

# ACRC Korea Transparency Newsletter (June 2020)

## Jeon Hyun-Heui took office as the new Chairperson of ACRC

June 29, 2020

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission  
The Republic of Korea

President Moon Jae-in appointed Jeon Hyun-Heui to Chairperson of the ACRC. Her inauguration ceremony was held on 29 June at the government complex in Sejong.

Chairperson Jeon Hyun-Heui was majored in dentistry at Seoul National University. She was a dentist-turned lawyer and then served as a two-term parliament (the 18th and 19th National Assembly). She was the second Chairperson of the ACRC preceded by the former Chairperson Pak Un Jong under the Moon Jae-in Administration.



During her inauguration address, she said, “The ACRC should progressively push forward with anti-corruption and fairness reform to fully serve its role as a national anti-corruption control tower in both name and reality. She added,” The ACRC should dig out pending anti-corruption issues that citizens feel should be urgently resolved and at the same time should play a more clear and strong role in encouraging relevant authorities to resolve those issues”

Citing Korea’s Corruption Perception Index (CPI) ranking (CPI) which has risen for the past three consecutive years with a record high, Chairperson Jeon requested employees of the ACRC to more proactively serve citizens, thinking outside the box so that citizens could feel such a meaningful achievement and change.

As for her top priority at the ACRC, she picked strengthening its role as anti-corruption control tower and enhancing its status. She stated, “The ACRC should take anti-corruption and integrity policies one step further in preparation for the next decade. “

She also said that in this rapid changing environment, we should take an extra care to

remove any blind spot in the protection of citizen's rights and interests. "At a time when being exposed to the risk of getting infected with the COVID-19 is frequent in daily lives, tight social safety net for the socially underprivileged has never been this important and urgent. In this regards, the ACRC should preemptively figure out how to better protect citizens' rights and interests and make institutional improvement"

"As our society is fast shifting to non-contact environment, the ACRC should be actively monitor infringement of citizen's rights and corruption that might occur in non face-to-face processing", she said.

She then emphasized the importance of proactive consultation and agreement with citizens as well as relevant government authorities, saying, "The ACRC should play an active role in communicating with competent authorities and resolve difficulties of citizens as a representative of citizens".

In addition, she said, "More than ever before, social conflicts and collective complaints are frequently occurring in a more contentious manner. Under such circumstances, the ACRC should get more closer to citizens for better communication and strongly cooperate with relevant government authorities to fulfill its responsibility as complaint-handling control tower."

Last but not least, she stressed the importance of communication in the field. "Resolving difficulties of citizens and mediating social conflicts require listening citizens' various complaints in the field. The ACRC should become an agency that can understand and sympathize with citizens from the bottom of its heart."

She ended his remark by saying that while protecting and improving people's rights and interests is all government agencies' fundamental duty, the ACRC is dedicated to doing so. The ACRC is the only agency that has 'civil rights in its name. So employees of the ACRC should be reminded themselves that the Commission is at the forefront of citizen rights and interests protection and therefore feel proud of working in such an organization.

**Attachment**

**Chairperson's profile**

**Name : Jeon Hyun-Heui**



**Work Experience**

2020.6. ~ present	Chairperson, Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (equivalent of Minister)
2020.	Head of Democratic Party of Korea (DPK)'s COVID-19 Countermeasure Task Force
2018.11. ~ 2019.3.	Head of DPK Policy Committee's Taxi-Carpool Task Force
2018.10.	Administrative Secretary of Special Committee on Energy of the 20th National Assembly
2018.9.	Chairperson of DPK's 5 <sup>th</sup> Policy Coordination Committee
2018.7.	Member of Environment and Labor Committee in the second half of the 20th National Assembly
2017.6. ~ 2017.12.	Member of Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the 20th National Assembly
2017.4. ~ 2017.5.	Head of Professional Association Communication Team of Presidential Candidate Moon Jae-in's National Election Campaign Committee during 19 <sup>th</sup> Presidential Election
2016.6. ~ 2018.6.	Member of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation Committee in the first half of the 20th National Assembly
2016.5. ~ 2020.5.	Member of the 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly (Seoul Gangnam B constituency/ DPK)
2010.5. ~ 2011.5.	Spokesperson of the DPK
2008. ~ 2011.	Member of Health, Welfare and Family Committee of the 18th National Assembly
2008.5. ~ 2011.12.	Member of the 18 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly (proportional representation of the DPK)
2005.	Head of Center for Green Citizen Rights
2003. ~ 2005.	Legal Advisor on Trade of Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy
2003.	Standing Commissioner of Green Consumer Coalition
2001.6. ~ 2003.6.	Member of Health and Welfare Ministry's National Health Promotion Fund Management Council
2001.	Member of Environment Committee, MINBYUN-Lawyers for a Democratic Society
2000.3.	Professor, Out-Patient Department, Forensic Medicine Division, Yonsei University College of Medicine
1999.	Executive Director of Korea Medical Law Association

