

# ACRC Korea Transparency Newsletter (May 2020)

## 10 most important moments for ACRC in three years of Moon Jae-in Administration

- ACRC for the past three years ▲building a foundation for anti-corruption policy implementation  
▲ending public institution hiring irregularities ▲Korea ranked the top 30s in CPI -
- Swift resolution of COVID-19 related grievances of working class people and the underprivileged; Prompt Anti-corruption reform including the enactment of Act on Conflict of Interest Prevention for Public Officials-

May 13, 2020

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission

The Republic of Korea

The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC), in celebration of the three year anniversary of the Moon Jae-in government, has announced its 10 most important moments of ‘Anti-corruption and Fairness Reform and Protection of People’s Rights and Interests’

For the past three years, together with citizens, the ACRC has made achievements in the following 10 most important moments in anti-corruption/ fairness reform and civil rights protection:

### 1. Holding the first session of Anti-Corruption Policy Consultative Council (26 Sep, 2017)



Anti-Corruption Policy Consultative Council chaired by the President of the Republic of Korea was resumed to serve as a control tower to realize anti-corruption reform.

### 2. Launch of Everyday Life Irregularity Council (10 Dec, 2018)

‘Everyday Life Irregularity Council’ was launched in response to the call from citizens to remove irregularities and unfairness in daily lives, going beyond handling traditional corruption such as political corruption.

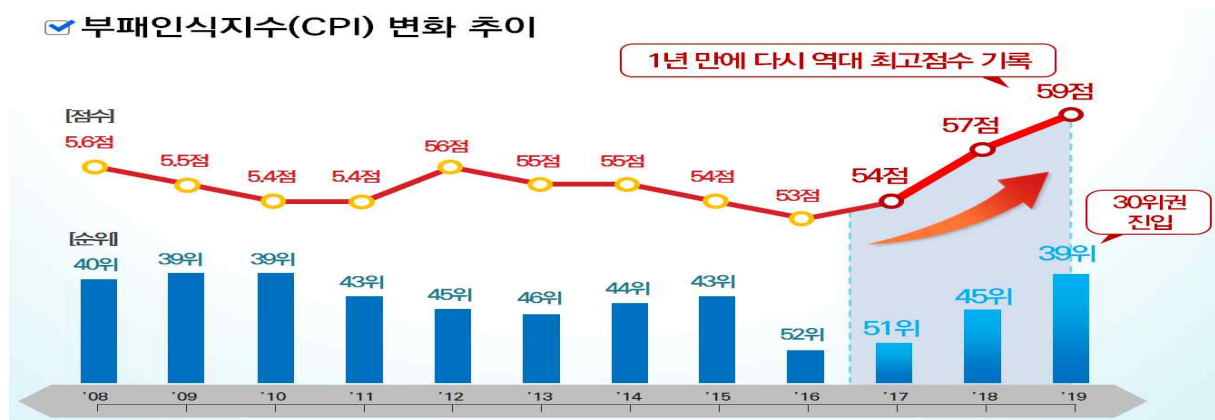
### 3. Publishing the result of inspection on public institution hiring irregularity and announcing countermeasures against the issue (20 Feb, 2019)

As a result of the inspection on public institutions for hiring irregularities for two years (2017~2018), 519 cases of hiring irregularities were detected. People engaged in the cases faced severe punishments, while the victims of the irregularities which amounted to 3,284 got an opportunity to re-apply for recruitment. The result of inspection 2019 will be announced in June this year.

#### 4. Enactment of Act on Prohibition of False Claims for Public Funds and Recovery of Illicit Profits (16 Apr, 2019)

On January 2020, Public Funds Recovery Act took effect to recover the full amount of the illicit profits claimed for public funds amounting to 229 trillion won which includes subsidies, compensations and contributions of various kinds.

#### 5. Announcement of Corruption Perception Index 2019 (23 Jan, 2020)



For the three consecutive years since the launch of the Moon Jae-in administration, Korea's CPI ranking has risen to become the top 30s.

The Transparency International (TI) ranked Korea 39th out of the 180 countries in its Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2019, giving a score of 59 out of the perfect score of 100 which is a record number.

European Research Center for Anti-corruption and State-Building (ERCAS), ranked Korea the 19th place on the list of 117 countries assessed and the first among Asian countries in its 2019 Index of Public Integrity (IPI). This indicates that Korea's anti-corruption efforts both by the government and in the private sector have been well acknowledged in the international community.

