

Awareness-raising policies and practices in Korea

- CONTENTS -

1. Public Organizations
 - (1) Anti-corruption Policy Guidelines
 - (2) Integrity Assessment & Anti-corruption Initiatives Assessment
 - (3) Corruption Impact Assessment
2. Public Officials
 - (1) Anti-Corruption & Integrity Education and Integrity Pledge for high-ranking officials
 - (2) Integrity Training Experts Course
 - (3) Cyber Integrity Training Course
3. Private Sector
 - (1) Policy Council for Transparent Society
 - (2) Business Ethics Briefs
 - (3) Corporate Compliance Officials Education & Corporate Ethics Workshop
 - (4) Anti-Corruption Conferences and Meetings in Private Sector
4. Students
 - (1) Adding Integrity Contents to Primary & Secondary School Textbooks
 - (2) Operation of Integrity Model Schools
 - (3) University Student Integrity PR Group
5. Citizens
 - (1) “World of Integrity” Campaign
 - (2) Media Promotion
 - (3) Corruption Report Center
 - (4) Act on the Protection of Public Interest Whistleblowers
6. International Society
 - (1) Verification and Implementation of Major Anti-Corruption Conventions
 - (2) Participation of Anti-Corruption Working Groups of G20 and APEC
 - (3) Launch of ACA Forum
 - (4) Anti-Corruption Cooperative Projects with Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Mongolia

<Annex>

- 1) Best Practice 1: Integrity Assessment of public organizations (Brochure)
- 2) Best Practice 2: Assessment of Anti-corruption Initiatives (Brochure)
- 3) Best Practice 3: Corruption Impact Assessment (Brochure)

The Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission (ACRC) was established as the anti-corruption agency of the Korean government to prevent and effectively control corruption, carrying out the functions under the Article 6 of the UN Convention on Against Corruption. Since the “Anti-Corruption Act” was enacted in 2002, the ACRC has implemented various policies and activities to prevent corruption and raise public awareness of integrity.

Currently, anti-corruption policies and practices regarding the Article 5, 7, 12, and 13 of the UN Convention have been implementing in Korea, and the ACRC policies for 1) public organizations, 2) public officials, 3) private sector, 4) students, 5) citizens, and 6) international society, to prevent corruption and enhance public awareness are as follows.

In addition, among other policies, detailed explanations for three policies (Integrity Assessment of public offices, Assessment of Anti-Corruption Initiatives, Corruption Impact Assessment) as best practices will be attached.

1. Public organizations

(1) Anti-corruption Policy Guidelines (Para 1, 2, Article 5)

At the beginning of every year, the ACRC creates “Anti-corruption Policy Guidelines” and holds a meeting to present the guideline to the inspectors of the central government agencies, local governments, education offices, and public-related organizations.

The establishment of the policy guidelines is to share the philosophy of the anti-corruption & integrity policy direction of the government with each public organizations at all levels and to provide information to help each organization establish its own anti-corruption and integrity policies so that the anti-corruption & integrity policy of the Korean government can be effectively implemented.

The policy guidelines mainly include 1) internal and external assessments on the national integrity level, 2) analysis of anti-corruption policy environment, 3) high priority projects of the year, 4) request for cooperation with the ACRC, and 5) anti-corruption best practices of each public organization of the previous year.

(2) Integrity Assessment & Anti-corruption Initiatives Assessment (Para 3, Article 5)

Integrity Assessment has been conducted once a year since 2002 to enhance transparency of the government, by surveying public service users (external survey) and public agency employees (internal survey) to assess the integrity of each public organization of the Korean government. The public service users assess the integrity level of the organization whose service they experienced while the employees of public organizations evaluate the integrity level of their own duties such as personnel affairs and budget. Both surveys are combined and published as a comprehensive integrity level of each agency. The number of the public organizations to be assessed has grown to 711 in 2010 from 71 in 2002.

