Regulations on the Management of Public Research Funds and the Prevention of Misconduct in Research Activities

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 (Purpose)

These Regulations set forth the necessary framework and measures to ensure the proper administration and management of competitive research funds and other comparable public research funds allocated to ispace inc. (hereinafter, the "Company") by funding agencies (hereinafter, "Public Research Funds"), to prevent misconduct of such funds before it occurs, and to prevent misconduct in research activities conducted using public research funds.

Article 2 (Scope of Application)

1. These Regulations apply to officers, employees, fixed-term employees, commissioned employees, temporary staff, and any other persons involved under the direction or supervision of the Company in activities related to public research funds, including grant applications, acceptance of funds, budget execution, procurement, inspection and acceptance, payments, business travel, honoraria, personnel expenses, outsourcing, sub-outsourcing, recordkeeping, training, auditing, and other related operations.
2. Where the Company engages in transactions funded by public research funds with joint research partners, contractors, subcontractors, vendors, or other third parties, the Company shall require such third parties to act in a manner consistent with the intent of these Regulations.

Article 3 (Definitions)

In these Regulations, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below:

(1) **Competitive research funds, etc.**: Publicly offered funding programs centered on competitive funding provided by ministries, agencies, and similar public bodies.
(2) **Funding agency**: An organization that allocates competitive research funds, etc.
(3) **Researcher**: Any officer or employee of the Company engaged in research using public research funds, and any other person designated by the Company as required to complete research ethics training.
(4) **Member**: Researchers, administrative staff, technical staff, and any other persons affiliated with the Company who are involved in the administration and management of public research funds.
(5) **Misconduct of public research funds**: The intentional use, or use due to gross negligence, of competitive research funds, etc. for purposes other than those approved, or use in violation of the funding decision or any conditions attached to it.
(6) **Research misconduct**: Fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, or other serious departures from research ethics—such as duplicate submission of papers or inappropriate authorship—committed intentionally or through a serious failure to exercise the basic duty of care expected of a researcher.

• **Fabrication**: Making up data, research results, or other information that does not exist.

• **Falsification**: Manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or altering data or results so that they no longer accurately reflect what actually occurred.

• **Plagiarism**: Using another researcher's ideas, analytical methods, data, results, wording, or papers without permission or proper attribution.

(7) **Misconduct, etc.**: A collective term referring to both misconduct of public research funds and research misconduct.
(8) **Compliance training**: Training provided by the Company to all Members involved in administering or managing publicly funded or competitive research grants, to ensure they understand the applicable rules, their responsibilities, and what kinds of conduct constitute misconduct.
(9) **Awareness-raising activities**: Company-wide activities conducted to foster an organizational culture that does not tolerate misconduct of public research funds by increasing awareness of, and commitment to, misconduct prevention.
(10) **Management conditions**: Conditions imposed by a funding agency for the continued provision of public research funds, specifying corrective actions and deadlines where deficiencies are found in the Company's internal systems or

controls.

Article 4 (Code of Conduct for Research Activities Using Public Research Funds)

The Company shall require all Members involved in the administration and management of public research funds to comply with the following standards of conduct:

(1) Comply with applicable laws and regulations, the rules of funding agencies, and the Company's internal rules.

(2) When spending public research funds, confirm the relevance to the research purpose, necessity, reasonableness of the amount and content, and that the transaction or activity actually took place.

(3) Prepare and retain objective supporting records to ensure that expenditures can be verified after the fact.

(4) If misconduct or suspected misconduct of public research funds arises, respond promptly and fairly without concealing it.

Article 5 (Chief Administrative Officer)

1. The Company designates the Representative Director and CEO as the Chief Administrative Officer, who bears ultimate responsibility for the administration and management of public research funds and for preventing misconduct in research activities.
2. The Chief Administrative Officer shall:

   (1) Establish and communicate the basic policy for preventing misconduct of public research funds (the "Misconduct Prevention Policy");

   (2) Issue necessary instructions to the General Administrative Officer and Compliance Promotion Officers;

   (3) Submit or report important matters to the Board of Directors or the management strategy meeting;

   (4) Put in place the necessary organizational structure, staffing, and budgetary measures;

   (5) Review operational status and instruct revisions where necessary; and

   (6) Perform any other duties prescribed by these Regulations.

