



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2015/SOM3/ACT/004

Agenda Item: 6

Chinese Taipei's Progress on Implementation of the UNCAC

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



**21st Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts'
Working Group Meeting
Cebu, Philippines
22 August 2015**

21thAnti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG) Meeting Chinese Taipei's Progress on Implementation of the UNCAC

1. Localize United Nations Convention Against Corruption

Chinese Taipei is devoted to promoting localizing "United Nations Convention Against Corruption" and promulgating "Enforcement Rules of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption" on May 20th, 2015, specifying that the regulations of the Convention have the same effect as the laws of Chinese Taipei. Meanwhile, the review of whether domestic anti-corruption regulations are consistent with the Convention was conducted. For example, the Ministry of Justice is now studying and drawing the "international legal assistance in criminal matters" to establish a more complete legal basis for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, actively carry out the anti-corruption legal system and policies as disclosed by the Convention.

2. Strengthen preventive anti-corruption strategies and approaches

To comply with Article 5 of UNCAC, "preventive anti-corruption policies and practices", warning should be issued in time when there are suspicions of corruption crimes to stop the crime before it happens. For administrative violations or criminal offenses, integrity offices would team up with other agencies for further prevention. In the first half of 2015, there were 80 cases of warnings and 16 cases of further prevention issued.

To manage public affairs and properties properly, the businesses with high risk are selected in priority for project audit and suggestions of improving. From year 2011 to 2014, 332 project audits were completed. On the other hand, the procuratorial organ is incorporated to coordinate with related civil service ethics departments from different agencies for establishing and promoting various measures of effective corruption preventing, which aiming at illegal river sand and gravel mining, unlawful cutting of forests and environmental crimes.

3. Promote Transparent Administration, Encourage Social Participation

In July 2015, transparent administration has been incorporated in the law compliance goals of "reinforcement measures for internal control" of the government in order to correspond with article 10 of UNCAC enhancing transparency in its public administration. In addition, a total of 1,703 persons in 29 teams have been recruited, for conducting the public propaganda for zero tolerance of corruption, driving the individuals and groups besides governmental departments to actively participate in prevention and cracking down corruption, hosting "supervision by all people," "integrity storytelling" and interviews.

4. Draw up draft of "Whistleblower Protection Act" and Revise "Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulations"

According to the purpose of informant protection as set forth in article 33 of UNCAC, Chinese Taipei plans to propose the draft of the "Whistleblower Protection Act" to keep the identity of informants confidential and protect personal safety and rights of working, for those who report the corruption of public departments or malpractice that affects the integrity image of governmental agencies. Meanwhile, the "Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation" is revised from the direction of expanding the scope of rewards.