Integrity Assessment is meaningful in that the results of evaluating public organizations in a scientific and objective way can serve as basic materials to effectively carry out anti-corruption activities, and making the results public also facilitates public organizations to make voluntary efforts to enhance their integrity. In addition, promoting Integrity Assessment has helped to raise public consensus on anti-corruption and integrity not only in public organizations but also in private sector.

Anti-Corruption Initiatives Assessment is to evaluate the legitimacy and effectiveness of anti-corruption policies of each public organization, in order to facilitate effective institutional improvement as well as to disseminate best practices of anti-corruption efforts. While Integrity

Assessment shows the objective integrity level of a public organization from the perspective of public service users and public office employees, Anti-Corruption Initiatives Assessment shows how much a public organization has made anti-corruption efforts for the year. Anti-Corruption Initiatives Assessment has been conducted since 2002, and the number of the assessed organizations has increased from 74 to 193 in 2010.

Anti-Corruption Initiatives Assessment consists of two different evaluations; one is "Common Initiatives Evaluation", evaluating the performance of a public organization' initiatives such as 1) establishment of anti-corruption infrastructure, 2) commitment of the head of the office, 3) improvement of corruption-prone systems, 4) reform of laws and regulations containing corruption-causing factors, 5) implementation of code of conduct and detection of its violations, and 6) integrity education & promotion; the other one is "Voluntary initiatives evaluation", evaluating anti-corruption initiatives voluntarily implemented by each public organization taken their unique duties into consideration. Of course, the result of Integrity Assessment of the year is partially considered as the subject of the assessment in that the performance of anti-corruption initiatives should be evaluated.

Anti-Corruption Initiatives Assessment has significantly contributed to enhancing integrity of the public service sector as it helped public organizations reorganize their anti-corruption initiatives and promote best practices. Particularly, it is appreciated that evaluating the efforts and willingness of the heads of public organizations resulted in implementing effective anti-corruption initiatives and disseminating awareness on integrity in the public sector.

(3) Corruption Impact Assessment (Para 4, Article 7)

Corruption Impact Assessment is a preventive system for anti-corruption policies, assessing and removing corruption-causing factors in laws and regulations from the process of enacting them. The assessment, implemented since April, 2006, focuses on removing corruption-causing factors out of laws, administrative rules, local government laws, and internal regulations of public-related organizations, through systematic assessment and consultation with organizations concerned.

When a public agency newly enacts or revises a law, it requests the ACRC to conduct Corruption Impact Assessment and submit the law and related materials to be assessed as soon as consultations with related agencies begin. The ACRC conducts the assessment for 30days and reports the result to the agency. If any corruption-causing factors are detected, the ACRC issues recommendations and specific legislative examples and encourages the agency to reflect those corrective recommendations in the law before requesting legislation review. In addition, Corruption Impact Assessment is now being conducted over existing laws and regulations, especially assessing corruption-related issues and data.

It is appreciated that the assessment has contributed to facilitating fair and transparent public services as well as enhancing transparency of each public organization, by removing corruption-causing factors in advance through assessments on 1) ease of compliance, 2) propriety of discretion, and 3) transparency of administrative procedure. Factors and detailed criteria of the assessment are as follows.

<Table #1, Factors and detailed criteria of CIA>

Factors	Criteria
Ease of compliance (demand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequacy of the burden of compliance - Adequacy of the level of sanctions - Possibility of preferential treatment
Propriety of discretion (supply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarity of discretionary regulations - Appropriateness of the scope of discretionary power

	- Concreteness and objectiveness of discretionary standards
Transparency of administrative procedure (procedure)	- Accessibility and openness - Predictability - Corruption control system

2. Public officials

(1) Anti-Corruption & Integrity Education and Integrity Pledge for high-ranking officials (Para 1, Article 7)

The ACRC has introduced “Integrity Pledge” and “Integrity Education” for high-ranking officials in order to meet the ethical expectation of people. The ACRC reported those new programs to the cabinet meeting and made them mandatory for all government agencies.

