

ACRC Korea Transparency Newsletter (Jul-Aug. 2022)

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Report on the Work Plan for the New Government “Protection of People's Rights and Interests Leading to the Stabilization of the Livelihood of the People and a Society with Fairness and Integrity”

- Resolving complaints about the livelihood of the people as the first priority and ranking in the top 20 of the Corruption Perception Index -

(August 23, 2022, ACRC)

Focus on addressing civil complaints about housing, welfare, and finance, which may cause damage to ordinary people, through collaboration among relevant agencies and make an on-site visit to listen to and resolve hardships of life of people from disadvantaged regions and vulnerable people and difficulties in business that small and small and medium-sized companies suffer.

Reinforce response measures for longstanding conflict situations due to opinion differences among agencies and stakeholders or collective civil complaints on a large scale and facilitate the operation of the Coordinating Council on Collective Civil Complaints where petitioner-stakeholder-expert participate.

Establish the Integrated Reporting Center for Irregularities of Employment at the ACRC to eradicate irregularities of employment at public institutions and strengthen the foundation for fair employment, and set out standard guidelines for fair employment regarding non-public officials at administrative agencies, including non-fixed term contract workers.

Increase the rewards for corruption and public interest reporters and enhance the protection and reward system for reporters, which enables the punishment of people requiring the identity of reporters or directing others to do so.

The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (Chairperson Jeon Hyun-Heui, ACRC) reported its work plan for the new government in writing on August 23, aiming that the commission will resolve the hardships of people as the first priority and rank in the top 20 of the Corruption Perception Index.

The ACRC focuses on addressing civil complaints about housing, welfare, and finance, which may cause damage to ordinary people, through collaboration among relevant agencies and swiftly investigates and grapples with urgent issues among written civil complaints, such as hardships of life of vulnerable people, submitted to the presidential office while increasing the citation rate of civil complaints to 21.3% this year from 20.0% of the past three years.

Reinforce response measures for longstanding conflict situations due to opinion differences among agencies and stakeholders of collective civil complaints on a large scale. Furthermore, enhance the on-site visit in the early stage of civil complaints acceptance and facilitate the operation of the Coordinating Council on Collective Civil Complaints where petitioner-stakeholder-expert participate.

Reevaluate the implementation of the amendment bill of the Administrative Appeal Act by June next year through policy research service and public hearing in order to integrate the Central Administrative

Appeals Commission of the ACRC and 66 agencies for special administrative appeals under individual acts.

Expand the composition of commissioners to include various areas, such as accounting, construction, and pharmaceuticals, while guaranteeing the position of administrative appeals commissioners equivalent to judges.

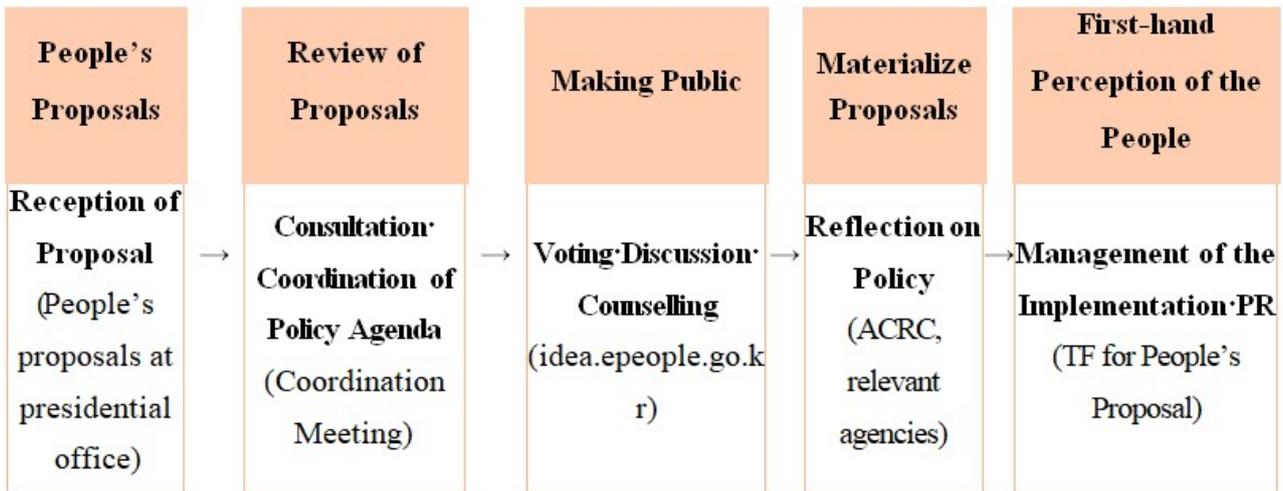
Starting from the second half of this year, the Metaverse Experience and Promotion Center for Administrative Appeals, consisting of halls of counseling, experience, training, and events, will be opened to enable people to easily understand procedures, from submitting a request for administrative appeal to hearing by experiencing in the virtual space. In addition, online submission of the administrative appeal request form is planned to be available at the Experience Center by 2024.