Article 6 (General Administrative Officer)

1. The Company designates the CTO as the General Administrative Officer, who assists the Chief Administrative Officer and is responsible for company-wide oversight of the administration and management of public research funds and the prevention of research misconduct.
2. The General Administrative Officer shall:

   (1) Develop and implement company-wide measures to prevent misconduct;

(2) Identify and analyze risk factors that may give rise to misconduct relating to the administration and management of public research funds and research activities;
(3) Develop, update, and monitor progress under the public research funds misconduct prevention plan (the “Misconduct Prevention Plan”);
(4) Oversee training, awareness activities, monitoring, and audit responses;
(5) Oversee self-assessment checklists and other materials submitted to funding agencies;
(6) Report regularly to the Chief Administrative Officer; and
(7) Handle responses to misconduct, etc. as provided in Chapter 4.

Article 7 (Retention and Disclosure of Research Data and Public Research Funds Records)

1. The Company shall properly retain and manage records related to the administration and management of public research funds, as well as data relating to research and development activities funded by such public research funds, for a specified period, and shall disclose them where disclosure is reasonably necessary and appropriate.
2. Researchers shall properly retain and manage research and development data for a specified period in order to preserve evidence supporting the legitimacy of their research and to ensure that third parties can verify it, and shall disclose such data where disclosure is reasonably necessary and appropriate.
3. Records concerning the administration and management of public research funds and research and development data shall be retained for ten years after completion of the relevant research and development activity; provided, however, that where any law, ministerial ordinance, regulation, or other applicable rule requires a longer retention period, the longer period shall apply.

Chapter 2 Prevention of Misconduct of Public Research Funds

Article 8 (Compliance Promotion Officer)

1. Each department involved in the administration and management of public research funds shall have a Compliance Promotion Officer.
2. In principle, the Compliance Promotion Officer shall be appointed from among the managers of the respective departments set forth in the preceding paragraph.
3. The Compliance Promotion Officer shall:
   (1) Implement measures within the department under their supervision;
   (2) Report to the General Administrative Officer;

(3) Provide training and regular awareness activities to department members, and manage completion status and understanding; and

(4) Conduct monitoring and provide corrective guidance within the department.

4. Based on the implementation plan developed by the General Administrative Officer, the compliance officer shall provide compliance training to all Members involved in the administration and management of public research funds and shall carry out ongoing awareness-raising activities aimed at preventing misconduct of such funds.

Article 9 (Compliance Training)

1. The content of compliance training shall be effective and practical, tailored to each Member's duties, authority, and responsibilities, and shall be reviewed regularly.
2. All Members involved in the administration and management of public research funds must understand that they are required to comply with the content of compliance training and, when the Company is selected for a grant project funded by public research funds or otherwise requests it, must submit a written pledge regarding the handling of public research funds (Appendix 1 or an equivalent electronic pledge).

Article 10 (Involvement of Audit and Supervisory Board Members)

1. Audit and Supervisory Board Members shall, from a company-wide perspective, confirm the development and operation of internal controls relating to the prevention of misconduct of public research funds and provide any necessary opinions. In particular, they shall confirm whether risk factors contributing to misconduct that have been identified through monitoring or internal audits conducted by the General Administrative Officer or Compliance Promotion Officers are reflected in the Misconduct Prevention Plan, and whether the plan is being properly implemented, and shall provide their opinions.
2. The internal audit function and the General Administrative Officer shall provide Audit and Supervisory Board Members with necessary information in a timely manner.

Article 11 (Misconduct Prevention Planning Office)

1. The Company designates Legal & Compliance Division as the Misconduct Prevention Planning Office and assigns it responsibility for identifying and assessing factors that may lead to misconduct of public research funds, developing and implementing the Misconduct Prevention Plan, and confirming the status of implementation.
2. Together with the General Administrative Officer, the Misconduct Prevention Planning Office shall develop and implement specific company-wide measures, including the Misconduct Prevention Plan and plans for compliance training and awareness activities, and shall confirm implementation status.
3. In coordination with the internal audit function, the Misconduct Prevention Planning

Office shall systematically organize and assess where and in what form factors that could lead to misconduct of public research funds exist across the Company.

4. In coordination with Audit and Supervisory Board Members, the Misconduct Prevention Planning Office shall provide necessary information and create opportunities to exchange views regarding the development, implementation, and review of the Misconduct Prevention Plan.

Article 12 (Basic Policy for Preventing Misconduct of Public Research Funds)

The Company establishes the following basic policy for preventing misconduct of public research funds:

(1) Clearly define who is responsible for misconduct prevention measures and how responsibilities are allocated, and communicate this internally.

