



COMPILATION OF APEC MEMBER ECONOMIES' GOOD PRACTICES IN PROMOTING SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT IN ANTI-CORRUPTION

UPDATED BY 19 AUGUST 2019

**16 economies with 117 good
practices shared**

In 2017, as the host economy of APEC, at the 24th ACTWG Meeting in the margins of SOM 1, Viet Nam proposed a systematic compilation of good practices of member economies in promoting the role of the society in anti-corruption, which was agreed upon by the economies.

Before compiling, Viet Nam conducted a survey among member economies for better understanding of their needs for providing and sharing such information as well as the availability of such information. Based on economies' responses to the survey, Viet Nam developed a Template for APEC Economies' Sharing of Good Practices in Promoting Social Engagement in Anti-corruption and a List of Topics which are either of high interest or high availability of information for sharing.

This document is compiled from the responses of member economies to the Template developed by Viet Nam, and is open for updating. With a view to developing a useful source of information on measures taken by the APEC to promote the people's participation in the fight against corruption, member economies are invited to update the Compilation with more good practices in the coming time.

CONTENTS

A. LIST OF TOPICS	3
B. SUMMARY OF GOOD PRACTICES	4
C. COMPILATION OF GOOD PRACTICES	9
AUSTRALIA	9
CHILE	25
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	41
HONG KONG - CHINA	47
INDONESIA	106
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	114
MALAYSIA	120
MEXICO	134
NEW ZEALAND	140
PERU	142
THE PHILIPPINES	147
RUSSIA	165
SINGAPORE	167
CHINESE TAIPEI	190
THE UNITED STATES	206
VIET NAM	209

A. LIST OF TOPICS

- 1 Promoting the engagement of state-owned enterprises in anti-corruption
- 2 Promoting the engagement of private enterprises in anti-corruption
- 3 Promoting the engagement of NGOs in anti-corruption
- 4 Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
- 5 Promoting public engagement in the policy-making process
- 6 Ensuring the public's effective access to information
- 7 Ensuring the society's oversight of the operations of the State apparatus and civil servants
- 8 Organizing dialogues on anti-corruption between the State and the community
- 9 Promoting and protecting the right of freedom to seek, publish and disseminate information on corruption
- 10 Facilitating public access to anti-corruption authorities
- 11 Receiving corruption reporting; Handling of anonymous reporting of corrupt acts
- 12 Rewarding whistleblowers
- 13 Protecting whistleblowers and witnesses
- 14 Applying science and technology, using social networks in anti-corruption

B. SUMMARY OF GOOD PRACTICES

Australia

- #1 Government Business Roundtable on Anti-Corruption
- #2 Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013
- #3 Promoting corruption prevention through social media - Creation of a social media presence to promote the role and work of ACLEI.
- #4 Outreach and Engagement
- #5 Corruption Prevention Video Series
- #6 Raising the Bar – An industry-led approach to prevent and detect foreign bribery in Australian business
- #7 Best Practice Guidelines: Self-reporting of foreign bribery and related offending by corporations
- #8 Open Dialogue Roadmap – an innovative deliberative engagement resource for public servants
- #9 Law reform to strengthen protections for corporate and financial sector whistleblowers and introduce new protections for tax whistleblowers.

Chile

- #1 Creation of UNCAC Anti-Corruption Alliance
- #2 Implementation of whistleblower protection system
- #3 Implementation of the Law on Lobbying Activity in Chile
- #4 New system for interests and asset disclosure
- #5 Law 20.500 on associations and citizens participation in public management: Civil Society Council in ChileCompra
- #6 ChileCompra's Observatorio: whistleblowing in public procurement
- #7 ChileCompra's ethics code for suppliers and public officers

People's Republic of China

- #1 The whistleblowing website of Central Commission for Discipline Inspection
- #2 The whistleblowing website and the webchat account of Central Commission for Discipline Inspection
- #3 Thematic Forum on Clean Silk Road of the 2nd Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation
- #4 The "Red Notice" documentary
- #5 The support of whistleblowing through the website of Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (CCDI) and the National Commission of Supervision (NCS)

#6 The webchat account of Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and National Commission of Supervision

Hong Kong - China

- #1 The establishment of Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Centre (HKBEDC) to engage the business sector as ICAC's partners in promoting business and professional ethics as the first line of defense against corruption
- #2 Ethics Promotion Programme for Listed Companies (The Programme)
- #3 "All for Integrity" Territory-wide Programme
- #4 ICAC Ambassador Programme for Tertiary Students
- #5 iTeen Leadership Programme for Senior Secondary School Students
- #6 A civic engagement programme, *the ICAC Club*, to promote civic participation in anti-corruption activities through voluntary services
- #7 TV Drama Series
- #8 Public Service Announcement Advertising Campaigns
- #9 ICAC Annual Survey
- #10 Setting up of multi-functional Regional Offices (ROs) as contact points with the general public
- #11 Use of Virtual Reality (VR)/Augmented Reality(AR) technology and social media to supplement and complement conventional public education programmes in anti-corruption work
- #12 The establishment of Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Centre (HKBEDC) to engage the business sector as ICAC's partners in promoting business and professional ethics as the first line of defense against corruption
- #13 Ethics Promotion Programme for Listed Companies (The Programme)
- #14 "All for Integrity" Territory-wide Programme
- #15 ICAC Ambassador Programme for Tertiary Students
- #16 iTeen Leadership Programme for Senior Secondary School Students
- #17 "Youth Integrity Fest" Programme
- #18 A civic engagement programme, the ICAC Club, to promote civic participation in anti-corruption activities through voluntary services
- #19 TV Drama Series
- #20 Public Service Announcement Advertising Campaigns
- #21 ICAC Annual Survey
- #22 Setting up of multi-functional Regional Offices (ROs) as contact points of the public with the ICAC
- #23 Use of Virtual Reality (VR)/Augmented Reality (AR) technology and social media to supplement and complement conventional public education programmes in anti-corruption work

Indonesia

- #1 Saya Perempuan Anti Korupsi (SPAK)- (I am Women Against Corruption)
- #2 LAPOR! (REPORT)
- #3 Professional with Integrity (PROFIT) Movement

Republic of Korea

- #1 Korea's whistleblower reward systems
- #2 Korea's whistleblower protection systems

Malaysia

- #1 Anti-Corruption Revolutionary Movement (GERAH) hand-in-hand with 3J (Jangan Hulur, Jangan Kawtim, Jangan Settle – Don't Offer, Don't Collude, Don't Settle) campaign
- #2 The Corporate Integrity System™ Malaysia (CISM) - Malaysian Corporate Integrity Pledge (CIP)
- #3 Establishment Of Integrity And Governance Unit In Government-Linked Companies (GLCs), Companies Owned By The Ministry And Government Agencies Including The State Government - Prime Minister Directive No. 1 Year 2018 Series 1 Year 2018
- #4 Establishment of Angkatan Mahasiswa Antirasuah (AMAR)/Anti-Corruption Students Force (ACSF) in higher learning institutes
- #5 The Malaysian Book of Records -Walk Stop Talk: Six Hours Quarter Million Messages
- #6 MACC's Corruption Risk Management
- #7 CISM Corporate Integrity Pledge
- #8 Forest Plantation Management Seminar : Issues, Challenges And Solution

Mexico

- #1 Committee of Citizen Participation (CPC) of Mexico's National Anticorruption System (NAS)
- #2 Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS)
- #3 Open Government Partnership (OGP)

New Zealand

- #1 Anti-Corruption training developed with Civil Society
- #2 Protected Disclosures Act 2000 and guidance for the Public on Anti-Corruption legislation

Peru

- #1 Accompanying and Monitoring Program (PAS, by its name in Spanish)
- #2 Campaign of Values Promotion #PeruanosDeVerdad

The Philippines

- #1 Ombudsman Integrity Caravan
- #2 Enhancing the Income and Asset Declaration System (EADS)
- #3 Development of the Ombudsman Stylebook
- #4 Investment Ombudsman (IO) Program
- #5 Environmental Ombudsman (EO) Program
- #6 Integrity, Transparency and Accountability in Public Service (ITAPS)
- #7 Campus Integrity Crusaders (CIC)
- #8 Graft and Corruption Prevention Education Teaching Exemplars
- #9-#22 Others:** Blue Certification Program; Integrity Management Program (IMP); Red Tape Assessment (RTA); Survey on Corruption; International Linkages on Anti-corruption matters; Citizen's Charter; Youth Leadership Camp; Use of Social Media; Linkages with other government agencies in the fight against corruption; Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PHILGEPS); Philippine Transparency Seal; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Gender and Development Program; Telephone Hotlines accessible to the public

Russia

- #1 International Youth Contest of Social Advertising Against Corruption "Together Against Corruption!"

Singapore

- #1 Category: Exhibitions/Roadshows
- #2 Category: Offsite Centre For Corruption Reporting and Heritage
- #3 Category: Engagement via Social Media
- #4 Category: Creating Public Awareness via Competitions
- #5 Production of Public Education Videos
- #6 Youth Anti-Corruption Badge Programme
- #7 Various Corruption Reporting Modes and Acceptance of Anonymous Reports

Chinese Taipei

- #1 2016 "1209 International Anti-corruption Events 9 December Serial Campaigns"
- #2 Utilizing various guidance ways to provide the information such as corruption report channels
- #3 Brief on the distribution of bonuses for the report against corruption and malfeasance
- #4 2018 "Anti-Corruption Exchange Between the Government and Private Sector in Asia-Pacific"
- #5 The Minutes of Governance and Anti-Corruption Works at Taichung-Changhua-Nantou-Miaoli Region

#6 Brief on the distribution of rewards for the report against corruption and malfeasance

The United States

#1 Global Anti-Corruption Consortium

Viet Nam

- #1 Improving knowledge of Law
- #2 Enhancing Capacity of Community Investment Supervision (CIS)
- #3 Competition on drawing pictures on the themes of openness and transparency in newspapers
- #4 "I am Honest" campaign
- #5 Improving knowledge and operating skills for journalism students in anti-corruption investigation
- #6 The Press Prize "Enhancing Accountability, Transparency and Reducing Corruption" in Ben Tre province
- #7 Enhancing the awareness and knowledge of law for the vulnerable women, strengthening the Women Association's responsibilities in supervising the implementation of the social security and welfare policies in 03 mountainous communes in Kim Bang district, Ha Nam province
- #8 Promoting "Teaching Knowledge – Educating Person" for pupils and students, assisting the integrity education for young people
- #9 "I do the social audit works"
- #10 Setting standards for teacher-student relationship: ensuring transparency and healthiness to remove the negative social issues and fight against corruption in the universities
- #11 Mobilizing the engagement of enterprises in promoting integrity in Sai Gon High Tech Park Management Unit
- #12 Journalism award for anti-corruption and anti- waste work
- #13 POBI The quantification and scoring assessment against the qualitative criteria are often challenging
- #14 School Is Beautiful–SIB (project)
- #15 Raising awareness and activities of people's inspection boards of communes, wards and towns in preventing and combating corruption

C. COMPILATION OF GOOD PRACTICES

AUSTRALIA

#1

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Government Business Roundtable on Anti-Corruption
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	2. Promoting the engagement of private enterprises in anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Event held on 31 March 2017; preparation in the lead up to the event commenced in early 2017
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National event, held between the federal (national level) Government and many private sector/industry representatives
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Private sector/industry
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	<p>The objective of the Roundtable was to provide a forum for business and government representatives to explore practical steps to better protect Australian businesses from corruption and bribery. The Roundtable was an opportunity to engage with business on reforms currently being considered by government to combat corruption (foreign bribery law reform and a proposed deferred prosecution agreement scheme), and to discuss how government and business can work together to foster a culture of integrity and responsible business practice.</p> <p>The event was attended by senior business representatives from a range of industry sectors and industry peak bodies. Participants included the Australian Federal Police Commissioner, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Chairman, business representatives and senior anti-corruption and compliance practitioners.</p>
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	The Attorney-General's Department organised the agenda, based on consultations with those involved about their objectives for the event. The department then organised the event (eg venue

		and other logistics).
8	Lessons learnt	The Roundtable was a good mechanism for hearing the direct views of industries and businesses on particular law reforms being considered (in this case, amendments to Australia's foreign bribery laws and a proposal for a deferred prosecution agreement scheme). It was also a good mechanism to hear from businesses about the kinds of compliance programs they have in place, the challenges they face in implementing them and how government can help.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	The Minister for Justice planned to host the meeting, but was unable to attend due to a recall of Parliament (it was instead chaired by the Secretary of the Attorney-General's Department).
10	Attached documents for reference	