The ACRC created a standard form of “Integrity Pledge” so that each public office can make its own form of integrity pledge, following the model of the standard form created by the ACRC. High-ranking officials are now required to make “integrity pledge” whenever they are appointed as a high-ranking official or transferred to other positions. They are required to sign 2 copies of the form and submit one copy to the head of the office while keeping the other. Each public agency was given a free hand to set the range of “high-ranking officials” based on its own duties and structure of positions as well as to determine if it is to have even middle and low-ranking officials make integrity pledges. The standard form of integrity pledge contains the oath to set an example as a senior official by eradicating wrongful practices such as undue solicitations and the use of the good offices, in order to create a respectable culture of the public service society, to exclude any unwarranted interference, and not to accept entertainments, money, or valuables in any case so that they can faithfully work in their own beliefs.

In addition, the ACRC recommends senior officials to complete the integrity education course over 5 hours within one year right after being promoted to a high ranking position. Currently, there are various kinds of integrity education courses, such as group trainings, on-site training programs, cyber education, and ethics education programs of each agency. Especially, public education & training organizations are required to open integrity education courses for high-ranking officials and to add integrity education in their training courses. The main themes of the integrity education are ethics, integrity, codes of conducts for public officials, accountability, fairness, honesty, consideration, promise, and restraint. As mentioned above, the subjects of education are decided by each public office on their own but can be more expanded than those of integrity pledge. In addition, the ACRC is planning to reflect the results of integrity education in the annual “Anti-corruption Initiatives Assessment”, giving full scores to those who completed integrity education over 5 hours.

(2) Integrity Training Experts Course (Para 1, Article 7)

The ACRC is operating “Integrity Training Experts Course” for compliance officials, newly employed officials, those who are promoted, and public officials who are working in corruption-prone areas such as construction, building, human resources, budget execution, subsidies, police, health, environment, and inspection.

The curriculum of the professional course consists of two parts: professional subjects (integrity, role of public officials, anti-corruption examples, and best practices of integrity improvement by office and by sector) and on-site studies (field trips to historical sites related to men of integrity, ethical judgment methodology, and case study discussions). The expert courses will be open to 3,000 public officials. (one-day, three-day, and five-day courses, in total 50 times)

Especially, a new integrity education course is expected to open in 2011 for the public officials who will be sent abroad. The ACRC is also considering making the course mandatory over 8 hours for overseas resident officials or those who will be trained overseas over 1 year.

(3) Cyber Integrity Training Course (Para 1, Article 7)

Currently, there are three courses of cyber integrity education for public officials of all public organizations. Each course is open to 500 officials (15 times), consisting of three curriculums; cyber integrity education, codes of conducts with examples, and value of public service.

Particularly, the ACRC provides courseware of cyber training to each public office to help those offices run their own integrity training courses. In 2011, it is expected that 205,000 public officials will complete integrity training courses prepared by their offices.

3. Private Sector

(1) Policy Council for Transparent Society (Para 1, Article 12, 13)

The ACRC pushed forward setting up the Policy Council for Transparent Society to send a message at home and abroad that the Korean government is working hard to eradicate corruption as well as to make cooperative networks with diverse sectors of society in order to enhance the national brand, the level of integrity and trust which are core competitiveness in the global arena.

The Policy Council for Transparent Society was launched December 12, 2009 with 26 organizations and groups in 9 sectors such as public service, politics, economy, civil society, state-owned companies, academia, media, and local governments. The council is taking a role to facilitate communication and cooperation between the public and private sectors. The four main functions of the council as follows;

First, the council develops policy agenda by sector to create a clean and faithful society, so that the public sector carries forward anti-corruption policies, while the economic sector supports companies to establish and disseminate ethical management, and the political sector pushes ahead with a culture of clean election.

Second, the council facilitates cooperation among various sectors by sharing project plans by sector and revitalizes networks by discovering and disseminating best practices. At the beginning of each year, each sector makes presentations on their project plans so that other sectors can share the contents and jointly carry forward the projects after collecting various opinions from other related sectors.

Third, the council discovers anti-corruption policy agenda at policy symposiums and makes efforts to upgrade the level of national integrity, as well as to change the awareness on national credit ratings.