(2) Clarify authority and operating rules for administrative processing, raise awareness among all relevant parties, and establish a system that prevents misconduct before it occurs.

(3) Develop a concrete prevention plan based on identified risk factors and implement effective measures steadily and continuously.

(4) Establish a well-functioning checking system to ensure proper budget execution and thoroughly enforce the proper administration and management of public research funds.

(5) Establish a framework to ensure appropriate information sharing and common understanding among relevant parties regarding the rules and related policies governing the use of public research funds.

(6) Build an effective monitoring system aimed at preventing misconduct of public research funds before it occurs and at maintaining a control environment that does not allow misconduct to arise.

Article 13 (Development and Implementation of the Misconduct Prevention Plan)

1. Based on the basic policy for misconduct prevention established by the Chief Administrative Officer, the General Administrative Officer and the Misconduct Prevention Planning Office shall formulate the Misconduct Prevention Plan as the highest-level concrete company-wide measure.
2. In developing the Misconduct Prevention Plan, measures addressing risk factors identified through coordination between the Misconduct Prevention Planning Office and the internal audit function shall be reflected so that the plan is effective, and it shall be reviewed as necessary in light of emerging risk factors in order to improve efficiency and appropriateness.
3. Each department shall proactively implement the Misconduct Prevention Plan, in

cooperation with the Misconduct Prevention Planning Office, in order to prevent misconduct of public research funds.

4. The Misconduct Prevention Plan shall clearly identify priority items and incorporate measures addressing the factors that may give rise to misconduct so that it is practical and effective.

Article 14 (Avoidance of Concentration of Duties)

To prevent misconduct through mutual checks and balances, the Company shall endeavor to avoid the concentration of duties including ordering, inspection and acceptance, payment, and record management relating to the execution of public research funds within any single department.

Article 15 (Execution Rules)

Public research funds may be used only where the expenditure is related to the research purpose, necessary, and compliant with the funding agency's rules and the Company's internal procedures.

Article 16 (Management of Evidence and Supporting Documents)

1. Applications, contracts, quotations, purchase records, delivery slips, inspection and acceptance records, invoices, travel records, attendance records, deliverables, emails, and any other records or supporting documents necessary in relation to public research funds must be retained in a traceable manner.
2. Retention periods and persons responsible for retention shall be governed by the Company's document management rules and other internal rules; provided, however, that where a funding agency requires a longer retention period, that longer period shall apply.

Article 17 (Transactions with Vendors)

In transactions involving orders or purchases other than goods funded by public research funds, where the total payment amount per contract is equal to or greater than the threshold amount specified in the Misconduct Prevention Plan, the Company shall, after taking into account the vendor's prior transaction history (including number and value of transactions), anticipated risk factors, and the effectiveness of mitigation measures, require the vendor, where necessary, to submit a written pledge substantially in the form and with the content set out in Appendix 2.

Article 18 (Measures against Vendors Involved in Misconduct)

If a vendor is found to have been involved in the misconduct of public research funds, the Company shall suspend transactions with that vendor for a specified period or permanently, and shall seek return of any gains obtained through the misconduct.

Chapter 3 Prevention of Research Misconduct

Article 19 (Research Ethics Training Officer)

1. Each department involved in research activities using public research funds shall have a Research Ethics Training Officer.
2. In principle, the Research Ethics Training Officer shall be appointed from among the managers of the relevant department.

Article 20 (Research Ethics Training)

The Research Ethics Training Officer shall ensure that all researchers engaged in research activities using public research funds receive research ethics training on a regular basis.

Article 21 (Retention of Research Data)

1. Researchers shall retain research data for at least five years and manage it appropriately so that research results can be verified.
2. Researchers must not intentionally destroy research data or manage it in an inappropriate manner.

Chapter 4 Framework and Procedures for Responding to Misconduct

Article 22 (Consultation and Reporting Contact Point for the Use of Public Research Funds and Research Activities):

1. The Company shall establish and publicize a contact point (the "Reporting Contact Point") to receive consultations and reports concerning the use of public research funds, as well as consultations and reports regarding research misconduct.
2. In principle, the Reporting Contact Point shall be the Misconduct Prevention Planning Office or an external attorney engaged by that office.
3. Unless otherwise specifically provided in these Regulations, procedures relating to reports shall be governed by the Company's Whistleblowing Rules.