#2

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	1. Promoting the engagement of state-owned enterprises in anti-corruption 11. Receiving corruption reporting; Handling of anonymous reporting of corrupt acts 13. Protecting whistleblowers and witnesses
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	January 2014 to present
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	A national scheme focusing on wrongdoing occurring in the public sector, including state-owned enterprises or corporate entities and contractors of government agencies.
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Australian Government agencies Employees of public sector agencies, including state-owned enterprises or corporate entities and contractors of government agencies.
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the integrity and accountability of the Commonwealth public sector To encourage and facilitate the making of public interest disclosures by public officials

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that public officials who make public interest disclosures are supported and are protected from adverse consequences relating to the disclosures To ensure that disclosures by public officials are properly investigated and dealt with.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourages the reporting and investigation of wrongdoing and corruption in the public sector. Focusses on internal disclosures to the agency and to the Ombudsman, but also protects disclosures to external parties in certain circumstances. Encourages timely investigation of disclosures and requires that the discloser receive an investigation report upon completion. Prohibits reprisal against disclosers. Encourages agencies to identify and mitigate risk of reprisal.
8	Lessons learnt	A review of the scheme was undertaken in 2016 and recommended a number of changes. The Australian Government is considering its response to the review.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	The legislation has broad coverage and admits a wide range of matters, some of which may also be more practically addressed by existing processes.
10	Attached documents for reference	Review of the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013

#3

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	<p>Promoting corruption prevention through social media</p> <p>Creation of a social media presence to promote the role and work of the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI).</p> <p>Note: most of Australia's state and territory integrity agencies also maintain a social media presence to promote their work/raise anti-corruption awareness.</p>

2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	<p>1. Promoting the engagement of state-owned enterprises in anti-corruption</p> <p>4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption</p> <p>6. Ensuring the public's effective access to information</p> <p>14. Applying science and technology, using social networks in anti-corruption</p>
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Ongoing – commenced December 2018
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	<p>National and international scope</p> <p>Covers all levels of Government in Australia (federal, state, local)</p> <p>Covers public, private and civil society sectors</p> <p>Also covers private citizens/members of the public and academia</p>
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	<p>ACLEI</p> <p>Public sector agencies (particularly law enforcement agencies within ACLEI jurisdiction)</p> <p>Twitter users</p>
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	<p>ACLEI uses social media (Twitter) to share contemporary anti-corruption information, insights and resources with a diverse audience.</p> <p>It allows ACLEI to promote existing and upcoming corruption prevention resources, research and investigation reports. It also allows ACLEI to share material published by other anti-corruption and integrity agencies.</p> <p>Twitter provides an efficient and proactive mechanism to communicate the work of the agency to a broad range of interested parties, enhancing ACLEI's status as an integrity leader and expert in the fields of corruption investigation and prevention.</p>

7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method...</i>)	<p>Establishment of an official ACLEI Twitter account (handle: @ACLEIGovAu)</p> <p>Development and publication (on ACLEI's website) of Terms of Use to ensure clear and consistent understanding of how ACLEI will use Twitter and ACLEI's expectations regarding interaction with the ACLEI Twitter page by individuals and entities.</p> <p>Development of an internal agency policy advice to govern administration and management of the official ACLEI Twitter account by ACLEI staff. Includes delegations and procedures for managing approval to publish/post content.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	Engagement with state and territory integrity agencies was valuable in informing the scope and management of ACLEI's social media presence.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	Regularly generating new content for publishing to maintain interest and relevance.
10	Attached documents for reference	Twitter Terms of Use

#4

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	<p>Outreach and Engagement</p> <p>(<i>good practice shared by the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI)</i>)</p> <p>ACLEI presents to, and engages with, a broad range of stakeholders (particularly ACLEI's jurisdictional agencies) to promote awareness and understanding of corruption methods and motivations, including the role corruption plays as an enabler of serious crime types.</p> <p>Note: Australia's state and territory integrity agencies also maintain engagement strategies targeting their key stakeholders.</p>
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting the engagement of state-owned enterprises in anti-corruption Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption Ensuring the public's effective access to information

		10. Facilitating public access to anti-corruption authorities
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Ongoing
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	Covers all levels of Government Covers public, private and civil society sectors Also covers private citizens/members of the public and academia
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	ACLEI Public sector agencies (particularly law enforcement agencies within ACLEI jurisdiction) Academia Private citizens/members of the public
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	Share information, intelligence and resources with other Commonwealth and State agencies—and, when appropriate, with the private sector—to help counter corruption. Further develop the breadth and quality of ACLEI's operational and strategic partnerships
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	Education and awareness information sessions – particularly for jurisdictional agencies Site visits and engagement with frontline operational staff of jurisdictional agencies Community of Practice for Corruption Prevention – a jurisdictional agency forum facilitating information sharing amongst jurisdictional agencies Presentations at national/international forums
8	Lessons learnt	Outreach and engagement must be tailored to the audience to ensure maximum benefit. Regular discussion and interaction with stakeholders to better understand their needs ensures the information presented is fit for purpose and valued.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	Outreach and engagement can be resource intensive if not managed effectively. Where possible, leveraging economies of scale and developing reusable engagement products will alleviate this challenge.

10	Attached documents for reference	N/A
----	----------------------------------	-----

#5

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	<p>Corruption Prevention Video Series</p> <p><i>(good practice shared by the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI))</i></p> <p>Development of a series of corruption prevention-themed videos to improve anti-corruption awareness and education - for publication on ACLEI's website and Twitter account.</p> <p>Note: Australia's state and territory integrity agencies also use a variety of mediums (including video) to promote anti-corruption education and awareness amongst their key stakeholders.</p>
2	Topic(s) of good practice <i>(among 14 listed topics)</i>	<p>1. Promoting the engagement of state-owned enterprises in anti-corruption</p> <p>4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption</p> <p>6. Ensuring the public's effective access to information</p> <p>14. Applying science and technology, using social networks in anti-corruption</p>
3	Time period <i>(starting-ending dates of the good practice)</i>	June 2019 (publication date) - ongoing
4	Scope <i>(domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	<p>National and international scope</p> <p>Covers all levels of Government in Australia (federal, state, local)</p> <p>Covers public, private and civil society sectors</p> <p>Also covers private citizens/members of the public and academia</p>
5	Major concerned stakeholders <i>(the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	<p>ACLEI</p> <p>Public sector agencies (particularly law enforcement agencies within ACLEI jurisdiction)</p> <p>Academia</p> <p>Twitter users</p>

6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	<p>Videos will leverage ACLEI's "operationalisation" (see note) of the corruption prevention function by focusing on corruption vulnerabilities observed in the course of ACLEI investigations.</p> <p>Note: ACLEI's corruption prevention function is embedded within ACLEI operations, working closely with operations staff during the course of investigations to identify specific corruption risks and vulnerabilities.</p> <p>ACLEI will use additional communication mediums (namely, video) to complement existing information dissemination methods.</p> <p>Video will be used to introduce complex anti-corruption related topics to audiences that may have limited prior subject knowledge. Video has the potential to engage multiple aspects of a subject's learning and sensory functions, enabling for deeper simultaneous emotional and intellectual connection with the topic.</p> <p>Video will be used to summarise dense and often complex material and control the communication of key points to an audience.</p>
7	Description of the practice <i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	<p>Procure a production company to design and produce videos</p> <p>In conjunction with production company, determine concept design and write video scripts</p> <p>Complete production and post-production activities</p> <p>Publish completed videos on ACLEI website and promote publication in range of relevant forums e.g. on Twitter, ACLEI stakeholders, other public sector agencies and academia.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>Keep things simple – determine the critical information to be included and don't try and put too much in to the video as this may cause viewer confusion.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<p>Delivering an innovative but economical product that appeals to a broad audience with varying levels of pre-existing anti-corruption knowledge</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>https://www.aclei.gov.au/corruption-prevention/corruption-prevention-videos</p>

#6

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Raising the Bar – An industry-led approach to prevent and detect foreign bribery in Australian business <i>(good practice shared by the AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE (AFP))</i>
2	Topic(s) of good practice <i>(among 14 listed topics)</i>	2- Promoting the engagement of private enterprises in anti-corruption 8 - Organizing dialogues on anti-corruption between the State and the community
3	Time period <i>(starting-ending dates of the good practice)</i>	May 2018 - Ongoing
4	Scope <i>(domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	National, multi-sectoral
5	Major concerned stakeholders <i>(the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	Australian Federal Police, Attorney-General's Department, several Australian private sector entities
6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	To improve the dialogue between the public and private sectors as it relates to the risks and vulnerabilities of foreign bribery in the context of Australian businesses.
7	Description of the practice <i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	In December 2017 the OECD delivered its Phase 4 Report on Australia's implementation of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention (1997). Recommendation 6 of the Phase 4 Report was for Australia to engage with the private sector with a view to better preventing and detecting foreign bribery. In August 2018 the AFP engaged Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) to facilitate a public-private partnership (PPP) initiative with a view to collaboratively strengthening the Australian business community against foreign bribery and corruption. This contract was for professional services to deliver a Discovery Day in November 2018 to distil and understand the issues, and to inform a larger Design Forum in May 2019 over three days to road test the assumptions from the Discovery Day and put plans into action. Following the Discovery Day, the AFP and PwC identified the

		<p>need for a 'Backbone' organisation to steer the Design Forum outcomes and Commonwealth Bank, BHP, Qantas and Allen's (lawyers) were identified to drive these outcomes.</p> <p>The Design Forum identified a number of potential opportunities for the private sector to leverage off the outcomes of their engagement with other private sector partners and the AFP, and has prompted the development of a business case to progress these outcomes from idea to implementation.</p> <p>Since the Design Forum, the backbone organization has transitioned into a steering committee led by the private sector with the involvement of the AFP and Attorney-General's Department (AGD). This steering committee will drive projects identified through the Design Forum with the intention of wider industry led engagement in this initiative to better combat foreign bribery and corruption in Australian business.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	Greater collaboration with the private sector has led the AFP and AGD to better understand what business wants in terms of guidance and support and led to greater relationships building.
9	Noteworthy challenges difficulties,	Obtaining the relationship buy-in from the private sector has taken time and effort. There are clear commercial imperatives for the private sector to be involved in such an initiative, but ensuring the right people within an organization hear the message and are convinced of the efficacy of the project is a challenge.
10	Attached documents for reference	

#7

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	<p>Best Practice Guidelines: Self-reporting of foreign bribery and related offending by corporations</p> <p><i>(good practice shared by the AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE (AFP))</i></p>
2	Topic(s) of good practice <i>(among 14 listed topics)</i>	11 - Receiving corruption reporting; Handling of anonymous reporting of corrupt acts

		6 - Ensuring the public's effective access to information
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Published 20 December 2017
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	Published by the Australian Federal Police and Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions; Affects corporations
6	Objectives(<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	<p>This Guideline explains the principles and process that the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (CDPP) will apply where a corporation self-reports conduct involving suspected bribery of foreign public officials or a related offence. It aims to provide corporations and their advisers with information about how the CDPP will consider the specific circumstances of a self-reporting corporation in deciding whether the public interest requires prosecution.</p> <p>The OECD Phase 4 Review of Australia's enforcement of the Anti-Bribery Convention recommended that Australia finalise and publish this Guideline and take concrete steps to raise awareness of the Guidelines amongst the private sector.</p>
7	Description of the practice(<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	Following publication, the Attorney-General's Department is updating online information about Australia's foreign bribery offence to include a link to and information pertaining to the Guideline, in order to raise awareness.
8	Lessons learnt	Feedback indicates that the guidelines have been well-received by the private sector.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	Nil.
10	Attached documents for reference	https://www.cdpp.gov.au/publications/best-practice-guideline-self-reporting-foreign-bribery-and-related-offending