Fourth, the council collects various opinions on improvements of laws and regulations which undermine transparency and trust and supports the institutional improvements utilizing the functions of the ACRC to make corrective recommendations for institutional improvements.

The committee for transparent society is making continuous efforts to enhance the level of anti-corruption and integrity of the nation as a cooperative body of all social sectors in order to enhance the national brand. Many social groups and organizations such as feminist movement groups, civil societies, and professional associations agree on the purpose of the committee and are actively participating in joint efforts.

The committee also signed an MOU with Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) to strengthen the ties with the media sector and jointly pushed forward various events to enhance integrity, such as

conducting “World of Integrity” campaigns and holding joint symposiums. The ACRC also will do its best to enhance integrity and social trust as a responsible government agency.

(2) Business Ethics Briefs (Article 12)

The ACRC has published a monthly webzine, “Business Ethics Briefs” to support ethical management of corporations for public offices and private companies, since April 2005. The webzine contains the latest trends at home and abroad, best practices, and articles written by renowned people, related to corporate ethical management.

The webzine has diversified its forms such as inserting webtoons dealing with ethics, and interesting video clips about clean public officers. Furthermore, the ACRC has made the “Business Ethics Briefs” a communication platform to grasp needs of diverse stakeholders and to promote active participation as well as to provide essential information.

As a result, the webzine has contributed to disseminating the importance and awareness on the ethical management to local companies and the public. In addition, it has contributed to promoting the introduction of ethical management in domestic industries and disseminating the culture of corporate ethics. It also has introduced international trends and changes of ethical management to local companies so that they can properly respond to the global trends. As of March 2011, the webzine is being provided to 1,200 subscribers in public and private companies, economic organizations, and academia related to ethical management.

(3) Corporate Compliance Officials Education & Corporate Ethics Workshop (Article 12)

The ACRC developed “Ethical Management Education Program” working with an outsourcing research institute in 2009, as the necessity of practical education programs for compliance officials was raised, in order to address difficulties of local companies and support to disseminate ethical management in a systematical way.

In the first year of the development, in 2009, pilot courses were open to 26 officials of 24 companies, and later, the courses were open to 74 officials of 69 companies two times in 2010. The education course focused on capacity building of compliance officials by analyzing their core competence and the role as a main driving engine of their organization.

In 2010, the ACRC operated the education course with more diverse programs, such as special lectures of professionals about the latest issues (ISO26000, IFRS) related to ethical management, CEO special lectures, introduction of best practices, and discussions on ethical conflict situations.

For the year of 2011, four times of education are expected to be open, and the new programs to help corporations respond to global trends are being developed. These newly developed education programs will be included in the existing course and provided to private companies from the second half of this year.

In addition, the ACRC has held “Corporate Ethics Workshop” once in a year since 2008, for compliance officials of public offices, private companies, and related organizations in order to establish networks among compliance officials. Currently, 93 officials of 83 companies participated in the workshop in 2010, increased from 43 of 30 companies in 2008, showing growing interest and participation, and the participants also showed high level of satisfaction (4.2 point out of 5) about the workshops.

The education programs and workshops are making foundation to take the global changes as an opportunity as well as strengthening the capability of companies based on sharing awareness on the importance of ethical management.

(4) Anti-Corruption Conferences and Meetings in Private Sector (Article 12,)

As ISO and ISO 26000 have been discussed since 2007 and took effect on November 1, 2010, transparency and ethics are now rising as vital components of survival and competitiveness of companies.

In this regard, the ACRC held "Symposium to Increase National Integrity" in 2009 to create transparent and fair business environments and to make the culture of ethical management of companies take deep roots. In 2010, "Anti-corruption Symposium for Creating a Clean and Advanced Country" was held to establish anti-corruption and integrity policy directions and strategies to enhance transparency and integrity of the government. In 2011, "Symposium for Accounting Transparency to Realize Fair Taxation" was also held to analyze current situations of accounting in the private sector and to enhance accounting transparency.

