormalities based on system characteristics and operational status, establish abnormal situation reporting mechanisms, develop refined improvement measures, and continue to deepen the information security awareness of colleagues to strengthen the official sensitive data security for communication systems that store important information within the agencies.

G. Facilitate International Cooperation and Exchanges

(A) Engage in various international anti-corruption conferences and forums to stay abreast of the latest anti-corruption trends, learn from other countries' best practices in integrity governance, and promote Taiwan's anti-corruption efforts to the international community; Additionally, participate in international anti-corruption training courses to enhance the skills of investigating corruption and malfeasance crimes as well as strengthen interaction and exchange.

(B) Continue collaborating with international non-governmental organizations, foreign chambers of commerce in Taiwan, enterprises, and organizations under the "Making Friends with Integrity"

initiative to organize various anti-corruption activities through cooperation and share Taiwan's important policies and measures of corruption prevention.

(C) Continuously strengthen Taiwan's ability to lead and advocate for anti-corruption issues by hosting or co-hosting international cooperation platforms, seminars, or workshops on anti-corruption themes and connecting with global law enforcement cooperation and anti-corruption communities.

(D) Proactively visit specialized agencies dedicated to anti-corruption or corruption investigation with similar or identical functions to the Agency in other countries, and invite them to Taiwan for exchange and interaction to establish regular communication channels and a mode of reciprocal visits, building the foundation for mutual trust and assistance.

(E) Actively seek to sign cooperation agreements or letters of intent with countries or organizations to develop and maintain substantive anti-corruption cooperation relationships in areas such as "exchange visits," "professional skills," and "law enforcement information sharing."

H. Cultivate All-Round Government Employee Ethics

Officers

(A) Strengthen organizational capacity and invest adequate resources to hold training for Government Employee Ethics Officers. The goal is to improve professional knowledge and skills, stimulate potential, and cultivate high-quality, multi-faceted Government Employee Ethics Officers with innovation and a broad perspective.

(B) Develop specialized educational materials, set up performance indicators, and design training courses supplemented with case studies that combine theory and practice. Performance evaluation then takes place following the completion of the training courses to increase the professionalism of Government Employee Ethics Officers.

(C) Construct a training structure with different stages of learning, strengthen leadership skills of middle and senior management, and systematically plan advanced courses on the three topics of "communication and expression," "problem-solving," and "leadership" to elevate their expertise.