

Korea's Anti-Corruption Initiative Assessment:

An Effective Approach for Generating Institutional Will &
Encouraging Proactive Anti-Corruption Efforts in the
Public Sector

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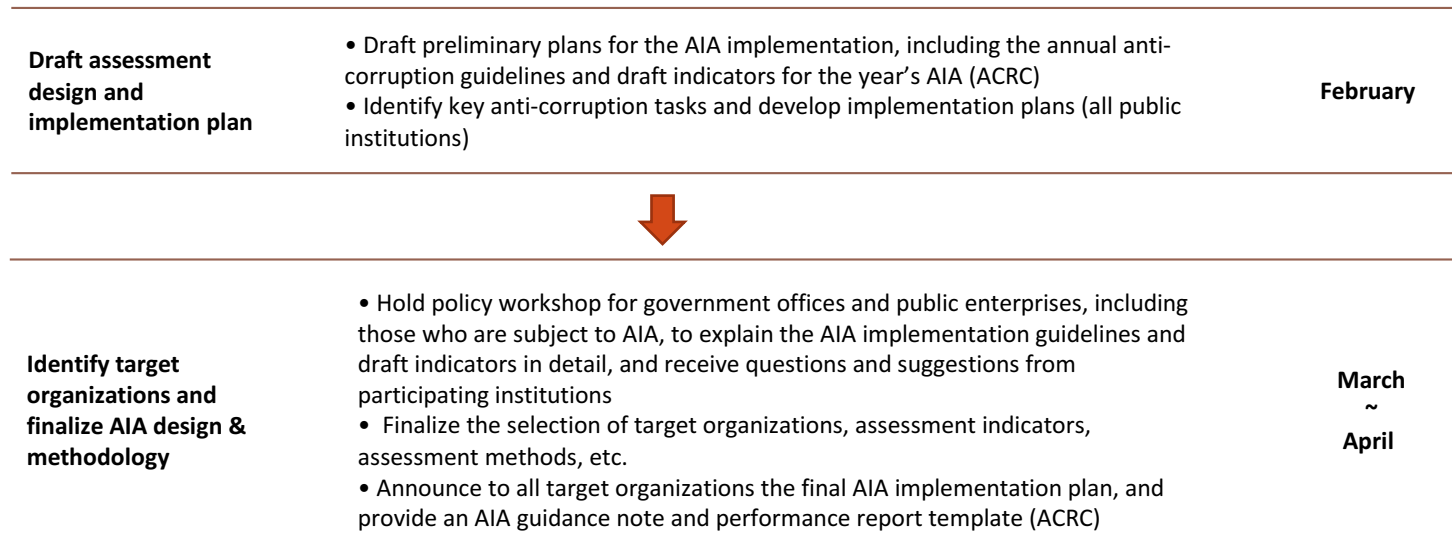


Anti-Corruption Initiative Assessment (AIA)

- Developed by the Korean Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission (ACRC).
- Implemented since 2002 on an annual basis
- As the results of the AIA assessment is released to the public, the tool utilizes the power of public information to strengthen political will and commitment among public institutions to implement anti-corruption policies.



Implementation Procedure

AIA is conducted through a standard process with a regular timeline each year. The diagram below outlines the overall procedure of the annual AIA implementation:




Note: “()” indicates the entity in charge of the task.

Implementation Procedure

Implement anti-corruption initiatives under AIA guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement anti-corruption & integrity initiatives, with AIA criteria and indicators as a reference/guide (relevant target organizations) • Provide consulting & advisory services to requesting target institutions for AIA score improvement (ACRC) 	Year-round
		
Submit a performance report and conduct evaluation against the AIA criteria & indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit a performance report on the promotion of anti-corruption initiatives and official documents as supporting evidence (all target institutions) • Conduct an assessment of all target organizations based on the performance reports against assessment indicators, and undertake site visits for verification of facts (ACRC and the external evaluation team) 	November ~ December
		
Release assessment results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announce the assessment results with tiered ranking of all target institutions (ACRC and the media) • Release the final consolidated report to the public (ACRC) • Provide individualized evaluation reports to each target institution (ACRC) 	January

Note: “()” indicates the entity in charge of the task.

