

Policy of integrity

“Anti-corruption”, “Corruption Prevention” and “Corruption Investigation” are our final goals. In terms of anti-corruption efforts, for the general public to be aware about the damages corruption can inflict on our society, we supervise the ethics units to promote social participation in anti-corruption measures, while connecting the concept of integrity and ethics in schools and communities. In terms of corruption prevention, no effort was spared to construct an environment of “transparency and responsibility” for governmental sectors to minimize the risks of corruption, improve the credibility of the government, thus enable the government to obtain more trust of the public, and implement the goal of the “elimination of public grievances and promotion of public welfare”. For corruption investigation, we actively investigate all alleged corruption cases by following legal procedures and collect evidence, and conduct scientific investigation upon times of needs . The ethics personnels can think from different perspectives. They provide assistance to civil servants carry out everyday functions without violating the laws and response to the interests and expectations of the public. They execute their duties constructively for the sole purpose to support the operations of the government sector. To carry out the tasks of “care, defend and protect” as instructed by Premier of the Central Integrity Committee. By solving the corruption problems from the root, we help civil servants perceive the care and service of the ethical authorities in order to implement the anti-corruption work.

I. Common Goals of the Organization

A. Reduce Corruption Related Crimes

Enhance anti-corruption and corruption prevention measures while perfecting and implementing laws to effectively prevent corruption.

B. Increase the Conviction Rate

Our main focus is careful detection and investigation by strictly following due procedures and collecting sound evidence.

C. Protect Human Rights

Establish strict discipline in investigation procedures and the code of ethics in exercising the authority, to ensure no innocents are convicted and for criminals, no leniency is given.

II. Strategies and Measures

A. Propose Corruption-Prevention Laws

- (A) Promote governmental sectors to revise on regulations and administrative measures following the directions of the UNCAC and execute the “National Integrity Building Action Plan” on the deference of the concept of “National Integrity System” by Transparency International.
- (B) Research and revise the “Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants”, “Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest”, and “Ethics Guidelines for Civil Servants” to shape ethics in public sectors and enhance malpractice risk management.
- (C) Apply the “Policy of Leniency” of “Anti-Corruption Act” and “Accomplice Witness” in the “Witness Protection Act”, research and revise the draft on “Whistleblower Protection Act”, to enhance the overall corruption investigation strategy.

B. Cooperation between Public and Private Organizations

- (A) Promote social participation mechanisms, recruit anti-corruption volunteers, and interact with the general public in local communities to spread anti-corruption information, improve cross-department communication by establishment of a specific platform.
- (B) Cooperate with ethics units to promote anti-corruption awareness through various instruments including video clips, promotional

events and draw-up of anti-corruption education curriculums.

- (C) Organize integrity forums, workshops and seminars to build consensus between the public and private sectors while cooperating with private organizations and the academia in different fields of study to construct anti-corruption principles and networks, with the ultimate goal to building a society with zero tolerance for corruption.
- (D) Promote business ethics in private sectors with the authorities concerned. Through conferences and training workshops, we actively establish a transparent anti-corruption platform to communicate with founders and managers.

C. Fortify Anti-Corruption Network

- (A) Establish anti-corruption mechanism for government departments to participate in discussion and review of anti-corruption issues, examine every resolutions and measures, supervise the execution of anti-corruption work, and implement all anti-corruption measures through the Central Integrity Committee of the Executive Yuan and the regular integrity reporting platform of government agencies of all levels.
- (B) Fortify the anti-corruption risk assessment system for authorities to monitor the ethics units function properly in admitting and collecting corruption-crime intelligence or petitions, monitor public procurements, conducting surveys, investigations and analyzing risk-related data.
- (C) Auditing of agencies with relatively high structural risk based on risk assessment materials, discovering common mistakes, and inviting academics, company owners and authorities to discuss and draw up corruption prevention guidelines and navigate initiatives.
- (D) Establish the “Implementation Plan of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform” following suit the demands of

the heads of agencies via selecting the most favorable tender in the major procurements of the government. This integrity platform is used as a channel for the authorities to communicate with the prosecution, investigation and anti-corruption units. The government monitoring mechanism has been enhanced to protect rights and interests of the contractors through disclosing related information, regular meeting, provision of advises, and other measures in order to create an working environment where civil servants are to accomplish their tasks accordingly and ensure that the best-quality public infrastructure is provided to the general public.

- (E) Enhance the abilities of ethics personnel to promote good-values and prevent wrongdoings, thereby emphasizing the ethics units' value of existence. Timely anti-corruption risk-assessment information are provided to the heads of departments for the alert of possible violations.
- (F) Organize research through public polls and monitor the levels of corruption and variation while promoting the "Integrity Assessment" system and establishing the "Rating Criteria" in order to help enhancing the focus of the department heads on anti-corruption work to achieve the objectives of "self-reviewing and self-improving" to be carried out by the agencies.
- (G) Conduct case study of anti-corruption risk-assessment issues and invite relevant units of the government to participate within such discussion. Together we discuss corruption prevention mechanisms and public servants put forward the measures for prevention of anti-corruption risks by themselves. Apply the experience in previous cases as a basis for systematic reformation to achieve the goal of "prevention, rather than punishment".

D. Elevate the Momentum of Corruption Investigation Initiatives

- (A) Cooperate with ethics units for further investigating the unveiled information to discover clues of potential illegal conducts.
- (B) Establish a 24-hour toll-free hotline (0800-286-586) and various reporting channels including on-site reporting and by letter, facsimile, and email.
- (C) Strictly abide by “Regulations for Anti-corruption Personnel”, establish disciplines, forbid baiting and illegal collection of evidence and maintain the reputation of the alleged to maintain their constitutional rights.
- (D) Establish a “Resident Prosecutor” system. The resident prosecutors are selected from MOJ supervising agents to timely investigate crimes, participating in the Intelligence Review Committee to facilitate more complete and informed investigations, increasing the conviction rate and efficiency.
- (E) Combine the resident prosecutor mechanism with the “pre-investigation” model of agents, enabling an early intervention of judicial investigation, minimizing time limits and boost effectiveness.
- (F) Target corruption among high-ranking officials and structural corruption while encouraging confessions.
- (G) Adopt external supervision mechanism, establish “Clean Politics Advisory Committee” to provide consultation, comments and suggestions for anti-corruption policy in order to assess and monitor documented cases.

E. Promote International Cooperation and Interaction

- (A) Visit and receive foreign counterparts, participate in international seminars, forums and training, learn from other nations and further the potential of international cooperations.
- (B) Actively participate in international seminars related to the corruption-prosecuting, enhancing the ability to investigate corruption and heed the latest policy and approach. Promote

cross-strait and international mutual legal assistance, establishing operation counterparts and enhancing the ability and responsiveness to trans-border crime.

- (C) Communicate frequently with the foreign enterprises in Taiwan and international anti-corruption organizations, build effective communication and interaction systems as well as a solid foundation for Taiwan to participate international organizations.

F. Cultivate Ethics Personnel with Comprehensive Skills

- (A) Allocate sufficient resources to arrange trainings, equip staff with adequate knowledge and stimulating their potentials, cultivate innovative thinking and comprehensive perception.
- (B) Develop specialized educational materials, set up performance indicators, and design training courses that combine theoretical and empirical knowledge through case studies. Performance evaluation then took place following the completion of the training, to enhance the professionalism of the personnel of the ethical governance.
- (C) Construct a training structure with different stages of learning, strengthen leadership skills of junior and senior managers, and systematically plan advanced courses on the three management skills of “Communication and Expression”, “Problem-solving Skills” and “Leadership Skills” to increase their expertise.