EASY Administrative Appeals Service will be instituted for people having difficulties in filling in the appeal request form to provide autofill request form and appeal cases tailored to people submitting requests.

Review People's Proposals submitted to presidential office working with relevant agencies to meet the expectation of the people, establish the policy agenda, and support policy development and improvement through the additional gathering of public opinions at idea.epeople.go.kr.

In addition, operate a task force for People's Proposal to reflect the policy agenda drawn from the proposals as the top priority and thoroughly manage the implementation in order to deliver policy changes that the people may experience firsthand.

[Process of Reflecting People’s Proposal in Policies]



Apply AI technology and add the Digital One Pass function to e-People, a digital platform, where 20 million civil complaints a year are addressed, in order to improve the convenience of the people using the platform. In addition, the number of agencies forming the network will be expanded to more than 2,000, including private universities and public institutions, from over 1,100.

Issue a report on civil complaints and associate it with improving the system through the convergence analysis of big data of civil complaints concerning current issues in which the people are most interested. By 2024, build Intelligent Big data Analytics and Prediction System to strengthen the function of preemptive response and prevention of damage.

People’s Application System of Active Administration, which is currently for central administrative agencies and local governments, will be expanded to include public institutions.

Establish the Integrated Reporting Center for Irregularities of Employment to fully establish a culture of fair employment, and set out

standard guidelines for fair employment of non-public officials at administrative agencies, such as non-fixed term contract workers.

A complete enumeration will be completed by October this year regarding 1,212 public service-related organizations that had new recruitment or transitions to permanent employment from temporary ones over the past year.

Moreover, improve unfair practices or systems within public sector, including loose management of official residences of public institutions and excessive special p Moreover, improve unfair practices or systems within the public sector, including loose management of official residences of public institutions and excessive special privileges for public officials regarding existing national examinations. rivileges for public officials regarding existing national examination.

It is planned to conduct an implementation inspection in the second half of the year in an effort to enable the Act on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest Related to Duties of Public Servants, enforced in May this year, to take root in the public sector, and reinforce the standard of conduct through training and workshops for public officials.

Assess the perception of corruption, the current status of corruption, and anti-corruption efforts in the course of duty performance by carrying out the Comprehensive Integrity Assessment, an integration of Integrity Assessment and Anti-Corruption Initiatives Assessment, involving 573 public institutions*.

* As of 2022, 46 central administrative agencies, 243 local governments, 199 public institutions, and etc.

Inspect the performance of each agency regarding a two-hour- integrity education obliged by all public officials every year and provide special training for agencies falling behind.

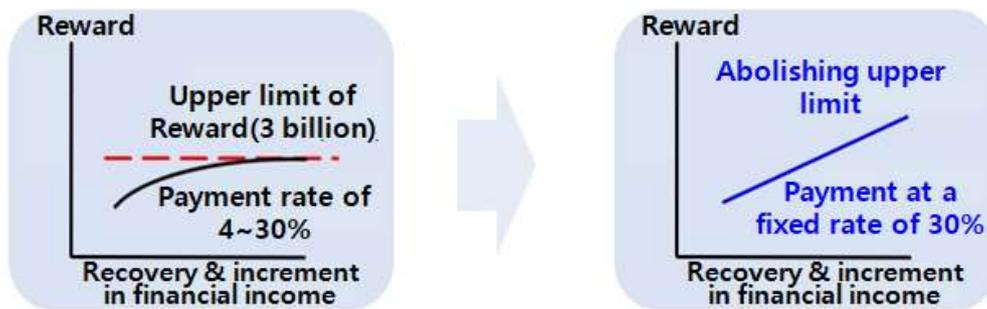
In order to enhance transparency in business activities and organizational operation of state-run corporations, develop and distribute the Integrity and Ethics Compliance Program (K-CP), thereby supporting voluntary practices by institutions.