Article 23 (Receipt of Reports):

1. Any person who suspects misconduct may submit a report to the Reporting Contact Point by email.
2. As a rule, reports shall identify the reporter and clearly state the name of the researcher or other Member alleged to have engaged in misconduct, the nature of the alleged misconduct, and the reasonable grounds for the allegation.

3. The Reporting Contact Point may, where deemed necessary, accept anonymous reports after consultation with the General Administrative Officer.
4. Upon receiving a report, the Reporting Contact Point shall promptly notify the General Administrative Officer.
5. Upon receiving such notification, the General Administrative Officer shall immediately report the matter to the Chief Administrative Officer.
6. If suspicions of misconduct are raised through media reports, statements within the research community, or information posted online—provided that the name of the researcher or other Member alleged to have engaged in misconduct, the nature of the alleged misconduct, and reasonable and scientific grounds for the suspicion are clearly indicated—the General Administrative Officer may treat such information in the same manner as an anonymous report.
7. If the General Administrative Officer is among the subjects of the investigation, references to the General Administrative Officer in Chapter 4 shall be read as references to the Chief Administrative Officer.

Article 24 (Consultation Before Reporting):

1. A person who suspects misconduct but is unsure whether to report it or how to proceed may consult the Reporting Contact Point.
2. Where a consultation is made without the person clearly expressing an intention to report, and the Reporting Contact Point, after confirming the content of the consultation, determines that reasonable grounds exist, it shall confirm with the person whether they wish to make a formal report.
3. If the content of the consultation indicates that misconduct is about to occur or that someone is being asked to engage in misconduct, the Reporting Contact Point shall report the matter to the General Administrative Officer.
4. Upon receiving such a report, if the General Administrative Officer confirms the content and determines that reasonable grounds exist, the General Administrative Officer shall issue a warning to the persons concerned.

Article 25 (Duties of the Contact Point): In receiving reports and consultations, the contact point must strictly protect the confidentiality of the reporter, the reported person, and other relevant individuals, and must ensure their protection.

Article 26 (Confidentiality):

1. All persons involved in the duties set out in Chapter 4 shall not disclose to others any information learned in the course of such duties. This obligation shall continue even after they cease to be officers or employees of the Company.
2. The General Administrative Officer shall strictly ensure the confidentiality of the

identity of the reporter and the reported person, the content of the report, the details and progress of the investigation, and related matters, and shall prevent any disclosure of such information to external parties against the will of the reporter or the reported person until the investigation results are made public.

Article 27 (Protection of Reporters):

1. The General Administrative Officer, Compliance Promotion Officers, and Research Ethics Training Officers shall take appropriate measures to prevent deterioration of the reporter's work environment or discriminatory treatment due to the report.
2. No officer or employee of the Company shall treat a reporter unfavorably on the grounds that the reporter has made a report.
3. If any person treats a reporter unfavorably, the General Administrative Officer may impose disciplinary measures on that person in accordance with the work rules and other relevant regulations.
4. Unless it is found that the report was made maliciously, the General Administrative Officer shall not dismiss, reassign, discipline, demote, reduce the salary of, or otherwise disadvantage the reporter solely because the report was made.

Article 28 (Protection of Reported Persons):

1. No officer or employee of the Company shall treat a reported person unfavorably solely because a report has been made, absent reasonable grounds.
2. If any person treats a reported person unfavorably without reasonable grounds, the General Administrative Officer may impose disciplinary measures on that person in accordance with the work rules and other relevant regulations.
3. Absent reasonable grounds, the General Administrative Officer shall not prohibit all research activities of the reported person, dismiss, reassign, discipline, demote, reduce the salary of, or otherwise disadvantage the reported person merely because a report has been made.

Article 29 (Malicious Reports):

1. No person shall make a report in bad faith. In these Regulations, a "malicious report" means a report made for the purpose of harming the reported person, obstructing the reported person's research activities, or otherwise causing disadvantage to the reported person or the organization to which the reported person belongs.
2. If a report is found to have been made maliciously, the General Administrative Officer may disclose the reporter's name, impose disciplinary measures, file a criminal complaint, or take other necessary action.
3. When such measures are taken, the General Administrative Officer shall notify the relevant funding agencies and competent ministries of the details of those measures.

