ACRC KOREA

Anti-Corruption Annual Report 2008

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission

Republic of Korea

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Chairman's Foreword

The Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission (ACRC), which was founded in February 2008 to resolve people's grievances and establish a clean and transparent society, celebrated its first anniversary. To serve the people over the course of last one year, the ACRC, which is mandated to fight corruption, resolved complaints and protected people's rights, did its utmost to find and resolve difficulties faced by the people.

To boost trust among members of our society and sharpen Korea's national competitiveness, the ACRC made all-out efforts to tackle corruption and enhance integrity of society as a whole. Eradication of corruption is a prerequisite for a booming market economy and business-friendly environment that the government pursues. Eradicating corruption is one of the most important issues in the international community in recent years.

Last year, the ACRC made a lot of efforts to improve corruption-causing factors, focusing on institutional improvement in areas that burdened the people and on correction of unreasonable administrative rules that hindered people's livelihood and business activities of corporations. To supplement the Code of Conduct for Public Officials in a more effective manner, the scope of work extended and a public notice of legislation was made for a bill on the "Protection of Public Interest Informant." The expansion of the protection of private sector whistleblowers was proposed when infringement of public interest occurred.

Externally, in cooperation with the UNDP, the ACRC raised Korea's reputation as a leading country with integrity in the Asia-Pacific region by providing anti-corruption technical support for developing countries including Bhutan and Bangladesh.

The ACRC tried to make this paper historic material on Korea's anti-corruption policies in name and substance by including comprehensive information on overall anti-corruption policy trends and contents of initiatives by area and major activities of organizations related to public service in 2008.

I hope that this paper will serve as useful material for those who are interested in making Korea a more transparent society without corruption, the calling of the time.

July 2009

Kun Yang

Chairman of the Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission

ACRC KOREA

Anti-Corruption Annual Report 2008

Chapter 1.

Directions of the 2008 Anti-Corruption Policy

1. Basic Directions
2. Objectives and Implementing Strategies
3. Major Activities of the ACRC

Chapter 1

Directions of the 2008 Anti-Corruption Policy

1. Basic Directions

The Lee Myung-bak administration, which took office in 2008, selected "a government serving the people" as one of its major agendas and set "building a credible society where laws and principles are respected" as an implementing strategy.

2. Objectives and Implementing Strategies

In line with the national tasks and strategies of the new government, the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC) set "improving national integrity which supports a government serving the people and revitalizes the economy" as a policy goal for the year 2008 and implemented various policies.

3. Major Activities of the ACRC

(1) Establishment of pan-governmental adjustment and support system for anti-corruption policies

First, practical anti-corruption policies were formulated and implemented. By reviewing the existing policies, the ACRC came up with "new anti-corruption policy guidelines" that are in line with the new government's governing philosophy and sent these guidelines to public organizations of all levels through Auditor's Meeting. "Integrity Consulting," which used to be run to induce the interest of the head of public organizations, was turned into practical and two-way consulting.

Second, assessment systems including integrity survey were upgraded. To this end, "transparency" of government agencies and the "social responsibility" of government officials were added to the existing integrity measuring criteria which used to assess only "integrity." The improved "integrity survey" model reflects the change in the policy environment by readjusting the measuring items and their weighted average on integrity and the tasks to be measured by agency following the reorganization of the Government. It was decided to put into practice "assessment of initiatives" designed to reflect efforts made by each agency in a comprehensive manner.

(2) Legal and institutional improvement contributing to promoting civil rights

First, the assessment of corruption-causing factors was managed effectively. The assessment capacity was focused on various laws and regulations with a high level of attention paid by citizens or the ones with many corruption-causing factors, and the major relevant administrative rules and related laws were reviewed at the same time. Plus, the voluntary assessment system of the autonomous laws and regulations including municipal ordinances and municipal rules were supported by developing and distributing standard guidelines on them.

Second, the ACRC improved institutions to enhance people's perceived integrity. To this end, the ACRC set tasks to drive forward timely institutional improvement in structural and chronic corruption-prone areas, made recommendations and confirmed the implementation status of each agency by building a management system on the tasks with low or no implementation, and raised the efficiency of institutional improvement by analyzing causes for underperformance.

(3) Advancement of deliberation system respecting the people

First, corruption report deliberation system was made efficient. Corruption report center and complaints counseling center were integrated to provide user-oriented one-stop service. To better the results of deliberations process, education program for inspector, report screening taskforce that includes legal experts, specialized inspection teams by field were run.

Second, a rigorous and active compensation system to protect informants was implemented. Accordingly, the efficacy of protection and reward systems was enhanced by legislating laws and regulations that surely protect the reporters who inform the violation of public interests with respect to people's safety, health, environment, etc, by publishing a guidebook on whistle-blowers protection against possible disadvantages, and by setting realistic criteria to pay rewards.

(4) Promoting an open integrity policy with the people

First, customized integrity training and public relations programs were implemented. For this purpose, integrity training courses for public officials were strengthened by executing "Expert Training Courses on Integrity" by institution and sector, and by expanding the integrity training on the cyber training courses and at each governmental training center for public officials.

Second, voluntary efforts to fight corruption by civil society were supported. The ACRC devised "Corporate Transparency Analysis Model" and distributed it to private enterprises, and supported the private sector's efforts to put ethical management into practice.
Third, the international status as a leading anti-corruption country was heightened. In order to enhance international PR activities of the ACRC, letters and brochures in English were sent to international anti-corruption organizations; a detailed implementation plan was made through consultation with relevant agencies; and technical support to fight corruption for countries such as Bhutan and Indonesia was decided to continue.

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Chapter 2.

Anti-Corruption Activities

1. Establishing and Coordinating National Anti-Corruption Policies
2. Conducting Customized Integrity Consulting
3. Measuring Corruption & Assessing Anti-Corruption Initiatives
4. Corruption Impact Assessment
5. Promoting Improvement of Anti-Corruption Systems
6. Operating Corruption Reporting System
7. Protecting and Rewarding Whistleblowers
8. Enforcing the Code of Conduct for Public Organization Employees
9. Integrity Education, PR and International Cooperation
10. Comprehensive Management of Anti-Corruption Information

Chapter 2

Anti-Corruption Activities

1. Establishing and Coordinating National Anti-Corruption Policies

(1) Overview

The ACRC communicated the "Guidelines on Implementing Anti-corruption and Integrity Policy" to all government agencies and explained works of the ACRC as a body responsible for the Government's integrity policy. The Guidelines were designed to support voluntary efforts of government agencies to fight against corruption and to secure the consistency and coordination of the anti-corruption policy at the governmental level.

(2) Summary of Activities

The ACRC developed the "Guidelines on Implementing the Anti-corruption and Integrity Policy" for the year of 2008. It was prepared to establish anti-corruption governance system (corruption control system) that was built through the ACRC's previous activities and to enhance the integrity level perceived by the people.

(3) Future Plan

As a body managing the overall integrity policy of the Government, the ACRC will set the basic directions of policies to fight corruption following the Government's policy principles, and secure the efficiency of its policy by giving high priority to tasks that can be implemented at the governmental level.

Furthermore, it plans to share and discuss its tasks and future directions with other agencies by organizing an "Auditors' Meeting" on a regular basis so that they can work together to efficiently implement the anti-corruption policies.

2. Conducting Customized Integrity Consulting

(1) Meaning of Consulting

Though each agency is making its own efforts to fight corruption under their respective circumstances, the characteristics and problems of each agency should be analyzed objectively for an efficient implementation of anti-corruption policies. Keeping this in mind, the ACRC has been implementing "the customized supportive services on anti-corruption policies" since 2006 to present strategies to eradicate corruption and its concrete solutions by diagnosing the cause of corruption for each public agency.

Such consulting is meaningful as it moves away from supplier-centered anti-corruption policies to user-oriented tailor-made policies that diagnose causes and problems and present corrective measures to each organization.

(2) Modus Operandi

Integrity consulting is provided to the agencies with lower integrity level than average in the previous year and to the ones that applied for the consulting service. For these agencies, the ACRC analyzes

vulnerability in their anti-corruption mechanisms including anti-corruption training system, the code of conduct, and internal control system, and then comes up with appropriate countermeasures.

(3) Achievements

The 2007 integrity consulting was conducted for four agencies of the Gyeonggi Provincial Office of Education, Seoul Metropolitan Government, the Ministry of Construction and Transportation, and the National Police Agency. The 2008 consulting was carried out for five agencies of Gyeonggi-do Government, Incheon Metropolitan Government, Jeollabuk-do Government, the Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education and Korail.

Integrity Consulting Session

As a result of conducting the integrity consulting, some improvements were observed. For example, the Gyeonggi-do Government which ranked 16th in integrity among 16 metropolitan entities in 2007 was ranked in the 2nd place in 2008, and Korail which ranked 15th in 2007 out of 19 public corporations was ranked 3rd in 2008.

(4) Future Plan

The ACRC will enhance the efficiency of consulting by avoiding unilaterally giving policy directives to public organizations. Instead, the Commission will point out corruption-areas in a given organization and encourage the public organization to come up with specific countermeasures on its own.

3. Measuring Corruption & Assessing Anti-Corruption Initiatives

(1) Integrity Assessment

A. Background of Integrity Assessment

The integrity assessment has been conducted since 2002 in order to identify corruption-prone areas and to use the results in relevant policies.

This assessment is an external integrity assessment system, in which people assess the integrity of public organizations from the perspective of clients based on their experience and perceptions acquired through services they were provided with. The number of target organizations for this assessment increased from 71 (on 348 works) in 2002 to 77 (on 394 works) in 2003 to 325 (on 1,330 works) in 2005 and to 333 (on 1,347 works) in 2007.

Furthermore, an "internal integrity" model, in which public organization employees measure the integrity level of their own organization regarding issues such as personnel management and budgeting from the perspective of an inside customer, has been used since 2007 together with "external integrity" model, which is based on responses from citizens and employees of other public organizations.

In 2008, the assessment model was revised with an aim of reflecting the heightened expectation of the people on the integrity of public organizations and the changed social and political atmospheres. Accordingly, the revised model of integrity assessment includes not only the degree of corruption but also the organizational transparency and accountability of public officials. In addition, the concept of "corruption" has been expanded from providing gratuities and entertainment to offering convenience, and "comprehensive integrity" produced through the combination of "external integrity" with "internal integrity" has been used to better reflect changing policy environment.

The year 2008 was the first year that the renewed integrity model was used by measuring external integrity of 377 organizations (on 1,329 works) and internal integrity of 171 agencies. Comprehensive integrity was calculated and offered to 167 organizations which had their employees surveyed for both external and internal integrity assessments at the same time.

B. Breakdown of Integrity Assessment

a) Concept of integrity

The concept of "integrity" is divided into "external integrity" and "internal integrity." The former is defined as "the degree to which a public official carries his/her duties transparently and responsibly without committing corruption such as receiving gratuities or entertainment," which is evaluated from the perspective of citizens and public officials. The latter is defined as "evaluation of organizational integrity level by public organization employees themselves as internal customers."

External integrity index is further divided into "corruption index," "transparency index" and "accountability index" while internal integrity index is composed of "integrity culture index" and "work integrity index."

The "corruption index" of external integrity refers to the level of corruption such as receiving gratuities, entertainment, convenience, etc. experienced or perceived by citizens and public officials. Meanwhile, the "transparency index" means the degree of compliance with various criteria and procedures in a transparent and fair manner in conducting relevant duties, and the "accountability index" represents the level of effort exerted to complete duties by a public official in accordance with public service ethics without abusing authority.

"Integrity culture index" of internal integrity represents the degree to which corrupt practices are widespread and effectiveness of anti-corruption policies. "Work integrity index" refers to the level of transparency and fairness in public officials' performing `duties without pursuing their personal gains.

The integrity scores are calculated as follows: first, the score of each index is determined by multiplying the weighted value of an item in the questionnaire by the score for each item, and the score of each index is multiplied by the weighted value of the corresponding index to produce the score of external or internal integrity. The comprehensive integrity is yielded by multiplying the score of the internal or external integrity by the weighted value of corresponding integrity.

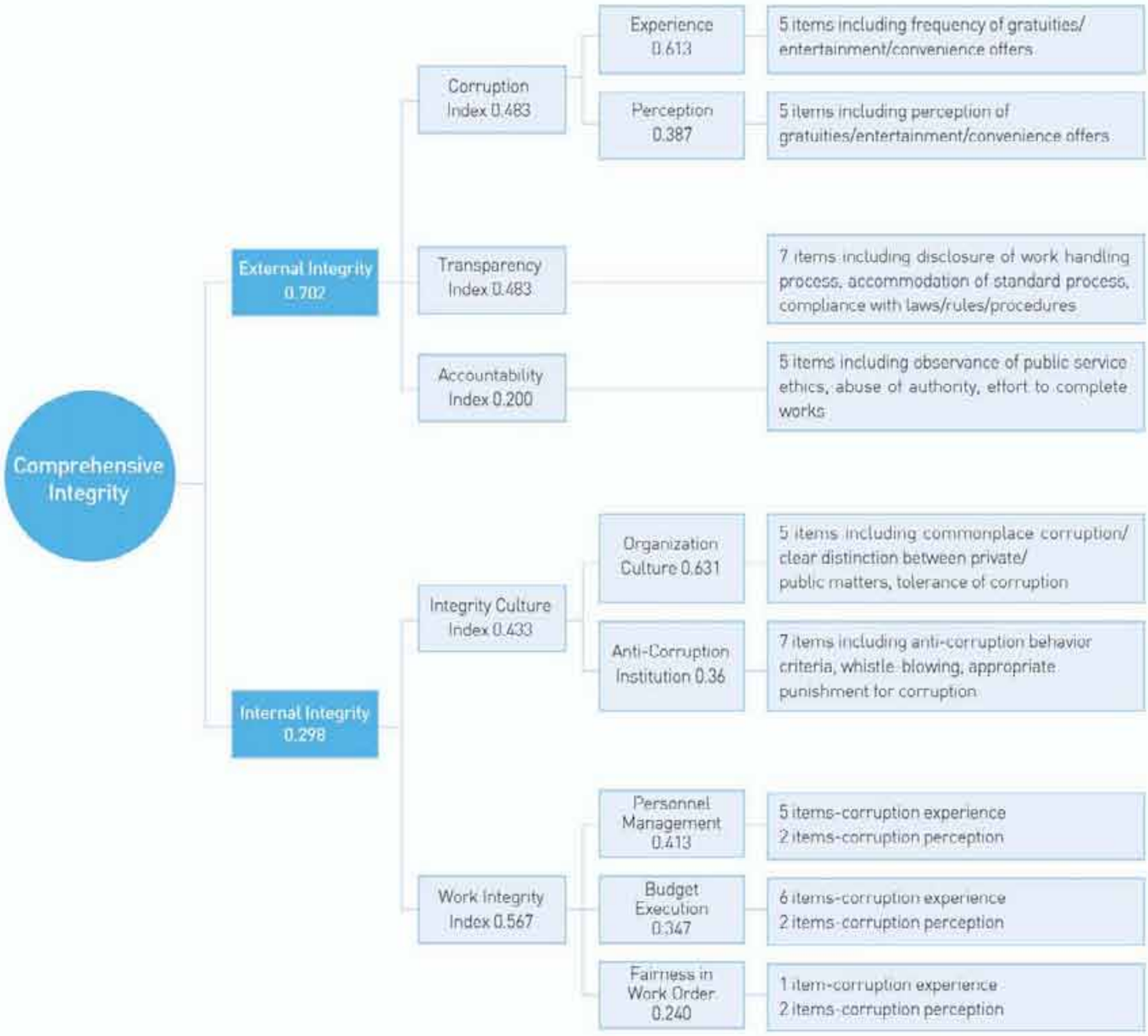
b) Target organizations and service areas

In 2008, 377 public organizations were assessed for their external integrity while 171 public agencies passed through the internal integrity assessment. Among those organizations, 167 public organizations that were assessed for both external and internal integrity had their comprehensive integrity calculated.

In 2008, all of central government organizations, local governments and offices of education in metropolitan cities and provinces were designated as targets to carry out both the external and the internal integrity assessments. In the case of city (si) and county (gun) governments, the external integrity assessment was conducted on all 230 local governments. In 2008, 86 county governments were assessed with the internal integrity measurement, which was conducted for city governments in 2007. Meanwhile, the assessment of external integrity was conducted on 65 public-service organizations with frequent contacts with citizens and other agencies, and the measurement of internal integrity was carried out for 14 organizations designated as the targets for the Assessment of Anti-Corruption Initiatives.

The target areas for the external integrity are the services of public organizations provided to citizens and other agencies, which are prone to corruption due to superior authority in making decisions or taking measures, including issuance of licenses and permits, control, supervisory tasks, budget support, management, etc. As the scope of assessment expanded in measuring not only corruption but also transparency and accountability in 2008 with the improvement of the assessment model, the core duties of each organization were included first as targets. In this vein, 1,329 duties were selected and final targets were decided on after collecting

Integrity Assessment Scheme of Public Organizations in 2008



〈 Integrity Formula 〉

- Composite integrity = (External integrity × Weight) + (Internal integrity × Weight)
  - ▸ External integrity = (Corruption index × Weight) + (Transparency index × Weight) + (Accountability index × Weight)
  - ▸ Internal integrity = (Integrity culture index × Weight) + (Job integrity index × Weight)

  Integrity per Index = Σ(Scores of assessed items in index × Weight per item)

C. Findings from the 2008 Integrity Assessment

a) Comprehensive integrity

The average score of the comprehensive integrity, combining both the external and internal integrity, of 167 public organizations was 8.20 out of 10. The comprehensive integrity was calculated for the first time in 2008 following the improvement of the integrity assessment model. While the average score of the external integrity of 377 public agencies was 8.17, the internal integrity of 171 organizations was 8.26, a 0.09 point higher than that of the external integrity.

b) External integrity

The average score of the external integrity of 377 public agencies was 8.17 out of 10. It was 8.89 in 2007 but a direct comparison to the score in 2008 is difficult as the assessment model in 2008 was modified by changing details such as assessment scheme, questionnaire items, weighted values, etc.

