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## **Chinese Taipei's Progress on the Implementation of the UNCAC and Other Actions Against Corruption**

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Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



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**22<sup>nd</sup> Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG) Meeting**

**Chinese Taipei's Progress on the Implementation of the UNCAC and Other Actions against Corruption**

**1. Domestically legislate the United Nations Convention against Corruption**

To implement articles 6 and 36 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (hereinafter referred to as the UNCAC), Chinese Taipei established the Agency Against Corruption (AAC), Ministry of Justice on July 20, 2011 and, having been committed to legislating the UNCAC domestically, promulgated the Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption in May 2015. Coming into force on December 9, 2015, the act stipulates that the provisions prescribed in the UNCAC have domestic legal status and requires government authorities at all levels to complete the enactment, the amendment or the abolishment of relevant laws, as well as the improvement of related administrative measures, within three years of its enforcement.

**2. Strengthen preventive anti-corruption policies and practices**

Chinese Taipei is currently revising the National Integrity Building Action Plan in the hope of bringing it in line with the Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption, selecting priority items to be implemented by the various departments of the government. For example, to put article 5 of the UNCAC on "preventive anti-corruption policies and practices" into effect, Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice of Chinese Taipei has gradually established a number of mechanisms, including the Control Yuan and Agency Against Corruption Collaboration Platform, the Procurement Joint Auditing Platform, the Food Safety Anti-Corruption Platform, and the Regional Ethics Affairs Collaboration and Coordination Center, and has carried out lateral integration through the cross-jurisdictional affairs collaboration platform. Moreover, to conform to article 8 of the UNCAC on "codes of conduct for public officials" and to strengthen the anti-corruption awareness of civil servants, the AAC has produced digital learning courses, such as Basic Anti-Corruption Knowledge, to provide public servants with quick and convenient learning channels. Finally, to comply with article 12 of the UNCAC in promoting corporate integrity, the AAC has continued to implement the company evaluation mechanism, to strengthen the disclosure of information, to draw up the codes of conduct and to reinforce internal controls.

**3. Draw up the draft Whistleblower Protection Act and amend the Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation**

In keeping with the intention of article 33 of the UNCAC to protect the informants, the Ministry of Justice has finalized the draft of the Whistleblower Protection Act, which is currently under review by the Executive Yuan, to provide confidentiality, personal safety, protection of the right to work, and other protective measures to whistleblowers who report corruption in the public sector or malpractices that affect the integrity image of the government. In addition, the Ministry of Justice has also completed the draft amendment to the Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation, adding the scope of rewards for valid reports and listing explicitly the reasons for not rewarding. Currently, the draft amendment is under review by the Executive Yuan. In 2015, forty informant reward cases were reviewed.