Article 30 (Investigation Procedures for Misconduct of Public Research Funds)

1. When the Company receives a report or other allegation concerning public research funds, it shall, within 30 days of receipt, confirm the reasonableness of the allegation, determine whether an investigation is necessary, and report that determination to the relevant funding agency.
2. If an investigation is determined to be necessary, the Company shall establish an investigation committee, which shall investigate whether misconduct occurred, the details of
   any misconduct, the persons involved and the degree of their involvement, and the approximate amount improperly used.
3. Where necessary, the Company may order the subject of the investigation to suspend use of the relevant public research funds.
4. The investigation committee shall make findings on whether misconduct occurred, the details of any misconduct, the persons involved and the degree of their involvement, and the approximate amount improperly used.
5. In conducting the investigation, the Company shall report to and consult with the funding agency regarding the investigation policy, scope, and methods.
6. Within 210 days of receipt of the allegation, the Company shall submit a final report to the funding agency, including the investigation results, the factors that led to the misconduct, the status of management and audit systems for other competitive research funds involving the persons concerned, and a recurrence-prevention plan. If the investigation is not completed by that deadline, an interim report shall be submitted.
7. Even while the investigation is ongoing, if any part of the misconduct is confirmed, the Company shall promptly make that determination and report it to the funding agency.
8. Upon request of the funding agency, the Company shall submit progress reports and interim reports even before the investigation is completed.
9. Unless there are legitimate reasons such as interference with the investigation, the Company shall comply with the funding agency's request for submission or inspection of materials and for on-site investigations relating to the case.

Article 31 (Preliminary Investigation Procedures for Research Misconduct):

1. When a report concerning research misconduct is received, or when the Company otherwise determines that a preliminary investigation is necessary, the General Administrative Officer shall establish a preliminary investigation committee, which may promptly conduct a preliminary investigation.
2. The preliminary investigation committee shall consist of two or more members designated by the General Administrative Officer.

3. The preliminary investigation committee may, where necessary, request submission of relevant materials or other documents required for the preliminary investigation, or conduct interviews with relevant persons.
4. The preliminary investigation committee may take measures to preserve documents, research notes, experimental materials, and other items that may serve as evidence in the full investigation.
5. The preliminary investigation committee shall examine the reasonableness of the allegation, the feasibility of conducting a full investigation, and any other matters deemed necessary.

Article 32 (Procedures for Investigating Research Misconduct: Determination of a Formal Investigation and Related Matters):

1. In principle, within 60 days from the date the report was received or the date the preliminary investigation was instructed, the preliminary investigation committee shall report its findings to the Chief Administrative Officer, unless special circumstances prevent this.
2. Based on those findings, the General Administrative Officer shall promptly decide whether to conduct a full investigation.
3. If the General Administrative Officer decides not to conduct a full investigation, the reporter shall be notified of the reasons. In such cases, the materials relating to the preliminary investigation shall be retained so that they may be disclosed within an appropriate scope if requested by the funding agency, relevant ministries, or the reporter.
4. If the General Administrative Officer decides to conduct a full investigation, the Company shall report that fact to the relevant funding agencies and competent ministries.

Article 33 (Procedures for Investigating Research Misconduct: Establishment of Investigation Committee):

1. When a full investigation is to be conducted, the General Administrative Officer shall promptly establish an investigation committee.
2. More than half of the members of the investigation committee shall be external experts not affiliated with the Company, and all members shall have no direct conflict of interest with the reporter or the reported person.
3. When the investigation committee is established, the Chief Administrative Officer shall notify the reporter and the reported person of the names and affiliations of the committee members.
4. Within seven days from receipt of such notice, the reporter or the reported person may

file a written objection with the Chief Administrative Officer regarding the committee members.

5. In principle, the investigation committee shall begin the full investigation within 60 days from the date the decision to conduct the full investigation was made, unless special circumstances prevent this.

Article 34 (Procedures for Investigating Research Misconduct: Determination):

1. In principle, within 210 days from the start of the full investigation, the investigation committee shall compile its findings and determine whether misconduct occurred; if so, its details and seriousness; the persons involved and the degree of their involvement; the role of each author in any paper or other publication related to the misconduct; and any other necessary matters.
2. If there is a reasonable basis why the determination cannot be made within 210 days, the committee shall submit the reason and the planned date of determination to the General Administrative Officer and obtain approval.
3. The investigation committee shall receive explanations from the reported person and, where necessary, from the reporter, and shall comprehensively evaluate physical and scientific evidence, witness statements, admissions by the reported person, and other evidence in determining whether misconduct occurred.
4. The investigation committee shall not determine misconduct based solely on an admission by the reported person.
5. If the explanation of the reported person and other evidence cannot dispel the suspicion of misconduct, the investigation committee may determine that misconduct occurred. The same applies where essential materials that should ordinarily exist—such as raw data, experimental or observation notes, and related records within the retention period—are missing and the reported person cannot present sufficient evidence to rebut the suspicion.

