

Policy of integrity

“Anti-Corruption”, “Corruption Prevention” and “Corruption Investigation” are our core work. In terms of anti-corruption efforts, to inform the general public about the damage corruption inflicts on our society, we supervise the ethics units to promote social participation and implement anti-corruption education for the general public, while fully spreading the concept of integrity and ethics to the campus, community and private sectors. In terms of corruption prevention, we have spared no effort to construct an environment of “transparency and responsibility” in governmental sectors to strengthen public servants’ integrity concept, minimize the risk of corruption, enhance people’s trust in the government, and implement the goal of “elimination of public grievances”. For corruption investigation, we actively investigate corruption cases by following procedural justice. With the premise of protecting constitutional rights, we conduct investigations scientifically and professionally using modern technologies based on strict and complete evidence. In addition, the ethics personnel are required to think from their agencies’ perspectives, try their best to assist public servants conduct their work in accordance with laws and regulations in a positive and constructive way. By establishing the measures and practices preventing public servants from violating the law, we strive to solve corruption problems from the root, so as to fulfill our duties and carry out anti-corruption works smoothly.

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 authority, to ensure no innocents are convicted and for criminals, no leniency is given.

II. Strategies and Measures

A. Propose Anti-Corruption Laws

- (A) Promote governmental sectors to revise on regulations and administrative measures following the directions of “United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)” and execute the “National Integrity Building Action Plan” in deference to 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”.

B. Cooperation between Public and Private Sectors

- (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 forums, workshops and seminars, building capacity in

integrity research, in order 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 Corruption Prevention Network

- (A) Establish anti-corruption mechanism for government departments to participate in discussion and review of anti-corruption issues, examine anti-corruption resolutions and measures, supervise the execution of anti-corruption work, and carry out all anti-corruption work through the Central Integrity Committee of the Executive Yuan and the regular integrity reporting meetings of government agencies of all levels.
- (B) Fortify the anti-corruption risk assessment system, carrying out work such as receiving reports and complaints, monitoring public procurements, conducting surveys, investigations, therefore enhancing the ability to collect and analyze risk-related data.
- (C) Conduct Project Auditing on business with relatively high structural risk based on risk assessment materials, discover common mistakes, and invite academics, experts, company owners and authorities to discuss and draw up corruption prevention guidelines and navigate initiatives.
- (D) According to the “Implementation Plan of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform”, ethics units are to coordinate with the requirements laid out by the head of their agencies, assist in establishing the integrity platform based on the classified establishment principle, and build a cross-sector communication

channel between their agencies, the investigation and the ethics sectors. Moreover, ethics units enhance the government monitoring mechanism, and protect the appropriate rights and interests of the contractors through the external announcement, open information, regular meeting, provision of suggestions, and other measures in order to create a working environment where civil servants are encouraged to assume their responsibilities without fear, so as to ensure high quality facilities for the 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, monitor the levels of corruption and variation, while setting up the "Crystal Transparency Award" to present the merit of the agency selected by external committee members due to its excellent performance, so as to encourage each head of the agency to collaborate on the promotion of integrity.
 - (G) Conduct case study of risk-prone issues and invite relevant government units to participate within such discussion. Together we discuss corruption prevention mechanisms and public servants themselves can put forward the measures for risk-prevention, while applying 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 to carry out case review 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 for conducting investigations, maintain the reputation, privacy, safety, and rights of the alleged or other related parties to ensure their constitutional rights.
 - (D) Establish a “Resident Prosecutor” system. The resident prosecutors are seconded from the MOJ, supervising agents to timely investigate crimes, participating in the Intelligence Review Committee to facilitate more refined and complete investigations, increasing the conviction rate and efficiency of corruption cases.
 - (E) Utilize “pre-investigation” mode, actively enabling an early intervention of judicial investigation and minimizing time limitations to boost effectiveness for striking corruption offenses.
 - (F) Target corruption among high-ranking officials and structural corruption while encouraging confessions, offering the opportunity to repent and start anew.
 - (H) Establish “Clean Politics Advisory Committee” assembled of experts, academics, and socially impartial persons to provide ethical governance consultation and to review closed and documented cases, thus improving the AAC’s implementation transparency through such external monitoring mechanism.
- E. Promote International Cooperation and Interaction
- (A) Visit and receive foreign counterparts, participate in international seminars, forums and training, draw from other nations’ ethical governance experiences 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 in international organizations.

F. Cultivate Ethics Personnel with Comprehensive Skills

- (A) Allocate sufficient resources to arrange trainings, equip staff with adequate knowledge and stimulate 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 ethical personnel.
- (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” and “Leadership” to increase their expertise.