4. Students

(1) Adding Integrity Contents to Primary & Secondary School Textbooks Para 1, Article 13)

The ACRC has carried forward that primary and secondary schools add integrity contents in their newly revised textbooks since it is all the more important to educate young children in public education system establish proper integrity values.

Particularly, the ACRC has continuously made efforts in adding more integrity contents to the revised Ethics textbooks. As a result, about 125 pages related to integrity contents were included in the Ethics textbooks for high schoolers and 8th grade students in 2010.

Through constant consultation with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the ACRC successfully added two separate units such as "Rule of Law, and Ethics for Integrity and Anti-Corruption" and "Concept and Definition of Corruption" to a supplementary school textbook, "Global Leader, Korean Children's Values: Laws, Integrity and Filial Piety", published by the Ministry.

In 2011, the ACRC will try to expand textbook contents directly related to integrity, such as "Corruption Phenomenon and Ethics". For example, contents on ethical obligation and value conflict will be included in the Ethics textbooks.

(1) Operation of Integrity Model Schools (Para 1, Article 13)

The ACRC has designated and operated integrity research model schools where students can experience diversified experience, integrity education with teachers and parents and establish healthy values and proper habits at school.

The ACRC provided 10 million won for each designated school so that those model schools can develop their own experience programs and study materials such as case studies of integrity conflicts at school, and research on great men of integrity in history.

Especially, in 2011, a website for those model schools was open to post their outcomes and performances every month so that they can establish the performance in a more systematical way and share best practices among model schools. Furthermore, a fact-finding research and performance evaluation will be conducted to compare the changes of behaviors and awareness of students of the model schools at the end of the year. In addition, in order to manage subsidy in a sound way, the ACRC is supervising those schools to strictly follow guidelines to use the subsidy with a separate banking account, and it is supposed to confiscate the total amount of the subsidy when the budget guideline is violated.

(2) University Student Integrity PR Group (Para 1, Article 13)

The university student integrity PR group was established to improve their integrity values and spread integrity culture through their novel and creative PR ideas. Since the young students are familiar with new media such as twitter and blogs, it will be more helpful to strengthen integrity promotion on line.

The ACRC selected 20 integrity PR groups (4~6 students each) in 8 regions of the nation. Those teams are working mainly in June to November, accomplishing given missions and group activities, conducting on-line PR activities using social networks and off-line PR activities in each region, as well as creating contents such as UCC and webtoons.

The integrity PR groups are also required to submit their plans and reports on their performance every month, and the best team is selected as the “PR Group of the month” and gets rewards while the activities of a team that falls short of the standard will be suspended after one time of warning. Active promotions and creative ideas of the students who were selected through fierce competitions are expected to bear good fruits in promoting integrity.

5. Citizens

(1) “World of Integrity” Campaign (Para 1, Article 13)

The ACRC declared 2010 as “the beginning year to make Korea a country of integrity” and conducted various campaigns in partnership with private sector. The campaign came after the Korean government realized that integrity level of Korea does not live up to its status as World’s 15th largest economy, hampering it from joining ranks of advanced countries.

Advanced countries maintain the integrity level befitting to their economic status by practicing ethics and integrity in every fields of their society, based on governmental transparency and public officials’ integrity. Korea needs to significantly raise its national integrity to become a member of the advanced group. To this end, one million officials in public services must serve as a good example by mandating anti-corruption and integrity in their daily lives. Particularly, as Korea became the chair country of G20 Summit, it was required to improve the national integrity living up to its status in international community. Taking that fact into account, the ACRC carried out the campaign in both of public and private sectors, in order to make integrity part of citizens’ daily lives.

As the first step, the ACRC proclaimed the beginning year of “World of Integrity” Campaign in a meeting for anti-corruption policy direction in January, 2010, and established Basic Plan in February, 2010. After collecting opinions from economists and civil activists, the ACRC finalized the Basic Plan.

