

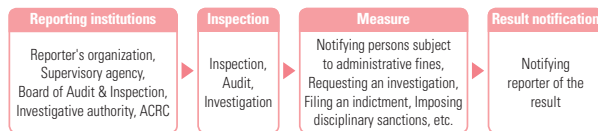
Implementation of the Improper Solicitation and Graft Act

Since 2011, the ACRC had pushed forward with legislation of the Improper Solicitation and Graft Act to break the chain of vicious circle of practices of improper solicitation or business entertainment and corruption. The Act took effect on September 28, 2016.

Content of the Law

- No one shall make an improper solicitation for any public official, performing his or her duties, directly or through a third party, to have him or her 14 types of duties including authorization, and permission, in violation of laws or abuse of his/her position or power.
- No public official and his/her spouse shall receive, request or promise to receive prohibited money and goods.
- Public officials, shall not receive an honorarium for an outside lecture exceeding the specified limits.

Violation Report Process



"The Improper Solicitation and Graft Act brings a new wave of transparency to Korean society"



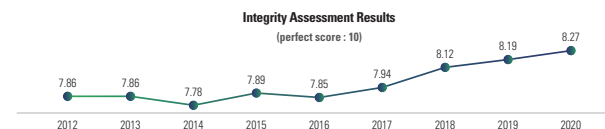
ACRC, with Government-wide Anti-Corruption Efforts, Drew International Community Positive Evaluation

In 2020, Corruption Perception Index(CPI)* scored South Korea 61 out of 100, and ranked Korea 33rd among 180 nations.



* CPI : TI(Transparency International) ranks 180 countries and territories every year by their perceived levels of public sector corruption according to experts and business people

The ACRC adopted the Integrity Assessment in 2002 to overcome the limits of existing corruption diagnosis systems and accurately gauge corruption levels, thus to better utilize the results of the diagnosis. Integrity level of public institutions is on the rise for 4 consecutive years.



The ACRC and the Korean government have put a priority on preventing corruption and enhancing national integrity level, and made utmost efforts to upgrade anti-corruption system nationwide.



ACRC formulates national anti-corruption policies for the government at every level and develops government-wide long term corruption-prevention measures



ACRC, national anti-corruption agency governing Korea's corruption-prevention policies

The Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission(ACRC) was launched in 2008 through the integration of three organizations for the purpose of fully protecting citizens' rights and interests and spreading a culture of integrity.



- The integration of different channels of citizen's rights protection into the ACRC enhanced citizens' access to and efficiency of the government service of protecting citizens' rights and interests.
- With the integration, synergy effect between corruption-prevention and citizen's rights protection was made, since corruption, complaints, and administrative appeals are triggered in the process of public officials' illegal or unfair performing of their duties.



Anti-Corruption Road map(2018-2022)

The ACRC developed "Five Year Comprehensive Anti-Corruption Plan", through consultation with relevant government ministries and citizens through the Private-Public consultation council for transparent society.

Major tasks for 4 strategic areas in the Five-Year Comprehensive Anti-Corruption Plan

Strategies	Major contents among 50 tasks
Collective anti-corruption efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of anti-corruption governance based on public-private cooperation - Implementation of anti-corruption policies through the government-wide Anti-Corruption Policy Consultation Council, etc.
Clean public sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement in the public finance system to prevent budgetary waste - Establishment of stricter behavior standards including the Improper Solicitation and Graft Act - Establishment of a system preventing the conflict of private interest of public officials - Eradication of power abuse in the public sector - Enhancement of the effectiveness of property declaration of public officials
Transparent business environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher transparency in corporate accounting - Prevention of corrupt practices related to reconstruction and redevelopment ; improvement of corruption control in health care
Putting integrity into action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation of corruption and public interest whistleblowing, and reinforcing protection for whistleblowers - Prevention of corruption cases related to safety based on engagement and cooperation - Wider adoption of the Transparent Society Pact - Reinforced integrity education for public officials and future generations

Key Results

- Enactment of the Act on Prohibition of False Claim for Public Funds and Recovery of Illicit Profits Act(2018)
- Enactment of the Act on the Establishment and Operation of the Corruption Investigation Office for High-ranking Officials(2020)
- Enactment of the Act on Prevention of Conflict of Interest of Public Officials(2021)

Anti-Corruption Prevention Measures

Assessing Integrity of Public Organizations

The ACRC assesses the levels of integrity of public sector organizations each year by surveying employees and citizens who have had firsthand experiences with public services. ACRC also evaluates the anti-corruption initiatives taken by public organizations. The fundamental objective of these assessments is to encourage public organizations to make voluntary efforts to tackle corruption occurrence of corrupt practices.

Conducting Corruption Risk Assessment

The Corruption Risk Assessment is an analytical mechanism designed to preemptively identify and remove corruption-causing factors in laws and regulations. Under this system, every proposed enactment and amendment as well as existing legislation is examined for any factor that could contribute to the occurrence of corrupt practices.

Enforcing the Code of Conduct for Public Officials

To enhance ethics in public service, the ACRC enacted the Code of Conduct for Public Officials in February 2003 as an ethical guidance for public officials. Based on this model code, public sector agencies have introduced their own codes of conduct. The ACRC monitors compliance with and investigates violations of these codes by public sector employees.

Management System of Code of Conduct for Public Officials