In detail, the transparency index (7.74) that reflects the criteria and procedures for performing official duties and the accountability index (8.12) that shows the responsibility of public officials for citizens were relatively low compared to the corruption index (8.46) which mirrors the level of corruption experienced or perceived by citizens in the course of using public services.

Among the respondents, the proportion of those who offered bribes to public officials in charge was 0.5 percent, those who offered entertainment was 0.6 percent, and the rate of providing conveniences accounted for 0.1 percent, respectively.

c) Internal integrity

The internal integrity measured against 171 public-service organizations was 8.27 on a scale from 0 to 10. By index, the integrity culture index was lower than work integrity index.

<Figure 2-2> Findings from the 2008 Integrity Assessment

<Figure 2-3> External Integrity for 2008

<Figure 2-4> Internal Integrity for 2008

The integrity culture index, which represents the level of practices and tolerance of corruption and the effectiveness of managing anti-corruption measures, was 8.07 out of 10, while the work integrity index that implies the experienced and perceived corruption regarding personnel management, budget execution, and fairness of ordering duties was 8.42.

Among the respondents, the rates of those who offered money or gifts and those who provided entertainment were 0.2 percent, respectively.

When asked to name the types of budgets improperly or illegally used, the respondents cited "operation and travel expenses," "business development expenses," and "project budget" in that order. Though the operation and travel expenses occupied the biggest share among the rate of experienced corruption, the business development expenses showed the biggest increase year-on-year: from 2.6 percent in 2007 to 4.0 percent in 2008. Meanwhile, the operation and travel expenses rose 0.8 percent (from 4.2 to 5.0) and the project budget grew 0.4 percent (from 1.1 percent to 1.5 percent) during the same period.

The rate of receiving an order hampering a fair performance of duties was 2.9 percent. By frequency, 52.4 percent of respondents said they received such unfair orders once a year, followed by two to three times a year (34.6 percent), and 4.6 percent replied that they receive such orders frequently.

(2) Assessment of Anti-Corruption Initiatives

A. Overview of Assessment of Anti-Corruption Initiatives

a) Significance of assessment and basic directions

The purpose of assessing anti-corruption initiatives is to spread best practices in fighting against corruption as well as to encourage each public organization to make more efforts in enhancing its integrity by assessing the appropriateness and effectiveness of integrity initiatives being implemented by each agency. In addition, it is characterized as a comprehensive assessment that includes various areas of anti-corruption and integrity initiatives.

b) Assessment subjects

In 2008, the assessment framework was reorganized into "common initiatives," "voluntary initiatives," and "anti-corruption performances" to revitalize practical and voluntary efforts against corruption in each agency. In the "common initiatives," items such as building an anti-corruption infrastructure, leader's commitment to anti-corruption efforts, comprehensive measures for institutional improvements, anti-corruption education and public relations, managing the Corruption Impact Assessment, and implementing the Code of Conduct for Public Officials are evaluated based on the analysis of corruption-causing factors including the features of duties, characteristics of corruption, etc.

- Establishing the anti-corruption infrastructure and its administration are assessed by criteria such as implementation system, promotion of public-private partnership, introduction and dissemination of best anti-corruption practices, etc.

- The leader's anti-corruption commitment is gauged by reflecting the results of a survey and the anti-corruption performances of the organization head in a ratio of 2 to 8.

- The comprehensive measures for institutional improvements are assessed by the implementation and effectiveness of recommended tasks, voluntary system operation for institutional improvements, and best practices in fighting corruption.

- The Corruption Impact Assessment is gauged by the degree of cooperation of each agency in conducting the Corruption Impact Assessment as well as by the acceptance level of recommendations given to relevant organizations.

- The implementation of Code of Conduct for Public Officials and the encouragement of corruption reporting are evaluated based on introducing relevant systems and securing effectiveness in its implementation system, implementation performance, and the will to implement the Code of Conduct.

〈 Major Assessment Factors and Weight per Task 〉

Classification	Target Tasks for 2008(Details)	Weight(%)	Target Tasks for 2007(Details)	Weight (%)
Assessment of Common Initiatives	Establishment and administration of anti-corruption infrastructure (Building implementation system, cooperation between private and public sectors, etc.)	10	Anti-corruption systems (Taskforce activities, promotion of cooperation between private and public sectors, etc.)	15
	Leader's commitment (Awareness of staff, leader's initiative, etc.)	5	Leader's commitment (Sharing leader's will, leader's initiative, etc.)	5
	Comprehensive measures for institutional improvement (Implementation of recommended tasks, identification of new tasks, etc.)	15	Comprehensive measures for institutional improvement (Appropriateness of anti-corruption institutions, effort to address corruption, etc.)	25 (20)
	Anti-corruption education and PR (Implementation level of integrity education, PR effort, etc.)	10	Transparency education and PR (Average education performance per person and others)	10
	Management of Corruption Impact Assessment (Improvement acceptance rate, establishment of voluntary assessment system, etc.)	10	Administration of Corruption Impact Assessment (Fidelity of data submission, acceptance of assessment, etc.)	5 (10)
	Implementation of the code of conduct and report of violations (Environment for implementing the code of conduct, will to implement the code, etc.)	10	Implementation of the code of conduct and report of violations (Consulting on the code of conduct, returning money and gifts, etc.)	10
Assessment of Voluntary Initiatives (Appropriateness of anti-corruption initiatives, effectiveness, etc.)		20		
Anti-corruption Performances (Comprehensive integrity of each agency)		20	Results of Integrity Assessment (External integrity score and improvement level)	28
			Assessment of Performance Indicators per organization (Appropriateness of indicators, achievement level, etc.)	2
Best Practices in Fighting Corruption (Included in the comprehensive measures for institutional improvement)			Best Practices in Fighting Corruption (Relevance to anti-corruption, creativity, etc.)	
			Target Tasks for Integrity Improvement (Fidelity of improvements and others)	Addition or Subtraction

The assessment of "voluntary initiatives" evaluates creative initiatives promoted by each agency regarding institutional improvements in areas vulnerable to corruption, anti-corruption activities to enhance the integrity of public officials, etc. At the same time, the appropriateness of the implementation plan of voluntary initiatives, implementation of the plan, and effectiveness of initiatives are assessed comprehensively.

c) Target of assessment

- Central government organizations (39): 15 Ministries, 2 Agencies, 18 Administrations, 1 Office and 3 Commissions
- Local governments (32): 16 Cities and Provinces and 16 City and Province Offices of Education
- Public service organizations (14)

B. Findings from Assessment of Anti-Corruption Initiatives

a) Summary

Public organizations deployed various types of anti-corruption activities to enhance the leader's commitment to integrity, to build anti-corruption systems to eradicate the corruption-causing factors, and to raise the awareness of ethics among public servants.

Through the 2008 assessment of initiatives, the anti-corruption infrastructure was strengthened as shown in the case of establishment of anti-corruption institutions and systems to promote policies to fight against corruption, and the overall efforts to implement integrity policies were extended. All of the 85 target organizations for the assessment put their priority on implementing integrity activities to fight the corruption, and the efforts considering the characteristics of each relevant organization were observed. In the meantime, the organizations that showed excellent performances in implementing anti-corruption policies also made aggressive efforts to improve their institutional and systematic vulnerabilities along with making their efforts to link their anti-corruption initiatives to the performance assessment.

In particular, the interest and commitment of an organization's leader tended to play a greater role in deciding the performance of anti-corruption initiatives of the pertinent organization: the higher the leader's commitment score, the more often an organization is selected as an excellent agency in the comprehensive initiative assessment. Accordingly, the relativity between the leader's commitment and the results of initiative assessment is extremely high. Despite the leader's strong commitment to and great interest in fighting corruption, however, some organizations showed a weak anti-corruption system and lack of feedback.

Though the voluntary initiatives were implemented first in 2008, these initiatives were one of the major achievements of the year as the public agencies voluntarily planned and promoted major policies with great influence. Some excellent organizations laid the foundation successfully by searching for initiatives that were highly linked to anti-corruption measures and by presenting concrete effectiveness of the voluntary initiatives, while others exposed their weaknesses by solely citing or formerly accepting the guidelines given by the ACRC.

b) Assessment results by organization type

In the 2008 assessment of anti-corruption initiatives, the commitment of the public-service organizations and the provincial and metropolitan city governments were stronger than that of the central administrative agencies such as Ministries, agencies, commissions and administrations. While central government organizations showed better performances in the Corruption Impact Assessment, these agencies showed relatively low performance in infrastructure to fight corruption, leader's commitment, and other assessment items. Hence, overall effort to improve is needed. Furthermore, some central government organizations were faced with limits in promoting anti-corruption initiatives because organizing an anti-corruption taskforce team was delayed due to reorganization of the Government structure.

Administrations scored relatively high in the areas of the Corruption Impact Assessment and operation of the Code of Conduct, but showed weak performances in institutional improvement, transparency education and public relations, and voluntary initiatives. While provincial and metropolitan city governments were good in

terms of transparency education and public relations and establishment and operation of anti-corruption infrastructure but relatively weak in the area of the Corruption Impact Assessment. City and Province Offices of Education were ranked better in anti-corruption infrastructure, leader's commitment, institutional improvement and voluntary initiatives assessment but unsatisfactory to some degree in the Corruption Impact Assessment and transparency education and PR. Public service organizations were ranked high in all assessment items.

(3) Corruption Perception Survey

A. Overview

Since 2002, the ACRC has been conducting the annual corruption perception survey of general citizens, public servants, foreign residents, entrepreneurs, etc. Such surveys do not only allow one to grasp time-based trends in the status of corruption in public services and society as a whole but also offer timely data on anti-corruption perception. The findings from the surveys are used as a base to set a new direction of anti-corruption policies such as "enforcement of public officials' code of conduct" and "promotion of institutional improvement." Disclosure of survey findings through media reports also contributes to raising the awareness of citizens on transparency.

The surveys were conducted by phone using a structured questionnaire. Since the population of foreigners and businesspeople was small, they were surveyed by facsimile and e-mail in addition to phone interviews.

B. Findings from Corruption Perception Surveys

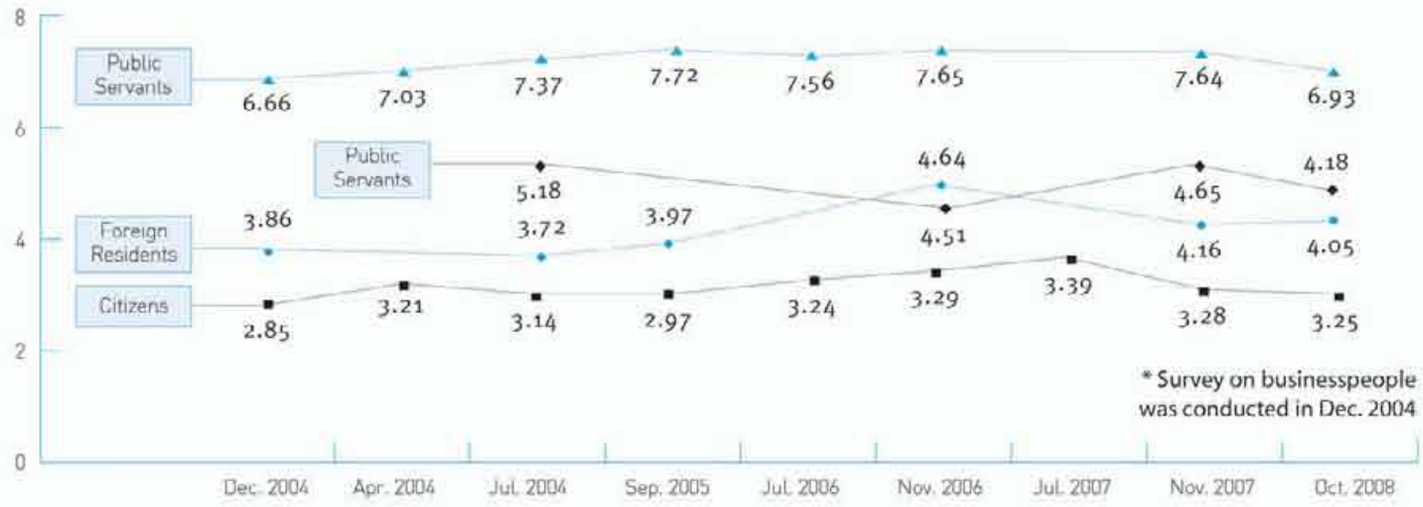
a) Degree of corruption in public service

(i) Overall degree of corruption among public servants

When it comes to corruption perception score (average calculated in 10 points), the general public did not show a big change since 2006. In the case of public servants, the score tended to increase until 2005 but the fluctuation decreased by 2007. Meanwhile, the score of foreign residents has been declining since 2006 and that of businesspeople also shows a downward trend except for the 2007 survey.

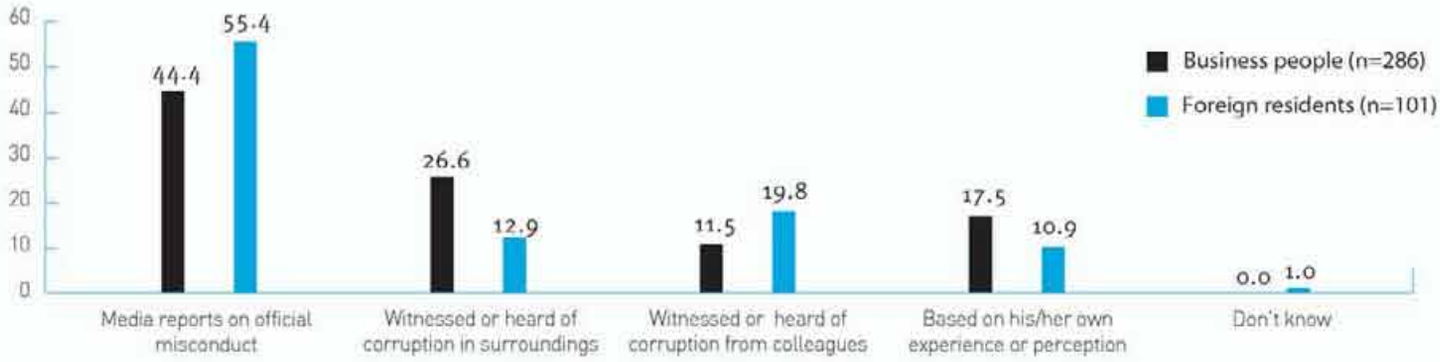
When asked why they regard public service as corrupt, 44.4 percent of business people and 55.4 percent of foreign residents said that it was attributable to "media reports of official misconduct."

<Trend of Corruption Level in Public Service>



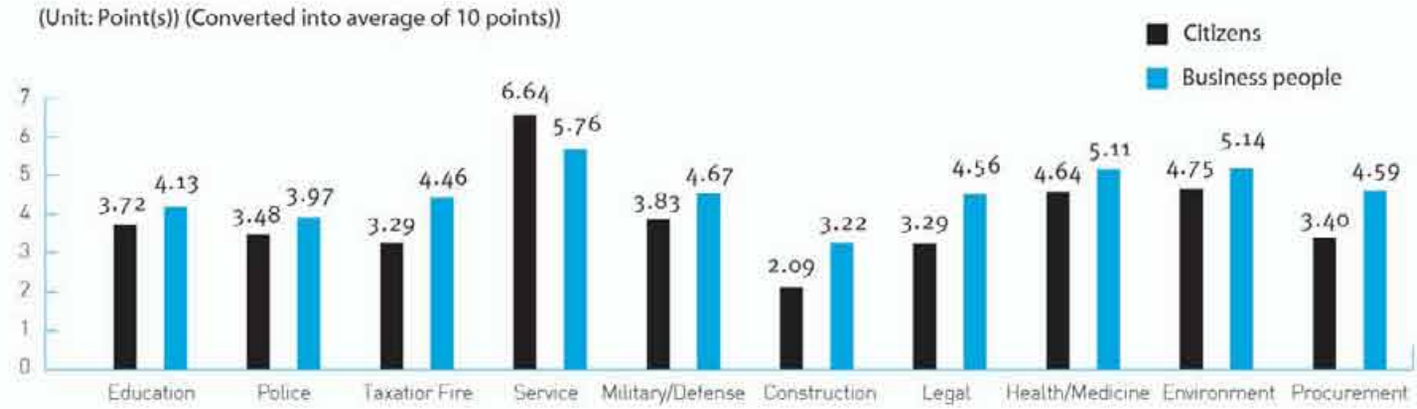
<Reasons Why Respondents Regard Public Service as Corrupt>

(Respondents who answered the public servants are corrupt, Unit : %)



<Reasons Why Respondents Regard Public Service as Corrupt>

(Unit: Point(s)) (Converted into average of 10 points))



(ii) Degree of corruption by administrative area

The citizens, public officials and business people were questioned about the degree of corruption in 10 administrative areas. When the results are converted into a 10-point scale, the fire control service was cited as the least corrupt out of 10 areas (citizens: 6.64 points, businesspeople: 5.76 points) while the area of construction/housing/land was named as the most corrupt (citizens: 2.09 points, business people: 3.22 points).

b) Degree of corruption in society

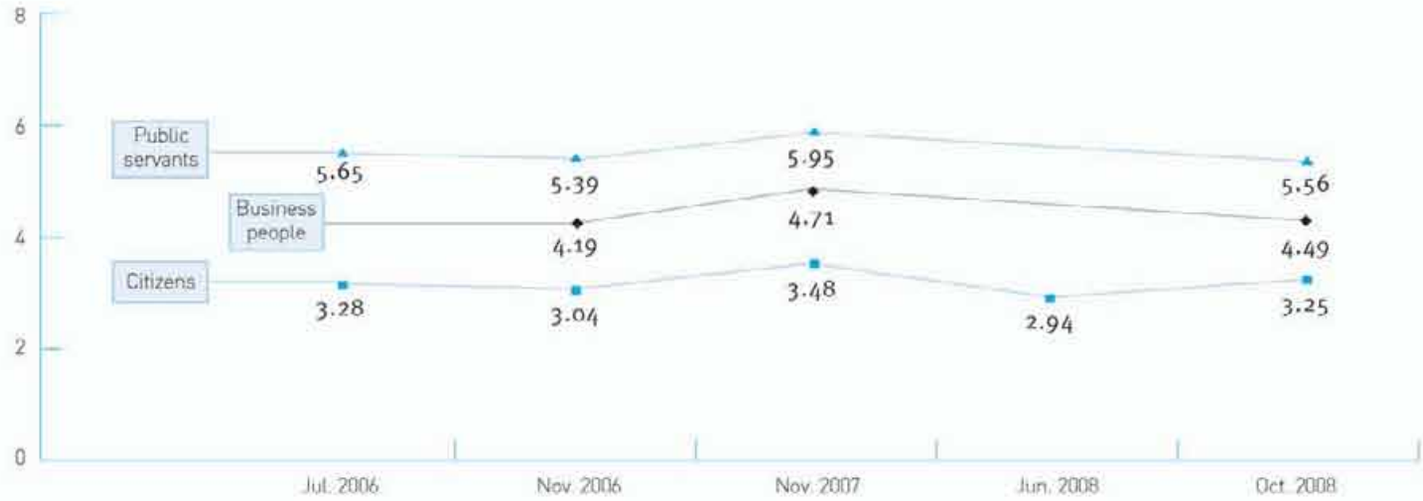
(i) Degree of corruption in Korean society

There was no big change in the responses regarding the degree of corruption in Korean society: public servants scored an average of 5.56 points, business people gave 4.49 points and ordinary citizens, 3.25 points. Compared to the survey performed in November 2007, the score of corruption perception among citizens, public officials and entrepreneurs decreased by a small margin.