#8

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Open Dialogue Roadmap – an innovative deliberative engagement resource for public servants <i>(good practice shared by the DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND SCIENCE (DIIS), AUSTRALIA)</i>
2	Topic(s) of good practice <i>(among 14 listed topics)</i>	Promoting public engagement in the policy-making process
3	Time period <i>(starting-ending dates of the good practice)</i>	June 2018 – July 2019
4	Scope <i>(domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders <i>(the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	Australia's Open Government Forum. The Forum is comprised of Australians, including public servants and members of civil society. It: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitors and drives implementation of Australia's existing Open Government National Action Plans; - Helps develop Australia's future Open Government National Action Plans; and - Raises awareness about open government.
6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	To design and implement a deliberative engagement methodology, which public servants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can use to improve trust in government and resolve complex problems, and - in particular, help public servants translate the best technical, academic and practical advice into accessible, policy and program related conclusions. <p>The following Open Government outcomes were also objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civic participation and transparency; in particular by allowing citizens to have their voices heard; and opening up decision making to the public; and - Technology and innovation for openness and

		accountability.
7	Description of the practice(<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<p>Developed and implementing an Open Dialogue Roadmap: Australia was co-chair and took a leading role in the development of an 'Open Dialogue Roadmap', a series of three volumes on public deliberation engagement processes.</p> <p>Public deliberation is a way to engage that gives participants a meaningful role in weighing trade-offs, discussing priorities, and forming solutions. This can be contrasted with a traditional consultative process, where the public is invited to share its views on a topic with government (for example, at roundtables, or through an issues paper process), but the analysis, trade-offs, prioritisation and solutions are developed by government alone, behind closed doors.</p> <p>The Roadmap was developed through the Open Government Partnership's International's Deliberative Processes Practice Group, whose members are public servants and members of civil society from five countries.</p> <p>The Roadmap consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Volume I – Deliberation: Getting Policy-Making Out From Behind Closed Doors.</u> Volume I provides a rigorous argument for why public deliberation can improve government decision making, and how it can be made to work for governments and citizens. To that end, it provides accessible, concise and cogent answers to some of the most frequently asked questions about public deliberation. You can find Volume I here: https://www.industry.gov.au/data-and-publications/an-open-approach-to-policy-making. - <u>Volume II – Informed Participation: A Guide to Designing Public Deliberation Processes.</u> Volume II builds on Volume I, laying out a step-by-step methodology for designing public deliberation processes. You can find volume II here: https://www.industry.gov.au/data-and-publications/an-open-approach-to-policy-making. - <u>Volume III – Informed Participation – A Workshop on Designing Deliberative Processes.</u> This provides a toolkit to train practitioners in the deliberative methodology. It is expected to be published shortly (at the same URL as volumes I and II).
8	Lessons learnt	The project is ongoing. That said, the following

		<p>lessons are emerging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume I's content on differentiating between ownership and buy-in, as well as the benefits & differences in deliberative engagement styles is very useful. It makes a powerful case to move from consultation being the default way to involve the public in government work, to using public deliberation to improve trust in government and overcome complexity in government work. It is being widely distributed in the Australian Public Service. - Volume II's practical framework and examples resonate with Australian public servants. It is being applied to develop policy, including an AI ethics framework for the Australian Government; and Australia's Tourism Strategy. - Technology has the potential to remove some of the barriers to better engagement, and can be combined with face-to-face approaches to improve deliberation.
9	Noteworthy challenges	<p>difficulties,</p> <p>A key challenge is shifting the engagement culture and capability of the Australian Public Service. Australian public servants know that engagement could be improved. However, awareness and practical experience of how to engage the community beyond traditional information sharing and consultation approaches is patchy. Consultation often has an emphasis on obtaining buy in rather than accessing expertise. There is hesitation in applying more deliberative and collaborative approaches, in part due to a perception of risk and a lack of value for the effort required. Sometimes external constraints such as legal or parliamentary processes exclude more open dialogue.</p> <p>To seize the opportunity, a shift is required in current thinking and a willingness on the behalf of civil society to set aside some of their scepticism about government engagement. The building of greater trust and confidence in the relationships between the Australian Public Service and civil society will be essential.</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>See: https://www.industry.gov.au/data-and-publications/an-open-approach-to-policy-making</p>

#9

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Law reform to strengthen protections for corporate and financial sector whistleblowers and introduce new protections for tax whistleblowers. (good practice shared by THE TREASURY, AUSTRALIA)
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	Protecting whistleblowers
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	December 2016 – July 2019
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	National law to protect whistleblowers in the corporate and financial sectors, as well as those who disclose tax misconduct.
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	All companies and superannuation entities, as well as individuals connected with those companies and entities who may disclose misconduct about them. Regulators who receive and investigate disclosures.
6	Objectives(<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	To strengthen existing protections for corporate and financial sector whistleblowers and introduce new protections for tax whistleblowers. Design the protections so as to encourage whistleblowers to come forward and that compensation is available should they suffer reprisals. The reforms will provide regulators with information to allow them to investigate and prosecute misconduct.
7	Description of the practice(<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	Since the Government committed to strengthen whistleblowing protections in 2016, consultation on the policy and law reform took place. Public consultation on the policy occurred in early 2017. Feedback received in the submissions informed the policy decisions. Consultation on the draft legislation occurred later in 2017 prior to introduction into Parliament. The regulator, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, has provided information on the new regime on its website. In August 2019 ASIC released a consultation paper

		on guidance for the requirement for large companies to have a whistleblower policy.
8	Lessons learnt	Constraints on timelines can sometimes result in public consultations being on a short timeframe. Where possible we factor in longer consultation timeframes.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	As mentioned above, challenging timelines can sometime limit the time available to receive submissions during public consultation.
10	Attached documents for reference	See link below.

https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Bills_Legislation/Bills_Search_Results/Result?bId=s1120

CHILE

1

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Creation of UNCAC Anti-Corruption Alliance
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	<p>Promoting the engagement of state-owned enterprises in anti-corruption</p> <p>Promoting the engagement of private enterprises in anti-corruption</p> <p>Promoting the engagement of NGOs in anti-corruption</p> <p>Organizing dialogues on anti-corruption between the State and the community</p>
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	February 2018 - permanent
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National network involving public and private sectors and civil society
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Public and private institutions, local governments, academia, banking sector, NGOs, among others.
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	Promote transparency, accountability, integrity, and compliance to the UNCAC principles; overall, strengthen the fight against corruption at the national level by enhancing collaboration and participation of its member institutions.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<p>The member institutions participate in extended board meetings and in at least one of the following working groups: 1) Integrity Promotion; 2) Capacity Building; 3) Standards and Good Practices; 4) Legislative Proposals, and 5) Dissemination.</p> <p>Dissemination is key. This is why a specific working group was created in accordance to the last extended board meeting. This group manages social media and the web page of the Alliance, focusing on disseminating the UNCAC principles and how the Alliance is contributing to its' compliance.</p>

		<p>Participating members, within the framework of their functions and legal attributions, must have a <u>system</u> (integrity or compliance) <u>to prevent corruption risks</u>, that regulate efficient practices aimed at preventing corruption within their organization. The systems should consider the Codes of Ethics and Prevention Systems of Money Laundering, Official Offenses and Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>Alliance members must provide the necessary measures to promote <u>active transparency</u> within their institutions, as a proactive duty to fight corruption, and inform the Alliance of the means available for compliance.</p> <p>Finally, Alliance members must contribute to the <u>identification of anti-corruption practices</u> that allow the dissemination of good practices and lessons learned that may be applicable to the fields of each organization, in order to disseminate specialized technical knowledge on matters of transparency, accountability and integrity in society. All organizations must have at least one initiative to contribute to this catalog of anticorruption experiences.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>Through voluntary cooperation Alliance members have joint efforts to fight against corruption. This work has widened individual actions and produce continuous feedback among the public, private and third sector.</p>
9	Noteworthy challenges, difficulties,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the protection of whistleblowers, privates and state's officials, including the possibility of making anonymous complaints. • Establishing public tender as general rule to access to public positions. • Extending the application of the Public Procurement System (ChileCompra) to uncovered sectors. • Legislate and incorporate to our legal system the UNCAC's rules about assets recovering. • Extend the integrity's systems and codes of functionary ethics. • Strengthen sanctioning and controlling powers of auditory entities.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the powers of the Court of Public Contracting, in order to extend jurisdictional control to the irregularities in the execution of contracts than comes from regulated procedures by the rules of Public Tenders. • Regulate the "revolving door" in institutions that haven't regulated yet, and explain mechanisms and the responsible of the audit and application of sanctions.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>"Diagnosis of the fulfillment of the State of Chile on the United Convention Against Corruption", Of Anticorruption Alliance. This document is new so its hasn't been translated yet.</p> <p>Website in Spanish:</p> <p>http://www.alianzaanticorrupcion.cl/AnticorrupcionUNCAC/</p>

#2

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Implementation of whistleblower protection system
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Rewarding whistleblowers Protecting whistleblowers and witnesses
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	2018
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National level
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Prosecutor's Office • Transparency International • NGO's related to transparency • Public Officials • Private sector
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	In conjunction with the European Union (EUROSOCIAL), the Chilean Public Prosecutor's Office is developing a whistleblower's protection system in Chile. Among other objectives, it aims to assist in the implementation of UNCAC Chapters 32

		and 33.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	A diagnosis is being carried out in order to identify the current situation on whistleblower protection and propose an outline on the creation of a new system. Workshops will be held during 2018.
8	Lessons learnt	Not determined, since it's an ongoing project.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	Not determined, since it's an ongoing project.
10	Attached documents for reference	-

#3

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Implementation of the Law on Lobbying Activity in Chile
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	(5) Promoting public engagement in the policy-making process (6) Ensuring the public's effective access to information (7) Ensuring the society's oversight of the operations of the State apparatus and civil servants
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Permanent (starting on March 8, 2014)
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	National (central and local)
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	Public authorities and officials involved in decision-making; private lobbying firms; business representatives; civil society organizations; business unions and trade unions
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	The purpose the Law on Lobbying Activity (No 20 730, enacted in 2014) is to bring transparency and openness to the interactions between public sector authorities and private sector firms or individuals, by means of disclosing information on meetings held by/with such authorities or

		<p>officials in key positions that may influence public decision-making, including the names of participants in the meetings and/or of those they represent. Other categories of information that must be disclosed by the authorities according to this Law are the gifts they receive (regardless of donor or amount)¹ and travel details. The Law complements the Transparency Law (2008), as it provides for the disclosure of categories of information that were not previously publicly available.</p>
7	<p>Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)</p>	<p>The initiative comprises the creation of a web platform, an e-learning course, extensive training for authorities, officials and civil society across the country, and permanent legal and technical support.</p> <p>The main outcome of the implementation of the Law on Lobbying is that the oversight authorities, the media and the general public can use the tools created for the implementation of the Law in order to follow-up on the registry and disclosing requirements, thus preventing integrity breaches and/or conflicts of interest. Another outcome is the observance of the equal treatment principle in granting hearings for non-discriminatory exercise of right of petition. The Law provides an equal treatment requirement for covered authorities and officials, regarding multiple persons or entities that request a hearing for a same issue but representing different positions or interests. By checking the monthly update of the information that must be disclosed, public policy stakeholders can keep track of who is contacting the authorities and officials and when such contacts take place.</p> <p>The Government committed to the task of preparing both public services and civil society for the proper use of the new tools, promoting a mentality-change that is necessary for the Law to produce its desired effect.</p> <p>The General Secretariat of Presidency began an extensive outreach, first by contacting the heads of every covered agency and then by carrying out training sessions with implementing officials across the country. The implementation effort</p>

¹ According to Chilean administrative law provisions, public officials are not allowed to receive gifts in general, except for official or protocol reasons/occasions (e.g., a commemoration medal) or as a courtesy according to custom (e.g., during Christmas or other festivities).