## The 6th Anti-Corruption Policy Consultative Council Meeting for Fair Society was held

- Measures to root out crimes that impinge upon the public livelihood and unfair online transactions, etc. were discussed at the meeting of the Anti-Corruption Policy Consultative Council, which aims to build a fair society. -
- President called on lawmakers to cooperate in the government's preparations to launch a special agency next month, tasked with investigating corruption among high-ranking government officials. -
- "Anti-corruption effort is all the more important in the second half of the administration." -

June 22, 2020

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission

The Republic of Korea



President Moon Jae-in chaired the sixth Anti-Corruption Policy Consultative Council Meeting for Fair Society today.

Since the launch of the administration, it has put its all-out efforts into eradicating such corruption and irregularities ingrained in people's daily lives as hiring irregularities, abuse of power, private school corruption, and tax evasion, and other various kinds of cheating and privileges, as well as reforming state agencies of power including the prosecution. As a result of these efforts, Korea saw tangible improvements in the Corruption Perceptions Index

published by the Transparency International last year, marking record-high ranking and score.

With regard to this, President Moon said, “It is very fortunate that our anti-corruption endeavors are being acknowledged internationally,” adding that “Anti-corruption effort is all the more important in the latter half of the administration so we must persevere in pushing anti-corruption drive to the end to complete the fair society people desire.”

The meeting discussed various anti-corruption policies and measures for fair society that are urgently called for to overcome the national crisis caused by the novel corona virus disease (COVID-19), including strong responses to heinous, anti-social crimes that hinder the recovery of the public livelihood.

The president said that measures to tackle ‘crimes that impinge upon people’s livelihoods,’ such as illegal private loaning, voice phishing, cyber gambling and fraud, and unfair online transactions amid a rise in non-contact purchases in the ‘digital economy’ are “very timely agenda” and called on officials to take stern measures at an early stage against such crimes.

In addition, with respect to the launch of the task force by the Ministry of Justice and the prosecution to probe human rights, the president said “As law-enforcement agencies have taken measures to reform themselves as the principal actors, I hope they will collaborate with one another in devising bold reform measures in line with their resolve to make this the first year for investigations that protect human rights so that people can tangibly feel the changes.”

In particular, President Moon said, “I call for full-scale efforts in follow-up measures regarding a set of bills passed by the National Assembly for the creation of the exclusive agency and granting more investigative rights to the police and request the National Assembly to cooperate in launching the agency next month as stipulated in the law.”

Lastly, he also repeatedly stressed that “Anti-corruption reform is a task that must be ceaselessly pushed to enhance transparency, fairness and unity in our society, so I hope the Anti-Corruption Policy Consultative Council for Fair Society do all that it can until the end of my administration.”

**Legislative bill for Act on Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Activities of Public Officials that passed Cabinet Meeting on June 23 to be resubmitted to 21st National Assembly**

*- The legislative bill introduced eight codes of conduct for public officials, e.g. Reporting on persons with whom they have personal relationships and private transactions with duty-related parties, etc. -*

June 23, 2020

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission

The Republic of Korea

The legislative bill for the Act on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Public Office, which aims to prevent public officials from seeking unjust private gains and secure fairness in the performance of duty, was resubmitted to the 21st National Assembly.

The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC) announced that the legislative bill for the Act on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Public Office (hereinafter referred to as “the bill”) that failed to be processed during the 20th National Assembly passed the Cabinet meeting on June 23 and was resubmitted to the National Assembly. The discussion on the Bill is expected to begin in earnest at the National Assembly.