Examples of Indicators

- Development of anti-corruption action plan
 - Number of staff designated for anti-corruption work
 - Provision of performance bonus to staff contributing to higher ranking of the organization
 - Percentage of employees that have received anti-corruption training
 - Existence of whistle-blower protection and reward mechanisms
 - Development of an institutional code of conduct
 - Number of internal corruption detection cases
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Criteria and Indicators

(2015)

Evaluation Section	Criteria	Indicators (The points in parenthesis are determined depending on the importance of the policy)
A. Willingness and efforts made in anti-corruption (0.90)	1) Establishment of an institutional infrastructure for anti-corruption (0.15)	<p>1-1. Establishment of integrity incentive systems and reinforcement of internal cooperation mechanisms to tackle corruption (0.20 for local autonomous governments, and 0.20 for public service-related organizations)</p> <p>1-2. Promotion of self- inspection and self-detection of corruption (0.175 for local autonomous governments, and 0.27 public service-related organizations)</p> <p>1-3. Toughening of sanctions on corruption cases (0.325 for local autonomous governments, and 0.53 for public service-related organizations)</p> <p>1-4. Improvement of anti-corruption & integrity levels of affiliated agencies (e.g. public service-related organizations, extra points) (0.30)</p>

Criteria and Indicators

Evaluation Section	Criteria	Indicators (The points in parenthesis are determined depending on the importance of the policy)
A. Willingness and efforts made in anti-corruption (0.90)	2) Improvement of policy transparency and reliability (0.15)	2-1. Transparency of administrative procedures and reliability of policy enforcement (0.40)
		2-2. Disclosure of business promotion expenses (0.30)
		2-3. Operation of integrity citizen ombudsmen and public-private governance (0.30)
	3) Removal of corruption-causing factors (0.30)	3-1. Implementation of ACRC-recommended tasks for institutional improvement (0.30)
		3-2. Implementation of improvement tasks as recommended by ACRC's Corruption Impact Assessment (0.30)
		3-3. Enforcement of anti-corruption initiatives (0.20)
		3-4. Intensive improvement in addressing corruption-prone areas (0.20)

Criteria and Indicators

Evaluation Section	Criteria	Indicators (The points in parenthesis are determined depending on the importance of the policy)
A. Willingness and efforts made in anti-corruption (0.90)	4) Improvement of integrity awareness and culture in the public sector (0.225)	4-1. Willingness and efforts of the institution's head and high-ranking officials (0.20) 4-2. Promotion of integrity education (0.30) 4-3. Expansion and adoption of exemplary anti-corruption practices (0.50)
	5) Prevention of corruption and promotion of whistleblowing (0.175)	5-1. Institutionalization efforts to prevent Code of Conduct violation (0.40) 5-2. Promotion of whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers (0.40) 5-3. Protection of corruption reporters and promotion of reporting on welfare & public subsidy frauds (0.20)
B. Performance in corruption prevention (0.10)	1) Integrity level scores (0.30)	Improvement of integrity levels (100)
	2) Occurrence of corruption cases (0.70)	Prevention of corruption incidents (100)
C. Cooperation in implementing anti-corruption initiatives	Deduction indicator	Cooperation in implementing anti-corruption initiatives

Key Lessons learnt

1. A practical and easy-to follow guidance through assessment indicators on an annual basis can help public institutions to undertake concrete and practical measures for anti-corruption.
2. An annual exercise with a consistent timeline for anti-corruption work can generate a virtuous cycle of implementation of anti-corruption measures in the public sector.
3. It's useful to generate incentives and compel the leaders of public institutions to pay attention through public release of the evaluation scores with institutional rankings.

Resource Book on AIA

**Available on the website of the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre under “Featured Publication” section
(English, Spanish, Russian, and Arabic)**