**[Activity and Plans 1999](http://ti.or.kr/xe/107967)**

사무국

<http://ti.or.kr/xe/107967>

**2008.05.19** 15:32:41

1958

**235 / 0**

***Activities & Programmes***

1. Organization of ACNK and establishment of nation wide branches

- The ACNK was founded upon the association of citizen's groups throughout the country, with the participation of 849 organizations representing diverse sectors of the society on August 24, 1999. It is meaningful in that it is an association among regions and different sectors of society. Not only will it become the foundation of citizen's movements to fight corruption, it will continue to serve as the anti-corruption and reform movement based upon citizens.

- Since then several regional headquarters and regional centers have been established throughout the country. Currently, there are 13 branches throughout the country which participates actively. There are also 4 regional centers.

* Organization of ACNK (August 24), participation of 26 organizations
* Chungbuk regional headquarter (September 27), participation of 12 organizations
* Chunbuk regional headquarter (October 1), participation of 19 organizations
* Kwangju regional headquarter (October 7), participation of 28 organizations
* Kanglung branch (October 16), participation of 16 organizations
* Kangwon regional headquarter (November 11), participation of 23 organizations
* Cheju regional headquarter (November 23), individual membership
* Pusan regional headquarter (November 30), participation of 8 organizations
* Samchuk branch (December 2), individual membership
* Ulsan regional headquarter (December 6), participation of 13 organizations
* Sungnam branch (December 10), participation of 8 organizations
* Inchon regional headquarter (December 16), individual membership
* Kyungki regional headquarter preparation meeting (December 1), participation of 20 organizations
* Taejon regional headquarter preparation meeting (December 6)
* Taegu regional headquarter preparation meeting (December 16), participation of 10 organizations

2. Providing measures for fighting corruption and raising public opinion about anti-corruption

-We have participated in the formation of the anti-corruption bill, supervised symposiums sponsored by the Special Committee for Anti-corruption, which emphasized the necessity of the participation of private sector in the anti-corruption movement. Especially, we are raising public sentiment on the obligation for integrity pact to ensure integrity in the public sector and private businesses. Also we have raised the common belief of the necessity for anti-corruption movement by holding discussions and forums.

- We have also made efforts to shape our movement to be more effective and to make people more aware of our activities. To achieve this goal, we have appeared in radio and TV programs on 22 different occasions and articles related to our movement in the press amounts to 124.

3. Providing doors for citizens to participate in the anti-corruption movement

-We have established a direct call line connecting 23 nation-wide regional centers through which citizens can participate in our movement. We have prepared postcards, which will facilitate the reception of suggestions and reports about corruption. There is an internet home page as well, which was chosen as the most popular site by Korea Economy Daily (Dec. 14, 1999). We are also maintaining a mailing list of over 800 people to convey the immediate and important news to our members.

4. Petition for the amendment of the election law to reveal criminal records of candidates

-ACNK proposed the amendment of election law to make it obligatory to reveal the past records of corruption and criminal offence of the candidates. From October5, 1999 we went out into the streets to fulfil our campaign and get signatures from the citizens throughout the country. As a result, our bill was submitted to the National Assembly with the signature of 4,119 people on December 14. It was accepted by the Natioal Assembly and all candidates have to reveal their criminal records (tax and military records also) under the new election law that was amended at the end of Dec., 1999.

5. Education on anti-corruption, rearing active members, conducting discussions.

-We offered 3 workshops and anti-corruption activist training with the participation of 92 people. There was also an orientation for the 12 participants of public employment (October 4), and 4 training sessions (October 30, November 6, 13, 20) specifically for 50 college students intending internship as activists in the movement.

-As for the First Anti-corruption School, held every Tuesday and Thursday from November 23 until December 14, there was a total of 7 lectures and among the 55 who attended, 12 who met specific qualifications were given certificates.

-An association with the Rebuilding Korea Movement, we held workshops in which retirees can utilize their experiences and specialties for fighting corruption (December 3,4)

-Seminars and discussions were held in Seoul, Chungju, Kwangju, Pusan, Ulsan and Inchon.

6. Providing basis for achieving coercion among international anti-corruption movements

- With the initial proposal for the establishment of ACNK, there was an effort to form a national chapter of [TI](http://www.transparency.org/) in Korea. After several correspondences, [TI](http://www.transparency.org/) sent three representatives to Korea and we were selected as the national contact of [TI](http://www.transparency.org/). In October, [TI](http://www.transparency.org/) supported the airfare of 2 of our members to participate in the 9th[International Anti-Corruption Conference](http://www.transparency.org/iacc/index.html) in Durban, South Africa. We are expecting to have an agreement by the first half of 2000 with TI.

* Discussion, Dinner with representatives from [Transparency International](http://www.transparency.org/) (August 10-12)
* Participation in the Annual General Meeting, Durban, South Africa (October 8,9)
* Participation in the 9th [International Anti-corruption Conference](http://www.transparency.org/iacc/index.html), Durban, South Africa (October 10-15)
* Preparation for the establishment of the National Chapter of [Transparency International](http://www.transparency.org/)

7. Creating a good example of cooperation between civil society and government for the anti-corruption movement.

- Close cooperation with [the Rebuilding Korea Movement](http://www.reko.go.kr/) and the Special Committee for Anti-corruption (an advisory body for the President of Korea).

- However, the relationship is not only about cooperation and support. We also criticize and endure undauntedly the actions taken by the government. For instance, we tried to enlarge the scope of the anti-corruption bill to private business symposiums as well, and thus it is predicted that the integrity pact will be adopted in the near future. Also in discussions dealing with the future prospects of ACNK, many representatives of the government participated and shared views and opinions. In this respect, we conclude that we have successfully realized a cooperative example between the civil society and government.

***\*Limitations***

1. Postponement of activities due to delay in national network establishment

- By spending most of our time in forming a national network, we did not have time to inhibit the participation of citizens through their reports and suggestions.

2. Shortening of plans due to lack of overall planning ability

- Although the movement should be conducted according to thorough schedules and preparations, most of our works were concentrated only on short-term perspectives, which brought about a limited accomplishment in the size of participation and influence.

3. Lack of funding

- Funding was not easily provided. In particular, with the delay of the formation of regional sectors, funding from individuals originally accounted for was not implemented.