The ACRC has been pushing for the enactment of the bill since last year under the recognition of its necessity to prevent corruption and increase transparency and reliability in the public officialdom.

However, the government bill that was submitted in January this year was repealed as the National Assembly session was terminated, and thus the ACRC swiftly got down to the legislation process for the bill in line with the opening of the new National Assembly session by selecting the bill as the one the enactment of which needs to be immediately processed and pre-announcing its legislation again last month.

The bill includes eight specific standards of behavior that public officials should comply with in order to improve fairness in the process of performance of official duties.

More specifically, public officials who performs duties, such as permission, license,

approval, interrogation, inspection, budgeting, funding, investigation, trial, employment, promotion, and audit, etc., should disclose the fact that he/she has private interests with a duty-related party to the head of his/her agency within five days after he/she came to know such fact and should request that he/she be excluded from performing the duty concerned.

In addition, in order to prohibit illegitimate transactions between public officials and duty-related parties, where a public official is involved in transactions of money, marketable securities and immovable property, etc. with duty-related parties, he/she should disclose it to the head of his/her agency.

If public officials do not report in advance their private interests or private transactions of money, etc. with their duty-related parties to their institutions, a penalty of up to KRW 20 million(USD 16000) will be imposed.

This Bill particularly stipulates that much stricter preventive rules would apply to high-ranking officials and those in charge of duties especially vulnerable to corruption, including personnel management and contracting, etc.

**< The scope of high-ranking public officials >**

- ▲ Public officials of the vice-minister level or higher
- ▲ Members of the National Assembly
- ▲ Special metropolitan city mayor, metropolitan city mayor, special self-governing city mayor, Do governor, special self-governing province governor, superintendent of the Office of Education, mayor, the head of a Si/Gun/Gu (referring to the head of an autonomous Gu)
- ▲ Heads of public service-related organizations and public institutions
- ▲ Other public officials prescribed by Presidential Decree, the National Assembly Regulations, the Supreme Court Regulations, the Constitutional Court Regulations or the National Election Commission Regulations



High-ranking officials, including public officials of the vice-minister or higher level, members of the National Assembly, heads of the local governments, and heads of public service-related organizations and public institutions, will have to submit detailed statements of their private sector activities they performed for the past three years preceding the date of their appointment to, or commencement of, their office to the head of the agency to which they are affiliated.

If high-ranking officials do not submit such statements, he/she will be charged a fine not exceeding KRW 10 million(USD 8000).

Furthermore, public institutions will be prohibited from employing family members of high-ranking public officials belonging to the institutions or family members of those in charge of personnel affairs in the institutions, except the case where job candidates go through competitive hiring procedures, such as merit-based systems of recruitment carried out through open competition or screening of the candidate's existing professional experience. In addition, public institutions shall be prohibited from entering into private contracts with high-ranking officials belonging thereto and public officials responsible for contracting affairs, or their spouse/their lineal ascendants/descendants living together.

If high-ranking public officials or those in charge of recruitment affairs order or induce their subordinates to hire or sign a private contract with, or acquiesce in hiring or signing a private contract with, their family members in the public institutions to which they are affiliated without competitive recruitment procedures, they will be charged a fine not exceeding KRW 30 million(USD 25000).

The bill also includes a provision aimed at prohibiting public officials from conducting outside activities that may impede their fair performance of duties, such as an act of privately giving advice to duty-related parties for a quid pro quo, and using goods, vehicles, land and facilities, etc. of public agencies for private gain.

On top of this, public officials will be strictly prohibited from divulging or misappropriating any secret that may have come to his/her knowledge in the performance of his/her duty for private gains, or banned from letting a third person use such secret.

The Bill includes provisions for the confiscation of, or the collection in addition to, the total amount of profits derived by public officials from using such secret, along with the



punishment with imprisonment of not more than seven years or a fine not exceeding KRW 70 million(USD 58000). The punishment for divulgence or misappropriation of any secret which may have come to the public officials' knowledge has been more reinforced. For instance, imprisonment of not more than three years or a fine not exceeding KRW 30 million(USD 25000) will be imposed even where profits had not been actually generated.