		<p>also included additional training sessions on some agencies' request, the provision of legal and technical support and assistance (via telephone or e-mail), and an e-learning course. During this process, the General Secretariat of Presidency led 260 training sessions with a total of 6,031 participants, including authorities, officials and civil society representatives.</p> <p>The new web platform that was especially created for the registry and management of the information began functioning at the same time the Law came into effect (Nov. 28, 2014). To date, the platform contains information on 269,253 hearings/meetings with covered authorities and officials; 270,532 entries on travel by authorities and 26,095 entries on gifts.</p> <p>This initiative was included as a country commitment in Chile's second National Action Plan (2014-2016) in the Open Government Partnership (OGP). It qualified as a "star commitment" in the OGP Independent Review Mechanism's Progress Report as it was evaluated as being measurable, clearly relevant to OGP values as written, with transformative potential impact, and substantially implemented. The Report states that "the platform is functioning and the relevant public institutions have complied with its installation and launch satisfactorily. Full implementation of this law would represent a significant achievement for Chile in transparency and citizen oversight."</p> <p>The implementation of the Law on Lobbying is also closely related to the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies. Goal 16 includes a number of targets that this initiative helps to achieve, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels • Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels • Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements <p>In summary, the implementation of the Law on Lobbying concretely helps citizens by making</p>
--	--	---

		information available on who contacts authorities with the purpose of influencing decision-making, thus enabling citizen control over the authorities' activities.
8	Lessons learnt	The implementation of this Law brings an important change in the operational culture of public services, as well as a change from the general public and civil society organizations in their way of approaching government authorities and institutions.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	Some civil society bodies/organizations, have noted that filling a web form for requesting audiences can be difficult for persons or entities that have limited internet access or live in remote areas.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>Handbook on the Law on Lobbying: https://www.leylobby.gob.cl/files/manual_juridico%20ley_lobby.pdf</p> <p>Good Practice Guide for Lobbyists: https://www.leylobby.gob.cl/files/buenas_practicas_lobby.pdf</p> <p>Public registry of lobbyists: https://www.leylobby.gob.cl/lobbistas</p> <p>Centralized portal on lobbying information: http://www.infolobby.cl/#!/inicio</p>

#4

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	New system for interests and asset disclosure
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	<p>(6) Ensuring the public's effective access to information</p> <p>(7) Ensuring the society's oversight of the operations of the State apparatus and civil servants</p>
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Permanent (starting on September 2, 2016)
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several</i>)	National (central and local)

	<i>sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	<p>Regarding covered officials/authorities, a first group is mentioned in Article 4 of Law No 20 880:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The President of the Republic, State Ministers, undersecretaries, intendents, governors, ministerial regional secretaries, heads of service, ambassadors, minister counselors, consuls 2) Counselors of the State Defense Council, of the Electoral Service, of the Council for Transparency, of the Senior Public Management Council, of the National Institute of Human Rights and of the National Television Council 3) Members of specialized experts panels. 4) Mayors, councilors and regional counselors. 5) General and senior officers of the Armed Forces and the Police. 6) Public defense attorneys. 7) Board members or managers of state-owned enterprises 8) Presidents and board members of charities that deliver services or hold contracts with the Administrative Directorate of Presidency or with municipal associations. 9) Officials that perform direct oversight functions. 10) Authorities and permanent and temporary personnel of the State Administration that perform functions at third level hierarchy or equivalent. 11) Contract fee personnel that perceive salaries up to the equivalent of the third level hierarchy, among others. 12) Rectors and members of directive boards of State universities <p>A second group of covered officials is mentioned in Chapter 3 of Law No 20880, comprising the</p>

		<p>following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Congress: Deputies and senators, officials of categories A, B and C of the personnel of both chambers and of the National Congress Library, the secretary lawyers of parliamentary commissions and the members of the Resolutive Council of Parliamentary Assignments or the Parliamentary Audit Committee. 2. Judiciary: Members of the primary scale [all judges] and of the second level of the secondary scale of the Judiciary, and the Director of the Administrative Corporation of the Judiciary. 3. Public Prosecutor's Office: The National Public Prosecutor, regional prosecutors and deputy prosecutors. 4. Specialized courts: Judges of the Public Procurement Court, judges of the Tax and Customs Courts, members of the Antitrust Court, members of the Environmental Courts and certifying officers of each of these courts. 5. Constitutional and Electoral Courts: ministers of the Constitutional Court, Ministers of the National Elections Tribunal and of the Regional Electoral Tribunals. 6. Central Bank: members of the Central Bank Council. 7. Office of the General Comptroller: The General Comptroller of the Republic, the Deputy Comptroller of the Republic, regional comptrollers and officials of the General Comptroller's Office performing functions of third hierarchical level or superior. 8. Political parties: Members of the central directive boards of political parties.
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	Law No. 20,880, which came into force on September 2nd, 2016, regulates the current system for interests and asset disclosure. The purpose of the Law, as per Article 1, is to regulate the principle of probity in exercise of the public function and the prevention and sanction of conflicts of interests.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process,</i>	The new system established by Law No 20,880 (enacted in 2016) brings the following main

	<i>implementation method,...)</i>	<p>changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The requirements and criteria for disclosing information are equal for all covered officials - The declarations are made via a single online form which comprises both interests and assets, as opposed to separate documents. The process for completing the declaration, submitting the information and verifying compliance is automatized - Information is made available on the Internet, in open data format - The new law largely broadens the scope of covered officials, including in general all those who perform functions at third level hierarchy, officials that perform direct oversight functions, and bodies that had not been included in previous regulations such as political parties - The new system includes safeguards for the covered officials' personal/sensitive data - For the majority of covered officials, oversight is in charge of the General Comptroller of the Republic. Its powers include verifying the information included in each declaration (before Law No 20,880 it only performed oversight over formal aspects such as timeliness) - Sanctions were substantially raised with the Law. An official may be dismissed for non-compliance with the obligations to disclose - Declarations must be updated annually (before Law No 20,880 update was every 4 years or in cases of a relevant change in assets or interests). <p>Before the enactment of Law No 20,880, there were specialized (albeit very similar) systems for specific branches of government. The Law establishes the same requirements and criteria for disclosing information for all covered authorities and officials, although the body in charge of enforcement and oversight may vary according to the branch of government or autonomous entity concerned.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	The disclosure of information in open data

		format and according to present-day standards can be translated to other government initiatives on integrity and anti-corruption.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	The new system is based on a specially built web platform, which new authorities have to know and learn. However, the new platform noticeably facilitates the disclosure procedure, once a covered authority or official is familiarized with the platform.
10	Attached documents for reference	Handbook on Law No 20,880 http://www.probidadytransparencia.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Manual-ley-de-probidad.pdf Website of information on interests and asset declarations http://www.infoprobidad.cl/#!/inicio

#5

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Law 20.500 on associations and citizens participation in public management: Civil Society Council in ChileCompra
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Promoting the engagement of NGOs in anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	2015
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Civil society organizations related to transparency, integrity, participation and efficiency of public procurement system.
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	ChileCompra's civil society participation policy was implemented in 2015 following the requirements of Law 20.500. Its goal is: - To strengthen civil society channels to be informed and comment on public sector

		<p>performance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To meet citizens needs in a more efficient and effective way <p>Therefore, 4 citizens participation mechanisms were implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public address • Citizen consultation • Access to relevant information • Civil Society Council
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<p>Public address stages: once per year</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation to Civil Society Council 2. Report publication on our web site 3. Public address 4. Consultations and comments to be received through the on line form 5. Final report publication and answer to consultations and comments <p>Citizens consultation: On line channel to collect citizens opinión on institutional programs, plans o government projects. It is done at any time during the public policy cycle: planning, design, implementation, evaluation..</p> <p>Access to relevant information: Permanent access to relevant information. It may be done through the Help desk; regional offices; on line forms or social media.</p> <p>Civil Society Council, its goal is to contribute to public policies analysys, in order to support the development of a procurement market that promotes inclusion, sustainability, competitiveness, SMEs acces; in addition to integrity, transparency, efficiency and modernization to consolidate the system best practices. Working areas in 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate payment program • <u>Promotion of anti corruption and integrity measures in public market</u> • Data analysis • Beneficial ownership for State suppliers
8	Lessons learnt	

9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	
10	Attached documents for reference	https://www.chilecompra.cl/consejo-de-la-sociedad-civil-de-chilecompra/

#6

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	ChileCompra's Observatorio: whistleblowing in public procurement
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	Receiving corruption reporting
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	2015
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	Public procurement officers and State suppliers
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	Observatorio ChileCompra promotes a quality standard and best practices among procurement processes throughout the entire Chilean state. Its purpose is to increase overall integrity, transparency and efficiency levels in the Chilean procurement system.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	ChileCompra lacks control or oversight powers with respect to procurement procedures regulated by Law No. 19.886. Although, in accordance to article 30, letter a), of Law No. 19.886, ChileCompra has the function of "advising" public agencies in their contracting processes. In accordance to the aforementioned advisory function the Observatory Department of ChileCompra monitors procurement procedures under Law No. 19,886, in order to suggest rectifications and formulate recommendations aimed at strengthening integrity and good practices. ChileCompra, through its Observatory, has implemented monitoring campaigns at the

		<p>procuring agency user level, both preventive and corrective, whose main objective is to detect errors or omissions early on both in the design of the tender documents and in the execution of the bidding procedures, and promote their correction. When it is not possible to correct the process, ChileCompra issues reports addressed to the heads of the agencies or to the external auditing agencies, when appropriate. In the event of potential crimes (such as bribery), the Observatory is obliged to report such facts to the Public Prosecutor's Office.</p> <p>Observatorio intelligence tools include a monitoring and alert system for detecting gaps and improvement opportunities in procurement processes, and a support platform for all procurement users (buyers and suppliers).</p> <p>The three working lines of Observatorio are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Process Monitoring: a risk model was defined from the experience of Observatorio team. This model helps identify behaviours that might be incorrect and therefore should be amended by buying institutions. - Red Flags, a system was defined to detect those procurement process that could be improved as to avoid difficulties in later stages. - "whistleblower" channel, to facilitate civil society, suppliers or public officers to inform about any situation that may infringe the transparency or integrity on the public procurement process. <p>Observatorio works in collaboration with stakeholders, such us:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAIGG (Government's General Internal Auditors) • MINISTERIO PÚBLICO (Office of the Public Prosecutor) • CONTRALORÍA GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA (General Comptroller's Office) • FISCALÍA NACIONAL ECONOMICA (Public Prosecutor's Office) • CONSEJO DE DEFENSA DEL ESTADO (State Defence Council)
8	Lessons learnt	Commitment from the highest authorities is

		<p>needed.</p> <p>Collaboration with audit entities is needed</p> <p>Business intelligences could be a major tool to promote transparency and integrity in public procurement</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	
10	Attached documents for reference	https://www.chilecompra.cl/conoce-el-canal-de-denuncia-anonima/

#7

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	ChileCompra's ethics code for suppliers and public officers
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	2017 and 2018
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Public procurement officers and State suppliers
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	Code of Ethics on Integrity in Public Procurement: On May 9, 2017, ChileCompra approved the "Code of Ethics on Integrity in Public Procurement processes" (published at www.chilecompra.cl). The purpose of this document is to contribute to compliance of integrity in public procurement and the proper use of public resources by public officials, through recommendations to be followed by officials in the various stages of the procurement processes. In point 3.3 of this code, it states that "any public official who participates in a procurement process, in any of its stages, has the duty to report to its superior or to the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic or before the Public Prosecutor's Office, as appropriate, with