#### 6. Expanding laws applicable to Public Interest Reporter Protection Act (29 Apr. 2020)

Under the amended Public Interest Reporter Protection Act, from November 2020, anyone

will be able to report a violation of 180 Acts closely related to daily lives which include Act on the Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes, Act on the Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Child Abuse Crimes, Act on the Establishment and Operation of Private Teaching Institutes and Extracurricular Lessons, Military Service Act, and Act on Prohibition of Age Discrimination in Employment and Elderly Employment Promotion.

#### **7. Onsite Mediation on collective complaints such as on marine transport in Biyando island, Gunsan (18 Dec. 2018)**

For the past three years, the ACRC has aggressively resolved the civil complaints of 7,200 cases filed against unlawful, unreasonable or passive dispositions. Especially, the ACRC concentrated its capacities on collective complaints which involved conflicts between the public and private sector and conflicts among private entities, making it difficult to be resolved.

By successfully mediating 182 such collective complaints, the ACRC resolved long-lasting problems for 85,900 people. As a result, for example, maritime transportation has re-operated in 17 years for residents of Biyando island in Gunsan city, where because there was no regular ferry service after Saemangeum Seawall Construction, residents lost their lives.

#### **8. Introduction of State-appointed Attorney System for Administrative Appeal (1 Nov. 2018)**

Since the adoption of the State-appointed Attorney system in November 2018, the ACRC has provided 160 free attorney services to the financially underprivileged, such as recipients of national basic subsidies and single parent families, who often find it difficult to file administrative appeals.

#### **9. Launch of Complaint Big Data at a Glance (30 Jan, 2019)**

Each year, more than 1,000 complaints are lodged on citizen communication channels such as e-People. Using Complaint Big Data at a Glance launched in the early 2019 enables, citizens can check the complaint-handling status and utilize complaint analysis result and other related materials.

## **10. Opening of Government Complaints Counseling Center (1 Oct, 2019)**

Government Complaints Counseling Center was opened in October 2019, serving as a foundation for seamless counseling on complaints involving multiple authorities in a professional and comprehensive way.

Going forward, the ACRC will exert its efforts to push forward with the following policies. It will submit the bill for Act on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest for Public Officials to impose stronger integrity and fairness standards for public officials in order to meet the expectation of citizens. The ACRC will also discover unfairness tasks and risks for people in their 20s and 30s and in daily lives such as unfairness school admission and hiring procedure and discrimination against irregular workers.

In addition, to prevent working class citizens or the underprivileged from slipping through the social safety net at a time of this economic downturn due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the ACRC will promptly handle urgent complaints asking for reduction and adjustment of health insurance payment and health care payment support.

Pak Un Jong, Chairperson of the ACRC said, “Suffering the COVID-19 crisis, citizens are now demanding a stronger transparency and civil rights protection to the government than ever before.” She added, “The ACRC will concentrate its efforts on anti-corruption and fairness reform to which citizens can relate in their daily lives, and will strive to resolve difficulties of citizens and small business owners due to the COVID-19.”

## President calls solidarity, cooperation 'strongest weapons' to beat COVID-19

May 18, 2020

The Korea.net News



President Moon Jae-in on May 18 stressed "solidarity and cooperation for all humankind" over individual interests to cope with the pandemic at the 73rd World Health Assembly (WHA) via videoconferencing.

In his speech themed "Freedom for All," he mentioned preventive measures voluntarily undertaken by the Korean people to fight the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19), such as wearing face masks and practicing social distancing. "The Korean people displayed the highest form of civic virtues to practice the spirit of 'freedom for all' and voluntarily participated in preventive measures," he said.

"This was what really enabled the three main principles of openness, transparency and democracy to flourish."

"Sharing information and cooperating with one another demonstrate a power that no virus will ever have - a power that only humans possess," he added. "If the international community firmly commits to the greater cause of freedom for all, we will undoubtedly

overcome the current crisis quickly and bolster our hope for the post-COVID-19 era."

To overcome the COVID-19 crisis and better prepare for the post-pandemic era, the chief executive proposed three measures: providing humanitarian aid to and sharing Korea's quarantine experience with countries with vulnerable health care systems; cooperation beyond borders to develop vaccines and treatments; and quickly updating the international health regulations of the World Health Organization and other relevant rules and augment them with legally binding force.