The ACRC Chairperson emphasized that “the Act on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Activities of Public Official is an institutional tool that we must have in order to advance integrity in the public sector one level higher,” adding that “when the agenda on the Improper Solicitation and Graft Act was first presented to the National Assembly in 2013, the provisions regarding conflicts of interest were the most central part. As the general public have high expectations of this legislative bill, we will actively respond in the examination process of the bill by the Standing Committee so that advanced anti-corruption system which meets the higher standard of the public can be introduced in the 21st National Assembly.”

**Attachment****Major Contents of the Bill for the Conflict of Interest Act** **Purpose of Enactment**

- To prevent public officials from seeking illicit private gains and ensure impartiality in the performance of their official duties, it is necessary to appropriately manage and control conflict-of-interest situations, including through eliminating the likelihood in advance that their private interests would improperly influence their work responsibilities that may lead to corruption.

 **Public Institutions and Officials Subject to the Act**

- (Public Institutions) Any public institutions, including the National Assembly, Court, central administrative agency, local governments, Office of Education, public service-related organization, and national /public school of various levels
- (Public Officials) Public officials, executives and employees of public-service related organizations and public institutions, school principals and teachers

 **Major Contents**

- Reporting of private interests, avoidance of, or recusal (withdrawal) from performing duties when persons with whom public officials have personal relationships are involved, and other measures (Articles 5 and 6)
  - When public officials performing duties of 16 types (including private persons performing public duties) become aware that their duty-related parties (including agents) are persons with whom they have personal relationships that would give rise to conflicts of interests, they should report it to the heads of the institutions to which they belong.
  - ※ Public officials may request for avoidance of or recusal from participation in the work where they have conflicts of interests while other measures, including temporary suspension of work and designation of a substitute for the duty concerned can be taken, however, public officials may be allowed to continue performing their duties where unavoidable.
- Submitting details of activities in the private sector by high-ranking public officials (Article 7)

- High-ranking officials are required to submit detailed statements of their activities in the private sector for the last three years preceding the date of the commencement of their term of office to the head of their institutions, and the head may disclose such statements to the public.
- ※ high-ranking officials: public officials of vice-minister level or higher, lawmakers, heads of local governments, heads of public service-related organizations and public institutions, and other public officials prescribed by Presidential Decree, the Assembly Regulations, and Supreme Court Regulations, etc.
- Reporting transactions with duty-related parties (Article 8)
  - Where Public officials, their spouse or lineal ascendants/descendants living together with the public officials engage in any private monetary or real-estate transactions with duty-related parties, they should report it to the head of their institutions.
- Restriction on duty-related outside activities (Article 9)
  - Any sorts of outside activities performed related to duties of public officials that would give rise to conflicts of interests, thereby harming the impartiality in performing duties shall be fundamentally prohibited.
  - ※ Four types of outside activities, including private provision of service, advice or consultation, etc. to duty-related parties for a quid pro quo, and taking up other posts related to duties.
- Restriction on employment of family members (Article 10)
  - Public institutions shall be prohibited from employing family members of high-ranking officials and public officials responsible for human resource affairs (however, employment through open competition or merit-based systems of recruitment is allowed).
- Restriction on entering into private contracts (Article 11)
  - Public Institutions shall be prohibited from entering into private contracts with high-ranking officials, public officials responsible for contracting, their spouse or their lineal ascendants/descendants living together (however, exception is allowed if there is any unavoidable reason, such as the case where there is only one producer)

- Prohibition on private use of goods belonging to public institutions and making profits from such use (Article 12)
  - Public officials shall be prohibited from using goods, vehicles, buildings, land and facilities, etc. owned or rented by their institutions for private gain or letting a third party do so.
- Prohibition on using confidential information obtained in the course of carrying out public duties for personal gain (Article 13)
  - Public officials shall be prohibited from using confidential information obtained in the course of carrying out their public duties for personal profits or letting a third person do so (paragraph 1).
  - ※ even if there had not been any profits made, using the confidential information obtained during the course of performing duties for private gain or letting a third person to do so shall be punished likewise (paragraph 2).

**Punishment for Breach of the Act**

- Breach of provision of prohibition on using information obtained in the course of performing public duties: imprisonment of not more than seven years or penalties of up to KRW 70 million(USD 58000) (breach of paragraph 1); imprisonment of not more than three years or penalties of up to KRW 30 million(USD 25000) (breach of paragraph 2)
- Breach of other provisions of the Act: in accordance with the nature of the breach, administrative fines of up to KRW 10 million(USD 8000) ~ 30 million(USD 25000) shall be imposed differentially.