Protection and reward regulations* for reporters stipulated in the Act on Prohibition of False Claim for Public Funds and Recovery of Illicit Profits, the Act on the Prevention of Corruption and the Establishment of the Anti-corruption and Civil Rights Commission, Improper Solicitation and Graft Act, The Act on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest Related to Duties of Public Servants, and Public Interest Whistleblower Protection Act will be integrated into a single act by the first half of 2023, preventing confusion.

* Temporary suspension of disadvantageous measures against reporters, charges for compelling the compliance regarding the failure of protective measures for reporters, and payment requirements on rewards

The scope of proxy reporting will be expanded to include inspection, investigation, and trial from existing reporting with regard to corruption and public interest reporting by non-real name through an attorney.

The rate of reward payment of 4% to 30% for corruption and public interest reporting will be integrated into a fixed rate of 30% and adjust and abolish the upper limit of reward payment of up to three billion won.



Enable the punishment of people requiring for the identity of reporters or directing to do so as well as people disclosing and releasing the identity of reporters and make public the list of people violating their duty of implementing protective measures for reporters.

Systematically manage the status of reporting and processing of false claims for public finance payments, amounting to 402 trillion won as of last year, through Clean Portal, and publicly open the rate of fraudulent supply and demand and recovered amounts by each agency and budget project to the public, thereby strengthening the accountability of agencies.

Moreover, it is planned to conduct fact-finding research on areas with higher vulnerability and frequency of false claims for public finance and take active measures, such as quarterly inspection of the current status of asset recovery and restriction against 308 public institutions, including central administrative agencies and local governments.

The ACRC as an agency overseeing the protection of rights and interests and anti-corruption will resolve the hardships of people as the first priority and make every effort to rank in the top 20 of the Corruption Perception Index. At the same time, the commission, mobilizing its full capacity, will actively support the national vision of the new government, “Republic of Korea taking another leap forward and a nation of people prospering together.”

ACRC Sharing Best Practices of Anti-Corruption Policy in Korea at the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group Meeting

- Introducing the Legislation of the Act on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest Related to Duties of Public Servants and Sharing Cases of Anti-Corruption Education for Youth -

(July 5, 2022, ACRC)

On July 5, at the 2nd meeting of the 2022 G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG), held in Indonesia, Korea shared cases, including public participation in anti-corruption policy and an anti-corruption education for youth, with the international community.

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC, Chairperson Jeon Hyun-Heui) participated in the 2nd meeting of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, held from July 5 to 8, to present best practices of Anti-Corruption Policy and Public Participation and introduced an education program for the youth of the Anti-Corruption Training Institute.

The G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group Meeting has been an annual meeting for international cooperation on anti-corruption since 2010.

Participants of the meeting were as follows: Indonesia, the G20 2022 Presidency, government representatives of member countries, including Australia, UNODC, OECD, and delegations of international organizations for anti-corruption.

At the second meeting, following the first meeting in March, best

practices of the anti-corruption policy of member countries were shared and discussion on writing the 2022 implementation report and casebook and implementing anti-corruption principles took place.

At the request of the organizer, on the first day of the workshop, the Korean government delegation introduced the governance organization with public participation and the legislation of the Act on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest Related to Duties of Public Servants under the theme of “Anti-Corruption Policy and Public Participation.”

Furthermore, the delegation introduced an education program for youth run by the Anti-Corruption Training Institute under the ACRC in an effort to raise awareness of anti-corruption among youth.

ACRC Assistant Chairperson of Planning and Coordination Office Lim Yoon-Ju said, “Public participation and raising awareness of anti-corruption among youth, in particular, are imperative in terms of efficiently preventing and responding to corruption.”

He added that through this meeting, Korea proactively shared cases of anti-corruption public participation and education with the international community and strengthened mutual cooperation.



ACRC Sharing Korea's Anti-Corruption Policy Performances at the APEC ACTWG Meeting

- A presentation on strengthened protection and confidentiality of corruption whistleblowers and major content of the Act on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest Related to Public Servants -

(August 17, 2022, ACRC)

Korea's anti-corruption policy performances was shared at the 35th Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts Working Group (ACTWG) Meeting, held in Thailand for two days from August 17.