President Moon expressed his firm commitment to the cause, saying, "This year, the Republic of Korea is planning to provide humanitarian assistance worth USD 100 million."

"Our response to the crisis, our immigration policies, and other such experiences and data we have accumulated during this outbreak will be continuously shared with the international community."

On the development of vaccines and treatments for COVID-19, he said, "Such vaccines and treatments are public goods that must be distributed equitably to the whole world," adding, "Infection-related data should be shared among countries in a more transparent manner, and an early warning system and a cooperation mechanism must be jointly established."

**Attachment****Address by President Moon Jae-in to the 73rd  
World Health Assembly**

(Unofficial Translation)

**“Freedom for all”**

Honorable Chair and Director-General,

Delegates from various nations,

I find it greatly meaningful to speak before the World Health Assembly, a gathering convened to overcome COVID-19 and usher in new hope.

First of all, I would like to offer my deepest condolences and words of comfort to the victims of COVID-19 all over the world.

Moreover, my utmost respect and gratitude go to the medical and quarantine professionals in each country putting themselves at risk to protect the health and safety of humanity.

Today, I would like to introduce to you the choice made by the Korean people to overcome COVID-19—the choice of a freedom for all.

The Republic of Korea was one of the first countries hit by COVID-19, and we had to swiftly identify a solution against the aggressive virus.

In that moment of crisis and challenge, the Korean people made a bold decision.

We took our own individual freedoms and turned it to an even greater freedom—freedom for all.

Rather than regarding our neighbors as dangerous spreaders of the virus or enforcing nationwide lockdown measures, we chose to protect their safety for the sake of our own safety. In order to uphold free movement and keep the economy going, the Korean people chose to wear face masks, and participate actively in social distancing.

Even in the face of this social distancing, however, we grew closer and our hearts fonder. Healthcare workers gave their all through volunteer service, while citizens encouraged them through various acts of sharing.

In the recent nationwide general elections, despite the rigorous preventive measures in place, over 29 million Korean voters went to the ballots. As a result, we had a true celebration of democracy all without a single new infection, with an even higher voter turnout than usual.

This idea of protecting our neighbors developed further to include the neighbors beyond our borders. We kept our borders open and maintained our ties of exchange while also providing diagnostic kits, face masks, and other supplies as much as we could.

The Korean people displayed the highest form of civic virtues to practice the spirit of ‘freedom for all’ and voluntarily participated in preventive measures. This was what really enabled the three main principles of openness, transparency, and democracy to flourish. The government also supported the people’s efforts with swift, widespread testing and creative approaches.

The Republic of Korea, however, has not yet achieved complete victory over this virus. We have transitioned from social distancing to distancing in daily life and are working to balance our daily lives with efforts for infectious disease control, and yet we are still seeing instances of sporadic cluster infections. Moreover, the ongoing global pandemic still poses grave threats. If we do not come up with a viable treatment option or a vaccine, a new wave of infections could break out once again.

However, one thing is absolutely clear. Sharing information and cooperating with one another demonstrate a power that no virus will ever have—a power that only humans possess. COVID-19 is threatening our freedoms, a universal virtue of all humankind, but it is solidarity and cooperation, based on such freedoms, that will prove to be the strongest weapon we have to triumph over COVID-19.

Honorable Chair,

Distinguished delegates,

Based on the spirit of a greater freedom for all, I would like to make three proposals for overcoming the current crisis and preparing for its aftermath.

First, we must expand our humanitarian assistance for countries with vulnerable healthcare systems, and share our experience of responding to COVID-19. Until the day everyone is free from COVID-19, we must work together and leave no one behind.



This year, the Republic of Korea is planning to provide humanitarian assistance worth 100 million US dollars. Our response to the crisis, our immigration policies, and other such experiences and data we have accumulated during this outbreak will be continuously shared with the international community. To safeguard the health of all humanity, we will continue to work closely with the WHO.

Second, in order to develop vaccines and treatments, we must cooperate beyond our borders.

Furthermore, such vaccines and treatments are public goods that must be distributed equitably to the whole world. The Republic of Korea fully supports the efforts of the WHO to develop vaccines and treatments.

The Republic of Korea is also working with GAVI, the Global Fund, Unitaaid, and the International Vaccine Institute as a donor country, and this year, we will begin contributing to CEPI, the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations.

Third, we must update the WHO International Health Regulations and other relevant norms and augment them with binding legal force.