## **The level of punishment for disclosure of personal information of corruption reporters to be enhanced**

*- The revised Act on the Prevention of Corruption and the Establishment and Management of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission to be effective on June 11 -*

June 11, 2020

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission

The Republic of Korea

From now on, anyone who discloses or reports the personal information of those blowing the whistle on corrupt acts or any other information from which their identity can be inferred will face the punishment of imprisonment of up to five years or a fine of up to 50 million won(USD 41000).

In addition, non-compliance with the request of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC) to suspend procedures for a disadvantageous disposition against a corruption reporter will be punished by imprisonment of up to one year or a fine of up to 10 million won(USD 8000).

The ACRC announced that the revised Act on the Prevention of Corruption and the Establishment and Management of Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission and the Enforcement Decree thereof, which provide for the aforementioned, took effect on June 11.

No one shall inform a third party of the personal information concerning any person reporting an act of corruption or other matters inferring such facts, or publish or report such matters with the knowledge of the fact that such reporting person is protected under the provisions of the revised Act on the Prevention of Corruption and the Establishment and Management of Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission.

Previously, anyone who violates this provision had been sentenced to up to three years in prison or a fine of up to 30 million won(USD 25000), but from now on, due to the revision of the law, violators will be sentenced to up to five years in prison or up to 50 million won(USD 41000) in fines.

In addition, where procedures for a disadvantageous disposition against the corruption reporter are planned or already under way, due to his/her reporting, the ACRC may

request the head of the agency to which the corruption reporter belongs to temporarily suspend such procedures.

In the case of non-compliance with such request without justifiable reasons, the agency had been previously sentenced to up to six months in prison or up to 5 million won(USD 41000) in fines, but from now on, it will face up to one year in prison or 10 million won(USD 8000) in fines.

ACRC Inspection and Protection Bureau Director General Han Sam-seok said, “I expect the revised Act on the Prevention of Corruption and the Establishment and Management of Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission to serve as an opportunity to more thoroughly protect corruption reporters. We will continue to strengthen the protection and support for corruption reporters so that anyone can report acts of corruption without worries.”

## **ACRC's Corruption Risk Assessment improves 60 internal rules in 18 public organizations in the energy sector**

*- ACRC recommendations issued include improvement measures such as digital registration of private contracts and prohibition of a private contract with companies employing retired executives for two years -*

June 10, 2020

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission  
The Republic of Korea

On 8 June, the ACRC issued recommendations to 16 state-owned corporations and two local public corporations in the areas of gas, electricity and oil industry recommendations to improve internal rules. The recommendations include: (a) mandating signing private contracts of small amount digitally, (b) prohibiting private contracts for two years with agencies employing their retired executives, (b) keeping and managing documents of investment deliberation committee.

The recommendation on private contracts were issued to four organizations including Korea Gas Cooperation, requesting private contracts of small amounts should be digitally managed. As for (b) above, with an aim to block improper influence from a company for which retirees serve as its executive, private contract with the company for two years is prohibited. In addition, companies subject to the prohibition of signing private contracts should be able to be checked on contract management system.

As of 2019, private contracts signed by four public corporations including Korea Oil Corporation took up 30% of their total contracts. The amount of such private contracts reached 2.3 trillion won(USD 1.9 billion) in total. It is expected that the small and medium sized businesses will benefit from the recommendation because the recommendation will enhance fairness and transparency in private contracts.

Corruption Risk Assessment is a corruption control instrument. It systemically analyzes corruption-causing factors in laws from the drafting stage. Any public organizations intending to implement or amend a law must undergo the CRA.

Under the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission Act amended in October last year, the ACRC can analyze and review internal rules of public corporations under the Act on the Management of Public Institutions and local public corporation stated in Local Public Enterprises Act.