The ACRC made promotion logo and song for the campaign and held a welcoming ceremony to announce it in Seoul Station Plaza and Express Bus Terminals in Seoul on May 7. Korean association of Certified Public Accountants, Association of Korean Female Organization, and other civic groups attended the ceremony.

The second round of the campaign was held in Pusan, Daejeon, Incheon, Kwangju and Chuncheon from June 10 to 11. The campaign was conducted in local areas in order for anti-corruption and integrity to take root in our society as cultural icons and improve public awareness through cooperation and participation in various sectors.

Around 3,000 people from civic groups, local councils and public organizations took part in the local campaign. Senior officials, heads of local councils, civic groups, and principals of integrity model schools participated and made pledge of “integrity”, distributing giveaways to the public in the

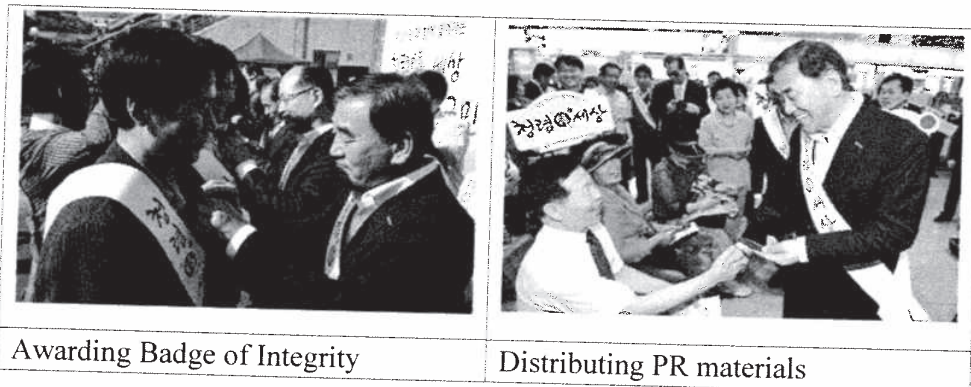
campaign. Also the ACRC made and displayed promotional banners in the event and surveyed local residents on anti-corruption awareness, to offer a chance to revisit the significance of anti-corruption and integrity.

The ACRC realized national integrity cannot be earned only by the effort of public sectors and public participation and cooperation is indispensable. The ACRC started joint movements to create a climate of anti-corruption and integrity in our society by signing Memorandum of Understandings (MOU) with various civic groups.

The movement triggered civic groups' voluntary efforts to practice anti-corruption and integrity. "Association to Practice Transparency and Trust in Society" consisting of groups from economic and civil groups was set up in December, 2009. The association signed a MOU with KBS in June, 2010. The association actively participated in local campaigns with 4 symposiums and KBS promoted the campaign.

The ACRC signed MOUs with various construction associations to fight corruption in the construction sector in December 2009 and held International Conference to enhance transparency in the construction industry in November 2010. Association of Korean Certified Public Accountants and the ACRC held a symposium to build transparent society and sharpen national competitiveness in April, 2010. To strengthen integrity in education sector, the ACRC signed MOUs with Korean Federation of Kindergartens and Associations of Private Junior High Principals, to provide education for sound values for students.

In addition, the ACRC helped university students and parents to organize integrity volunteering corps to stage campaigns at schools and parks in local areas. Essay-writing, play and speech contest events, sponsored by ACRC, contributed to diffusing a culture of integrity in our society.



(3) Public PR, Press PR (Para 1, 2 Article 13)

Press PR is an efficient tool to promote anti-corruption movement as being proved in other countries. However, the ACRC restricted "Naming and Shaming" strategy, which publicizes irregularities of individuals or organization, to the minimum level. Instead, the ACRC took a positive approach to introduce best practices of integrity in order to enhance public awareness on anti-corruption.