A novel infectious disease could emerge at any time, and we must be able to respond more quickly and effectively. Infection-related data should be shared among countries in a more transparent manner, and an early warning system and a cooperation mechanism must be jointly established. At the G20 and ASEAN+3 Summits, various measures for cooperation were proposed, and I hope they will be made more concrete.

Honorable Chair and Director-General,

Delegates from various nations,

In the face of crisis, the humankind must choose 'solidarity and cooperation' over the pursuit of individual interests. The world must unite under the banner of mutual trust and inclusiveness in the face of deepening crisis.

If the international community firmly commits to the greater cause of freedom for all, we will undoubtedly overcome the current crisis quickly and bolster our hope for the post-COVID-19 era.

Thank you.

## 2020 1st meeting of Public Private Policy Council for Transparent Society was held

May 27, 2020

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission

The Republic of Korea



On May 27, the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC) held the 2020 first meeting of Public-Private Council for Transparent Society (co-chaired by Chair of Government Reform Steering Committee, Kim Byeong-Seop and Chairperson of the ACRC, Pak Un Jong) at the Korea Press Center. Participants of the meeting discussed ways to strengthen ethics of National Assembly members and local council members and to enhance effectiveness of local governments' information disclosure system.

The Public-Private Council for Transparent Society (Council), established as part of the governments' policy tasks and Government Innovation Master Plan, consists of representatives of various sectors of society, such as the economic sector, civil society organizations, professional associations, the media, and the academia. The Council has discussed and presented anti-corruption and integrity policy directions and improvement

measures since March 2018.

As the 1st Council's term ended in February 2019, this meeting was the first round of the 2nd session of the Council. The Council members agreed to reappoint Mr. Kim Byeong-Seop as the co-chair from the private sector side.

At the meeting, the Council discussed 'ways to strengthen ethics of National Assembly members and local council members'. It suggested that the Special Ethics Committee of the National Assembly should be reorganized as an independent committee. The independent ethics committee should be gender balanced and consist of a majority of outside figures, and National Assembly members. It also suggested the creation of a standing ethics committee with investigative power.

The Council also proposed that in local councils an independent ethics committee should be set up, and outside members should form a majority of the committee. In addition, it recommended setting a time limit for the handling of disciplinary measures tabled before ethics committees of the National Assembly and local councils, as well as adopting stronger disciplinary standards for lawmakers.

The Council also talked about 'ways to enhance the effectiveness of information disclosure system of local governments'.

The Council proposed that the scope and methods of administrative information disclosure should be prescribed by municipal ordinances not by municipal rules. The Council presented measures to support municipal governments in their capacities to publicize administrative information.

It also suggested that the information disclosure committee should deliberate the appropriateness of the information non-disclosure standards developed and operated by local governments.

Co-chair Kim Byeong-Seop said, "Korean people are expecting higher level of ethics and dignity for the 21th National Assembly which will kick off next month" He added, "The Public-Private Council for Transparent Society will continue to tackle unfairness in our society head-on and present policy directions that meet the expectation of the people."

**Attachment**

**Overview of the Council**

**Background**

Corruption is not a problem for the public sector only. It incurs social costs, posing a heavy burden not just on the government but also on citizens and the entire society.

For this reason, tackling corruption requires country-wide engagement of every corner of society, not government-led policy measures, since nation-wide engagement could push and drive the anti-corruption policies that directly relate to citizens’ lives and various sectors of society.

**Makeup and functions**

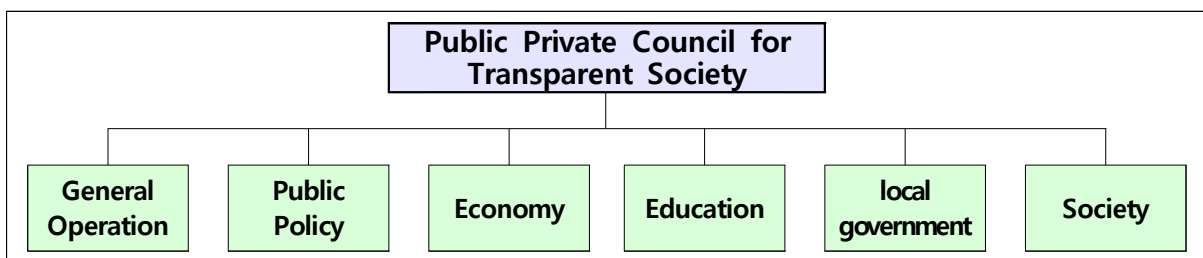
**(Makeup)** 40 representatives from the six areas of the public sector, the economic circle, civil society, the media, and the academia consist of the Council

**(Functions)** The Council collects public opinions on anti-corruption policies; establishes, monitors, and assesses anti-corruption policies; signs Integrity Pact; and launches integrity campaigns.