## [Best Anti-Corruption Policy]

### A culture of integrity flourished through improvement of unfair practices

- *Korea Asset Management Corporation promotes integrity policies to eradicate illegal use of state-owned property and overuse of power -*

June 12, 2020

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission

The Republic of Korea

The Korea Asset Management Corporation (KAMCO) is carrying out various integrity activities to eradicate illegal use of state-owned farmland and overuse of power within the institution and to spread the culture of integrity to the private sector. The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC) has been discovering and spreading best practices by institutions and sectors so that they can be used in establishing and implementing integrity policies in public and private sectors.

KAMCO achieved the first grade for four consecutive years in the anti-corruption initiative assessment, which evaluates the level of efforts for the integrity of public institutions. KAMCO has continuously improved the practice of illegally using state-owned assets, discovered and educated about the types of power abuse that reflect the characteristics of the Corporation, and promoted integrity activities using the interface between the Corporation and the private sector by work to spread the culture of integrity.

**(Eradication of illegal use of state-owned land)** The Corporation is expanding the reporting system for illegal use of state-owned property and strengthening the promotion of the reporting system for fair and transparent use of state-owned property.

KAMCO conducted a full investigation into the use of state-owned farmland and found cases of seeking unfair private interest, such as leasing the state-owned land and re-renting it for high rent or trading the right to cultivate it, and using it for purposes other than the original purpose of leasing.

In response, KAMCO set up an on-site reporting center to receive reports and provide consulting on illegal subleases, etc. and conducted on-site close-up investigation into the leased farmland. In addition, KAMCO also strengthened the operation of the “reporting center for

illegal use of state-owned property” on its website so that anyone can report all matters related to the illegal use of state property, including the use of state property without permission for use or loan contracts, as well as the re-lease of state-owned land at high rents.

Along with this, promotion for the right use of state-owned property has been strengthened. The Corporation also sent out notices for eradication of illegal use of state property to all state-owned property loan contractors who leased state property for purposes of cultivation, housing and commerce, etc. and installed on-site information boards. It also held an outreach briefing session for residents of remote islands and mountainous areas to provide education for the prevention of illegal use of state property.

**(Establishment of a culture where abuse of power is not tolerated)** KAMCO is stepping up efforts to establish a culture where abuse of power or authority is not tolerated by diagnosing factors of overuse of power for internal and external stakeholders and establishing measures to eradicate the malfeasance in the office through education and promotional activities.

KAMCO reviewed its bylaws and guidelines, etc. to overhaul factors causing abuse of power, searched types of abuse of power that could occur by duties and interested parties and collected cases of improvement to use them for education on the prevention of abuse of power.

In addition, it produced and distributed guidelines for the eradication of abuse of power, and carried out campaigns after producing promotional materials containing major contents of the guidelines. In the campaign to eradicate abuse of power, KAMCO emphasized that no one should be engaged in any following acts of abusing its superior status and authority: ▲ making demands for and receiving money, entertainment, and convenience; ▲ forcing the contracted party to bear the expenses which the agency placing an order should bear; and ▲ making improper solicitations to duty-related person.

**< Promotional Poster for the Campaign to Eradicate Abuse of Power >**



**(Spread of a culture of integrity)** KAMCO has been carrying out customized integrity activities by utilizing various interfaces with the private sector.

Integrity education, such as introduction of the Improper Solicitation and Graft Act and stories of integrity for learning from real cases, was provided to the corporation's advisory lawyers responsible for the affairs related to household support, lawyers, paralegals or judicial scriveners, credit information corporation workers, and students who participated in the "KAMCO Youth Workplace Experience Program." KAMCO screened videos including the integrity-themed CF it produced in various events held by the corporation, such as the Corporate Reshaping Forum and the Public Sale and Investment Academy.

In addition, KAMCO held a social networking service (SNS) event aimed at online bidding system\* users, customers interested in state-owned property, and the younger generation. It held an integrity quiz event during the Anti-Corruption Week to raise interest in the Anti-Corruption Day and let people reflect on the meaning of "Integrity."

\* Online public asset disposal system which provides integrated information of sales and leasing in the public sector and where people can participate in a public sale through the Internet

On the other hand, KAMCO also operated the Integrity Ethics Week in which employees of the corporation, related agencies, and ordinary citizens participated. Through various hands-on integrity activities such as Integrity Theater, film festival, integrity UCC (User Created Contents), cartoon and book review contest, and production of integrity souvenirs, it has raised interest and understanding of "integrity."