		<p>due promptness, the irregular facts that may contravene the integrity principle and those that may be constitutive of crimes. "</p> <p>On the other hand, on February 2, 2018, ChileCompra approved the "Code of Ethics for Government Suppliers" (published at www.chilecompra.cl). The purpose of this document is to promote better practices by government suppliers, in relation to public procurement, with the aim of developing transparent and efficient procurement processes, in which companies comply with the expected ethical standards, throughout the cycle of a contract.</p>
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	Both codes of ethics were elaborated by ChileCompra, and publish in its web page. Dissemination activities for both documents were done during 2018.
8	Lessons learnt	
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>https://www.chilecompra.cl/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/CodigodeEticaParaProvedoresdelEstado.pdf</p> <p>https://www.chilecompra.cl/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/272-B_Res_Aprueba-Directiva_de_Contratacion_Publica_N_28.pdf</p>

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

#1

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	The whistleblowing website of Central Commission for Discipline Inspection
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Receiving corruption reporting; Handling of anonymous reporting of corrupt acts
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Since 2009
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Anyone can access the website and make a report about people holding public offices, and provide suggestions to anti-corruption work
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	To receive public complaints on people holding public offices, receive appeals made by Party Members, and receive suggestions on anti-corruption work and integrity-building.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	Anyone, whether anonymous or not, can access the website and make a report. Then the report will be transferred to relevant departments or localities.
8	Lessons learnt	Whistleblowers can make a report about corruption through reporting platforms. The easy access for public reporting has a strong deterring effect on corruption.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	Some complaints and reports are ungrounded and false..
10	Attached documents for reference	http://www.12388.gov.cn/

#2

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	The whistleblowing website and the webchat account of Central Commission for Discipline Inspection
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Receiving corruption reporting; Handling of anonymous reporting of corrupt acts
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Since 2009
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Anyone can access the website and the wechat account to make a report about people holding public offices, and provide suggestions to anti-corruption work
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	To receive public complaints on people holding public offices, and receive suggestions on anti-corruption work and integrity-building.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	Anyone, whether anonymous or not, can access the website and make a report. Then the report will be transferred to relevant departments or localities.
8	Lessons learnt	Whistleblowers can make a report about corruption through reporting platforms. The easy access for public reporting has a strong deterring effect on corruption.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	Some complaints and reports are ungrounded and false..
10	Attached documents for reference	http://www.12388.gov.cn/ , 中央纪委网站 (account)

#3

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Thematic Forum on Clean Silk Road of the 2 nd Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	Promoting the engagement of state-owned enterprises in anti-corruption Promoting the engagement of private enterprises in anti-corruption Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	<i>Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)</i>	April 25 th , 2019
4	<i>Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	International level
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	Over 150 participants from 30 countries and international organizations, the business and academic communities, as well as Chinese government departments have had extensive, in-depth and fruitful discussions at the forum.
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	To enhance openness and transparency of government information. To strengthen supervision and administration of the Belt and Road cooperation projects. Call on enterprise to enhance self-discipline, legal awareness, and sense of responsibility.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	China and relevant countries and international organizations have launched the <i>Beijing initiative for the Clean Silk Road</i> .
8	Lessons learnt	From the forum, participants have built up consensus, created a platform for cooperation and set the direction for future efforts.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	
10	Attached documents for reference	https://www.baidu.com/link?url=YLWfykfBSXd4YGq0Zwy-_dMQZfkx6KsAzSR0wv41ZeulSGnEB_mTqREmMcE2O6aELftyyNCuaMZlk4adHIYR0pkZTfVko29iMGi6qeOxQ7b1vXWC_u6e23CLmS-VRf0L&wd=&eqid=8d2a874c00019d380000000035d254e04

#4

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	The "Red Notice" documentary
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	<i>Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)</i>	January 2019
4	<i>Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	This documentary has recorded 15 important cases of corrupt Chinese officials who fled overseas and returned to China to serve justice. These suspects have taken interviews to reflect on what they have done. It has also interviewed relevant authorities of other economies and international organizations.
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	To demonstrate the strong determination and zero-tolerance attitude of the Chinese government towards corrupt officials fleeing abroad. To keep a record of how these cases are handled and improve public awareness. To send a strong deterrence.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	This documentary has recorded 15 important cases of corrupt Chinese officials who fled overseas and returned to China to justice. These suspects have taken interview to reflect on what they have done. It has also interviewed relevant authorities of other economies and international organizations.
8	Lessons learnt	The documentary has strong deterrence effect on those who have fled abroad and on those who had the intention of fleeing abroad. It also improves the awareness of the general public and encourages people to blow the whistle.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	
10	Attached documents for reference	http://v.ccdi.gov.cn/hongsetongji/index.shtml

#5

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	The support of whistleblowing through the website of Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (CCDI) and the National Commission of Supervision (NCS)
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	Receiving corruption reporting; Handling of anonymous reporting of corrupt acts through the website
3	<i>Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)</i>	Since 2009
4	<i>Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	Covers a wide range from national to local levels
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	Anyone can access the website and make a report about people holding public offices, and provide suggestions to anti-corruption work.
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	To receive public complaints on people holding public offices, receive appeals made by Party Members, and receive suggestions on anti-corruption work and integrity-building.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	Anyone, whether anonymous or not, can access the website and make a report. Then the report will be transferred to relevant departments or localities.
8	Lessons learnt	Whistleblowers can make a report about corruption through reporting platforms. The easy access for public reporting has a strong deterring effect on corruption.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	Some complaints and reports are ungrounded and false.
10	Attached documents for reference	http://www.12388.gov.cn/

#6

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	The webchat account of Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and National Commission of Supervision
2	Topic(s) of good practice	Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-

	<i>(among 14 listed topics)</i>	corruption Ensuring the public's effective access to information Handling of anonymous reporting of corrupt acts
3	<i>Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)</i>	Since 2016
4	<i>Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	<i>domestic</i>
5	<i>Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	Anyone can follow the wechat account to be informed of latest news and make a report about people holding public offices, and provide suggestions to anti-corruption work.
6	<i>Objectives (aims set at the beginning)</i>	To strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption. To receive public complaints on people holding public offices, and receive suggestions on anti-corruption work and integrity-building.
7	<i>Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	The wechat account makes updates everyday to inform its subscriber the latest policies, news and events about corruption fighting in China. The wechat account also provides a special column for whistle blowing. Anyone, whether anonymous or not, can access the website and make a report. Then the report will be transferred to relevant departments or localities.
8	<i>Lessons learnt</i>	Easy access to anti-corruption information could help improve public awareness of fighting corruption and boost social integrity. Whistleblowers can make a report about corruption through reporting platforms. The easy access for public reporting has a strong deterring effect on corruption.
9	<i>Noteworthy difficulties, challenges</i>	Some complaints and reports are ungrounded and false.
10	<i>Attached documents for reference</i>	中央纪委网站 (wechat account)

HONG KONG - CHINA


#1

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	The establishment of Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Centre (HKBEDC) to engage the business sector as ICAC's partners in promoting business and professional ethics as the first line of defense against corruption
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	2. Promoting the engagement of private enterprises in anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Since 1995 - ongoing
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Business sector in Hong Kong, covering various industries and professions
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten major local and foreign chambers of commerce in Hong Kong, including chambers of local investors and those from the United States, United Kingdom, Europe, Japan and India being represented on the Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Advisory Committee (BEDAC) to advise on the work of HKBEDC Business community in Hong Kong covering various trades and professions
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	<p>HKBEDC was set up with aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> engage the business sector actively in developing policies and strategies conducive to the development of an ethical business environment in Hong Kong; and partner with major chambers of commerce representing business enterprises of different industries and scales to plan, implement and evaluate activities for the promotion of higher ethical standards among the business community and professionals.

7	<p>Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)</p>	<p>A level-playing field for business is the key to Hong Kong's success. The ICAC adopts a partnership approach in promoting corruption prevention and ethical business practices by collaborating with different stakeholders in the business community, tapping their expertise, resources and wide network.</p> <p>To create a long term and sustainable platform for cooperating with the business sector to fortify resistance to corruption, the ICAC's Community Relations Department (CRD) set up the Hong Kong Ethics Development Centre (HKEDC) in 1995, serving as a bridge between the ICAC and the business community, to promote business and professional ethics. In 2015, to tie in with its 20th anniversary, HKEDC was rebranded as Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Centre (HKBEDC) to better reflect its mission and scope of focusing on business ethics promotion.</p> <p>The HKBEDC promotes business ethics amongst various professions, trades and industries, ranging from SMEs to listed companies through tailor-made corruption prevention and ethics promotion initiatives and activities for different targets. It offers a full range of consultancy services on ethical management including helping business organisations formulate or review code of conduct, arranging integrity training, providing practical guides for practitioners of different trades, etc.</p> <p>The work of the HKBEDC is guided by BEDAC, an advisory body, which comprises representatives of ten major chambers of commerce of Hong Kong, namely The Federation of Hong Kong Industries, The American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, The Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association, The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, The British Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, The European Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, The Hong Kong Japanese Chamber of Commerce & Industry, and The Indian Chamber of Commerce Hong Kong. The ten member chambers also offer staunch support by jointly organising publicity projects with the HKBEDC, disseminating ICAC messages through their network, and arranging briefings and seminars to update their members on the probity scene in Hong Kong.</p> <p>HKBEDC runs a dedicated website,</p>
---	---	--

		<p>http://www.hkbedc.icac.hk/, to promote business ethics related activities and provide resource materialson corruption prevention, e.g. practical guides and toolkits, feature articles and case studies, etc. So far, there are over 1,700,000 visits to the HKBEDC website with over 27,000 Hong Kong and overseas subscribers for receiving regular updateson HKBEDC's latest initiatives on corruption prevention and ethics promotion.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging the business community and extending the reach through partnership. The engagement of ten major chambers in the BEDAC is critical for the ICAC in building alliance and partnership with the business community and enlisting their support to the ethics promotion work. Members' active involvement signifies the commitment of the business community at large in upholding a clean business environment in Hong Kong. Furthermore, through the networks of BEDAC members, the ICAC can utilise its resources more effectively to reach a wide range of targets; thus enhancing the impact of ethical culture building in the business community. • Tapping expertise to develop pragmatic ethics promotion initiatives. BEDAC members come from different business backgrounds and possess different expertise. The practical and valuable advice given by BEDAC members as well as close partnership with various trades and professional bodies, such asHong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, The Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries and The Law Society of Hong Kong, etc., facilitate the HKBEDC in developing various tailor-made corruption prevention programmes and resource materials which can better address the users' concerns and suit their needs, thus enhancing the effectiveness of our ethics promotion work. With the input of different trades and professional bodies, the HKBEDC also produced various scenario-based audio-visual packages for use in integrity training. For example, training videos for the insurance and financial industrieswere produced with valuable comments from the related professional bodies such as Hong Kong Securities Association, The Life Underwriters Association of Hong Kong and The Hong Kong

		<p>Federation of Insurers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnering model gaining international recognition. A publication of The World Bank "Fighting Corruption in East Asia" had commended Hong Kong for the partnership approach with the private sector in weeding out graft. The publication indicated that <i>"Having a government agency directly involved in the dissemination of business ethics is quite exceptional worldwide and reflects the very strong policy of prevention implemented in Hong Kong ... an increasing emphasis on prevention... results in interaction with government agencies and private firms, as well as in the systematic promotion of ethics and compliance systems."</i>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	<div data-bbox="778 943 1276 1099" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>HKBEDC website http://www.hkbedc.icac.hk/</p> <div data-bbox="767 1234 1326 1603" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="767 1632 1326 1995" data-label="Image"> </div>


		<p>HKBEDC officers conducting training seminars for the business sectors</p> <hr/>  <p>Online article for start-up businesses</p> <p>http://www.hkbedc.icac.hk/enewsletter/startup/issue1/en/index.html</p> <p>Training videos – Micro film series for business ethics</p> <p>http://www.hkbedc.icac.hk/english/publications/videos.php?album_id=6</p>
--	--	--

#2

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Ethics Promotion Programme for Listed Companies (The Programme)
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	2. Promoting the engagement of private enterprises in anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	2015 – 2018
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Primarily companies publicly listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and professions related to the corporate governance of business enterprises, in particular listed companies
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	The Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Centre (HKBEDC) of the ICAC has partnered with 18 co-organisers, including related market regulators, relevant professional bodies, government departments, and major chambers of commerce to