Article 35 (Procedures for Investigating Research Misconduct: Notification and Reporting of Investigation Results):

1. The General Administrative Officer shall promptly notify the reporter, the reported person, and any other person found to have been involved in the misconduct of the investigation results, including the determination. If the reported person belongs to another institution, that institution shall also be notified.
2. In addition, the General Administrative Officer shall report the investigation results to the relevant funding agencies and competent ministries.
3. If a report is determined to have been made maliciously and the reporter belongs to another institution, the General Administrative Officer shall also notify that institution.

Article 36 (Procedures for Investigating Research Misconduct: Appeals):

1. A reported person who has been determined to have committed misconduct may file an appeal with the investigation committee within 14 days from the date of receiving the notice of the determination. However, even within this period, the same grounds may not be raised repeatedly.
2. When an appeal is filed by the reported person, the General Administrative Officer shall notify the reporter; when an appeal is filed by the reporter, the General Administrative Officer shall notify the reported person. The General Administrative Officer shall also notify the relevant funding agencies and competent ministries. The same applies when a decision is made to dismiss the appeal or to commence a reinvestigation.

Article 37 (Procedures for Investigating Research Misconduct: Reinvestigation):

1. When a reinvestigation is commenced, the investigation committee shall, in principle, within 60 days from the start of the reinvestigation, determine whether to overturn the previous investigation results and shall immediately report the result to the Chief Administrative Officer. However, if there is a reasonable basis why this determination cannot be made within 60 days, the committee shall submit the reason and the planned date of determination to the Chief Administrative Officer and obtain approval.
2. The General Administrative Officer shall promptly notify the reporter, the reported person, and any other person found to have been involved in the misconduct of the reinvestigation results. If the reported person or any such other person belongs to another institution, that institution shall also be notified. The General Administrative Officer shall also report the results to the relevant funding agencies and competent ministries.

Article 38 (Procedures for Investigating Research Misconduct: Public Disclosure of Investigation Results):

1. When misconduct is determined to have occurred, the General Administrative Officer shall promptly disclose the investigation results.
2. As a rule, the disclosed information shall include the names and affiliations of the persons involved, the nature of the misconduct, the measures taken by the Company up to the time of disclosure, the names and affiliations of the investigation committee members, and the investigation methods and procedures. The specific content shall be determined by the investigation committee in light of the circumstances.
3. When misconduct is determined not to have occurred, the Company may choose not to disclose the investigation results. However, disclosure shall be made when it is deemed necessary to restore the reputation of the reported person, when the matter has already

leaked externally, or when the relevant paper or other publication contains an error that was not the result of intentional conduct or a serious breach of a researcher's basic duty of care.

Article 39 (Procedures for Investigating Research Misconduct: Disciplinary Measures):

1. If, as a result of the full investigation, misconduct is determined to have occurred, the General Administrative Officer shall impose disciplinary measures on the person concerned in accordance with applicable laws, the Company's work rules, and other relevant regulations.
2. When such disciplinary measures are imposed, the General Administrative Officer shall notify the relevant funding agencies and competent ministries of the details of the measures.

Article 40 (Procedures for Investigating Research Misconduct: Corrective Measures and Recurrence Prevention):

1. If, as a result of the full investigation, misconduct is determined to have occurred, the Chief Administrative Officer shall, as necessary, promptly implement corrective measures, recurrence-prevention measures, and other necessary environmental or organizational improvements ("Corrective Measures, etc.").
2. The General Administrative Officer shall report the details of the Corrective Measures, etc. to the relevant funding agencies and competent ministries.

Chapter 5 Supplementary Provisions

Article 41 (Amendment and Abolition)

Any amendment to or abolition of these Regulations shall be governed by the rules on approval authority, rules management, and other applicable internal rules.

Article 42 (Review)

These Regulations shall be reviewed on an ongoing basis from the perspective of whether they are clear to all Members involved in the administration and management of public research funds and in research activities using such funds, whether the rules align with actual operations, and whether an appropriate checking system can be maintained.

Supplementary Provision

These Regulations shall come into effect on May 1, 2026.