**Operational System**

**(Working-level committee)** working-level committees (6 sub-committees) established under the Council, discover and discuss anti-corruption agenda on a regular basis.

**<The Council’s Operational Chart>**



The number of the Council members is 32 and the number of sub-committees under working level committee is around 15.

**(Meeting)** The Council is represented by both the public and private sector, with both co-chaired by the public sector (Chairperson of the ACRC) and the private sector (elected among from the Council members), and the meeting is presided over by the co-chair from the private sector side. Regular meeting is held half a year, working-level meeting quarterly, sub-committee meeting bimonthly, and ad-hoc meeting when necessary.

**(Operational Support)** NGO & Business Cooperation Division of the ACRC will serve as a Secretariat.

## [Best Anti-Corruption Policy]

### **Integrity in action, a culture of integrity created together**

- *Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. (KOSPO) is enforcing integrity policies in which employees and executives can participate together, such as ▲ Corruption case trial experience program, ▲ Integrity enhancement division and integrity keepers, etc.* -

May 8, 2020

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission

The Republic of Korea

Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. (KOSPO) is paving the way for a culture of integrity to take root within the organization by promoting participatory anti-corruption policies which enable executives and employees to take part, such as the operation of “Corruption Case Trial Experience Program”, and “Integrity Enhancement Division and Integrity Keepers,” etc.

The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC, Chairperson Pak Un Jong) has been discovering and spreading best practices by agency and sector so that public and private sectors can use them to establish and promote integrity policies.

KOSPO has been maintaining Grade 1 or 2 for the last three years in the Anti-Corruption Initiative Assessment (AIA) that assesses the level of anti-corruption efforts by public institution. In last year’s assessment, it earned Grade 2, up 1 notch from the previous year.

KOSPO has prevented corruption case from occurring by keeping its executives and employees alert and aware of corruption through running “Corruption Case Trial Experience Program”.

In addition, KOSPO has operated the “Integrity Enhancement Division” and “Integrity Keepers,” while holding an idea contest aimed at improving corruption-causing regulations to promote direct participation from executives and employees in the organization’s anti-corruption activities.

**(Corruption Case Trial Experience Program)** In order to alert its executives and employees to corruption, KOSPO is running the “Corruption Case Trial Experience Program” and holding an essay contest on personal experiences of corruption case trial to share such

experiences with all employees.

Senior executives, officers in charge of handling contract affairs or material inspection affairs in the Customer Service Division, and employees interested in a corruption case trial can attend a trial on corruption charges, such as bribes, improper solicitations and embezzlement, etc. Since last year, KOSPO has expanded the program to invite participation from its partners interested in it.

After attending the trial, participants are invited to enter an essay contest on personal experiences of the trial to share their thoughts and future resolutions, and best-written essays are selected to be shared among all employees.

< Sample Essays on Personal Experiences of Trial on Corruption Cases >

**Essay ① My own action of integrity makes my company more transparent**

- I came to think that from now on, when I work, I have to raise a question to myself regarding the way I have worked to date that “why” I have to work this way, or I “really” need to work this way, based on the thought that “it is not that a cornered stone meets a mason’s chisel, but that **following in the path of past practices without being mindful of if it’s right or wrong does me harm.**”

**Essay ② The banality of evil**

- The obvious evil is so conspicuous that it is easy to detect and punish. **What is really horrifying is collective acquiescence and approval of evil with full knowledge of its wrongfulness.** Evils ranging from using the corporate money for private social life to taking corporate equipment home and using it, and a culture of turning a blind eye to such evils because no one notices, and everybody does the same, are all **plain-faced evils that we should check whether they exist around us.**


KOSPO has continued to expand the scope of participants since it started the program in 2016, running it 15 times in total last year for 199 participants. Other agencies such as Jeonnam Development Corporation and Busan Infrastructure Corporation, etc. have also introduced this program and been running it for their executives and employees.

KOSPO executives and employees who attended the trials through this experience program expressed their thoughts in their essays that “it gave me an opportunity to renew my mindset as a public official,” indicating that the program has established itself as a

representative integrity policy of the organization.