		<p>organise the Programme.</p> <p>Directors and senior executives of Hong Kong listed companies, as well as professionals involved in corporate governance affairs, such as accountants, company secretaries and lawyers are targets of the Programme.</p>
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	<p>The Programme aims to engage the top management and related professionals involved in publicly listed companies in Hong Kong to practise ethical leadership and heighten awareness of their guardian role in corruption prevention and corporate governance.</p>
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<p>A host of activities and products were launched under the Programme, including:</p> <p>I. <u>Guidebooks, training resources and thematic website</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Toolkit on Directors' Ethics was launched in November 2015 to provide up-to-date legal and regulatory requirements and directors' roles in ethical leadership and provides practical tools to help company management assess and monitor ethical challenges and corruption risks. • A guidebook namely Anti-Corruption Programme - A Guide for Listed Companies was launched in December 2016 to provide guidance on the formulation and implementation of corporate anti-corruption policies and programmes, covering the key components of an anti-corruption policy and the major elements of effective corruption risk management and preventive controls. • A Training Package for Business Ethics for Listed Companies was produced and launched in September 2017 to sharpen skills of directors and professionals in upholding corporate governance by using a case-study approach. • A thematic website for listed companies, www.hkbedc.icac.hk/lc/en, was set up in July 2017 to provide updated information about the Programme and online resources relating to ethical governance of listed companies. <p>II. <u>Business Ethics Conference</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conference on business ethics for listed companies, titled "Corporate Governance: Compliance and Beyond", was held in


		<p>September 2017. Around 500 board directors and senior executives of listed companies, professionals and regulators attended to exchange views on corporate governance and business ethics.</p> <p>III. <u>Tailor-made services for listed companies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An outreach exercise to approach all listed companies was rolled out in October 2017 to offer education and corruption prevention services to individual enterprises in preventing corruption and strengthening ethical governance. <p>IV. <u>Thematic seminars for related professionals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HKBEDC has jointly organised thematic training seminars with regulators and relevant professional bodies representing company directors, lawyers, accountants and company secretaries, etc. to promote awareness of the ethical issues concerned in upholding corporate governance and implementing ethical practices in listed companies. <p>V. <u>Promotion activities to sponsors and companies preparing for listing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As sponsors also play a critical role in guiding and advising applicants throughout the initial public offering process, HKBEDC will approach all licensed sponsors in Hong Kong in late 2018 to offer corruption prevention services as well as to seek their assistance to promulgate corruption prevention messages to potential listed companies. Besides, a tailored training module for enterprises planning to be listed in Hong Kong will be launched in late 2018 to better equip their management in the area of ethical governance and raise their awareness to Hong Kong's legal and regulatory requirements prior to their listing.
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from stakeholders and the business community is imperative. Relevant professional bodies and business chambers have been heavily involved in the Programme by contributing their expertise and professional input in the development of various training materials, and organising different seminars and activities to promulgate the Programme, yielding a wide publicity and coverage amongst



		<p>the targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple resources with convenient access are required to suit the users' needs. To better engage the business community, a variety of products and activities were produced and organised for the needs of target groups with different roles in ethical management. For instances, seminars with different focuses were offered to professionals such as accountants, lawyers and company secretaries to highlight their specific role in upholding corporate governance. Tailored contents were also provided to address the ethical leadership concern of directors and senior executives of listed companies. Besides, products and training materials such as the toolkit, case study, feature articles and thematic website were developed to provide easy reference. Corruption prevention training services are also customised for individual listed companies as well as pre-listing enterprises.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<p>The corporate governance regime is ever-evolving and relevant rules and regulations concerning publicly listed companies in Hong Kong are constantly reviewed to keep in pace with the market development. The ICAC must keep close tabs on the latest developments and sustain the engagement of relevant stakeholders and the business community to include new issues and timely concerns in our promotion of a level-playing field in the business environment.</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>HKBEDC's thematic website for listed companies www.hkbedc.icac.hk/lc/</p> 

		<p>Training Package on Business Ethics for Listed Companies</p> <p>http://www.hkbedc.icac.hk/lc/en/packages.html</p>  <p>Toolkit on Directors' Ethics</p> <p>http://www.hkbedc.icac.hk/lc/en/directors-forum.html</p>
--	--	--

#3

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	"All for Integrity" Territory-wide Programme
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Since 2015 – ongoing
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Territory-wide, covering all sectors of the community in Hong Kong
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	General public, particularly young people, and community organisations in Hong Kong
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	To sustain the support of the general public for the anti-corruption cause and to pass on the integrity culture to the future generation.

7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	The Programme comprises an array of activities targeted at citizens from all walks of life. These include a slogan and icon design competition, publicity projects jointly organised by ICAC Regional Offices with all District Councils in the territory, Open Day of the ICAC Building, a Youth Integrity Fest (a gala to engage young creative talents to promote integrity), school activities as well as a series of promotion through online and offline media platforms.
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “All for Integrity” Programme hammered home its intended message effectively with its multi-year format under the same banner, which is conducive to capturing the attention of the general public and creating impact due to its longer span of exposure. • The integration of online and offline publicity plays a very important part in publicising the Programme to the community at large. To address different target groups, the Community Relations Department (CRD) of the ICAC has been utilising various new media platforms including a dedicated Facebook Fanpage, Instagram and YouTube to complement other more conventional publicity channels like posters, banners, newspaper advertorial and bus-body advertisements, etc.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	In an information booming era, it is a challenge for the ICAC to sustain the awareness of the general public on anti-corruption messages. As such, the CRD of the ICAC has been persistently reviewing its publicity strategy so as to pose our messages upfront in the community.
10	Attached documents for reference	 <p>The logo of the “All for Integrity” Territory-wide Programme symbolises the support of all generations in passing on the probity culture of Hong Kong.</p>

		 <p>Launching ceremony of the “All for Integrity” Territory-wide Programme.</p>  <p>Members of public enjoyed their visits to the ICAC and learned first-hand information about Hong Kong's anti-corruption journey and the latest graft-fighting initiatives.</p> <p>“All for Integrity” Programme and theme song http://www.icac.org.hk/en/twp/index.html</p>
--	--	---

#4

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	ICAC Ambassador Programme for Tertiary Students
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Since 2007 – ongoing
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Tertiary education institutions in Hong Kong

5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	Students of all local tertiary education institutions in Hong Kong and officers of Student Affairs Office
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recruit tertiary students as ICAC Ambassadors and to equip them with knowledge and skills to be ethical leaders • To mobilise the ICAC Ambassadors to promote ICAC messages and positive values among peer • To enlist young people's support to anti-corruption work in Hong Kong
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<p>The "ICAC Ambassador Programme" is an annual programme to recruit tertiary students to become "ICAC Ambassadors" who are engaged in promoting probity messages to their fellow schoolmates in campus through organising various creative activities (e.g. carnivals, video production, busking, handicrafts, etc.).</p> <p>The programme is organised by the Community Relations Department of the ICAC on a school year basis. Support has been provided by the ICAC to the Ambassadors in programme planning and implementation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A training camp to equip the Ambassadors with the knowledge on the anti-corruption work and enhance their team-building and leadership. • The Ambassadors of each institution to form an executive committee to plan and implement their campus activities, under the coaching of a mentor from the ICAC. • A closing ceremony to conclude the programme. Ambassadors are also invited to become members of "i-League", an alumni association of the ICAC Ambassadors to support the anti-corruption work even after graduation. • A "Voluntary Summer Helper Scheme" with internship opportunities in the Community Relations Department of the ICAC to broaden the Ambassadors' exposure and engage them further in the corruption preventive education work.
8	Lessons learnt	The programme provides valuable opportunities to directly engage students in probity promotion. Its participatory nature is effective in enabling active involvement of students and enhancing

		internalisation of core value of probity.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	Thematic website of iLeague (available in Chinese only) www.me.icac.hk/new/i_league/home Facebook Fanpage of iLeague (available in Chinese only) www.facebook.com/iLeague.ICAC

#5

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	iTeen Leadership Programme for Senior Secondary School Students
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Since 2013 – ongoing
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Secondary schools in Hong Kong
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Secondary school students and teachers, Education Bureau officials of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To raise students' awareness of the evils of corruption and nurture their positive values To disseminate integrity and probity messages in secondary schools To enlist young people's support to anti-corruption work in Hong Kong
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	The "iTeen Leadership Programme" is an annual programme of the Community Relations Department (CRD) of the ICAC to recruit senior secondary school students to become "iTeen Leaders" who are

		<p>engaged to assist teachers in organising school activities on anti-corruption themes (e.g. exhibitions, games stalls, poster design competitions, etc.) and disseminating integrity messages to their fellow schoolmates. Participating schools may arrange teachers to coach students in organising activities flexibly, either by selecting from a list of activities suggested by the ICAC, or designing other school-based activities creatively to meet the needs and interests of their schoolmates.</p> <p>The programme is organised on a school year basis. Support has been provided by the ICAC to schools in programme implementation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training workshops for iTeen Leaders to equip them with anti-corruption knowledge and practical skills in organising school projects; • “Activities Manual” and programme materials (e.g. exhibition panels, films, souvenirs, etc.) for teachers’ use in coaching students to organise activities throughout the school year; and • an award scheme with job shadowing opportunities in the CRD of the ICAC to provide incentives for active participation and give recognition to iTeen Leaders’ efforts and achievements.
8	Lessons learnt	<p>The programme provides valuable opportunities to directly engage students in probity promotion. Its participatory nature is effective in enabling active involvement of students and enhancing internalisation of core value of probity.</p> <p>The programme is designed to tie in with Hong Kong senior secondary school curriculum which emphasises whole-person development and enrichment of students’ learning experiences. This strategy encourages schools’ participation in the programme which partly fulfills curriculum requirements.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>iTeen Leadership Programme</p> <p>http://icac.hk/BFKzJ</p>

#6


No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Acivic engagement programme, <i>the ICAC Club</i> , to promote civic participation in anti-corruption activities through voluntary services
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Since 1997– ongoing
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	General public in Hong Kong
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Hong Kong citizens with commitment to promote anti-corruption messages. As at 2017, the membership size is around 1,800.
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	Members of the public are recruited as members of the ICAC Club to engage them in the promotion of anti-corruption messages with a view to enhancing their understanding of ICAC's work and enlisting their support for maintaining Hong Kong as a clean and fair society.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Diversifying the involvement of Club members.</i> A wide range of voluntary services are opened up to members for their participation in promoting probity messages, for example, assisting in the operation of district publicity projects, roving exhibitions and drama performances. In addition, members are encouraged to capitalise on their community networks and affiliations to organise publicity projects on their own. Over the past two decades, ICAC Club members have contributed more than 60,000 hours on promoting integrity messages to the community. • <i>Enhancing members' capability to serve the community.</i> Orientation programmes are organised to enhance members' knowledge on anti-corruption laws, as well as their role and responsibilities. Besides, different types of training are provided to enhance their skills in

		<p>various aspects so that they could be involved in a wide variety of activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sustaining young members' involvement.</i> A Youth Chapter of ICAC Club was set up in 2017 to sustain young members' enthusiasm and engagement in anti-corruption cause. Training on leadership and project management skills are provided to equip them for taking up more challenging tasks. • <i>Strengthening members' sense of belonging.</i> The devotion and efforts of members deserve due recognition and encouragement. Therefore, an annual award presentation is organised to show appreciation for members' contribution in terms of voluntary services provided. Social gatherings are organised regularly to strengthen ties among members. In addition, members are provided with latest news of the ICAC Club and work of the ICAC through different means, including biannual newsletter, dedicated website and smartphone app.
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community Relations Department of the ICAC has all along recognised the importance of public engagement in cultivating a probity culture in the community. Over the past two decades, the ICAC Club clearly demonstrates the power of public involvement and the concerted efforts in upholding a clean society of Hong Kong. • Diversifying the involvement of members by engaging them in more sophisticated tasks, tapping their talents and network to help spreading probity messages, enhancing members' capability to perform more diversified roles, sustaining their sense of belonging and increasing their cohesiveness are all significant factors which contribute to the effective operation of the ICAC Club. • A focused strategy for young members is necessary to address their needs and develop their talents. The establishment of Youth Chapter in 2017 is an attempt to train up young leaders who have strong commitment and skills for planning and organising activities to promote probity messages.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.