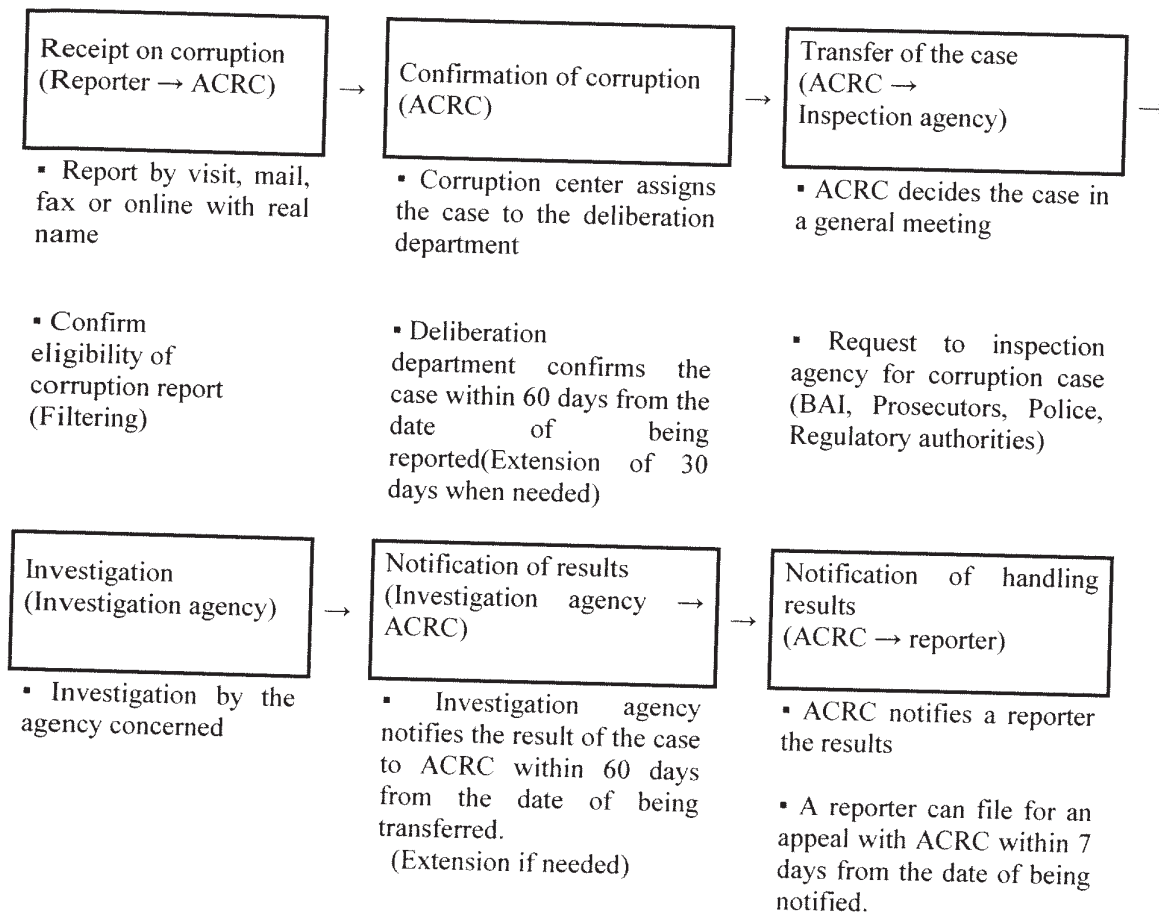
The ACRC informed Korean citizens of best practices and pan-societal effort made in the advanced countries. The ACRC and media covered stories about anti-corruption government agencies in Finland, Sweden and France in September 2009. In 2010, the ACRC and the newspaper covered news in Indonesia, Vietnam and Thailand, where we support anti-corruption policy-making, in order to promote their collaboration with the international society in fighting corruption.

KOBACO produced advertisement for public interests to report illegal solicitation in counseling with the ACRC, and other broadcasting stations transmitted this advertisement for 3 months beginning from February 2010.

In keeping step with new social media such as twitter and facebook, the ACRC opened its accounts in twitter, facebook and other social network sites for interactive communication. Using new communication channels, the ACRC informs public of news related to anti-corruption, encourages participation in anti-corruption movement and listens to peoples' voices over the issue.