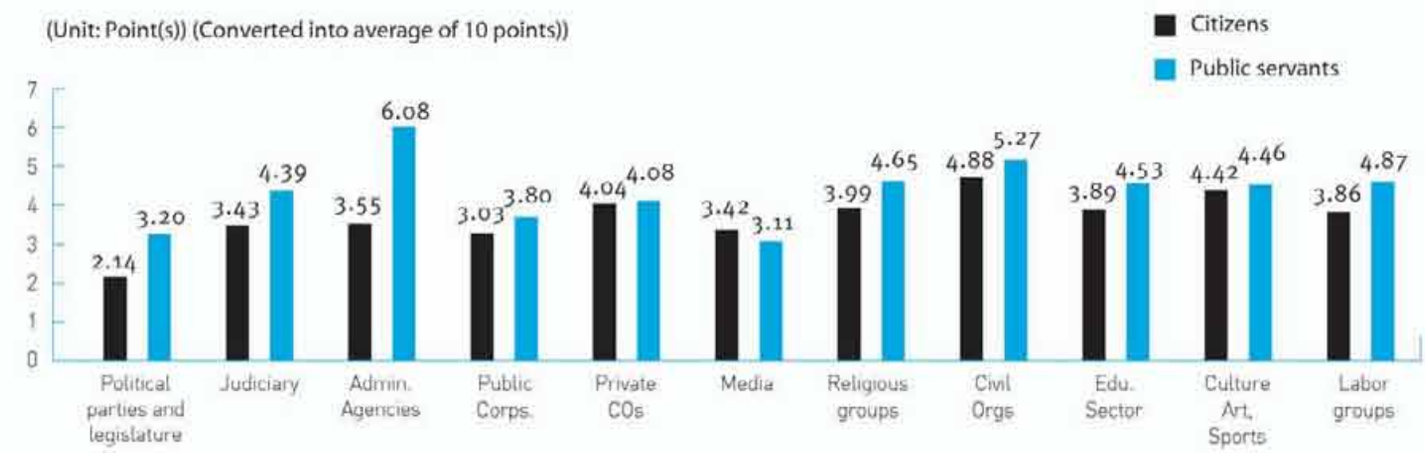
(ii) Degree of corruption by sector of society

When the degree of corruption in the 11 sectors of society is compared by converting the results of respondents, ordinary citizens singled out the "political parties and legislature" as the most corrupt (2.14 points) and the "civil society organizations" as the least corrupt (4.88 points). However, public servants selected the "media companies" as the most corrupt (3.11 points) and the "administrative organizations" as the least corrupt (6.08 points).

<Perceived Levels of Corruption in Korean Society>



<Degree of Corruption by Sector of Society>



c) Cause of corruption in society and future tasks

(i) Cause of corruption in Korean society

As for the biggest reason causing corruption in Korea, ordinary citizens cited "lenient punishment for malpractices and corruption"(24.1 percent) and "social culture that tolerates corrupt practices" (23.0 percent) as the two main causes while public servants said that "corruption structure in political activities including elections" (35.6 percent).

In the meantime, business people perceived "legal systems/institutions conducive to corruption and unreasonable administrative regulations" (29.3 percent) and "social culture that tolerates corrupt practices" (25.0 percent), and foreign residents singled out "social culture that tolerates corrupt practices" (34.5 percent) as the biggest cause of corruption. In the survey of opinion leaders conducted in September 2008, the proportion of respondents that selected "social culture that tolerates corrupt practices" (28.4 percent) and "legal systems/institutions conducive to corruption and unreasonable administrative regulations" (24.7 percent) were relatively high.

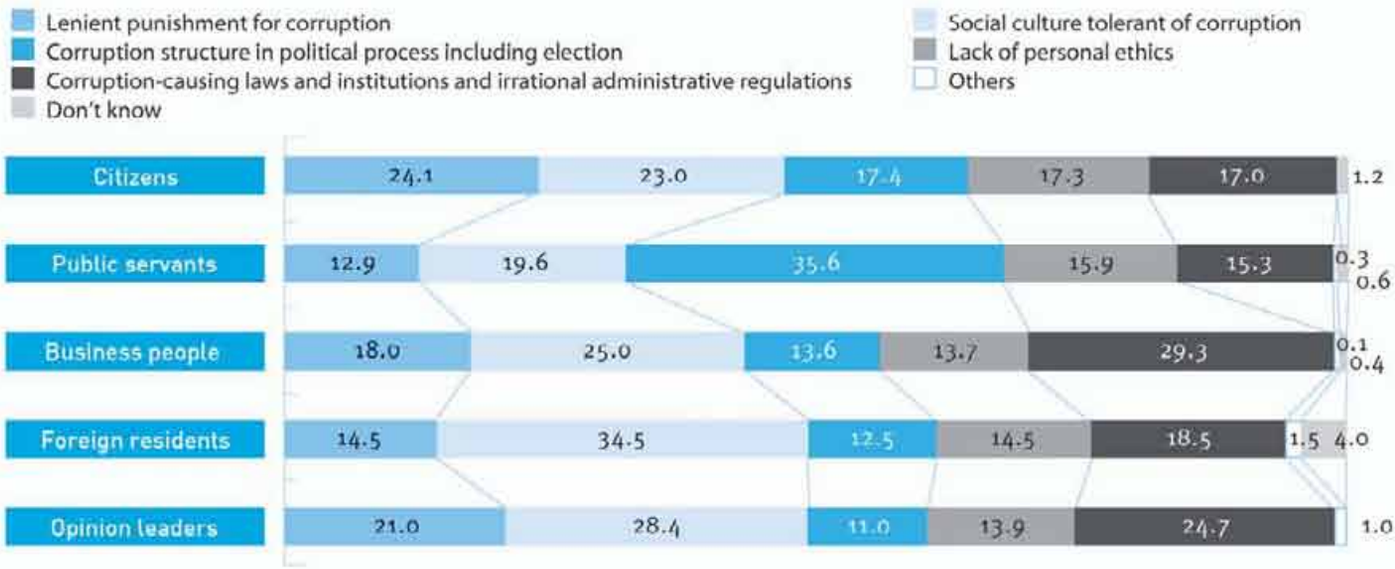
(ii) Priorities to eliminate corruption

Of the ordinary citizens questioned about what should be done first to eliminate corruption, 38.7 percent selected "strengthening detection and punishment." Public servants, on the other hand, cited "eradicating cronyism and nepotism" (19.1 percent), "improving legal systems/institutions conducive to corruption and unreasonable administrative regulations" (19.0 percent) and "enhancing monitoring on corruption committed by leaders and high-ranking officials" (18.7 percent) as preconditions for fighting corruption.

Whereas the vast majority of ordinary citizens selected "strengthening detection and punishment" as priority, public officials thought exactly the opposite. Conversely, while public servants selected "eradicating cronyism and nepotism" (19.1 percent) as priority, ordinary citizens thought the other way around, showing a contrast between the two groups.

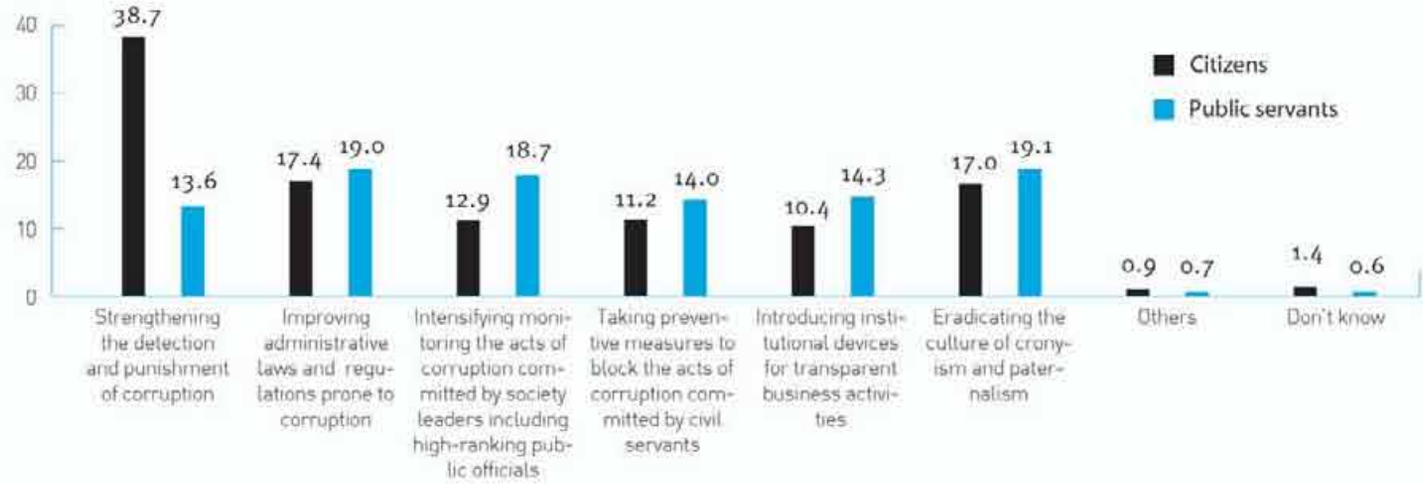
<Causes of Corruption in Korean Society>

(unit : %)



<Priorities to Address Corruption Issue>

(Unit: %)



4. Corruption Impact Assessment

(1) Introducing Corruption Impact Assessment

The Corruption Impact Assessment is an anti-corruption system designed to devise comprehensive measures for improvements as well as to produce countermeasures against the corruption-causing factors existing in laws and regulations through a systematical analysis and assessment.

The Corruption Impact Assessment is based on Article 28, Review of Corruption-Causing Factors in Laws, of the "Act on Anti-Corruption and the Establishment and Operation of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission," and its aims are defined as follows:

(1) Preventing the occurrence of corruption by eliminating uncertain concepts, blank rules and unrealistic criteria in laws beforehand;

(2) Preparing an effective base to promote the eradication of corruption by analyzing and assessing the inherent cause of corruption in legal and institutional areas prone to corruption; and

(3) Enhancing the reliability and predictability of policies through raising appropriateness of discretionary criteria in the course of legislating and executing laws and decrees and increasing transparency in the administration.

<Priorities to Address Corruption Issue>

Target Areas	Assessment Criteria
1. Ease in Compliance	1-1. Appropriateness of compliance burden 1-2. Appropriateness of regulations 1-3. Possibility of favors
2. Appropriateness in Discretion	2-1. Clarity of discretionary rules 2-2. Appropriateness of scope for discretions 2-3. Concreteness and objectivity of discretionary criteria
3. Transparency in Administrative Procedures	3-1. Accessibility and openness 3-2. Predictability 3-3. Corruption control instruments

(2) Summary of Corruption Impact Assessment 2008

The 2008 Corruption Impact Assessment was implemented focusing on improving laws and administrative rules that might hamper business activities or cause inconveniences in citizens' lives.

The ACRC analyzed 1,368 laws and regulations to be enacted or amended, and recommended the relevant agencies to modify 496 corruption-causing factors that were found in 269 laws (19.7 percent).

The acceptance rate of relevant agencies regarding the recommendations on modification was merely 59.2 percent in October 2007. However, the rate rose to 89.1 percent as of October 2008. The reason for such improvement may lie in the fact that the Commission's opinions were given after having a thorough consultation with the relevant ministries and offices in the course of assessment, which resulted in solidification of mutual trust between the ACRC and the related agencies. Also, the implementation status of the recommendations was checked on a regular basis.

The ACRC conducted a comprehensive amendment of unreasonable administrative rules that were out of external control, though such rules exerted direct influences on the lives of citizens and business activities. In 2008, 396 tasks for improvement were found after reviewing in priority more than 3,000 administrative rules of 11 ministries, including the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, among more than 11,000 administrative rules. In this course, roles were shared with ministries entitled to exercise law amendment authority such as the Ministry of Government Legislation, and relevant ministries or agencies were encouraged to set up their own amendment plan to revise administrative rules. The economic value of amending administrative rules is estimated to be approximately 2.74 trillion KRW based on the 33 quantifiable cases.

Plus, the scope of target areas for the Corruption Impact Assessment has been expanded in order to root out corruption-causing factors. The ACRC began assessments of autonomous rules such as ordinances and regulations and internal provisions of public service organizations including articles of association or internal rules. However, considering the extensive volume of the assessment targets and the limited capacity of assessing staff in the ACRC, the assessment of autonomous rules of local governments and internal provisions of public service organizations were promoted in a way that local governments and public service agencies could set up their own voluntary assessment system.

Against this backdrop, all of provincial and metropolitan city governments and Offices of Education and 32 percent of city and country governments built their own voluntary assessment system. Furthermore, 89 percent of provincial and metropolitan city governments and Offices of Education and 11 percent of city and country governments began their assessment on the autonomous rules. Accordingly, 185 autonomous rules were amended among the 827 target rules for assessment.

Among a total of 568 public service organizations, 196 organizations, or 35 percent, set up their own voluntary assessment system by designating departments and persons in charge of assessment as of the end of 2008. Among them, the Commission performed consulting to 6 organizations including the Korea Electric Power Corporation, and 261 improvement opinions were produced after reviewing and analyzing 503 rules. Such results were recommended to the relevant organizations paving the way to recognize the necessity of building a corruption impact assessment system in a public service organization.

(3) Major Achievements

A. Corruption Impact Assessment of Enactment and Amendment Bills

Over of the year 2008, the ACRC conducted the corruption impact assessments on the 1,368 enactment or amendment bills requested by the relevant legislative agencies, and recommended improvements to the relevant organizations by finding 496 corruption-causing cases inherent in 269 laws and regulations (19.7 percent).

The 269 recommendations are categorized as follows: 26.2 percent were laws (119 recommendations out of 455 assessed laws), 17.4 percent were enforcement decrees (86 recommendations out of 494 assessed laws), and 15.1 percent were enforcement rules (61 recommendations out of 406 assessed laws). As shown above, more recommendations were given to laws than enforcement decrees and enforcement rules. This result can be interpreted as meaning that the discretion of laws was excessive since they should present clearly the definition of rights and obligations of the people rather than express it in an abstract and declarative manner.

By sector, the recommendations were given in the following order: industry and development (137 cases in 83 laws), environment and public health (117 cases in 63 laws), and education and culture (74 cases in 39 laws).

By type of work, public services such as licensing, permits, certifications and designations occupied 39 percent (193 cases) of all recommendations for amendment, followed by securing objectivity in forming various commissions and transparency in their administration with 25 percent (124 cases).

Of the 496 recommendations for amendment, the appropriateness of discretion (263 cases or 52.0 percent), transparency of administrative procedures (133 cases or 26.8 percent), and easiness of compliance (100 cases or 21.2 percent) ranked as the top three.

[Major Examples of Corruption Impact Assessment]

◆ Amendment of a regulation stipulating unrealistic rules with excessive burden to follow

- Act on Prevention of Noise in Airport and Support for Noisy Areas (Enactment) by the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs

■ To erase the burden of passengers who are not culpable to the produced noise in the project (Article 15)

⇒ As the noise protection project, implemented from 1994 to 1997, was delayed, requiring passengers on board to pay will create an excessive compliance burden.

⇒ The provision requiring passengers, not the noise producer, to pay the noise fee was deleted.

◆ Amendment of a regulation stipulating comprehensive discretion

- Copyright Act (Amendment): Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

■ To specify the scope of service suspension caused by illegal copying/copies (Article 133-2)

- Regarding the suspension of bulletin board service defined in Article 133-2-4, the target of suspension was not clear whether it refers to the services related to the violation of copyright or all services offered by the relevant online service provider.

⇒ This article was specified solely referring to the services related to the illegal copy.

◆ Amendment of a regulation with unclear administrative procedures

- Framework Act on Environmental Policy (Amendment): Ministry of Environment

■ To prepare a process to collect opinions through public hearing and other measures in establishing environmental planning such as the Comprehensive National Plan on Environment (Article 6)

- The procedures for collecting opinions or disclosing information have not been properly prepared in the case where the Minister of Environment designs and implements the Comprehensive National Plan on Environment and mid-term plans, or where a mayor, governor, or the head of a county or a district plans and carries out an environmental plan. This may lead to the lack of protection of citizens' rights or transparency in administrative process.

⇒ When a comprehensive or mid-term national environmental plan or local environmental plan is devised, a process to collect opinion through public hearings shall be put in place, and such a plan shall be disclosed through the relevant website.