Lim Yoon Ju, ACRC Anti-Corruption Bureau director general said, "I hope that the public sector will take the lead in improving the wrong practices and encourage voluntary participation from the private sector to spread a culture of fairness and integrity in our society."

## [Best Anti-Corruption Policy]

### Future generation raised by ‘Integrity,’ One step closer to society of integrity

*- Best Anti-Corruption Policies of Public Institutions in the Education Sector, including Busan Metropolitan City Office of Education, Pukyong National University, etc. introduced -*

June 26, 2020

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission

The Republic of Korea

Busan Metropolitan City Office of Education (BMCOE) and Pukyong National University (PKNU) are taking the lead in fostering a culture of integrity in the field of education through operating the school of integrity and managing academic affairs related thereto, as well as improving fairness in the college admission procedures.

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC) has been discovering and spreading best anti-corruption policies in multiple institutions in various sectors so that public and private institutions can utilize such policies when they establish and push for their own integrity policies.

ACRC selected this time the cases of BMCOE and PKNU as best anti-corruption policies in the education sector.

BMCOE is operating various kinds of integrity education programs for the future generation to enhance their integrity awareness.

PKNU is spreading the culture of integrity through its comprehensive measures to bolster fairness and transparency in the process of college admission and management of academic affairs in line with growing public interest in fairness in school grading system and college entrance.

**(Open! Integrity School)** BMCOE runs integrity education programs where students can directly participate and experience various activities to help the future generation develop proper integrity awareness.

‘Open! Integrity School’ for the future generation is an experience-based class as part of a school curriculum for students to experience ‘integrity’ more easily, which includes

courses for integrity culture experience, integrity discussion, and integrity literature and arts tailored to the actual conditions of each school.

Students participating in integrity culture training activity learn how to live a life of integrity from ancestors, create their own life motto, and write essays to make self-promises to live a life of integrity based on their motto, while having lively discussions to share their thoughts and values on integrity during the course ‘Integrity Debate Battle: a Moment of Choice.’ In addition, students directly participated in diverse integrity contents contests, such as those for integrity songs, posters, cartoons and user created contents (UCC). In particular, the program ‘Man of Integrity! Create a World of Integrity by Collecting Six Stones of Integrity Values!’ was evaluated as being fun and easy for the students to feel and learn the six values of integrity which might be felt difficult by them.

#### < Integrity Contents Contest Winning Posters and Cartoons >



**(Strengthening Fairness in Management of Academic Affairs)** PKNU established an institutional mechanism to manage enrollment in courses and fair grading by professor/lecturer parents-student child. More specifically, it notified students through its course application system or manual that students whose parents are currently teaching at the university as professors or lecturers should avoid taking their parents’ courses and that where there is an unavoidable reason for taking parents’ courses (e.g. required for graduation) the student must report to the administrative office in advance.

Furthermore, PKNU requires professor/lecturer parents to submit grounds for their grading to the head of their department upon finalization of grades for their student child, and if

suspicious of fairness, an investigative committee is formed under the supervision of the PKNU president to examine the student’s class attendance and assignment submission record, the leak of exam questions, and the fairness in student evaluation, etc.

**(Reinforcement of Fairness in College Entrance Procedures)** PKNU overhauled its student evaluation manual to secure fair college admission procedures and prohibit the faculty from being involved in the admission procedures to give any preferential benefits to particular students, and also reformed its similarity checking system manual to prevent plagiarism, ghostwriting and falsehood of application documents in the admission process.

Specifically, PKNU required all faculty members and employees who have special relationships with students applying for the admission to the PKNU to avoid or be excluded from the admission process where their acquaintances, including his/her or their spouse’s parents, siblings, children and relatives, are applicants.

The exclusion/avoidance process is comprised of four stages: voluntary reporting, system verification, re-verification, and post-verification. In particular, PKNU conducts strict post-verification for the admitted students so that no preferential benefits can be given in the admission process. If any irregularities are detected in this post-verification stage, PKNU reports it to the Committee for Management of Fairness in the College Admission and take ex post facto measures in accordance with relevant rules and procedures.