The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC, Chairperson Jeon Hyun-Heui) participated in the ACTWG meeting and delivered a presentation about strengthened protection and confidentiality of corruption whistleblowers and the major content of the Act on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest Related to Public Servants.

APEC ACTWG meeting, a place for economies to share their trend in anti-corruption and discuss international solidarity, is held every February and August, engaging anti-corruption experts, including working-level officials of anti-corruption agencies from 21 APEC member economies, and international organizations of anti-corruption, such as United Nations (UN).

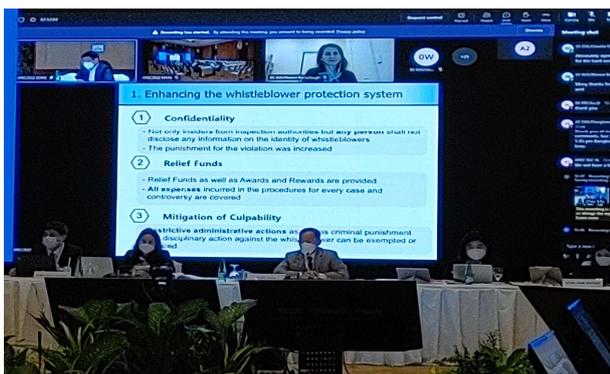
The ACRC, a government agency overseeing anti-corruption in Korea, presented major progress and development of the implementation of UNCAC. The presentation included the amendment of the Act on

Anti-Corruption and the Establishment and Operation of the ACRC, regarding the strengthened protection and confidentiality of corruption whistleblowers, and the Prevention of Conflict of Interest Act, enforced this year.

In addition, major anti-corruption policy performances in Korea, such as developing Integrity and Ethics Compliance Program Guideline for voluntary adoption of a culture of integrity among public institutions, were shared.

Along with the progress and development of the implementation of UNCAC, various items were covered at the meeting, including the ACTWG update for 2022, establishing ACTWG Strategic Plan 2023-2026, empowering the media's inclusion in the fight against corruption, and plans for hosting the ACTWG meetings in 2023 by the US.

ACRC Assistant Chairperson of Planning and Coordination Office Lim Yoon-Ju said, "The international community acknowledges anti-corruption as fundamental international rule and principle for economic growth and development. The ACRC will make every effort to actively share Korea's endeavor for anti-corruption with the international community, particularly for economic cooperation and mutual assistance in anti-corruption in the Asia-Pacific regions.



ACRC-UNDP Cooperation on Sharing Korea's Clean Portal with Developing Countries

- Held an online business briefing session, sharing content and achievements of Clean Portal, and plans to designate partner countries to provide technical assistance -

(July 1, 2022, ACRC)

On July 29, the Anti-corruption and Civil Rights Commission (Chairperson Jeon Hyun-Heui, ACRC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) held an online business briefing session for developing countries, such as Senegal and Bangladesh, sharing content, achievements, and experiences of Clean Portal, Korea's digital system for corruption and public interest reporting.

* Clean Portal: Digital system for corruption and public interest reporting, allowing any citizen to conveniently file a report of corrupt acts and violations of public interest

The online session is the first step of a “project sharing Korea's anti-corruption system based on digital technology, a cooperative project on development newly established by the ACRC and UNDP this year.

UNDP developed a 2022-2025 digital strategic plan, considering digitalization as an important element for the implementation of anti-corruption policy. As part of the plan, UNDP launched a cooperative project with the ACRC.

The ACRC introduced during the online session its practical knowledge

and experiences learned from the development and management of Clean Portal, Korea's digital system for corruption and public interest reporting.

UNDP Seoul Policy Centre then explained the correlation between the cooperative project on sharing Clean Portal and the digital strategic plan and how to apply for the selection of partner countries for cooperation.

The ACRC and UNDP will select the partner countries among the developing countries seeking to participate in the project of sharing Clean Portal through relevance assessment and provide them with technical support following the in-depth analysis on the countries.

ACRC Assistant Chairperson of Planning and Coordination Office Lim Yoon-Ju said, "Clean Portal is an anti-corruption system that any citizen can conveniently and efficiently utilize, from corruption and public interest reporting to protection and rewards. It will be a significant help for anti-corruption capacity enhancement of countries developing such system. The ACRC will spare no effort to support developing countries with practical help working with UNDP."