B. Corruption Impact Assessment of Laws in Force: Quality Control and Safety Management of Industrial Products Act

Currently, the number of various certifications encompassing both public and private sectors is approximately 140 which are stipulated by 57 laws and decrees (34 obligatory certifications, 46 discretionary certifications and 60 or so private certifications), and lots of costs are required in the course of acquiring and maintaining those certifications and taking examinations and tests. According to the "study on innovating national standards and the appropriateness assessment system" conducted by the former Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (current Ministry of Knowledge Economy) in January 2006, Korean companies have 2.73 certifications on average, and it costs approximately 13.88 million KRW to get each certification. In other words, the total costs including direct and indirect expenses to acquire certifications reach 14 trillion KRW nationwide.

In this vein, the ACRC selected the "Quality Control and Safety Management of Industrial Products Act," a law in force on issuing the safety license to industrial products, as a target for the 2008 corruption impact assessment. The laws and decrees assessed are

as follows: "Quality Control and Safety Management of Industrial Products Act," "Enforcement Decree of the aforementioned Act," "Enforcement Rule of the aforementioned Act," "Safety Standards on Industrial Products by Item," "Guidelines on Operating Safety Management System for Industrial Products," "Operation of Quality Management System," and "Tasks on the Designation and Management of Certification Agencies."

After the assessment, the Commission came up with opinions for improvements which included mitigation of excessive burdens imposed on companies in the certification and examination processes, and recommended the Ministry of Knowledge Economy (Korean Agency for Technology and Standards) to amend the relevant rules by September 30, 2009.

The recommendations for amendment consisted of 13 items including: specifying unclear provisions related to the target items for safety certifications; mitigating excessive burden to comply with the regular and self- examination system; improving test and examination systems that cause inconveniences to corporations; and adjusting the corruption control mechanisms.

C. Corruption Impact Assessment of Administrative Rules

The administrative rules are provisions prepared to regulate in detail the administrative activities within an administrative organization, such as law enforcement, exercise of discretionary authorities and administrative procedures. In order to cope with the expansion of administrative functions, increase of special and technical legislature, and rapid change of administrative phenomenon in a timely manner, it is essential to establish and manage administrative rules using the specialized knowledge and experience of administrative organizations.

However, the administrative rules, which are internal provisions of an administrative organization, were actually working as administrative regulations causing inconveniences to people and companies as these rules had been applied beyond their jurisdiction delegated by law or at their discretion. Furthermore, though these rules were exerting direct influences on the interested parties including citizens and companies, there were no external control tools. This is why the ACRC decided to pursue full-scale improvements and adjustments of administrative rules.

Targets for improvement of the administrative rules were selected based on the following criteria: rules that cause inconveniences to the people's lives and business activities with unrealistic clauses; rules that interfere with business activities such as excessive regulations and entrance barriers; rules that run counter to upper laws or ones that limit citizens' rights and impose obligations without legal basis; and rules that exert a huge influence due to their extensive targets.

In order to prevent duplicate work among the organizations, the Regulatory Reform Committee of the Prime Minister's Office, the ACRC and the Ministry of Government Legislation formed a joint taskforce. Given more than 11,000 administrative rules to be reviewed, the taskforce put priority in improving the rules of a ministry which exerts huge influences on the people's lives and business activities. Some assessments were conducted by the ACRC and others by the ministry concerned in consultation with the ACRC.

The improvement of the administrative rules was performed by the following procedures: first, identifying the status of the administrative rules; second, collecting inside and outside opinions; third, requesting consultations to experts; fourth, holding consultation sessions among pertinent ministries and offices; fifth, reporting a confirmed plan to the Cabinet Meeting and the Vice Ministers' Meeting; and finally, checking the implementation status.

As a result, a total of 396 tasks for improvement were identified: 94 cases from the administrative rules of the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs; 129 cases from the Ministry of Knowledge Economy; 80 cases from the Ministry of National Defense; and 93 cases from the Financial Services Commission and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. The economic effect of such improvements is estimated to be 2.74 trillion KRW solely based on 33 quantifiable cases.

Pertinent Ministries and Offices	Rules Reviewed and Analyzed	Improvement Proposals	Economic Effect (Annual)
Ministry of Land, Transportation and Maritime Affairs; Korea Coast Guard; Multifunctional Administrative City Construction Agency	1,005	94	140 Billion KRW
Ministry of Knowledge Economy, Small & Medium Business Administration, Korean Intellectual Property Office	948	129	2. 111 Trillion KRW
Ministry of National Defense, Military Manpower Administration, Defense Acquisition Program Administration	530	80	30 Billion KRW
Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; Financial Services Commission	569	93	460 Billion KRW

In 2009, the ACRC will analyze approximately 6,600 administrative rules of 28 organizations including the Ministry of Environment; the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Family Affairs; the Ministry of Strategy and Finance; the Fair Trade Commission in a systematic way to complete the improvement of the rules overall. The Commission will contribute to the revitalization of the economy through reducing corporate costs, stimulating corporate production and increasing the people's benefits by focusing on amending the rules that cause inconveniences to the people's lives with unrealistic clauses, the rules that stipulate or extend regulations without legal basis, the rules that impose burdens to citizens and companies such as excessive regulations, and the unreasonable rules such as unilateral and uncertain standards, etc. Furthermore, constant monitoring will be conducted on the progress of the tasks improved and amended in 2008, and various opinions will be widely collected to raise the efficiency and effectiveness of the 2009 tasks.

D. Corruption Impact Assessment of Autonomous Rules

In order to secure efficiency in developing the local autonomy and in distributing resources at the national level and to enhance the completeness of the corruption impact assessment by evaluating the autonomous rules, the ACRC has implemented the corruption impact assessment of the autonomous rules of local governments since June 2008.

The autonomous rules have their own features by local governments and are enormous in number (as of the end of 2007, there were 67,183 autonomous rules nationwide excluding 16,327 proposed and amended rules). Therefore, the assessment of autonomous rules was aimed at assisting local governments in establishing their own assessment system.

To this end, the "Guidelines on Corruption Impact Assessment" was devised, of which 8,150 copies were distributed to 262 local governments (16 provincial and metropolitan city governments, 16 Offices of Education and 230 city and county governments) in Korea. Plus, to strengthen the assessing capacity of the persons in charge, the basic education program on the corruption impact assessment was offered to 262 responsible assessors at 262 local governments, and hands-on training was provided for 298 assessors and relevant officials in 15 areas nationwide.

Thanks to these efforts, just for five months of implementation all of provincial and metropolitan city governments and the Offices of Education established their own assessment system (department and person in charge were designated) and 89 percent of them performed the corruption impact assessment while 35 percent of city and county governments established their own assessment system and 11 percent of them conducted the assessment. Among the 190 autonomous rules assessed by four model organizations, 49 of the rules were amended. By spreading the example of the assessment conducted by these model organizations, a total of 827

autonomous rules (326 provincial and metropolitan city rules, 86 autonomous rules of Offices of Education and 415 city and county rules) were evaluated and 185 rules (65 for provincial and metropolitan city governments, 29 for Offices of Education and 91 for city and county governments) were amended.

E. Corruption Impact Assessment of Internal Regulations such as Corporate Policy of Public Service Organizations

The 2008 budget allocated for the public service organizations was 338 trillion KRW, 31.5 percent higher than the government budget, and the influence exerted by these organizations is as strong as the central government. However, the control over these organizations was relatively relaxed under the name of securing managerial independence of the public service organization, which was led to higher cases of inefficient management. For the purpose of overcoming the economic crisis, enhancing transparent management and improving the citizens' rights, the Commission introduced the corruption impact assessment system regarding the internal regulations of the 568 public service organizations in December 2007, and has corrected the corruption-causing factors since April 2008, based on Article 30-9 of the Enforcement Decree of the ACRC Act.

The 2008 corruption impact assessment regarding the corporate rules of the public service organizations was implemented with an aim to establish and operate a voluntary assessment system in which the departments and staff in charge are designated in each agency. After the Commission requested each public service organization to build and manage such a voluntary assessment system, 196 of the 568 requested organizations (or 35 percent) have prepared their own system for assessment. Furthermore, the ACRC conducted consulting with 6 organizations (Korea Electric Power Corporation, Seoul Metro, Korea Water Resources Corporation, Korea Rural Community Corporation, National Health Insurance Corporation and Korea Sports Promotion Foundation) so that they can implement the corruption impact assessment on their corporate rules. In this process, the Commission reviewed and analyzed a total of 503 provisions and provided 261 opinions for amendment. Through these efforts, the Commission laid a foundation for helping public service organizations build their own corruption impact assessment system and recognize its necessity.

Major examples of improvement of internal regulations

- **Mitigation of excessive burdens on cost and enhancement of corporate competitiveness (KEPCO)**

The payment method was changed from paying the five percent of the bidding price as a bidding guarantee to submitting a promissory note. Furthermore, the costs related to overseas certification tests born by the applicant company could be exempted when the KEPCO deemed it necessary.

As a result, 5.7 billion KRW of surety insurance fees and 70 million KRW of miscellaneous costs were reduced annually. The burden of costs for overseas certification tests born by an applicant company was mitigated.

- **Resolution of civil complaints and reduction of burdens of companies by amending unrealistic provisions (Korea Rural Community Corporation)**

Under the previous regulation, residual matter (fine sand) in a dredging project in a port or a lake could be taken out only when treatment facilities for such matter were in place. However, the regulation was amended to permit a takeout for recycling for constructing roads and others. This amendment resulted in saving approximately 5 billion KRW annually.

- **Prevention of corruption by making transparent internal provisions including corporate policy (National Health Insurance Corporation)**

In order to prevent welfare-tool companies from forcefully recommending unnecessary welfare items to the beneficiaries of the Long-term Care Insurance for the Elderly or to inhibit fraudulent claims, the National Health Insurance Corporation came up with measures such as return of goods, limit on payments including re-application for a payment, inspection of payments, and related managing standards and procedures. These measures are expected to enhance transparency in a 300 billion KRW welfare-tool market.

5. Promoting Improvement of Anti-Corruption Systems

A. Promoting Improvement of Systems at the Governmental Level

The improvement of anti-corruption systems performed by the ACRC pursues an effective systematic improvement through a sharing of roles with other organizations based on the cooperation with relevant agencies, experts, etc. In this course, the Commission plays a leading and coordinating role in improving the institutions to fight corruption at the governmental level, designs mid-and-long term plans for institutional improvements, prepares annual guidelines to promote transparency which are delivered to each agency to show the directions of the relevant policy of the government, reviews and administers the efforts made by each agency for institutional improvements where the countermeasures are presented against the tasks with poor performance. As such, the Commission presents solutions on the difficulties of each organization.

In order to ensure that institutional improvements are substantially achieved, an effective sharing of tasks is made: the ACRC develops strategies aimed at breaking recurring cycles of corruption and policies that may have far-reaching effects on the public sector as a whole which are recommended to relevant organizations, and each agency seeks to identify corruption-causing factors in its own jurisdiction and implement the adequate measures to eliminate the sources of corruption.

a) Institutional improvement in structurally and chronically corruption-prone areas

Every year, three to five main targets are selected out of structurally and persistently corruption-prone areas that the people regard as needing immediate improvement and/or which hold a track record for incessant and repetitive corruption after taking into consideration political and social circumstances. Also, efforts to improve the system in a prompt manner against pending corruption issues are made at the same time.

Target Areas for Institutional Improvement by Year

2004: 5 areas- tax, construction and contracts, control and inspection, public corporations and international creditworthiness

2005: 5 areas- personnel, education, legal affairs, corporate finance support, and anti-bribery in the private sector

2006: 3 areas- regional development, national policy fund support, corruption caused by structural collusion among public service organizations

2007: 3 areas- construction, public service ethics, outsourcing and supervision of government projects

2008: 5 areas- unreasonable burden, waste of government budget, monopoly status, unilateral standards and commonplace irregularities

b) Voluntary institutional improvement at the agency level

(i) Devising independent plans for institutional improvement by agency

In parallel with the Commission's implementation of the institutional improvement regarding structural and persistent areas prone to corruption, each agency has established plans for anti-corruption institutional improvement and is implementing systematic improvements under its own task force structure. When corruption-causing factors are identified voluntarily, these factors are eradicated by relevant agencies themselves. After the ACRC reviews submitted plans for institutional improvement related to corruption, impact, efforts to fight corruption and the uniqueness, it confirms and notifies the agency of the new project. It then monitors new and ongoing projects on a regular basis during the early implementation of a given project.

(ii) Promoting obligatory institutional improvement when corruption happens

In addition, when an incidence of corruption occurs calling for an audit, immediate investigation takes place, compulsory institutional improvement is ordered, and the problem area is immediately taken care of by institutional improvement efforts so that recurrences are prevented and people are aware of the improvement made. The ACRC seeks institutional improvement projects by con-

stantly monitoring press releases, audit reports, reported cases and corruption statistics, as well as conducting basic research and notifies the results to the agencies so that they can promote the institutional improvements in a voluntary way.

c) Follow-up measures after institutional improvement

(i) Reviewing and assessing the implementation status of institutional improvement

The ACRC receives institutional improvement activity results from the agencies on a regular basis and monitors their implementation rate and effectiveness. The Commission analyzes the applicability of the improvement to the field, feasibility, and how stakeholders feel about the actual improvements made. After checking whether the improvement measures are working, the ACRC encourages the implementation of those projects whose implementation rate or improvement effect fall short of expectations and devises complementary action. The monitored results are feedback into the anti-corruption comprehensive evaluation to recognize the agencies that are performing well, as well as introduce best practices to all public agencies.

Korean government's Anti-Corruption Awards for Persons of distinguish service to the State

(ii) Analyzing database on institutional improvement and enhancing its usability

In addition, corruption-related information such as corruption cases that are monitored consistently as well as other pieces of data gathered from basic research that is stored in the institutional improvement database, against which multifaceted and systematic analyses are conducted. The DB analysis results are used to identify trends in corruption frequency, find new projects, and analyze the effectiveness of institutional improvements. The divisions related to the institutional improvement projects are provided with the analytical results, based on which organic collaboration network and information sharing system are established.

B. Institutional Improvement Procedures

Selecting Project	• Comprehend in advance the areas structurally prone to corruption based on the analysis of basic data • Understand how the relevant laws and systems are operated and the corruption-causing factors • Analyze the corruption factors and problems based on the collected data and select the project
Data Collection & Investigation	• Contact various stakeholders including relevant industries, petitioners, experts, public officials, etc. • Grasp direct motivation of bribery and links to corruption ※ Field survey may be conducted by forming a joint task force team with relevant agencies when deems necessary
Preparing Improvement Draft	• Prepare an improvement draft using the results of the basic data and the investigation [The improvement draft shall include the review results produced by research service corps and experts]
Gathering Opinions & Consulting with Relevant Agencies	• Conduct a wide collection of opinions from the relevant industry, stakeholders, experts and related agencies to ensure the objectivity and fairness of the improvement draft ※ Open hearing can be organized when the interests of stakeholders are severely conflicting
Internal Report & Putting on the Agenda of the Commission	• Prepare an improvement plan on the basis of the investigation as well as the collected opinions and confirm the plan via internal report • Approve by bringing to the Committee [Standing Committee and Committee of the Whole]
Recommending Institutional Improvement & Deliberation	• After voting at the Committee of the Whole, a recommendation with the final approval of the Commission will be given to the relevant organization • When the relevant organization requests a deliberation, the agenda will be discussed at the committee and the result will be notified to the relevant organization

C. Implementation Status So Far

a) Implementation targeted for the institutional improvement of the areas with structural and chronic corruption

Regarding the institutional improvement of areas structurally and chronically vulnerable to corruption where it is not eradicated due to the collusion with interest groups or the practices deeply rooted in the industry, the ACRC designated five target areas that include unreasonable burden, waste of government budget, monopoly status, unilateral standards and commonplace irregularities. Then, it conducted investigation, collected various opinions from experts, and held consultation sessions with the related agencies so that the improvement measures can be prepared for a recommendation to the public service organizations. The Commission also exercised efforts to enhance the degree of awareness regarding integrity among the people by promptly reacting to the pending issues that frequently brought up by the press or related agencies.

Core Institutional Improvement Status of the 2008 Target Tasks

Category	Detailed Tasks for Improvement	Major Recommendations
Unreasonable Burden	• Institutional improvement of fairness and transparency in the supply and management of public housing (Nov. 2008)	• To enhance public aspect of housing business by public organizations • To strengthen the fairness in calculating costs and inspection process • To improve the effectiveness the public housing supply and its operation process • To improve the deliberation of qualification of applicants to rental housing and the administration system
Waste of Government Budget	• Improvement of system for executing and administering the subsidy for the National Council of Sports for All (Dec. 2008)	• To prepare the provisions regarding accounting management system, control and supervision • To enhance the effectiveness of sports for all and performance assessment • To strengthen the transparency of hiring sports instructors and management • To prepare a base to support the Councils of Sports for All and enhance their independence
	• Improvement of system for enhancing transparency and effectiveness of the infant care project (Dec. 2008)	• To ensure the transparency and fairness of outsourcing procedures for national an public infant care facilities • To strengthen the transparency of accounting system for infant care facilities • To activate the mechanism to drive the service level of infant care facilities
	• Measures to increase transparency of the real estate appraisal system (Dec. 2008)	• To improve the appraiser selection system and to introduce the assessment system • To retrofit the system including the appraisal criteria • To enhance the qualifications for appraisers to ensure ethics and expertise
Monopoly Status	• Measures to enhance transparency agency business contract on household wastes and treatment costs (Jul. 2008)	• To mitigate market regulations by expanding open bidding • To enhance the correctness and feasibility in calculating agency business costs • To prevent in advance the illegal activities such as unfair claim for agency commissions • To strengthen the control and supervision over illegal distribution of the false plastic bags used for volume-rate wastes disposal system • To expand the monitoring and participation of citizens
Unilateral Standards	• Improvement of system for prevention of unjust claim for automobile insurance (Jul. 2008)	• To legislate the sharing of insurance information among relevant agencies • To define concretely the criteria for insurance payment • To ensure the effectiveness of sanctions against illegal activities • To enhance the monitoring of unfair claim among citizens and their interest in such claim
	• Improvement of system for issuance of driving license and administration of driver's license academy (Sep. 2008)	• To improve the re-issuance procedures of driver's license • To improve the control and supervision system for driver's license academy
Practiced Irregularities	• Improvement of system for enhancing transparency in executing developing funds for national and public colleges and universities	• To legislate the standards for the budgeting of funds and their management • To make concrete the execution criteria regarding purposeful donation • To ensure the transparency of financial asset operation of development funds • To enhance administrative and financial sanctions regarding unfair execution

D. Future Plan

In the future, the ACRC will make its all-out efforts to achieve the practical improvement effects. To this end, the Commission will manage systematically a series of institutional improvement processes such as project designation, investigation, preparation and recommendation of measures for institutional improvement, implementation assessment and review, etc.