10	Attached documents for reference	ICAC Club thematic website http://www.icac.org.hk/icac/club/en/index.html
----	----------------------------------	---

#7


No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	TV Drama Series
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	To produce a new TV drama series every 2-3 years since 1975
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Primary: General public in Hong Kong (broadcast on local TV and its online platform) Secondary: International community (re-run of the programme in overseas countries and broadcast on ICAC's online channel)
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	General public in Hong Kong
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	To educate the public against the evils and dire consequences of corruption To rally public support to the anti-corruption cause To demonstrate the professionalism and perseverance of ICAC officers in fighting corruption To highlight the determination and effectiveness of the ICAC in rooting out corruption
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	In order to ensure anti-corruption messages are widely disseminated to people from all walks of life, the Community Relations Department of the ICAC has used TV dramas to spread the messages through broadcast media since 1975. The ICAC TV drama series has become a signature programme of ICAC's community education work. Each drama series usually consists of five episodes which are adapted from real ICAC cases, highlighting the dire consequences of corruption and the challenges faced by ICAC investigators. The drama series is a co-creation of ICAC, renowned film directors and a TV station. The ICAC provides substantive input on research and story contents,

		<p>and controls the quality of production while the contracted TV station and film directors provide professional input and production support.</p> <p>Immense publicity is generated before and during the broadcasting of the TV drama through a premiere held for members of the public and key opinion leaders, mass publicity, multiple channels of the contracted TV station, ICAC's online platforms, including the ICAC Channel (a web-based audio-visual platform), and ICAC's "All for Integrity" Facebook Fanpage, etc.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	TV drama is a powerful tool to educate the public through the dramatised stories on the dire consequences of corruption and to enlist their support in the fight against corruption.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	 <p>Making of ICAC TV Drama Series 2016</p> <p>http://www.ichannel.icac.hk/tc/categorylist.aspx?video=1209</p>

#8

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Public Service Announcement Advertising Campaigns
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	To launch an advertising campaign every one to two years since 1975 – ongoing
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	General public in Hong Kong
5	Major concerned stakeholders	General public in Hong Kong

	<i>(the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	
6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To educate the public against the evils and dire consequences of corruption • To rally public support to the anti-corruption cause • To disseminate anti-corruption message to raise awareness of the prevailing corruption issues
7	Description of the practice <i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICAC will take into consideration current corruption trends and public sentiments/concerns/societal values, etc. in mapping out its advertising strategies. • To ensure our messages are right on target, the ICAC has been tuning our themes with times for maximum effectiveness. In our early years, the prominent goal of our TV advertisements was to create deterrent effects by drawing public attention to the dire consequences of committing bribery offences. Stepping into the 90s when the number of private sector corruption was on the rise, the ICAC produced a number of TV advertisements to remind businessmen that cutting corners to reap short term gain doesn't pay. Since the new millennium, the ICAC has produced TV advertisements in a lively manner to remind youngsters to uphold and pass on the hard-earned probity value. • Based on a chosen main theme, the ICAC will produce public service announcements for broadcasting/publicity on different channels, including TV and radio commercials, e-games, video newsfeed and interactive advertisements for TV and radio stations, out-of-home media on public transport, external LED screens and billboards, advertisement on internet, mobile apps and social media. • An advertising agency will be engaged to develop creative ideas through a competitive tendering exercise. The ICAC will oversee the overall production to ensure the anti-corruption messages can be effectively promulgated amongst the public.
8	Lessons learnt	In light of the changing media consumption habit of the society and rapid development of the new media, it is advisable to develop an integrated

		campaign by adapting the creative concept into different formats on various media platforms to maximise the reach and engagement among the target audience.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>ICAC's Public Service Announcements http://www.icac.org.hk/en/resource/mmu/api/s19/index.html</p>  <p>TV advertisement 2017 – Fighting corruption with every generation</p>

#9

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	ICAC Annual Survey
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	5. Promoting public engagement in the policy-making process
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Since 1977 – ongoing
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain	Across the territory of Hong Kong

	<i>communities;...)</i>	
5	Major concerned stakeholders <i>(the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	The target respondents of the survey are persons aged between 15 and 64 living in Hong Kong.
6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	<p>Independent research agency is engaged to conduct annual opinion survey with an aim to keeping a close tab on the public's perception on the issue of corruption and ICAC's work in order to facilitate the Commission in mapping out its work strategy. The objectives of the survey are mainly four-fold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the public attitude towards corruption and the reasons behind; • To identify changing public concerns regarding corruption and the underlying reasons; • To gauge public opinion towards the work of the ICAC; and • To gauge the behaviour and experience of the public in reporting corruption.
7	Description of the practice <i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A professional and independent research company is selected through a competitive quotation exercise. • A total of 1,500 persons representing the target population is randomly selected by scientific statistical methods. Letters will be sent to the selected households inviting them to arrange a time for the interview. Enumerators from the research company will approach the selected households. • Publicity through different channels, e.g. ICAC's website, ICAC Smartphone App and Facebook Fanpage, is made to enable the selected households to have a better understanding of the survey objectives and interview arrangement. • ICAC closely monitors the progress and quality of the survey, and reports to an ICAC's advisory committee, which comprises research experts as members, and findings of ICAC annual survey are discussed and endorsed by the sub-committee. • The ICAC announces the major results through press release, press briefing, making available the executive summary of the report on ICAC corporate website for access by members of the public.
8	Lessons learnt	The ICAC annual survey plays a pivotal role in engaging the public in the policy-making process as

		<p>we maps out and fine-tunes our education and publicity strategies by drawing reference to the survey findings. Some examples are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Findings in recent few years consistently show that the majority of respondents had nearly zero tolerance of corruption, had not come across corruption personally in the past year, that the ICAC deserved their support, and keeping Hong Kong corruption-free was important to the development of Hong Kong. These findings indicated that the core value of integrity has been upheld by majority of the public, while it is also important to further sustain the momentum and enhance the impact through continuous implementation of the "Ethics for All" strategy. Based on the findings of the 2017 survey, ICAC devised strategies and programmes to address the issues identified, e.g. youngsters had a slightly higher level of tolerance of corruption when compared with other segments of the respondents and that comparatively lower percentage of grassroots citizens had received information concerning the ICAC. To facilitate formulation of strategies and publicity plans which leverage on the advanced development in information technology, relevant questions will be included in the annual survey to gauge the public's views. For example, a new question on the social media was added in the 2018 survey.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>Objectives and methodology of ICAC Annual Survey http://www.icac.org.hk/en/survey/obj/index.html</p> <p>Executive summary of survey 2017 http://www.icac.org.hk/en/survey/finding/index.html</p>

#10

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Setting up of multi-functional Regional Offices (ROs) as contact points with the general public
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	10. Facilitating public access to anti-corruption authorities
3	Time period (starting-ending)	Since 1975 to present

	<i>dates of the good practice)</i>	
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	Across the territory in Hong Kong
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	General public as well as different groups and organisations including those in the business and public sectors, non-governmental organisations, youth, schools, building management bodies, etc., in the community
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide convenient channels for members of the public to gain access to corruption prevention services as well as to make enquiries and report corruption • To keep in touch and to engage support of different strata of the community to the anti-corruption cause
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<p>The Community Relations Department (CRD) of the ICAC has established seven Regional Offices (ROs). In brief, an RO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as ICAC's multi-functional representative offices in different regions in Hong Kong to provide public education and engage with the whole community; • Serves as a bridge between the ICAC and the public. An RO keeps close communication with the general public through face-to-face contact and connection with district organisations to entrench a probity culture in the community; • Provides tailor-made preventive education to different sectors in the designated districts, including business and public sectors, non-government organisations, youth, schools, building management bodies, etc. with a view to enhancing their alertness to the corruption problem and engaging their support for the anti-corruption cause. District characteristics and needs are catered for in delivery of services and training; • Organises publicity and community engagement projects to reach out to the community, enlist public support for anti-corruption work and encourage reporting of corruption; and • Receives corruption complaints and enquiries

		from the public.
8	Lessons learnt	<p>In the early years, the ICAC, through ROs' face-to-face contact with the community and the wide use of media publicity, succeeded in effecting changes in public attitude towards corruption from passive tolerance to strong rejection. Over the years, ROs have continued to leverage on their network to perform important functions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a regional base in the local community, the seven ROs conduct a major bulk of ICAC's duties in educating the public against the evils of corruption and enlisting their support as stipulated in the ICAC Ordinance. In 2017, ICAC reached over 1 million people through various community engagement activities, the majority of which were accomplished by ROs with the support of District Councils and different organisations in terms of network and resources. • Through physical presence in the districts and on-going dialogues with different sectors, ROs are harmonised with the community hence well positioned to dispel any public misconceptions on the ICAC, and enhance ICAC's transparency and openness. • ROs can tap the pulse of the public and gauge public sentiments which facilitate the strategy planning of the work of the CRD of the ICAC.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>Functions of Regional Offices</p> <p>http://www.icac.org.hk/en/service/ro/index.html</p>

#11

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Use of Virtual Reality (VR)/Augmented Reality(AR) technology and social media to supplement and complement conventional public education programmes in anti-corruption work
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	14. Applying science and technology, using social networks in anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Since 2011 – ongoing

4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	General public in Hong Kong
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	General public in Hong Kong, especially the younger generation
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	To enhance the cost effectiveness and publicity impact of public education programme through integration of technology/social media into conventional modes of communication, e.g. face-to-face contacts, television and newspapers, etc.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In launching territory-wide public education programmes, the Community Relations Department (CRD) of the ICAC makes use of social media to publicise the activities, recruit participants, and engage members of the public. For example, the "All for Integrity" Territory-wide Programme (under Topic 4) has utilised various social media platforms including a dedicated Facebook Fanpage, Instagram and YouTube to complement other traditional publicity channels like posters, banners, newspaper advertorial and bus-body advertisement, etc. • The CRD also applies VR and AR technologies in public education activities to provide participants with virtual and immersive experience while spreading probity message among members of the public. For example, the CRD set up a VR/AR zone in a youth gala event with the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VR simulations on ICAC landmark cases to enable players to experience the adverse consequences of corruption; ▪ AR application including comics and 3D virtual model to let users obtain anti-corruption information in an interactive manner; and ▪ Multi-player Interactive Module for participants to answer quizzes on anti-corruption messages using bodily movement, and photo-taking.
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid developments in the new media in the past few years have changed drastically the way people receive information, education and entertainment and connect with people. Timely leveraged on the new media is necessary to



		<p>entrench anti-corruption values in the minds of the general public and youth and feel the pulse of their sentiments towards the ICAC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The VR/AR products were effective in providing a direct and immersive experience for youngsters to learn about the evils of corruption.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>Various media platforms to spread anti-corruption messages and publicise the work of the ICAC</p> <p>http://www.icac.org.hk/en/crd/work/mco/index.html</p>




#12

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	The establishment of Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Centre (HKBEDC) to engage the business sector as ICAC's partners in promoting business and professional ethics as the first line of defense against corruption
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	2. Promoting the engagement of private enterprises in anti-corruption
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Since 1995 - ongoing
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	Business sector in Hong Kong, covering various industries and professions
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten major local and foreign chambers of commerce in Hong Kong, including chambers of local investors and those from the United States, United Kingdom, Europe, Japan and India being represented on the Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Advisory Committee (BEDAC) to advise on the work of HKBEDC Business community in Hong Kong covering various trades and professions
6	Objectives(<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	<p>HKBEDC was set up with aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> engage the business sector actively in developing policies and strategies conducive to