ACRC Designated 14 Public Institutions for Test Operation of the Integrity and Ethics Compliance Program (K-CP) to Enhance Transparency of Public Institutions

- Providing Integrity and Ethics Management education and mapping out improvement plans through consulting on areas vulnerable to corruption for each institution -

(August 8, 2022, ACRC)

14 public institutions, including Incheon International Airport Corporation and Korea Railroad Corporation, were designated to implement a test operation of the Integrity and Ethics Compliance Program(K-CP), aiming to enhance transparency and integrity management of public institutions.

The Anti-corruption and Civil Rights Commission (Chairperson Jeon Hyun-Heui, ACRC) plans to provide public institutions aforementioned with Integrity and Ethics Management education and consulting on areas vulnerable to corruption for each institution.

< 14 Public Institutions Implementing Test Operation of K-CP >

Type		Institution
State-owned Corporation	Market-based	Incheon International Airport Corporation, Kangwon Land
	Quasi-market-based	Korea Railroad Corporation, KEPCO KPS
Quasi-governmental Institution	Fund-management-based	National Pension Service, Korea Asset Management Corporation
	Commission-service-based	Korea Road Traffic Authority, Korea Agro-Fisheries and Food Trade Corporation, Korea Industrial Complex Corporation, Korea Broadcasting and Communication Promotion Agency
Local Public Company and Authority		Seoul Facilities Corporation, Incheon Transit Corporation, Jeju Province Development Corporation, Gyunggi Housing and Urban Developing Corporation

The ACRC added 14 more public institutions as participants of the test operation program this year, following six public institutions* selected in July last year.

* Korea Electric Power Corporation, Korea Gas Corporation, Korea District Heating Corporation, Korea Land and Housing Corporation, Korea Expressway Corporation, Korea Water Resources Corporation

Experts from different sectors, including Transparency International-Korea, Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Korea International Trade Association, participated in the selection evaluation.

In June, the ACRC distributed 「Integrity & Ethics Compliance Program Guideline for State-Owned Enterprises」 to every public institution, and the test operation has been implemented for the practical application of guidelines at each institution.

The ACRC plans to provide the education needed for integrity and ethics management and provide an examination of the integrity level and improvement plans based on consulting on areas vulnerable to corruption for each institution.

The ACRC looks forward to increasing the transparency of the management and effectively preventing the pursuit of private interest using disclosed information related to duties, irregularities of employment, and accounting fraud based on the proactive implementation of the Integrity and Ethics Compliance Program by public institutions participating in the test operation.

ACRC to Conduct a Survey of Approx. 240,000 Citizens and Public Servants on the Integrity Level of Public Institutions

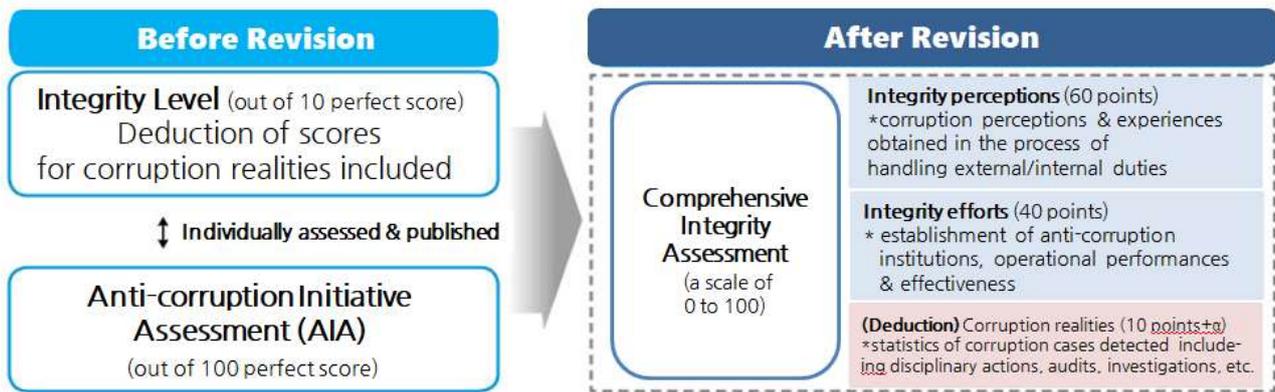
Comprehensive Integrity Survey to assess the integrity level of 573 public institutions will be conducted from August this year

(Aug 11, 2022, ACRC)

The 2022 Comprehensive Integrity Assessment will be carried out in earnest to assess the integrity level of 573 public institutions.

Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC, Chairperson Jeon Hyun-Hui) announced that it will make an integrity perceptions survey of approximately 240,000 citizens who have first-hand experience of civil services of public institutions and public servants.

The Comprehensive Integrity Assessment which was completely overhauled for the first time in 20 years since it was first conducted measures: the integrity perceptions of citizens, who have experienced the services of public institutions, and their internal members based on survey results (60%); the integrity efforts made by public institutions of various levels for the past one year, including anti-corruption institutional performances and efforts (40%); and the state of corruption realities including disciplinary actions taken upon officials who committed crimes of corruption the score for which is deducted (10%+α).



Integrity perceptions assessment will be conducted from August based on a survey of citizens and public servants on their integrity perceptions of external duties and internal operation of public institutions on a broad basis. Survey questions related to essential elements of the assessment such as conflicts of interest and private profit-seeking related to duties of public servants, etc. have been supplemented, while unnecessary or redundant questions have been integrated or excluded.

With regard to the external duties of a public institution, civil complainants who have actually experienced the public service of the institution are asked to answer questions related to eight items in total such as improper solicitations, profit-seeking, reactive governance practices, experiences of giving money and offering entertainment/conveniences.

In respect of the operation of internal organization, public officials belonging to the public institution are asked about whether they have ever experienced preferential treatment, unfair orders, HR irregularities, and undue budget execution, etc. in the course of performances of internal duties related to HR, budget and other general administrative duties. Survey questionnaire related to internal duties of a public institution consists of a total of nine items as below:

Integrity perceptions ^o	External duties (70.4%) ^o	Improper solicitations, preferential treatment, procedural irregularity (3 items) ^o
		Abuse of authority, personal profit-seeking, reactive governance (3 items) ^o
		Ratio and frequencies of experiences of giving money, entertainment/conveniences (2 items) ^o
	Internal duties (29.6%) ^o	Improper solicitations, preferential treatment, unfair work orders, HR irregularities (4 items) ^o
		Power abuse, profit-seeking, undue budget execution (3 items) ^o
		Experience rate and frequency of offering money, entertainment/conveniences (2 items) ^o

The integrity perceptions survey will be conducted through a phone or online (email, mobile) until November this year.

In the meantime, the integrity efforts assessment will be carried out until January next year after public institutions of various levels submit their respective anti-corruption performances in November this year, and the result of the comprehensive integrity assessment that summed up all the points for integrity perceptions, efforts and state of corruption realities will be published using grades from 1 to 5 in mid-January in 2023.

Director General Han Sam-seok of Anti-Corruption Policy Bureau said, “The integrity survey to be carried out this time will provide us with a meaningful opportunity for us to realize a more transparent and fair public sector by diagnosing the state of corruption in public institutions based on answers from survey respondents,” adding that “I would like to call for more active participation among the citizens and public officials, and ACRC will also make its utmost efforts for the assessment to be conducted in a fairer manner.”

ACRC Has Implemented the Anti-Corruption Act Revised to Strengthen Protection and Reward for Corruption Reporters from July 5

- *Proxy reporting system that allows an anonymous reporting through an attorney newly established*
- *The extent of mitigation of culpability of a reporting person and payment of relief funds expanded*
- *Giving a public official dismissed for corruption prior notice of the system of restrictions on employment mandated*

(July 5, 2022, ACRC)

From now on, filing a non-real name proxy corruption report through an attorney with the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC, Chairperson Jeon Hyun-Heui) will be possible, and the extent of mitigation of culpability of, and payment of relief funds for, a corruption reporting person will be expanded.

ACRC announced that the Act on the Prevention of Corruption and the Establishment and management of Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (“Anti-Corruption Act”) which was amended to reinforce the protection and reward for corruption reporters starts to be enforced from July 5.

The amended law allows corruption reporters to file a report with the Commission through an attorney using the attorney’s name without disclosing his/her personal identity.

Through this, a condition for people to file a corruption report feeling safe has been established. Before the revision, people could report an act

of infringement of public interest and violation of the Improper Solicitation and Graft Act anonymously through an attorney representing him/her.