Considering the people's awareness as well as political and social circumstances, the following three areas will be selected as main targets in 2009: SOC and R&D project area which is expected to experience the waste of budget due to opaque criteria; the area where the lives of ordinary citizens are threatened and companies are burdened owing to excessive regulations and abuse of discretionary authority of administration; and the area that hampers the credibility of government with unreasonable criteria and procedures. In these areas, the ACRC will make focused efforts to promote institutional improvement, actively coping with the pending issues that will arise at any time. In addition, it will actively support the efforts so that the voluntary institutional improvement at each agency level can be established and exerted influence on the ground level. At the same time, the Commission will strengthen the effectiveness of institutional improvement by constantly reviewing the implementation of recommended improvement tasks.

6. Operating Corruption Reporting System

(1) Handling the Report of Allegations of Corruption

A. Report Processing Procedures

Reports submitted to the Commission are classified into corruption reports and general complaints. Corruption reports are the ones related to the act of corruption (including violation of the code of conduct) possibly conducted by public officials, which are deliberated and processed by the Division of Deliberation or the Division of Code of Conduct. Ordinary civil complaints are classified as general complaints or repetitive reports, which are dealt directly by the Corruption Report Center.

Corruption reports denote the reports of corrupt acts. After the ACRC receives reports of corruption, the corruption reports are assessed and verified by the Commission's inspection officers, examined by a competent commissioner and then reviewed by a relevant sub-committee. If it is deemed necessary to investigate a case reported, it is transferred to the Board of Audit and Inspection, an investigative authority, or an agency supervising the public sector organization concerned (hereinafter", investigation authorities").

More specifically, corruption reports are transferred to the Board of Audit and Inspection if an audit is deemed necessary under the Board of Audit and Inspection Act; to the investigative authorities if there are criminal charges or if there is a need for investigation; or else to the competent supervisory authorities of the corresponding public organizations.

The investigation authorities must conclude an audit, investigation, or inspection within 60 days of the transfer of the reports and notify the ACRC of the findings within 10 days.

Upon receipt of such notice, the Commission should promptly provide the reporter with the summary of the audit, investigation or inspection findings. If an audit, investigation, or inspection by the investigation authorities is deemed insufficient, the ACRC may request these authorities, within 30 days of having been notified of its findings, to perform a reinvestigation by presenting reasonable grounds, for example, submitting new evidence.

However, when a corruption report has a weak allegation after the deliberation of competent division and it is deemed reasonable to deal the matter within the corresponding public organization, such report shall be delivered to public organizations, or shall be concluded internally when such necessity is deemed reasonable.

B. Receipt of Reports and Processing Results

In total, the ACRC received 1,258 corruption reports and 12,523 general complaints as of the end of 2008 since the establishment of

KICAC, the predecessor of the ACRC, on January 25, 2002. When it comes to the process of such reports, 562 cases were transferred to the corresponding investigative authorities (including three accusations), 9 reports were not transferred, 7,049 cases were concluded independently and 285 reports were related to the violation of code of conduct as of the end of 2008 (35 cases under process were excluded).

The table below shows the status of the reports transferred to the investigative authorities: as shown in the table, a total of 562 cases (including three accusations) were processed, and the overall detection rate of corruption regarding 509 reports (53 pending cases were excluded) whose results were notified to the informants was 70.5 percent as of the end of 2008.

As shown in the above table, except for 53 cases under investigation, 738 persons were prosecuted (including 25 persons with suspension & interruption of indictment), 786 persons faced disciplinary action (including 541 persons warned & notified). At the same time, 90 cases of institutional warnings were issued and 45 persons stepped down by prosecution or by their own wishes. These referrals helped recover money amounting to about 74.3 billion KRW.

The status of the reported persons involved in 65 cases transferred

<Table. Status of Reports Transferred to Investigative Authorities Annually>

(Unit: Number of case(s), Percent)

Classification	Total	Transfer to Investigative Authorities				Corruption Detection Rate (%) (② / ①)
		Notice of Investigation Results			Under Investigation	
		Sub-total ①	Disclosed Corruption ②	No Charge		
Total	**562**	**509**	**359**	**150**	**53**	**70.5**
2002	74	74	47	27	-	63.5
2003	100	100	67	33	-	67.0
2004	66	66	48	18	-	72.7
2005	82	82	53	29	-	64.6
2006	83	82	63	19	1	76.8
2007	92	85	66	19	7	77.6
2008	65	20	15	5	45	75.0

<Table. Measures Taken against Referred Cases>

(Unit: Number of persons, organization, million KRW>

	Prosecution (person)	Disciplinary Action (person)	Warning / Notification (person)	Institutional Warning (case)	Others (person)	Total	Money recovered (Million KRW)
Total	**738**	**245**	**541**	**90**	**45**	**1,659**	**74,348**
2002	54	43	110	14	3	**224**	8,026
2003	89	26	93	35	15	**258**	40,460
2004	62	14	92	9	0	**177**	1,859
2005	103	45	30	5	13	**196**	1,195
2006	147	23	133	4	5	**312**	9,713
2007	233	94	74	14	6	**421**	11,160
2008	50	0	9	9	3	**71**	1,935

*53 cases under investigation [1 in 2006, 7 in 2007 & 45 in 2008] not included

regarding acts of corruption in 2008 is as follows: 23 cases (35.4 percent) were committed by the civil sector related to scam and embezzlement of various subsidies or assistance funds; 19 cases (29.2 percent) by local governments; 15 cases (23.1 percent) by public service organizations; 7 cases (10.8 percent) by central government organizations; and 1 case (1.5 percent) by local offices of education.

In the meantime, the cases were transferred to the following investigative authorities in the order of: the National Police Agency (30 cases; 46.1 percent), the Supreme Prosecutors' Office (19 cases; 29.2 percent), the Board of Audit and Inspection and central administrative agencies (6 cases; 9.2 percent, respectively), and local governments (4 cases; 6.3 percent).

C. Receipt and Processing of Whistleblowing

The ACRC received and processed a total of 562 corruption reports transferred to investigative authorities regarding corrupt acts from January 2002 to December 2008. Among them, 217 were reports by whistle-blowers, accounting for 38.6 percent of total corruption reports. Except for 16 cases under investigation, corruption detection rate of whistle-blowing was 75.1%, higher than that of all corruption reports of 70.5%. The table below shows the status of reports by whistle-blowers processed each year.

The status of the measures taken against the 151 cases of corruption detected by whistle-blowing, which were transferred to investigative authorities, is in the following table. One thing noteworthy

<Table. Whistleblowers' Reports Processed Annually>

(Unit: number of cases, percent)

	Total	Report/Referral to Investigative Authorities				Corruption Detection Rate (%) (② / ①)
		Notification of Results			Under Investigation	
		Sub-total ①	Corruption Detected ②	No Charge		
Total	**217**	**201**	**151**	**50**	**16**	**75.1**
2002	28	28	19	9	0	67.9
2003	46	46	34	12	0	73.9
2004	23	23	16	7	0	69.6
2005	33	33	25	8	0	75.8
2006	28	28	24	4	0	85.7
2007	34	33	25	8	1	75.8
2008	25	10	8	2	15	80.0

<Table. Measures Taken against Whistle-blowing Cases>

(Unit: Number of persons, organization, million KRW>

	Prosecution (person)	Disciplinary Action (person)	Warning / Notification (person)	Institutional Warning (case)	Others (person)	Total	Money recovered (Million KRW)
Total	**282**	**106**	**295**	**55**	**31**	**769**	**51,282**
2002	20	34	93	5	2	**154**	6,763
2003	60	20	65	28	12	**185**	38,227
2004	14	6	70	3	0	**93**	1,123
2005	42	20	26	2	10	**100**	193
2006	53	4	4	0	1	**62**	2,149
2007	70	22	36	8	4	**140**	1,784
2008	23	0	1	9	2	**35**	1,043

*16cases under investigation (1 in 2007, 15 in 2008) not included

is that whistle-blowing helped recover money amounting to about 51.2 billion KRW, representing 68.9% of total amount of 74.3 billion KRW recovered. It proves that whistle-blowing serves as an effective tool for corruption control.

(2) Restrictions on Employment of Public Officials Dismissed for Corruption

After reviewing data on employment restrictions for those public officials dismissed for corruption submitted by relevant public agency, the ACRC found 5 officials were employed by a public organization or for-profit private enterprise that deal with works closely related to dismissed officials' former jobs in violation of Article 82 of the Act on Anti-Corruption and the Establishment and Operation of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission, which stipulates the restrictions on employment of public officials dismissed for corruption. To correct this, the ACRC requested that the organizations in question remove 2 out of 5 such officials who did not resign voluntarily.

7. Protecting and Rewarding Whistleblowers

(1) Protecting Whistleblowers

Whistleblowers protection system is a legal device that protects an informant. It encourages people to report an act of corruption to the ACRC or to the organization they work for. It is a low-cost, high-efficiency anti-corruption system that will make Korea a top-notched advanced country with integrity.

As a measure to build a social safety net necessary to achieve a sustainable growth of Korean society, this protection system has been implemented since 2002 when KICAC was established due to its importance as an essential institutional foundation which encourages citizens to report corruption. In particular, as this system was reinforced through two amendments in 2005 and 2007 thanks to the Commission's improvement efforts and demands from informants and civic groups to complement the system, Korea is equipped with a world-class whistleblower protection system.

A. Major Details of the Protection System

a) Confidentiality

Regarding the reports that demand that identity of an informant be kept confidential, the ACRC keeps an informant's identity confidential from report reception stage to until it makes a decision if the informant demands. When these reports are referred to investigative authorities, the Commission closely deliberates whether the identity of the informant needs to be included. In addition, it demands audit and investigative agencies to take necessary measures not to disclose the identity of an informant.

When an informant's identity is disclosed without his or her consent, the ACRC examines how such revelation was made. When it is acknowledged that provisions on confidentiality were violated, the Commission may take necessary measures such as asking authorities to punish those involved.

Therefore, any person, who discloses, reports, or informs others of the personal information of an informant, or who enables others to identify the informant with the knowledge that said informant is protected under personal protection measures or in investigation and criminal proceedings, shall be sentenced to a prison term of not more than three years or fines up to 10 million KRW.

b) Guarantee of non-reprisal and economic and administrative warranties

No person shall be subject to disadvantages regarding his or her position including disciplinary measures or unequal treatment on the job by an organization, group, or company to which he or she belongs, on the ground that he or she made a report or statement or submitted material on suspected acts of corruption.

Any person who has been or is expected to be disadvantaged regarding his or her position or treated unequally on the job, may request that the ACRC take specific steps to guarantee his or her position including restoration of the situation to the original state, transfer of himself or herself to another post, or suspension of disciplinary actions against himself or herself as well as other necessary steps. Any person who has been subjected to financial or administrative penalties such as the cancellation of a permit or license and

the revocation of a contract, may request the ACRC to take necessary steps, for example, to ensure the temporary reinstatement of the permit, license, or contract, for the purpose of restoring the situation to the original state or correcting the disadvantages.

Upon a relevant request, the ACRC shall launch an inquiry and when an investigation finds that what is requested is reasonable, the Commission may ask the head of a public organization to which the requester belongs to take proper measures, and the head of the public organization shall follow such request unless he or she has a justifiable reason.

Plus, the ACRC may ask the party with disciplinary authority to take disciplinary actions against a person who put an informant to disadvantages with regard to his or her position or unequal treatment on the job and shall be punishable with a fine for negligence of up to 10 million KRW. If a person who disadvantaged or unequally treated an informant and failed to comply with the Commission's request, such person may be sentenced to not more than one year in prison or be fined up to KRW10 million.

c) Personal protection

According to Article 64 of the Act on Anti-Corruption and the Establishment and Operation of the Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission, an informant may demand that the ACRC take necessary steps to protect himself/herself, or his/her family, relatives, or cohabitants if a credible threat to body or property exists as a result of his or her report. If deemed necessary, the Commission may ask the Commissioner General of the Korean National Policy Agency, the chief of a local police agency, or the head of the competent police station to offer necessary protection.

Based on consultation with the ACRC, the Commissioner General of the Korean National Police Agency and others shall take protective measures according to Article 7 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on Protecting Those Who Report Specific Crimes.

There are 5 types of protective measures: facility protection, personal protection, accompanying when a person shows up and goes home as a person for reference or witness, regular patrol around residential facilities, and other measures deemed necessary for personal protection.

d) Other protective devices

(i) Protection of cooperators and mitigation of culpability

Provisions of Article 62 (Guarantee of Identity), Article 64 (Personal Protection), and Article 66 (Mitigation of Culpability) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the guarantee of identity and personal protection of a person who has cooperated with an audit, investigation, or inspection of a reported case by means of making statements and submission of other materials.

If a person reports a corrupt act and it results in the detection of a crime committed by himself or herself, punishment for the person may be mitigated or remitted (Article 35(1) of the Act). The foregoing provision shall apply mutatis mutandis to any disciplinary measure taken by a public organization.

(ii) Liability exemption concerning violation of the obligation of confidentiality

If a person reports corrupt acts according to the Act on Anti-Corruption and the Establishment and Operation of the Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission, such person shall be regarded as not having violated the obligation of confidentiality in the performance of duties notwithstanding provisions of other laws, collective agreements, and employment rules.

(iii) Presumption of disadvantages

If an individual that reports an act of corruption requests that the ACRC restore the situation to the original state or institutes a legal action for such purpose, it shall be presumed that such person suffered disadvantages in connection with his or her report.

(iv) Protection of informants making reports to their own agencies or supervisory authorities

Provisions of Article 62 (Guarantee of Identity), Article 63 (Presumption of Disadvantages), Article 64 (Personal Protection), Article 65 (Protection of Cooperators), and Article 66 (Mitigation of Culpability) shall apply mutatis mutandis to a person who reported acts of corruption to the organization to which he or she belongs, or to its supervisory authority who controls the organization, entity or

company to which the informant belongs, or reported violation of code of conducts.

B. Annual Protection Requests from Corruption Reporters

Since its establishment in 2002 through 2008, the ACRC received 89 requests (approximately 10 requests per year) from those who reported corrupt acts or cooperated in the reporting to protect them from disadvantages. Especially, since July 2005 when the protection system was revised, a total 65 requests have been made, accounting for 73percent of the total.

requesters. There were 24 disciplinary actions, 14 cases of dismissals or displacements, and 25 other disadvantages like transfer. And, the number of discrimination cases regarding working conditions was 12, representing 16 percent.

When it comes to fines for negligence caused by the violation of protective provisions regarding the employment guarantee, a total of 9 fines were imposed: 2 in 2002, 4 in 2004, 1 in 2006, and 2 in 2007. The total amount was 37 million KRW, or 4.11 million KRW per person on average.

Since 2002, 11 requests have been filed for physical protection, and six cases were successfully dealt with while two were dismissed and three concluded.

<Table. Annual Requests of Reporter's Protection>

(Unit: Number of cases)

	Total	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Employment guarantee	75	4	2	4	20	12	15	18
Physical protection	11	3	-	2	1	2	1	2
Guarantee of confidentiality	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Total	**89**	**7**	**2**	**6**	**22**	**15**	**17**	**20**

In 2008, the ACRC received 20 requests including 18 employment guarantees, 2 physical protection guarantees.

The largest number of protection requests were made by those who belonged to private enterprises (31 cases) followed by public service organizations (18), local governments (16), and private schools (6). Especially, in case of physical protection, among 11 requests, 8 came from those who worked for private enterprises accounting for 73 percent.

Among 75 requests of employment guarantee, 23 cases (30.6 percent) were met while 17 dismissed, 28 dropped and four concluded. Fourteen cases were to demand guarantee of the reporter's position which took up the largest share among all requests. It was followed by restoration to original state (5 cases), job placement (2 cases) and mitigation of culpability (2 cases).

Various kinds of employment disadvantages (63 cases) accounted for the largest proportion of 84 percent of disadvantages facing the

2) Rewarding whistleblowers

Award and compensation system was designed to provide financial benefits to whistle-blowers when their reports of an act of corruption bring financial benefits or prevent financial damage to a public organization, or serve the public interest. If a person's disclosure of corruption contributes directly to increasing or recovering revenues of a public organization or to preventing it from bearing economic costs to be otherwise incurred, or legal relations in that matter are established, then he or she may claim financial reward. In other words, it is a system that pays certain amount of money stipulated in the laws and decrees according to the social contribution or the size of public revenues regarding tangible and intangible benefits enjoyed by the country or the people thanks to a person's report of corrupt acts.

A. Awards

As for awards, a recommendation may be made for awards if a disclosure of corruption contributes to serving a public organization's pecuniary interest, prevents it from bearing economic costs to be otherwise incurred, or serves the public interest according to the provisions stipulated in the Awards and Decorations Act. The money may be paid in compliance with the provisions defined in the Presidential Decree.

a) Annual awards paid

The total amount of award money paid from 2006 to 2008 to the persons who contributed to serving a public organization's pecuniary interest, prevented it from bearing economic costs to be otherwise incurred, or served the public interest was 185 million KRW in a total of 17 cases.

<Annual Award Money Paid>

(Unit: KRW)

Year	Cases for Awards	Amount Paid
Total	**17**	**185,000,000 KRW**
2006	3	35,000,000 KRW
2007	8	50,000,000 KRW
2008	6	100,000,000 KRW

In 2008, a total of 100 million KRW was paid for six reports. Among them, a person who reported the "irregularities in distorted results of biological bioequivalence test" received 50 million KRW of awards, the highest amount ever since the awards system was introduced on July 21, 2005.