(3) Corruption Report Center (Para 2 Article 13)

The ACRC receives and handles anti-corruption reports. In order to protect the privacy of the accusers, the ACRC set up Corruption Report Center in several areas. Corruption reports are made through various channels such as visits, phone calls, online and outcalls. ACRC placed experienced counselors for more substantive advisement. Particularly, 24 hour hot line for Corruption report is in operation to facilitate reporting.



(4) Act on the Protection of Public Interest Whistleblowers (Para 2 Article 13)

Not only corruption in public sectors, but also infringement on public safety, health, environment and fair trade are serious social problems which breach peoples' trust and interests. Public Interest Whistleblowers Protection System, under which informers are protected, was adopted to prevent infringement on public interests in private sectors. Act on the Protection of Public Interest

Whistleblowers was passed in the National Assembly in March 2011 and will take into effect from September.

Anyone who detected possible infringement on public interests can make a report to the company, organization, the regulatory watchdog, investigation agency, or the ACRC. Any activities violating public health, safety, environment, customers' interests and fair trade will be under administrative adjudication or criminal penalty. Adoption of public Interest whistleblower protection system is expected to improve trust in government policy, prevent infringement of public interest in private sector and enhance integrity.

7. International Community

(1) Ratification and Implementation of Major Anti-Corruption Conventions (Para 4 Article 5)

As a party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, Korea is committed to successful implementation of conventions. The Korean government enacted and put into force 「Act on Combating Bribery of foreign Public Officials in International Business Transaction」 from December 1998. Korea also completed the Phase 1 and 2 evaluations in 1999 and 2004, respectively. Currently, Korea is under the Phase 3 evaluation by Finland and Israel in 2011. In February 2008, the government ratified UNCAC and enacted 「Act on Special Cases Concerning the Confiscations and Return of Property Acquired through Corrupt Practices」 in Korea to complete implementation by closing a gap between domestic situation and conventions, and taking a lead in global anti-corruption movement.

(2) Participation of Anti-Corruption Working Groups of G20 and APEC (Para 4 Article 5)

Korea is actively taking part in anti-corruption working groups in major economic cooperatives such as G20 and APEC. Chairing The Friends of the Chair (FOTC), the Korean government issued a proposal statement in 2003 and held a symposium on capability-building of anti-corruption for APEC members in 2009 to facilitate anti-corruption discussion in AP region. In 2010, Korea joined “G20 Anti-corruption Working Group”, established in 2010 G20 Toronto Summit, and had an in-depth deliberation on Anti-corruption at the international level to contribute to adopting a concrete and effective “G20 Anti-corruption Action Plan” in 2010 G20 Seoul Summit. The Korean government will devote itself to proliferating global anti-corruption/integrity by building strong network among experts in G20 member countries.

(3) Launch of ACA Forum (Meeting of Heads from Asia Pacific Anti-Corruption Agencies) (Para 4 Article 5)

‘ACA (Anti-Corruption Agency) Forum’ was designed for cooperation and capability building of anti-corruption agencies in the region. The first meeting was held in Seoul in November 2002. Member countries of ACA Forum are Korea, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Australia, Singapore and Philippines. After it made Terms of Reference for systemic operation of the Forum in 2007, the ACRC is functioning as secretariat office. ACRC opened an official web page of ACA Forum (<http://www.aca-forum.org>) in July 2010, which contains information on anti-corruption best practices and status/activities of member countries.

(4) Anti-Corruption Cooperative Projects with Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Mongolia (Para 4 Article 5)

With increasing requests from developing countries to transfer Korean anti-corruption policies and mechanism, Korea has been supported anti-corruption mechanisms in developing countries since

2007. In affiliation with UNDP, Korea conducted technology cooperation business projects to nurture anti-corruption capability of Bhutan and Bangladesh. It also signed MOUs for anti-corruption cooperation with Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam and Mongolia to transfer Korean anti-corruption policies such as Integrity Assessment, Corruption Impact Assessment and other anti-corruption programs.