Under the revised Act, where a criminal act of a corruption reporter is found in connection with reporting, not only the criminal/disciplinary punishment but also the administrative measure against such reporting person may be mitigated or remitted and the Commission can request the institution concerned to mitigate or remit his/her culpability.

Along with this, currently, relief funds are provided to corruption reporters only with respect to the litigation cost incurred in relation to the reinstatement of the relevant disadvantageous measures due to corruption reports, such as discharge or disciplinary actions, but from now on, relief funds* will be also provided with regard to all types of litigation costs incurred due to reports, including libel or false accusation.

* Funds paid to a reporting person in compensation for losses or expenses incurred in filing litigation, transference, dispatched service, physical or mental treatment, wage, etc.

In addition, the Anti-Corruption Act was revised to make it mandatory for the public institution to which a public official dismissed for committing an act of corruption belongs to explain the public official in advance that he/she is restricted from being reemployed. The purpose of this revision is to prevent a public official dismissed for corruption from being rehired by a public institution subject to restriction on employment of a person dismissed for corruption without knowing the fact he/she is restricted.

Restrictions on employment of public officials dismissed for corruption refers to a system that prohibits any public official who mandatorily retires or is dismissed or discharged from office for committing an act of corruption in connection with his/her duties while in office; or a former public official who is sentenced by a court to a fine of three million won or severer punishment for corruption in connection with his/her duties while in office from being employed in public institutions or for-profit private enterprises, etc. which has close relations with the business affairs of the department or institution to which he/she belonged for not less than five years before he/she retires.

Kim Ki-sun, the ACRC Director General for Inspection & Protection Bureau said, “As the revised Anti-Corruption Act has come into force, the protection and reward system for reporters, including protection of corruption reporters’ confidentiality, mitigation of culpability and payment of relief funds, is now more strengthened,” adding that “ACRC will continue to actively manage the protection and reward system for reporters to feel safe in reporting corruption.”

ACRC, Sharing Anti-Corruption Policies in Korea with Moldova, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Mongolia

- Running an anti-corruption training course in Russian for countries within Eastern Europe and Central Asia in response to their demand -

(July 12, 2022, ACRC)

A place to share major anti-corruption acts and systems in Korea, such as the Act on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest Related to Duties of Public Servants, Integrity Assessment, Corruption and Public Interest Reporters Protection System, with anti-corruption agencies in four countries, including Moldova and Mongolia, was arranged.

Anti-Corruption Training Institute under the Anti-corruption and Civil Rights Commission (Chairperson Jeon Hyun-Heui, ACRC) offered an online training course from July 12 to 14 to share best practices of anti-corruption policies in Korea with countries within Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

40 public officials of four anti-corruption agencies, including the National Anti-corruption Center of Moldova, Independent Authority Against Corruption of Mongolia, Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and Agency for State Financial Control and Anti-Corruption of the Republic of Tajikistan, participated in the training.

The training, offered in Russian, consisted of major anti-corruption systems in Korea, such as Integrity Assessment, Corruption Risk Assessment, and Corruption and Public Interest Reporters Protection System, which are highly recognized by the international community.

Furthermore, along with anti-corruption acts in Korea, such as the Act on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest Related to Duties of Public Servants and Improper Solicitation and Graft Act, the major content of international anti-corruption conventions, including the United Nations Conventions against Corruption (UNCAC) and OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, are introduced as well. The ACRC also provided various content of integrity education with Russian subtitles for public officials and the general public.

Since 2013 the ACRC has offered training courses every year to support the anti-corruption capacity building of public officials across the world. The training course in Russian was newly launched in 2020, other than existing courses in English, with increasing demand for anti-corruption education from countries within Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

The number of countries that participated in the anti-corruption training courses of ACRC so far amounts to 67. At the same time, training courses have contributed to the advancement of anti-corruption systems in developing countries, leading to the implementation of 61 cases, such as the institution of Integrity Assessment and Whistleblower Protection System and legislation and amendment of acts.

ACRC Chairperson Jeon Hyun-Heui said, “Technical assistance in anti-corruption for developing countries is a duty stipulated in the UNCAC and at the same time an opportunity to improve Korea’s national status and Corruption Perception Index (CPI) in the international community. With a recent increase in demand for learning Korea’s anti-corruption policies from different countries, the support will be expanded to include the Latin American regions.”