Other awarding cases include ▲ irregular supply of medical equipments to the national and public hospitals ▲ fraudulent registry in the Man of the Merit list (at a local Agency of Patriots and Veterans Affair) ▲ real estate speculation by public officials using their duties ▲ fraudulent registry in the persons of distinguish service to the state.

B. Financial Rewards

In the rewarding system, when a person's disclosure of corruption contributes to increasing or recovering revenues of a public organization or to preventing it from bearing economic costs to be otherwise incurred, or legal relations in that matter are established, the person may claim financial reward. It is a system that pays certain amount of money stipulated in the laws and decrees according to the size of public revenues recovered thanks to a person's report of corruptive acts.

a) Financial rewards paid annually

From 2002 to late 2007, a total of 1.13billion KRW in reward was paid to informants in 88 cases. It accounted for 92.6 percent out of a total of 95 payment requests. Among seven non-paid cases, six were dismissed due to failure to meet payment requirements and one was dropped by the informant himself/herself.

The total amount of money restituted from 2002 to 2008 reached 11.64 billion KRW while that of reward stood at 11.32 million KRW through 88 cases. The average amount for one reward case was 12.9 million KRW. The average percentage of reward against total

<Table. Measures Taken against Whistleblowing Cases>

(Unit: Number of persons, organization, million KRW>

Year	No. of Requested Cases	No. of Paid Cases	Others	Amount of Restitution	Amount of Rewards
Total	**95**	**88**		**11,637,394,195**	**1,131,822,000**
2002	1	1		7,430,000	743,000
2003	4	2	1 drop, 1 dismissal	1,114,962,340	73,744,000
2004	5	5		1,609,320,740	98,298,000
2005	19	17	2 dismissals	3,669,619,859	268,868,000
2006	21	19	2 dismissals	1,037,070,176	84,654,000
2007	26	26	-	2,049,584,101	277,340,000
2008	19	18	1 dismissal	2,149,406,979	328,175,000

*16 cases under investigation (1 in 2007, 15 in 2008) not included

restitution was 8.7%, showing a steady increase every year.

In 2008, a total of 320 million KRW was paid to informants as reward, the largest amount ever since the system launched in 2002.

The largest reward so far given to an informant since the establishment of the ACRC on February 29, 2008, was 75.7 million KRW paid to a person who reported irregularities in the supply of chemical agent detector." Others include ▲ unfair request for medical fees of a Representative and others ▲ embezzlement of subsidies provided to material technology development project sponsored by the government ▲ irregularities among cleaning service providers in a city ▲ scam of budget related to the projects subsidized by the government budget ▲ irregularities in purchasing land for housing for staff at a military base.

8. Enforcing the Code of Conduct for Public Organization Employees

A. Overview

Citizens perceive that the influence of duties performed by public officials in Korean society is larger and more important than any other areas. This is due to the fact that the social impact of public activities such as the perspectives of public officials and their decision-makings is enormous. In this vein, a concrete code of conduct is needed to ensure that the public officials are equipped with desirable ethics and ability to fairly perform duties.

In our society, various perspectives are crashing against each other. Furthermore, to make a public official keep a desirable public value and conduct activities based on ethical value in an era where the increasing exchange of human resources is witnessed between the public society and the private sector, desirable guides and principles expected to the public servants should be clearly presented. It is the Code of Conduct which performs the functions above mentioned.

The legal grounds of the Code of Conduct for Public Organization Employees are described in the Act on Anti-Corruption and the Foundation of the Anti-Corruption and the Civil Rights Commission: Article 3 (Duties of Public Organizations) states that a public organization shall take the responsibility to prevent corruption for the purpose of raising the awareness of ethics in society; Article 7 (Obligation of Public Organization Employees to Maintain Integrity) specifies the obligation of every public organization employee to honor Acts and subordinate statutes, perform his/her duties impartially and hospitably and refrain from engaging in corruption and damaging his/her dignity; and Article 8 (Code of Conduct for Public Organization Employees) stipulates that the Code of Conduct to be abided by the public organization employees shall be prescribed by Presidential Decrees, National Assembly Regulations, Supreme Court Regulations, Constitutional Court Regulations, National Election Commission Regulations or public organization rules. As such, the obligation of establishing and implementing the Code of Conduct is imposed on all public organizations.

The Code of Conduct for Public Officials was enacted by the Presidential Decree on February 18, 2003 with the aim of maintaining the integrity of public officials of the executive branch, and entered into force on May 19, 2003. For the implementation of this, central government organizations and local governments enacted their own codes of conduct for public officials suitable for their respective conditions and characteristics, which went into effect concurrently on May 19, 2003. As of September 2003, constitutional institutions like courts, the National Election Commission and the Constitutional Court also had their own codes of conducts except for the National Assembly. With the amendment of Article 8 of the Anti-Corruption Act in July 2005, the Code of Conduct for Public Service Organization Employees enforced by 404 public service organizations in September 2004 by the recommendation of then-KICAC was transformed from a voluntary to mandatory requirement. In addition, the scope of targets was expanded from public officials to public organization employees. Based on this, 597 public service organizations are implementing codes of conduct for their employees.

B. Administering the Code of Conduct for Public Organization Employees

The Code of Conduct for Public Organization Employees is divided into two categories: the Code of Conduct for Public Officials and the Code of Conduct for Public Service Organization Employees. The Code of Conduct enacted by the Presidential Decree is applied to the central and local government public officials who belong to the executive branch, and the other Code of Conduct stipulated as the regulations for other constitutional institutions such as the National Assembly, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, and the National Election Commission are targeted for their pertinent public officials. Meanwhile, the Code of Conduct for Public Service Organization Employees stipulated by Article 3-1-10 of the Public Service Ethics Act is subject to the internal employees of public service entities.

For a smooth implementation of the Code of Conduct for Public Organization Employees, each public organization designates the head of a division in charge of audit or ethics as a Code of Conduct Officer. The Officer at each agency enforces, by providing various types of consultation with the staff, the compliance of the Code of Conduct. Plus, the Code of Conduct Officer operates a clean report center: when the violation of the code of conduct is reported and such report is confirmed, the case will be reported to the head of an agency and disciplinary measures may be taken. In addition, the Officer makes an effort to enhance transparency in the officialdom by conducting the training program regarding the code of conduct more than one time a year for the staff. Furthermore, the Officer organizes a monitoring team within the organization, which will inspect and review the implementation of the code of conduct in the times prone to corruption such as vacations or holidays.

The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission provides an overall support to operate the Code of Conduct for Public Organization Employees through its revision and amendment, and the establishment and implementation of its operational guidelines. The ACRC also supports each agency in implementing the code of conduct by offering a "specially customized consulting." To this end, the Commission analyzes and diagnoses the characteristics and operation status of each agency. At the same time, the Commission provides each agency an authoritative interpretation and consulting materials regarding each provision of the code of conduct, distributes education and PR materials, as well as provides lectures at each agency. The "customized consulting" is provided directly by the ACRC, which induces a voluntary improvement of the competent agency by presenting to and discussing with the corresponding agency regarding the vulnerabilities and their countermeasures for improvement. For example, the consultation was provided to three agencies in 2008: Korail, Gyeonggido Suwon World Cup Stadium Maintenance Foundation, and Korea Resources Foundation. After the consulting, the change in awareness regarding compliance to the code of conduct among the staff was reviewed, and it was found that the awareness has risen more than 10 percent.

At the same time, the ACRC receives reports on violations of the code of conduct committed by all public officials and inspect reported cases. When a violation is confirmed, the case is brought to the attention of the head of an agency where the pertinent public official belongs, or to the head of its supervisory agency. Accordingly, the head of an agency notified of such violation shall inform the measures taken of the Commission. As such, the ACRC is making efforts to ensure the effectiveness of the code of conduct, and it is inspecting and reviewing the operation and implementation of the code of conduct of the public agencies in accordance with Article 9 (Implementation and Operation of the Code of Conduct) of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on Anti-Corruption and the Foundation of the Anti-Corruption and the Civil Rights Commission.

C. Major Details of the Code of Conduct for Public Organization Employees

The major details of the action criteria stipulated in the Code of Conduct for Public Organization Employees are as follows:

- Reporting external lectures, conferences, etc

In order to prevent a public official from receiving excessive compensation through an external lecture, conference, etc, and to prevent the lecture or conference from being misused as a way to provide indirect gifts, all external lectures and conferences with compensation should be reported. However, the lectures and conferences extended at the request of the central government or local governments are exempted from reporting.

• Prohibiting private use of position

To limit activities that might guide general public to misunderstand as if a public official was endowed with public trust with an intention of pursuing benefit for himself / herself or others, using the name or position of a public official's pertinent organization for a private use is prohibited.

• Avoiding the duties related to personal interests

To ensure a fair performance of duties, a public official is obliged to consult regarding avoidance if the public official's duties are related to the financial interest of himself or herself, his or her spouse, or the public official's lineal descendants and ascendants. It is equally applied to the case when a relative within the range of cousin and/or when an entity where the public official had worked for is an interested party of the pertinent public official.

• Limiting the acts of giving and receiving money and gifts

A public official shall not receive money and gifts or entertainment from a counterpart benefited or disadvantaged regarding his or her performance of duties. However, exceptions are made in the following cases: money and gifts provided by a fair source of right such as fulfillment of obligation, foods or favors provided limitedly within the range of KRW30,000 regarding the performance of duties, transportation and lodging fees and foods provided en bloc at official events, and souvenirs or PR items prepared to be distributed to unspecified populations. Furthermore, a public official shall not provide money and gifts to other public official who is prohibited to receive such money and gifts.

• Prohibiting borrowing money and others

A public official shall not borrow nor lend money from/to a counterpart benefited or disadvantaged regarding his or her performance of duties. Nor can he or she borrow property for free. This provision aims at cutting off the possibility of using such borrowings as an indirect way of receiving money and gifts.

• Limiting the notice of events for congratulations and condolences and the reception of money and gifts for the same purposes

A public official shall not notify the events for congratulations and condolences to a counterpart benefited or disadvantaged regarding his or her performance of duties. Exceptions, however, are permitted in the following cases: notice to relatives, notice to an employee who is working or worked together in the same organization, notice through newspapers, broadcasting and internal network which is viewable by staff only, and notice to group members where the public official belongs. Though a public official is obliged to give or receive not more than KRW50,000 as expenses for congratulations and condolences, exceptions are made in the cases of the money and gifts given or received with relatives, and the ones that provided in compliance with the regulations of a group where the public official is its member.

• Other details include the process regarding an order that hampers a fair performance of duties, the exclusion of privileges, the prohibition of the use of budget other than its own purposes, the measures against unfair requests made by politicians and others, the prohibition of solicitation regarding employment or nomination, the prohibition of influence peddling, the prohibition of interference with rights and solicitation, the limitation on transactions using information related to duties, the prohibition of using public property for private use and benefiting, etc.

D. Assessment

According to the compliance perception survey conducted with Code of Conduct Officers at each agency, the perception scores are gradually increasing. In 2004, the score was 78.8, but it increased to 83.1 in 2006 and to 85.4 in 2008. It reflects that the Code of Conduct for Public Officials, which has been implemented for five years, is rooted as a guide that leads to a fair working environment and clean culture in the public service. At this point, a wide range of amendments was made by reflecting the heightened expectation for public officials from citizens and by complementing some loopholes revealed in the course of operation. It is worthwhile to evaluate positive and meaningful opportunities to enhance further the

ethics of the public service in a timely manner.

Plus, the consulting provided by visiting an agency, which was introduced for the first time in 2008, was enormously creative because it was a customized support for an agency. Since the reaction from agencies was very favorable, the consulting is likely to settle down as a regular support system every year, which is expected to contribute to inducing a voluntary administration of agencies.

9. Integrity Education, PR & International Cooperation

(1) Integrity Education and Public Relations

A. Overview

The ACRC has been operating the "Expert Training Courses on Integrity" and the "Online Education Course on Integrity" with a view to fostering key members who would promote an anti-corruption and integrity policy at each level of public organization. Moreover, the Commission has been making multi-dimensional efforts by developing and distributing educational materials and video clips regarding integrity.

In addition, the Commission has made efforts to include integrity contents in the public education curriculum so that students can establish a correct perspective on integrity, and actively support the operation of the schools nationwide designated as a model for implementing integrity education. In particular, students could directly experience the importance of integrity through participating events such as the National Literary Contest for Middle and High School Students and an essay writing contest.

To enhance people's awareness on integrity in 2008, the ACRC focused on organizing various types of participatory events including the "Clean Korea Campaign" and on conducting media advertising. To encourage the corruption report and conduct PR of the institution, the Commission held the "UCC contest for enhancement of integrity in life" and online events to fight corruption. Furthermore, to raise people's awareness on the integrity ethics, the ACRC produced and aired a TV documentary and conducted advertisements on the Internet and via radio.

B. Integrity Education for Public Officials

a) Expert training courses on integrity

The ACRC has been operating the "Expert Training Courses on Integrity" since 2003 with the aim of fostering anti-corruption experts at each public agency. With the lack of systematical research or experts to fight corruption, the Commission laid the foundation for extending a culture of integrity to all sectors by identifying and fostering anti-corruption experts in various areas.

<Annual Operation of Integrity Education>

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
No. of Course Attendees	71 persons	669 persons	504 persons	562 persons	2,133 persons	2,655 persons	**6,594** persons

Expert Training Course on Integrity

In 2008, a total of 14 training courses were opened and operated including the courses targeting central government organizations, local governments, and public service organizations. The training subjects included national development and direction of anti-corruption policies, the Code of Conduct for Public Officials, understanding anti-corruption acts and systems, the attitude of public officials to construct a country with integrity, etc. On top of that, the training methodology was changed to a participatory type like the introduction of the action learning method to focus on fostering the ability to solve substantial problems of the trainees.

In a survey conducted with the trainees who completed these courses, 2,537 persons among 2,655 respondents (95.6 percent)

<Annual Operation of Online Education on Integrity>

	2006	2007	2008
Operation of Committee	10 times, 2,192 persons	7 times, 2,325 persons	7 times, 3,340 persons
Operation thru Assignment to Public Organizations	-	4 organizations (pilot) 1,311 persons	27 organizations 18,133 persons
Total No. of Persons Completed the Course (Year on year)	2,192 persons -	3,636 persons (Increased 1.6 times)	21,473 persons (Increased 5.9 times)

said "I found the training effective." Considering that most of the trainees were satisfied with the appropriateness and training support methods, the Expert Training Course on Integrity achieved its goals in terms of the effectiveness of the training.

In 2009, the courses customized to the features of duties and targets such as the course for areas prone to corruption and the course for newly employed and promoted will be opened to enhance its course expertise.

b) Online education course on integrity

The ACRC has been running an Online Education Course on Integrity since March 2006 so that public servants with time constraints can complete it via the Internet.

The Online Education Course on Integrity consists of 15 lectures that include contents necessary for the public service. This course was well received by the trainees thanks to its interesting segments such as "Learning the Code of Conduct in English," and "Meeting Persons with Integrity in Comics."

Every year, the number of people completing the course has skyrocketed. For example, 21,473 public officials completed this course in 2008, a 5.9 times increase from the previous year. It results from the Commission's decision to assign the contents development and operation to public organizations, which was made to overcome the spatial limit for training at the ACRC. After confirming the effectiveness and feasibility of a pilot assignment operation in 2007 at four public organizations, the Commission received applications from agencies that wanted to run the course in 2008. Accordingly, 27 agencies received training support from the ACRC.

Main Page of Online Integrity Education Center

The trainees' overall satisfaction regarding the contents and operation was high: in a survey conducted among the online trainees, 91.7 percent responded that they achieved the goal of the training course, and 90.8 percent said that they were satisfied with the screen composition, access speed, kindness and other training environments.

c) Self-training by agencies using training centers for public officials

To overcome the limit of accepting trainees in operating a self-training course and to expand an integrity education customized to the characteristics of each agency, the ACRC has been promoting the activation of integrity education at various training centers for public servants since 2008. To this end, the Commission investigated the status quo of integrity education at 63 training centers nationwide in June 2008, and devised the "Plan to Promote Anti-Corruption Education Using Training Centers for Public Officials" in September 2008.

With a view to developing various types of integrity training programs at training centers such as opening an independent course for integrity education and developing a self-program suitable for the features of each agency, the ACRC supports the provision of

professional lectures and audio-visual materials. In 2009, the Commission is going to organize the "Best Practices of Integrity Training Contest" to actively identify and expand good cases regarding integrity training.

d) Supporting lecturers for integrity education

Since May 2002, the ACRC has had 75 lecturers for anti-corruption education. However, they were reorganized so as to correspond with rising demands for education and to cope with complicated acts of corruption. Public organizations, entities and private companies are conducting its own integrity training in voluntary way with those 127 lecturers. In 2008, the number of institutions that offered their training programs with invited lecturers for integrity increased further.

C. Integrity Education for Students

a) Integrity contents in public education curriculum

Revealing corruption and punishing acts of corruption are important to raise the level of national integrity. Along with the punitive measures, the ACRC has taken preventive action by making integrity a subject of ethics at primary, middle and high schools, having recognized the importance of anti-corruption education to young students.

In 2008, the Commission provided materials for integrity education with the authors of ethics textbooks for 3rd and 4th grades of elementary school and 1st grade of middle school as well as the government-authorized publisher of ethics for middle school. At the "Expert Roundtable for Education," organized to enhance the integrity education for students, it was concluded that implementing integrity education from the infant stage would be effective.

In 2009, contents on courage, fairness, compliance with the law and accountability is going to be included in the ethics textbook for 5th and 6th grades of elementary school. Meanwhile, the contents directly related to corruption including the meaning of corruption, its harmful influence, and preventive measures will be contained more extensively.

b) Pilot operation of the integrity education at schools system

In order to expand the integrity culture at schools by providing young students with the opportunity to experience the integrity education program, the Commission has been conducting a pilot operation of the Integrity Education at Schools System.