**(Integrity Enhancement Division and Integrity Keepers)** KOSPO is operating the “Integrity Enhancement Division” and “Integrity Keepers” in order for all employees to be more interested in putting a virtue of integrity into action, thereby facilitating participation in integrity policies promoted by the organization.

Above all, KOSPO designates a division to take a lead in enhancing integrity within the organization each month and assigns a task to perform its own anti-corruption activities. KOSPO also holds an event for all employees to exchange a high-five on their way to work to solidify their will to put integrity into practice, and organizes events to facilitate internal communication, such as Integrity Quiz, Integrity Darts Game, Outreach Integrity Promotion Campaign, etc.

In addition, KOSPO selected an employee who is regarded as a role model for transparent and fair performance of duty as an integrity keeper on a daily basis and gave him/her an integrity badge (  ), and posted various anti-corruption materials on its internal integrity archives to share them with all employees.

< Major activities of Integrity Enhancement Division and Integrity Keepers >

<p>Monthly Integrity Enhancement Division</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦Holding a high-five event on the way to and from work or broadcasting anti-corruption contents in stereo at lunch time</li> <li>◦Holding an event for the facilitation of integrity communication or a contest for ideas to enhance integrity</li> <li>◦Coming up with and posting an integrity slogan</li> </ul>
<p>Daily Integrity Keeper</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦Selecting an employee as an integrity keeper and giving an integrity badge</li> <li>◦Sharing best anti-corruption cases and policy materials, etc.</li> <li>◦Facilitating communication among employees within division and with partners</li> <li>◦Reading and watching anti-corruption materials or videos</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>

Anti-corruption practices performed by internal employees are posted on KOSPO online communication channel to be shared with other employees, in order to foster a culture of integrity within the organization.

**(Contest for Ideas to Revise Corruption-Related Regulations)** KOSPO invites its employees to present ideas for improving its corruption-causing regulations, if any, and reflects the ideas submitted to remove corruption risk factors in advance.

KOSPO received 45 ideas in total and selected 8 ideas among these to push for the revision of its internal regulations with regard to affairs of contract, personnel management or recruitment, and budget execution.

Major revisions include: exclusion of a team leader in charge of planning the project concerned when organizing the members of the deliberation committee of sanctions against inappropriate business entity; mandatory participation of outside experts when organizing the members of the deliberation committee of venture businesses; and establishment of the criteria for paying travel expenses to non-employees.

ACRC Anti-Corruption Bureau General Director Lim Yoon Ju said, “The two-way anti-corruption policies promoted by KOSPO through participation and communication among its employees and executives have contributed to creating a culture of integrity within the organization, and I hope to see the wide spread of the anti-corruption culture in public institutions of various levels through promoting integrity policies where in and outside interested parties participate together.”



## [Best Anti-Corruption Policy]

### Let's join integrity initiative of medical institutions - going clean together!

*- Let's join integrity initiative of medical institutions – going ACRC introduces best anti-corruption initiatives of medical institutions, including Korea Veterans Health Service, National Cancer Center, and Chungbuk National University Hospital, etc. clean together! -*

May 22, 2020

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission

The Republic of Korea

The Korea Veterans Health Service, the National Cancer Center, and Chungbuk National University Hospital are taking the lead in establishing a culture of integrity in the medical sector by self-inspection of the medical fee claim process and expanding participation of internal and external stakeholders in integrity policies.

The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC, Chairperson Pak Un Jong) has been identifying and spreading the best practices of various institutions in multiple fields so that public and private sectors can tap into them to establish and implement their own integrity policies.

The ACRC has selected cases of the Korea Veterans Health Services, the National Cancer Center, and Chungbuk National University Hospital as the best integrity policies in the medical field.

The Korea Veterans Health Services (KVHS) conducted a self-inspection and prepared a system to prevent unfair claims for medical costs of imaging diagnosis.

The National Cancer Center (NCC) has operated various employee-participating integrity systems, forming internal consensus on promoting integrity policies and raising interest in “integrity.”

Chungbuk National University Hospital (CNUH) has implemented a culture of integrity by providing training for “Going Clean Together” to suppliers of medicines and medical devices.

**(Fraudulent Claim Prevention System)** KVHS conducted self-inspection and established a preventive system to curb unfair claims for imaging diagnosis costs in advance.