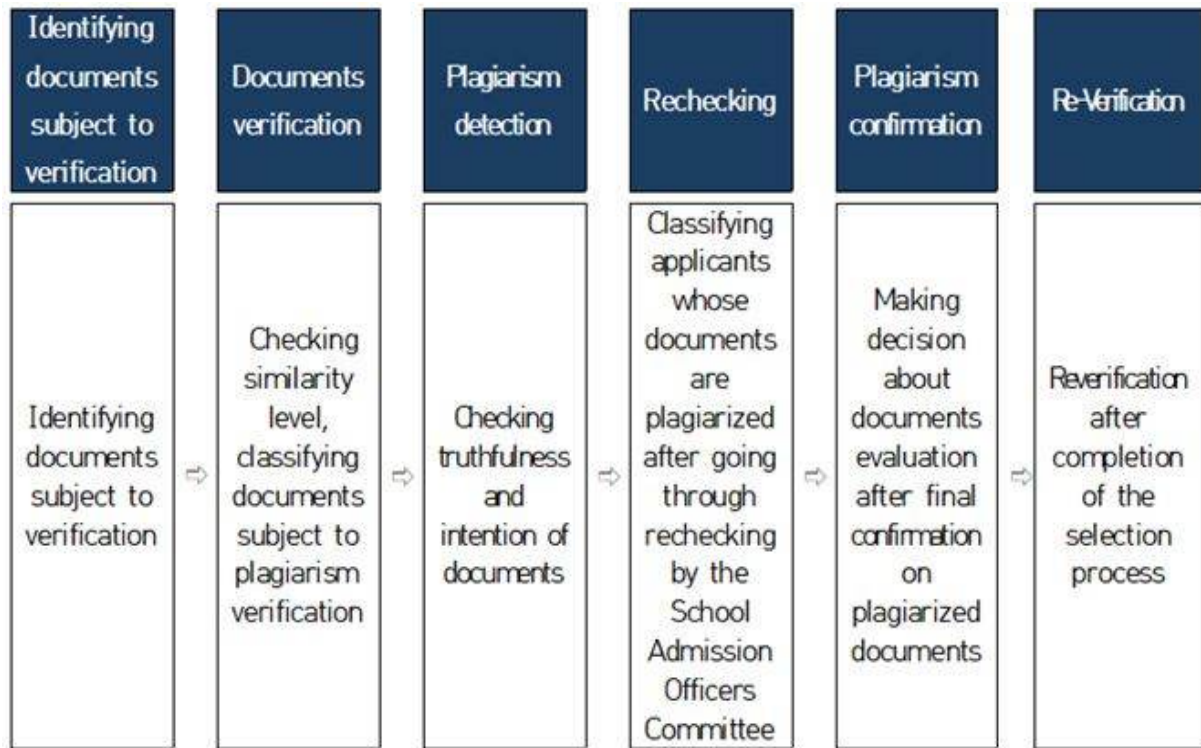
**< Exclusion and Avoidance Process for the Faculty in the College Admission Process >**



In addition, to secure reliability of documents (self-introduction letter) submitted by applicants in the school record-based student selection process and improve fairness in the evaluation of documents, PKNU reformed its ‘Similarity Checking System,’ which is comprised of multiple stages: checking documents subject to verification → verification of documents → detection of plagiarism → rechecking → confirmation of plagiarism → re-verification.



**< Reliability Verification Process through Similarity Checking System >**



PKNU first identifies the documents the reliability and truthfulness of which need to be verified and then uses the ‘ASSIST’ system operated by the Korea Council for University Education to check similarity between the documents submitted by the applicant and the documents in possession of the PKNU or other universities, including documents submitted during the year concerned or the past year, to classify applicants who are subject to the plagiarism verification process.

After this stage, it classifies the applicants who have been reconfirmed that he/she plagiarized documents after checking that there was plagiarism through self-verification or in-depth interview with applicants, etc. and then, depending on the extent of plagiarism, ghostwriting and falsehood of the documents, it determines whether it should give a demerit mark to, or disqualify, the applicants. After the termination of the selection process, it conducts re-verification process to prevent any applicants from being innocent victims and strictly evaluated the submitted documents.

Lim Yoon Ju, ACRC Anti-Corruption Bureau director general said, “I hope that more various opportunities can be provided for the future generation so that they can learn through experience the importance of ‘integrity,’ and factors causing unfairness in schools will continue to be improved.”