Schools at each level operated various types of programs relevant to integrity (e.g. writing contest, editing "Integrity Newspaper," waging integrity campaigns, etc.) throughout the year. Teachers could secure excellent educational contents suitable for students by implementing the integrity education program developed and produced by themselves for extracurricular classes. In 2009, the ACRC is going to enhance and expand the preparatory guide and consultation services as well as support for educational materials. Additionally, incentives will be provided to teachers with good performances by organizing relevant contests.

c) Operating programs for students' participation

The ACRC hosted the "1st National Literary Contest for Middle School Students" and "1st National Essay Writing Contest for High School Students" to foster correct viewpoints regarding integrity among young students.

National Essay Writing Contest for High School Students

At the literary contest, middle school students from 3,032 schools competed in preliminary round and 100 of them advanced to the final round. The finalists described their experiences at school and daily lives in prose under the theme of "a clean society that I make" on October 9, 2008.

In the essay writing contest, 368 students from 2,158 high schools, who had received a letter of recommendation from their principals,

competed on October 26, 2008. The contestants chose one out of three cases of corruption, pointed out problems, and described the cause and improvement measures.

The literary and essay writing contests, the first large-scale events with students' participation held in 2008, acted as a good opportunity to make the participants aware of the seriousness of corruption and the importance of integrity. A considerable number of parents and teachers also devoted their keen attention to these events. In 2009, the second contest is going to be held and the category for elementary students is going to be added into the contest.

d) "Campus Clean Korea" campaign for college students

The "Campus Clean Korea" campaign for college students was planned to disseminate the integrity culture at colleges and universities as well as to get innovative ideas on public relations from college students. This campaign was planned to spread the awareness of integrity culture in colleges by making college students produce PR contents on the integrity. Among the proposed ideas, the effective ones can be reflected in the future policy.

The events were held in three steps from September to December 2008 targeting college students in Korea. The first step was the contents competition on anti-corruption and integrity. Those who passed the first round then competed with their online contents PR, and the third step was conducted as the presentation session where their creative ideas were introduced regarding "integrity PR" measures. At these events, innovative ideas were coined such as "making a college student work as an integrity teacher for one day" and "organizing an expedition of college students to experience integrity abroad." Finally, a total of nine teams received the Chairman's Prize and scholarships.

D. Integrity PR for General Citizens

a) Competition of UCC on conducting integrity in daily life

A competition of UCC (User Created Contents) regarding integrity and corruption prevention was organized to draw people's attention to the importance of realizing integrity in daily life and to identify ground-breaking ideas on integrity PR. At this contest, 88 video clips made by people were collected from July to August 2008, and six UCCs won awards. These six video footages were posted on the webpage of the Integrity Education Center for sharing.

b) Online anti-corruption event

Online events were organized to make public the government's commitment to anti-corruption and integrity, and to provide online users with an opportunity to become aware of the anti-corruption and integrity. A three-step event of information search, quiz and web cartoon on the corruption prevention and integrity targeting all citizens was held from August to October 2008, and approximately 3,000 citizens joined the events via online.

c) Producing a documentary and broadcasting it nationwide

In December 2008, a seven-part documentary series that introduced integrity cases was aired through a current affair and informative program titled "Morning of the World Live" on KBS. Under the title of "Finland, a country of integrity," the 10-minute footages were aired which covered integrity cases in Finland and Korea.

The documentary contained the integrity cases of lawmakers, ordinary citizens, and enterprises in Finland. It also presented cases in Korea such as a class in a school designated by the ACRC as an integrity study school, the activities of college students who participated in the "Campus Clean Korea campaign," and best practices in integrity shown by public organizations.

TV Documentary Clips Aired Through Public Broadcasting

d) PR through internet portals

To promote corruption reports, the ACRC posted an ad on major portal sites in Korea including Naver and Daum. In an ad, made with Flash, pendulums with the numbers 1, 3, 9 and 8, the phone number to report an act of corruption, appeared one by one, and pushed other pendulums with the characters of "corruption" out of sight. This ad was released in an attention-grabbing space (up from the screen's center) for four months to make pubic the phone number to report an act of corruption as well as the activities of the ACRC.

e) Promoting radio commercials

For radio commercials, the Commission selected an open media and prime time to maximize efficiency. These commercials were made to appeal to the people's mind so that citizens can be naturally exposed to the importance of anti-corruption efforts and integrity.

E. Development and Distribution of Promotional Materials

a) Development of the "Standard Lecture for Education on Integrity for Public Officials"

In 2008, the ACRC developed a program titled "Standard Lecture for Education on Integrity for Public Officials" to upgrade the efficiency of integrity education. This material was designed to invite learners to participate. Through this program, which avoided a lecture-centered method, trainees could learn the value and necessity of integrity by themselves through participating in discussions and presentations. The Commission plans to introduce this program to the existing "Expert Training Courses on Integrity," and to distribute it to other training centers to be used as a training material.

b) Comics and animations for young students

To spread awareness of integrity among young students, the ACRC produced educational materials on anti-corruption and integrity, which can be constantly used, in comics and animations with an easily understandable composition and a realization of sensible images.

Korean Black Bear in an Extreme Crisis, an animation for students

An animation titled "Korean Black Bear, in an Extreme Crisis" was designed to make young students aware of the seriousness of corruption that can occur in the real society. The CDs produced were distributed to 9,348 elementary and middle schools, 200 local offices of education, and 607 libraries to be used for anti-corruption education.

In addition, the Commission made a comic titled "Clean Masks and Integrity Expedition, Save the Clean Village!" By avoiding stiff and boring comics for education, it focused on the harmful influence of corruption and the importance of integrity with an easy and interesting plot. The booklets were distributed to 11,549 elementary, middle and high schools as well as to 607 public libraries nationwide.

c) Video material for public officials

An educational docudrama titled "Three Friends" was produced to raise awareness of integrity and anti-corruption efforts among public officials. It was distributed to 1,456 institutions including government agencies, public service organizations, training centers, etc.

The 35-minute drama comically describes the link between instances of corruption such as bribery, cronyism and paternalism in ordinary administrative agencies through a story of three friends, who reflect themselves by thinking of their innocent era. It induces viewers to recognize what are the important things in our lives.

(2) Promoting International Cooperation to Fight Corruption

A. Overview

In 2008, the ACRC concentrated on compiling information regarding the background of establishment, purposes, and functions of the Commission, and making the international society recognize our

capability and willingness to fight corruption. To this end, the ACRC waged an aggressive public relations campaign to let international organizations and foreign anti-corruption agencies know about the establishment of the ACRC and its purpose of offering better services to citizens using letters that bear Chairman's name, English brochures, and PCRM (Policy-Customer Relationship Management). Furthermore, the Commission held meetings with foreign businesspeople in Korea to inform them of the ACRC's efforts to fight corruption and to improve business environments.

In 2008, the UN Convention against Corruption, to which the ACRC has constantly paid attention and supported, was ratified, and the "Act on Special Cases concerning the Confiscation and Restoration of Properties Acquired by Corrupt Means," the implementation legislation of the UN Convention, was approved by the Korean National Assembly. In the Transparency International's assessment on the progress of OECD Anti-bribery Convention, Korea was classified as the significant enforcement category.

At the same time, anti-corruption technical assistance projects that had launched in 2007 were implemented in full-scale. Through the "Anti-Corruption Technical Assistance Project between Korea and the UNDP" for Bhutan and Bangladesh, the Commission provided the anti-corruption system suitable for the demand of the recipient countries through public official training and on-site consulting. For Indonesia, the Commission transferred its main implementation policies such as the assessment of anti-corruption initiatives from 2007 through 2008.

Moreover, it actively participated in the APEC Anti-Corruption & Transparency Taskforce Meeting, the Anti-Corruption Agency Forum, the ADB-OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative Group Meeting and other anti-corruption activities in the Asia Pacific region as a central body in the area.

Training Course Entrance Ceremony for Bhutanese Officials

B. Major Achievements

a) Technical assistance to enhance developing countries' capacity to combat corruption

(i) ACRC's cooperation with UNDP for anti-corruption technical assistance

In compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between Korea and the UNDP, the ACRC implemented its projects to enhance the anti-corruption capacity for Bhutan and Bangladesh from 2007 through 2008. As a project partner of the UNDP, the Commission offered various anti-corruption initiatives, and conducted training programs in Korea and on-site consulting to educate concrete measures regarding anti-corruption system.

The ACRC held an inception meeting with Bhutan, its first recipient country, in August 2007, and discussed supporting measures such as delivering anti-corruption programs and training public officials from Bhutan in Korea. Accordingly, nine manuals on the anti-corruption system, including integrity assessment, code of conduct, and institutional improvement were delivered. In addition, it offered a two-week training course for Bhutanese public officials, from July 31 to August 31, 2008, to help them understand major anti-corruption initiatives in force in Korea as well as to support the introduction of such institutions to Bhutan. The training program consists of 12 lectures on anti-corruption initiatives such as corruption-related assessment system, institutional improvement, and integrity education. Additionally, it included observing IT use in the fight against corruption represented by an electronic procurement system at the Public Procurement Service and preparing a concrete action plan with these Bhutanese pubic servants based on the lectures given. After the public officials' training, Bhutan requested consulting on three areas: institutional improvement, integrity survey, and education and PR.

On-site Consulting in Bhutan

Accordingly, in November 2008, the Commission dispatched its officials with rich experiences in the three areas requested by the Bhutanese authorities, and carried out on-site consulting and held a face-to-face interview.

Particularly, the dispatched public official prepared and presented practical measures for institutional improvement regarding areas prone to corruption in Bhutan, such as road construction, school admissions process, and livestock feed.

As the second recipient country, Bangladesh was selected in December 2007. From June 30 to July 1, 2008, the inception meeting for the technical assistance project participated by the ACRC, the UNDP, the Bangladesh Anti-Corruption Commission, and anti-corruption experts in Asia Pacific region was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka. At the meeting, an institutional improvement, corruption impact assessment, and integrity survey were selected as main areas for technical assistance. Accordingly, the ACRC offered its manual on major anti-corruption policies including the corruption impact assessment and other relevant information.

In October 2008, nine public officials at the Bangladesh Anti-Corruption Commission were invited to receive training to deliver concrete implementation measures regarding the main areas for assistance. The training program contained lectures on 12 anti-corruption schemes including the corruption impact assessment, field trip to an electronic system for customs clearance at the Korea Customs Service, and making concrete action plans for anti-corruption efforts in Bangladesh.

(ii) Anti-corruption cooperation between Korea and Indonesia

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding on Mutual Cooperation for Combating Corruption with Indonesia's national anti-corruption body, the Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK), the ACRC has actively offered its technical assistance service to Indonesia. In this vein, the two sides organized the 2nd Cooperation and Coordinating Committee Meeting at the Headquarters of KPK in Jakarta on July 17, 2008.

ACRC-KPK Cooperation and Coordinating Committee

In this meeting, specific details of the follow-up measures regarding the MOU were reviewed, and the two sides agreed to conduct a training program for KPK staff in Korea to deliver the ACRC's "anti-corruption initiatives."

Based on the agreement reached in the 2nd Cooperation and Coordinating Committee, three researchers in the KPK were dispatched to the ACRC for two weeks from October 6, 2008, to study the introduction of "anti-corruption initiatives" into Indonesia. An ACRC expert detailed the program's operating system and procedures, and provided consultations. Later, the Indonesian researchers visited the Seoul Metropolitan Government and the Korea Electric Power Corporation, which were designated as model institutions in the field of taking anti-corruption initiatives. The Commission plans to train Indonesian civil servants in order to deliver the "corruption impact assessment" system to Indonesia in May 2009. In addition, the ACRC will hold the 3rd Cooperation and Coordinating Committee Meeting in September 2009 to conduct a comprehensive evaluation on the result of ACRC-KPK cooperation projects, and will discuss the direction of the mid-to-long term projects (from 2010 to 2012).

b) Active response to international anti-corruption rounds

(i) Response to the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)

The UNCAC composes the first global rules that encompass corruption in public and private sectors. It also takes a comprehensive approach that considers both preventive and punitive measures. The South Korean government signed the convention in 2003. Moreover, the "Act on Special Cases concerning the Confiscation and Restoration of Properties Acquired by Corrupt Means," its implementation legislation was ratified by the National Assembly in February 2008. Article 6 of the UN Convention stipulates that each ratifying country shall establish an anti-corruption body to implement, supervise, and coordinate the anti-corruption initiatives. Accordingly, the ACRC was designated as such body in April 2008.

(ii) Implementation of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention

In compliance with the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, or the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, Korea underwent the phase 1

examination in July 1999 and the phase 2 examination in June 2004 conducted by Australia and Finland as lead examiners. After the phase 2 examination, Korea made a verbal report on the second recommendations given by the OECD. In January 2007, it presented a written report on the follow-up measures of the phase 2 examination.

In March 2008, the follow-up measures of the second written report were presented. In this occasion, the enhanced awareness on the Convention at the Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA) and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) were reported along with the aggressive efforts exerted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade to make Korean enterprises abroad recognize the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and its domestic implementation law.

In addition, the delegation of Korea stated that KOICA recently added a provision which obliges it to report corruption and bribery as a way of implementing the OECD recommendations. Regarding the lack of a mechanism to confiscate the benefits stemming from bribery, Korea recounted that such confiscation was made possible thanks to the enactment of the "Act on Special Cases concerning the Confiscation and Restoration of Properties Acquired by Corrupt Means" in February 2008.

Furthermore, the ACRC and the Ministry of Justice examined the written report regarding the follow-up measures on the phase 2 examination presented by New Zealand in December 2008 as a lead examiner.

c) Active Participation in Anti-Corruption Activities in the Asia-Pacific Region

(i) APEC Anti-Corruption & Transparency Experts Taskforce Meeting

The world's largest regional economic organization, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), has been mainly dealing with issues of liberalization of trade and investment, and promotion of economic cooperation since its creation in 1989. It has not discussed corruption issues in earnest until 2003 in the summit meeting held in Thailand when it put significant emphasis on eliminating corruption that hinders socioeconomic development. South Korea has made concerted efforts to create an anti-corruption forum within the APEC framework partnering with the governments of the US and Chile. Such efforts bore fruit when the 2004 Chile APEC Summit adopted the Santiago Commitment that stated the establishment of the APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Taskforce and the Course of Action on Fighting Corruption and Ensuring Transparency, and decided to hold the APEC Anti-Corruption & Transparency Symposium in Seoul in September 2005.

At the 6th ACT Taskforce Meeting from February 28 to 29, 2008 held in Lima, Peru, the ACRC submitted a proposal on the APEC Anti-Corruption & Transparency Symposium to be held in Seoul in 2009. The proposal received positive response and supports from the US, Peru, Chile, Thailand and other major member economies. At the presentation, the ACRC revealed its plan to organize a symposium to share its anti-corruption strategies with other countries using its experiences in the UNDP Anti-Corruption Technical Assistance Project.

The 7th ACT Taskforce Meeting was held in Lima, Peru, for two days from August 13, 2008. At the meeting, the ACRC requested the member countries to have interest in the Anti-Corruption & Transparency Symposium to be held in Seoul in November 2009, and their active participation. Furthermore, it confirmed the support from the member countries by explaining its plan to aggressively make public and use the experience in the UNDP assistant project to fight the corruption, which has been acquired since 2007. The support to the APEC Fund proposed at the meeting was finally approved in the Budget and Management Committee (BMC) held in October 2008.

(ii) The 4th Anti-Corruption Agency Forum

The Anti-Corruption Agency (ACA) Forum was founded in 2002 led by the former KICAC (the predecessor of ACRC) to enhance policy coordination, exchange and cooperation among anti-corruption authorities in the Asia-Pacific region. At the 5th ACA Forum held on January

4th ACA Forum

31, 2008, the member countries confirmed its principle of maintaining the forum at the level of heads of agencies, not at the working-level meeting.

In addition to that, the ACRC reaffirmed its commitment to comprehensively managing the affairs related to the operation of the conference and performing follow-up measures as the secretariat in the future.

(iii) ADB-OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative Group Meeting

6th ADB-OECD Regional Anti-Corruption Conference

In cooperation with the ADB, the OECD has been implementing the ADB-OECD Anti-Corruption Initiatives for Asia and the Pacific since 1999 for the purpose of supporting countries in the region so that they could establish and implement their anti-corruption policies and encourage them to implement such policies.

To enhance the effectiveness of the ADB-OECD anti-corruption policy, the "Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific" was established in November 2001. As the first anti-corruption forum in the Asia-Pacific region, it consists of implementation guidelines and action plans to eradicate corruption in three sectors (government, business and civil society).

Highlights of Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific

- Establishing an effective and transparent administration service
  - Enhancing integrity, accountability and transparency in the public service
- Enhancing actions to prevent bribery and heightening business accountability
  - Promoting effective prevention, inspection and prosecution, and enhancing corporate accountability
- Supporting active participation of citizens
  - Enhancing education and PR, expanding information disclosure, and encouraging citizens' participation

Asia-Pacific Conference were held in Singapore from November 24 to 28, 2008. At the meeting on November 24 and 25, the ACRC presented the implementation of integrity consulting, the compensation for whistleblowers, the promotion of amendment of laws and decrees related to bribery of public officials and money laundering and other trends of anti-corruption policy of the Korean government. At the same time, the ACRC actively expressed its opinions regarding the joint research among member countries and the selection of themes for workshops and seminars.

The 6th Asia-Pacific Conference held from November 26 through 28 dealt with the theme of "Anti-Corruption Strategy for Corporate, Government and Civil Society in the Asia-Pacific Region." The conference comprised the plenary session under the title of "Anti-Corruption in the Business Transactions" and six workshops with independent topics. The ACRC partook in the workshop titled "Anti-Corruption and Sustainable Development Agenda" as a presenter. At the workshop, it introduced the Commission's implementation of the MOU signed for the cooperation between Korea and Indonesia to eradicate corruption and the Korea-UNDP technical assistance project to counter the corruption under the theme of "Experiences of Korea in Technical Assistance for Anti-Corruption."

d) Other activities for international cooperation

(i) The 13th International Anti-Corruption Conference

The International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) is one of the two biggest international conferences to fight corruption together with the Global Forum on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity. The event is organized by the IACC Committee at the Transparency International (TI).