KVHS Veterans Hospitals conduct medical tests using medical devices for imaging

diagnosis, and after its own imaging specialists read the results of the tests, they put in a claim for the medical fee incurred upon imaging diagnosis, adding 10 percent of the fee to the total cost. In this process, excessive or erroneous claims can be made, so KVHS conducted a fact-finding survey to identify potential corruption risk factors including excessive or erroneous claims in Veterans Hospitals.

As a result of the fact-finding survey, KVHS found cases in which additional claims for medical fees were falsely made even when images were not read due to excessive workload or lack of knowledge of the criteria for claim, or were read but the specialists did not provide medical opinions, and cases where lump-sum claims were made without confirming individual images one by one to check if those images were read by specialists or not. In response, each Veterans Hospital shared these problems and discussed ways to improve the situation, while KVHS required them to conduct continuous self-inspection on the claims for imaging diagnosis fees.

Furthermore, KVHS improved the Electronic Medical Record (EMR) system by developing a computer program that can automatically check unread images and creating a new format for diagnostic comments by specialists on progress records to prevent unfair or erroneous claims for unread images.

**< Fraudulent Claim Prevention System >**

Problems	Improvements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Claiming an additional charge for images that were not read by specialists or for which specialists did not provide medical opinions after reading.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Self-inspection</b> on the status of claims for imaging diagnosis costs</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Claiming a lump-sum charge for individual images without confirming whether specialists read it or not.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Development of a computer system to check unread images automatically</b></li> <li> <b>Preparing a format in the progress records for specialists to write medical opinions after reading images</b></li> </ul>

**(Expansion of Employee-Participating Integrity Policy)** National Cancer Center (NCC) operates various employee-participating anti-corruption systems to encourage voluntary participation of employees and thereby spread the culture of integrity.

In order to create an atmosphere of spreading a culture of integrity within the institution, the “Integrity Pledge Day” was designated and NCC members voluntarily participated in it, making it an opportunity to renew their mindset not to lose their initial determination for anti-corruption.

In addition, after setting up the week of integrity, NCC raised interest in “integrity” by running such events as “Integrity Scholarship Quiz,” “Integrity-Related Issue Sharing” and “Integrity Golden Bell” to help employees actively participate during the week of integrity.

In addition, customized integrity education was provided to medical staff and researchers on the basis of cases that may occur on the site.

Until now, it has been difficult for medical institutions to form a consensus on promoting integrity policies or increase participation rates due to the diverse work characteristics and personnel composition of internal members, including medical staff, researchers and office workers.

NCC was able to increase the participation rate of employees and increase interest in integrity by operating various systems in which employees directly participate.

**(Integrity Education for Going Clean Together)** Chungbuk National University Hospital (CNUH) conducted anti-corruption activities targeting suppliers of medicines and medical devices to enhance their understanding of the agency’s integrity policies and spread the culture of integrity.

In order to prevent possible corrupt acts in the process of contract for the delivery of medicines and medical materials, CNUH conducted training under the slogan “Going Clean Together” for not only the hospital’s staff but also the contractors.

While providing actual case-oriented education regarding illicit requests for money and entertainment from medical staff and hospital officials, CNUH provided a detailed guideline on reporting procedures and informed trainees of specific protection measures for reporters, asking for active reporting and cooperation.

As a result of the integrity education that CNUH provided by discovering nexus with the private sector based on its work characteristics where cooperation from outside stakeholders is essential, mutual communication channels were established and execution power was secured for vulnerable areas.

ACRC Director General of the Anti-Corruption Bureau Lim Yoon Ju said, “Even in medical institutions at the front line in the fight against COVID-19, “integrity” is also a value that cannot be given up. By establishing a corruption prevention system through the participation of internal and external stakeholders, medical institutions will be able to strengthen the drive for integrity initiatives and further spread them throughout society.”

## <Photo Gallery>

### 1. ACRC chairperson met with Former UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon



On May 22, ACRC Chairperson Pak Un Jong visited Ban Ki-moon Center to meet former UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. Chairperson Pak invited Mr. Ban to the 19th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) as a speaker at the opening session, explaining to him about the conference and how his role in the event.

### 2. ACRC chairperson delivered congratulatory remarks at CEO Ethical Management Pledge



On May 22, ACRC Chairperson Pak Un Jong delivered congratulatory remarks at the YunKyeong SM Forum, a multilateral consultative group established to spread a culture of ethical management and to discuss sustainable competitiveness.