At the 13th IACC held in Athens, Greece from October 30 to November 2, 2008, Mr. In-je Park, Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the ACRC, presented the efforts to protect whistleblowers in Korea. Through the presentation, Mr. Park explained that the Commission was operat-

13th International Anti-Corruption Conference

ing both a direct protection system such as ensuring the identity, confidentiality, employment, and the reduction of accountability of whistleblower, and an indirect system including reward and compensation for the persons who report irregularities. He also described the Commission's plan to introduce a protection system for those who report the violation of public interest in the private sector, including health and environment.

(ii) Visit to ICAC Hong Kong and CPIB Singapore

The ACRC delegation headed by its Chairman Kun Yang visited internationally-renowned anti-corruption bodies in Hong Kong and Singapore on the occasion of participating in the ordinary board of directors of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI) held in Hong Kong from November 4 to 7, 2008.

On November 3, Chairman Yang held a bilateral meeting with Mr. Soh Kee-Hean, Director of the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) of Singapore, and his staff. At the meeting, he exchanged opinions regarding integrity enhancement policy of the ACRC and deepened mutual understanding on the efforts and systems to fight corruption in the two countries.

Chairman Kun Yang meets ICAC Commissioner

On November 6, he visited the Hong Kong Independent Commission against Corruption (ICAC) and discussed the key to maintaining a high level of integrity in Honk Kong.

e) Global anti-corruption PR activities

(i) Public relations to foreign anti-corruption bodies and international assessment institutions

In May 2008, the ACRC delegation visited the Global Insight and Economist Intelligence Unit in the UK and the Headquarters of Transparency International and Bertelsman Stiftung in Germany, and held explanatory sessions on anti-corruption policy in Korea.

The Commission not only made public the establishment of the ACRC as a responsible body to combat corruption in Korea but stressed the succession of anti-corruption policy from KICAC, its predecessor, and the improved efficiency in policy implementation.

(ii) PR through media and publications in English

To stress the image of integrity in Korea and boost the awareness of the Commission, the ACRC is posting an image advertisement in the periodicals published mainly for foreign companies in Korea. In 2008, the Commission made a new image advertisement in English and posted it in the publications of the European Union Chamber of Commerce in Korea and the US Chamber of Commerce in Korea.

Besides, the Commission published its PR brochure, its newsletter called ACRC Korea Transparency Newsletter and the 2007 Anti-Corruption Annual Report in English and distributed to foreign anti-corruption bodies, related international organizations and international assessment agencies, foreign economic entities in Korea, and foreign correspondents in Korea. Furthermore, press release, major policy documents, and English publications are available on its English web page (www.acrc.go.kr/eng_index.jsp) for an easy access to information.

(iii) ACRC Policy Presentation Meeting with foreign CEOs in Korea

ACRC Policy Presentation Meeting with Foreign CEOs in Korea

The ACRC hosted the "ACRC Policy Presentation Meeting with foreign CEOs in Korea" in December 2008 to make public the Commission's efforts for enhancing business environment and anti-corruption activities and to listen to various opinions.

At the meeting, the Commission introduced its activities to create a business-friendly environment by mitigating unreasonable regulations and improving institutions. Moreover, the ACRC presented its exerted efforts to make a fair and transparent society and the future policy direction, reflecting the corruption perception among the foreign residents in Korea who believe that corruption hampers business activities.

(3) Public-Private Partnership for Fighting Corruption

A. Public-Private Cooperation to Spread the Perception of Integrity Culture

The ACRC is leading the cooperation between public and private sectors to build a social trust such as the compliance with laws and the enhancement of national integrity.

a) Fostering anti-corruption civil experts

The Commission has been operating courses to foster anti-corruption experts to expand citizens' participation and to enhance expertise in spreading the anti-corruption culture under various names. The "Civil Expert Course for Integrity Contract Ombudsman" was offered in 2006 followed by "Integrity Leadership Course" in 2007 and "Civil Rights Monitoring Course" in 2008.

Through these courses, the Commission is fostering civil experts in anti-corruption by making course-takers understand the corruption control system and anti-corruption initiatives, develop leadership, and take related expertise programs. Those who have completed these courses are working at voluntary civic groups to diffuse integrity culture such as the "integrity monitoring group," the "legislature monitoring group," and the "local public-private group to fight corruption," etc.

In the 2006 "Civil Expert Course for Integrity Contract Ombudsman," the contents of the integrity contract such as example of the ombudsman activities and how to act on site.

The 2007 "Integrity Leadership Course" laid the foundation to strengthen the civil expertise by offering anti-corruption training to local integrity monitoring groups and inviting them to exchange information and seek solidarity.

In 2008, the name of course was changed to the "Civil Rights Monitoring Course" the launch of the ACRC. Accordingly, the contents for education were expanded and the targets were diversified. In detail, the contents of training were extended to the introduction of the ACRC, ombudsman system and administrative appeal, in addition to corruption prevention that existed already, and the training targets were diversified from civic groups to economic circles, national campaign entities and sectional groups. The "Civil Rights Monitors" trained in 2008 will work for corruption prevention in their regions, provide information on civil complaints and administrative appeals, identify tasks for institutional improvement, and monitor affairs related to the ACRC.

Civil Rights Monitoring Course

b) Holding an open contest to spread integrity culture

The open competition project in cooperation with the civil sector is to promote transparency in society by identifying and spreading excellent integrity culture programs. This project supports laying the groundwork to build a "clean city," conducting researches and developments, introducing and promoting relevant institutions, and performing education and PR.

The first competition was held in 2007, in which a total 10 organizations were selected for their anti-corruption proposals including "guarding grass roots for clean Busan" by Busan People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy. In 2008, a total of KRW120 million was provided to 9 projects including "Pohang Integrity Monitoring Project to Enhance Local Transparency" proposed by Pohang YMCA.

The open competition contributed to spreading the regional perception of integrity culture, exerted influence in institutional improvements at various administrative agencies, and is being widely used as an integrity education material. For example, materials prepared to educate infants and elementary school students such as animations, puzzles and dices are usable at other educational institutions or civic groups. Meanwhile, the institutional improvement made in the provision of ordinary subsidy for private sector which was promoted as a local anti-corruption project, and the campaign to amend the anti-corruption ordinances are best practices distributable to local governments.

c) Coming up with communication channels with people

With the launch of the Lee administration, there was a need to come up with a new way of promoting cooperation between public and private sectors suitable for the changed circumstances. As a result, the Ombudsman of Korea, the KICAC and the Administrative Appeals Commission were integrated to form the current ACRC, which has made efforts to make itself known to the public as well as to collect various opinions from citizens regarding the cooperation between the public and private sectors.

To this end, the ACRC initially held meetings with the Five Major Economic Organizations and the excellent corporations in ethical management, and the workshop with the employees responsible for corporate ethics in order to listen to the difficulties the business circle faced and to discuss the assistance measures at government level.

In addition to that, the ACRC collected various opinions to promote the administrative principles of the new government, the backgrounds of ACRC foundation and to formulate a new cooperation model between the public and private sectors. In this vein, the Commission visited 9 entities from September 3 through 18 and listened to the problems they had. In that occasion, opinions from the working-level staff at the five anti-corruption local networks were also collected.

In particular, the local rotational meeting with 240 members from local civil groups from 8 gwangyeok (Metropolitan) areas nationwide extended the scope of citizens' participation: such meeting was used to be held for anti-corruption civic groups, but the participation range was extended to national campaign entities, economic entities and professional groups. The local meeting was a good opportunity not only in terms of enhancing the local citizens' awareness of the Commission but also reflecting the voices on site to the public-private partnership policy.

d) Civil Center for Corruption Prevention

The ACRC is building a cooperative network between central and local civil groups for an effective diffusion of a culture of integrity by gathering the activities and capacity for anti-corruption from civil sector. Local governments have had their own structural corruption such as wide-spread regional irregularities which needs a systematic network reflecting regional features. However, because the ACRC had no local offices or similar foundation, building a public-private network with civic groups that had been waging anti-corruption activities was necessary for cooperation.

In this situation, the Civic Group Network against Corruption and the Civil Center for Corruption Prevention were jointly set up with voluntary participation from more than 200 local civic groups. Since the establishment of the civil center in Daejeon in 2003, a total of 25 regional centers across the nation have been created. The Civil Center for Corruption Prevention plays a key role in improving transparency of the regions where it is located while serving as an organizational base for anti-corruption activities. Its role includes providing counseling on corruption reports; monitoring administration, local council activities and budget execution; presenting policy recommendations; and conducting public educational campaigns and public relations on corruption.

e) Assessment

Changes in circumstances in 2008 such as the inauguration of the new government demanded a new paradigm in public-private partnership. Against this backdrop, the Commission exerted efforts to make cooperation between public-private sectors go with the trends by reviewing and reassessing the existing projects from scratch. The ACRC is committed to waging various types of private-public cooperation in the future to bring Korea into the category of top-notched, advanced countries.

B. Supporting Corporate Ethical Management

a) Development of the Standards on Ethical Management Report

With the advent of ethics round, sustainable management and ethical management emerge as critical themes of the day in business environment. This is a new management paradigm: corporations reflecting social and environmental issues in their management strategy will be able to ensure competitive edge in global market. Coping with this international trend, domestic companies are actively introducing the ethical management by establishing char-

ters of corporate ethics and codes of conduct and creating departments responsible for ethical management.

Ethical management is applied to the overall business sector. Its implementation and achievements will eventually result in the "Ethical Management Report" which is similar to the "Sustainable Management Report." The report deals with the comprehensive strategy of a corporation's ethical management and activities of stakeholders inside and outside the company. To an investor and customer, it is a touchstone to judge corporate competitiveness, credit rating, and reliability to make his or her own decision. To a company, it works as a tool to enhance its corporate image and competitiveness by confirming the results of exerting efforts to ensure human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption issues. Furthermore, if ISO 26000, the international standards on the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) which is scheduled to be set up by 2010 is established, the preparation and submission of the report can be a standard in international trade.

However, only a handful of domestic companies are practicing the ethical management at enterprise level, and recording and disclosing reports that meet the international standards. To most of the companies including SMEs, grasping individually the global issues regarding the ethical management and developing indices for such report have limitations in their management circumstances. Statistics shows that a total of 66 reports were prepared by 34 companies based on GRI registration as of December 2008. Including non-registered ones on GRI, the number of reports reached 103 from 59 companies.

This led the ACRC to develop the "Standards on Ethical Management Report" in 2008, which aim at meeting the international criteria for ethical management and contributing to the qualitative improvement of reports regarding anti-corruption indices. Based on the CSR model developed by Dr. A. Carroll: among the four CSRs, performing ethical responsibility expected commonly by society, let alone performing economic and legal responsibilities are defined as "ethical management," while the implementation of ethical accountability based on legitimacy, fairness and transparency demanded by interested parties are defined as "anti-corruption ethical management" in the standards (social contribution and environment are excluded). The standards are composed of 35 indices categorized by three criteria such as anti-corruption policy, organization and system, and practical program to combat corruption.

These standards on ethical management report would improve corporate ethical level, and eventually, address corruption-related issues at national level.

The ACRC is fully committed to supporting domestic companies so that they can have ethical management system at international level. To this end, the Commission will develop education programs to spread ethical management, provide information on best practices, and build an ethical management network that encompasses economic entities, corporations and civil society.

b) Publication and distribution of business ethics briefs

Since 2005, the ACRC has been issuing a monthly publication titled "Business Ethics Briefs," which introduces systems and trends related to ethical management at home and abroad, and best examples. The Commission is distributing it to its policy customers such as companies, academia and civic groups. In 2008, the periodical was provided to 1,800 customers monthly via e-mail, and published and distributed in a booklet every six months.

c) Development and distribution of delf-diagnosis model regarding corporate transparency

The ACRC developed a "self-diagnosis model regarding corporate transparency" so that each company can measure its own transparency. The model is divided into "transparency in public offering and accounting" and "accountable management and internal control." Based on the current model, the Commission will collect opinions from the business sector to amend and supplement this version to be capable of offering a customized and professional model to each company following its industrial feature.

d) Creation of ethical management network and cooperation

Thanks to constant cooperation between the ACRC and the UN Global Compact Office, the number of registered member groups to the UN Global Compact dramatically increased from 3 in 2005 to

140 as the end of December 2008. At the UN Global Compact Conference from June 17 to 18, 2008 and the UNGC and MDG (Millennium Development Goal) Symposium on September 8, 2008, the attendees discussed the CSG investment for sustainable management and joint solutions against corruption.

In addition, the Commission held meetings with the Federation of Korean Industries, excellent corporations in ethical management, and Five Major Economic Organizations on April 22, June 5, and October 29, 2008 respectively. They discussed the necessity of building a cooperative relationship with major economic groups and assistance measures from the government. Moreover, the ACRC supported the Korea Economic Daily's 2008 Sustainable Management Conference where the model companies by sector were awarded by relevant government agencies including the ACRC.

Furthermore, the Commission organized the "Corporate Ethics Workshop" from December 16 to 17, 2007. At the workshop, employees responsible for corporate ethics from private and public corporations and economic entities, ethical management researchers, and experts were invited to make public the standards on ethical management report and the use of self-diagnosis model regarding corporate transparency.

The ACRC plans to continue waging various cooperative activities such as meetings with major economic entities and corporations, working-level consultations, etc.

10. Comprehensive Management of Anti-Corruption Information

A. Overview

The ACRC has built its comprehensive anti-corruption information system with a view to linking its major functions in systemic way by identifying and punishing corrupt acts, improving corruption-causing systems, and establishing and assessing anti-corruption initiatives. This system also aims at offering efficient assistance programs for anti-corruption measures at the cross-government level through information exchange and cooperation with anti-corruption agencies such as the Board of Audit and Inspection and the Public Prosecutors' Office.

In July 2005, with the establishment of the former Korea Independent Commission Against Corruption, the direction of building a comprehensive anti-corruption information system changed from devising countermeasures for corruption led by the Commission to supporting individual anti-corruption activities waged by each agency. The system also focused on sharing and spreading information related to corruption thereby enabling the information to be linked with other agencies. In 2006, a comprehensive management of anti-corruption information was upgraded in earnest through the collection and analysis of information on cases and statistics, which were produced and managed by each relevant agency. In 2007, the working efficiency and usability were enhanced by standardizing the comprehensive anti-corruption information system, and accumulating and processing the information on corruption owned by each agency. Later, in 2008, all the existing independent systems such as people's ombudsman, zero-me (data system for corrupt public officials), corruption case management system, e-CLEAN work system and the administrative appeal system, which were used respectively were integrated into the information system on civil rights administration when the Ombudsman of Korea, KICAC and the Administrative Appeals Commission were merged into the ACRC.

In the future, the ACRC will continue to upgrade the comprehensive anti-corruption information system. It will also enhance the linking capacity and usability of the system by establishing an integrated management platform for information regarding corruption stored inside and outside the Commission. Constant efforts will be made to provide the collected information through a thorough analysis.

B. Establishing and Improving the Comprehensive Anti-Corruption Information System

a) Major events in building the comprehensive anti-corruption information system

- In 2002: Promoted digitization to build an internal infrastructure such as analyzing the Commission's digitization work, devising a master plan, and building internal working system such as Web page, intranet, electronic approval, security facility, etc.

- In 2003: Added unit works including report deliberation, encoding system for corrupt public officials, and statistics and analysis systems to the established system

- In 2004: Built a statistical and analysis system to examine the status of information on corruption by supplementing the system with information on public officials dismissed for corruption, counseling on civil complaints regarding report and deliberation, code of conduct, etc.

- In 2005: Established a plan to share and spread the information on corruption by upgrading application software and network aiming at spreading systemic collection and management of the information on corruption

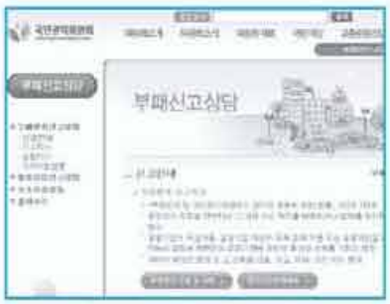
- In 2006: Built a case management platform for information on corruption among agencies such as the major report related to corruption, case management of proceeded result, processed result of corruption impact assessment, etc.

- In 2007: Unified 140 terms for standard codes commonly used in the management scheme and system including categorization of agencies, type of corruption, etc. Also, enhanced security by transferring its main servers to the 2nd Government Integrated Information Center in Gwangju and establishing an integrated PC control system

- In 2008: Prepared a representative Web page that integrated the Ombudsman of Korea, KICAC and the Administrative Appeals Commission, built intranet to encourage information sharing and communication, and upgraded hardware and software infrastructure of the main computer network

b) Operating web page for corruption reports and counseling

As a major cyber gate, the Commission's Web page provides visitors with information and news on the ACRC, and offers an opportunity for direct online counseling regarding civil complaints, corruption report and administrative appeals. Regarding corruption, it helps raise people's anti-corruption awareness and strengthen monitoring by citizens by offering information on how to report an act of corruption and what the code of conduct is, corruption receipt, process, protection and compensation, institutional improvements and general complaints. In particular, it collects opinions from citizens, public organizations and civil entities, conducts PR, and communicates with citizens through the tools such as posting notices on the countermeasures against corruption, press release, free board, campaign, work innovation, etc.



Screen for Corruption Report at ACRC's Homepage

C. Future Plan

As corruption is recognized as one of the biggest obstacles to social development, demands for anti-corruption efforts are rapidly growing. Accordingly, demands for statistics and indices related to corruption inside and outside the Commission are also dramatically increasing. Hence, in-depth analyses and the enhancement of the usability of the collected data on corruption are emerging as critical tasks.

Above all, the ACRC will continue to provide data that have been collected on corrupt public servants and the codes of conduct for relevant agencies. When the same type of corrupt act is repeated, the Commission will help the corresponding agency understand the structural and typological cause of corruption and use the data for institutional improvements. In addition, it plans to identify meaningful statistics by conducting an in-depth analysis of corruption indices. Furthermore, the ACRC will perform data standardization for information on corruption cases for more systematic management, and continuously pursue the joint use of accumulated information among agencies.