		<p>the development of an ethical business environment in Hong Kong; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● partner with major chambers of commerce representing business enterprises of different industries and scales to plan, implement and evaluate activities for the promotion of higher ethical standards among the business community and professionals.
7	Description of the practice(<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<p>A level-playing field for business is the key to Hong Kong's success. The ICAC adopts a partnership approach in promoting corruption prevention and ethical business practices by collaborating with different stakeholders in the business community, tapping their expertise, resources and wide network.</p> <p>To create a long term and sustainable platform for cooperating with the business sector to fortify resistance to corruption, the ICAC's Community Relations Department (CRD) set up the Hong Kong Ethics Development Centre (HKEDC) in 1995, serving as a bridge between the ICAC and the business community, to promote business and professional ethics. In 2015, to tie in with its 20th anniversary, HKEDC was rebranded as Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Centre (HKBEDC) to better reflect its mission and scope of focusing on business ethics promotion.</p> <p>The HKBEDC promotes business ethics amongst various professions, trades and industries, ranging from SMEs to listed companies through tailor-made corruption prevention and ethics promotion initiatives and activities for different targets. It offers a full range of consultancy services on ethical management including helping business organisations formulate or review code of conduct, arranging integrity training, providing practical guides for practitioners of different trades, etc.</p> <p>The work of the HKBEDC is guided by BEDAC, an advisory body, which comprises representatives of ten major chambers of commerce of Hong Kong, namely The Federation of Hong Kong Industries, The American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, The Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association, The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, The British Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, The European Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, The Hong Kong Japanese Chamber of Commerce & Industry, and The Indian</p>

		<p>Chamber of Commerce Hong Kong. The ten member chambers also offer staunch support by jointly organising publicity projects with the HKBEDC, disseminating ICAC messages through their network, and arranging briefings and seminars to update their members on the probity scene in Hong Kong.</p> <p>HKBEDC runs a dedicated website, http://www.hkbedc.icac.hk/, to promote business ethics related activities and provide resource materials on corruption prevention, e.g. practical guides and toolkits, feature articles and case studies, etc. So far, there are over 1,800,000 visits to the HKBEDC website with over 28,000 Hong Kong and overseas subscribers for receiving regular updates on HKBEDC's latest initiatives on corruption prevention and ethics promotion.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engaging the business community and extending the reach through partnership. The engagement of ten major chambers in the BEDAC is critical for the ICAC in building alliance and partnership with the business community and enlisting their support to the ethics promotion work. Members' active involvement signifies the commitment of the business community at large in upholding a clean business environment in Hong Kong. Furthermore, through the networks of BEDAC members, the ICAC can utilise its resources more effectively to reach a wide range of targets; thus enhancing the impact of ethical culture building in the business community. ● Tapping expertise to develop pragmatic ethics promotion initiatives. BEDAC members come from different business backgrounds and possess different expertise. The practical and valuable advice given by BEDAC members as well as close partnership with various trades and professional bodies, such as Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, The Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries and The Law Society of Hong Kong, etc., facilitate the HKBEDC in developing various tailor-made corruption prevention programmes and resource materials which can better address the users' concerns and suit their needs, thus enhancing the effectiveness of our ethics promotion work. With the input of different trades and professional bodies, the HKBEDC also produced various scenario-based

		<p>audio-visual packages for use in integrity training. For example, the Insurance Authority and 12 insurance professional and industry bodies have assisted the HKBEDC in developing various educational resources and training materials under the Ethics Promotion Campaign for the Insurance Industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partnering model gaining international recognition. A publication of The World Bank "Fighting Corruption in East Asia" had commended Hong Kong for the partnership approach with the private sector in weeding out graft. The publication indicated that <i>"Having a government agency directly involved in the dissemination of business ethics is quite exceptional worldwide and reflects the very strong policy of prevention implemented in Hong Kong ... an increasing emphasis on prevention... results in interaction with government agencies and private firms, as well as in the systematic promotion of ethics and compliance systems."</i>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	 <p>HKBEDC website http://www.hkbedc.icac.hk/</p>  <p>Chamber representatives attending the BEDAC</p>

		<p>meeting</p>   <p>HKBEDC officers conducting training seminars for the business sector</p>  <p>Online feature articles for start-up businesses http://www.hkbedc.icac.hk/enewsletter/startup/issue1/en/index.html</p> <p>Training videos – Micro film series for business ethics http://www.hkbedc.icac.hk/english/publications/vid</p>
--	--	--


	eos.php?album_id=6
--	---

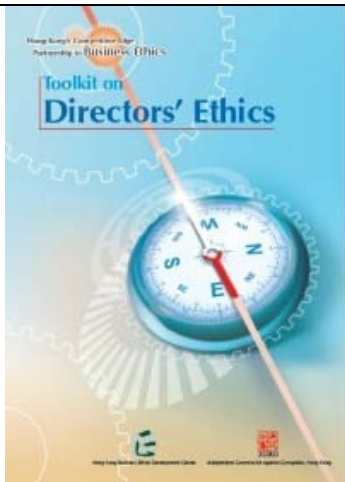

#13

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Ethics Promotion Programme for Listed Companies (The Programme)
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	2. Promoting the engagement of private enterprises in anti-corruption
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	2015 – 2018
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	Primarily companies publicly listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and professions related to the corporate governance of business enterprises, in particular listed companies
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	<p>The Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Centre (HKBEDC) of the ICAC has partnered with 18 co-organisers, including related market regulators, relevant professional bodies, government departments, and major chambers of commerce to organise the Programme.</p> <p>Directors and senior executives of Hong Kong listed companies, as well as professionals involved in corporate governance affairs, such as accountants, company secretaries and lawyers are targets of the Programme.</p>
6	Objectives(<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	The Programme aims to engage the top management and related professionals involved in publicly listed companies in Hong Kong to practise ethical leadership and heighten awareness of their guardian role in corruption prevention and corporate governance.
7	Description of the practice(<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<p>A host of activities and products were launched under the Programme, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. <u>Guidebooks, training resources and thematic website</u> ● A Toolkit on Directors' Ethics was launched in November 2015 to provide up-to-date legal and regulatory requirements and directors' roles in ethical leadership and provides practical tools to help company

		<p>management assess and monitor ethical challenges and corruption risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A guidebook namely Anti-Corruption Programme - A Guide for Listed Companies was launched in December 2016 to provide guidance on the formulation and implementation of corporate anti-corruption policies and programmes, covering the key components of an anti-corruption policy and the major elements of effective corruption risk management and preventive controls. ● A Training Package for Business Ethics for Listed Companies was produced and launched in September 2017 to sharpen skills of directors and professionals in upholding corporate governance by using a case-study approach. ● A thematic website for listed companies, www.hkbedc.icac.hk/lc/en, was set up in July 2017 to provide updated information about the Programme and online resources relating to ethical governance of listed companies. <p>II. <u>Business Ethics Conference</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A conference on business ethics for listed companies, titled "Corporate Governance: Compliance and Beyond", was held in September 2017. Around 500 board directors and senior executives of listed companies, professionals and regulators attended to exchange views on corporate governance and business ethics. <p>III. <u>Tailor-made services for listed companies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An outreach exercise to approach all listed companies was rolled out in October 2017 to offer education and corruption prevention services to individual enterprises in preventing corruption and strengthening ethical governance. <p>IV. <u>Thematic seminars for related professionals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● HKBEDC has jointly organised thematic training seminars with regulators and relevant professional bodies representing company directors, lawyers, accountants and company secretaries, etc. to promote awareness of the ethical issues concerned in upholding corporate governance and
--	--	--

		<p>implementing ethical practices in listed companies.</p> <p>V. <u>Promotion activities to sponsors and companies preparing for listing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As sponsors play a critical role in guiding and advising applicants throughout the initial public offering process, HKBEDC approached all licensed sponsors in Hong Kong in early 2019 to offer corruption prevention services as well as to seek their assistance to promulgate corruption prevention messages to potential listed companies. ● Besides, a self-training module for mainland enterprises planning to be listed in Hong Kong was launched in early 2019 to better equip their management in the area of ethical governance and raise their awareness to Hong Kong's legal and regulatory requirements prior to their listing. HKBEDC jointly organised a seminar with The Listed Companies Council of Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association and Chinese Securities Association of Hong Kong in May 2019 to share with their members the roles of directors and sponsors in upholding ethical governance.
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support from stakeholders and the business community is imperative. Relevant professional bodies and business chambers were heavily involved in the Programme by contributing their expertise and professional input in the development of various training materials, and organising different seminars and activities to promulgate the Programme, yielding a wide publicity and coverage amongst the targets. ● Multiple resources with convenient access are required to suit the users' needs. To better engage the business community, a variety of products and activities were produced and organised for the needs of target groups with different roles in ethical management. For instances, seminars with different focuses were offered to professionals such as accountants, lawyers and company secretaries to highlight their specific role in upholding corporate governance. Tailored contents were also




		<p>provided to address the ethical leadership concern of directors and senior executives of listed companies. Besides, products and training materials such as the toolkit, case study, feature articles and thematic website were developed to provide easy reference. Corruption prevention training services are also customised for individual listed companies as well as pre-listing enterprises.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<p>The corporate governance regime is ever-evolving and relevant rules and regulations concerning publicly listed companies in Hong Kong are constantly reviewed to keep in pace with the market development. The ICAC must keep close tabs on the latest developments and sustain the engagement of relevant stakeholders and the business community to include new issues and timely concerns in our promotion of a level-playing field in the business environment.</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>HKBEDC's thematic website for listed companies www.hkbedc.icac.hk/lc/</p>  <p>Training Package on Business Ethics for Listed Companies http://www.hkbedc.icac.hk/lc/en/packages.html</p>


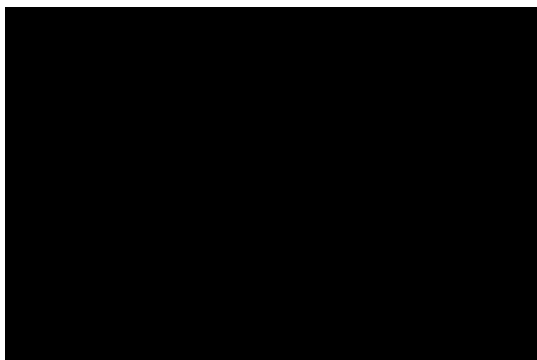
		 <p>Toolkit on Directors' Ethics</p> <p>http://www.hkbedc.icac.hk/lc/en/directors-forum.html</p>  <p>Self-training Module for Mainland Enterprises Planning to be Listed in Hong Kong (in Chinese only)</p> <p>https://hkbedc.icac.hk/lc/en/package-for-mjenterprises.html</p>
--	--	--

#14

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	"All for Integrity" Territory-wide Programme
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Since 2015 – ongoing
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	Territory-wide, covering all sectors of the community in Hong Kong

5	Major concerned stakeholders <i>(the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	General public, particularly young people, and community organisations in Hong Kong
6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	To sustain the support of the general public for the anti-corruption cause and to pass on the integrity culture to the future generation.
7	Description of the practice <i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	<p>The Programme comprises an array of activities targeted at citizens from all walks of life. These include a slogan and icon design competition, publicity projects jointly organised by ICAC Regional Offices with all District Councils in the territory (such as district exhibition with Virtual Reality (VR)/Augmented Reality (AR) interactive games), publicity booths at Hong Kong Book Fairs, a Youth Integrity Fest (a gala to engage young creative talents to promote integrity), school activities as well as a series of promotion through online and offline media platforms.</p> <p>To commemorate the ICAC's 45th Anniversary, a series of publicity activities were organised in 2019 under the "All for Integrity" Programme. These activities included a 45-day online countdown with citizens and leaders from different walks of life sharing integrity messages on the Programme's Facebook page; coffee-sharing community gatherings to remind the public of the hard-earned success in fighting corruption in the past 45 years; a tram publicity campaign, as well as the ICAC Open Day, during which facilities of the ICAC Building were opened to the public to enhance citizens' understanding on the graft-fighting mission.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The "All for Integrity" Programme hammered home its intended message effectively with its multi-year format under the same banner, which is conducive to capturing the attention of the general public and creating impact due to its longer span of exposure. ● The integration of online and offline publicity plays a very important part in publicising the Programme to the community at large. To address different target groups, the Community Relations Department (CRD) of the ICAC has been utilising various new media platforms including a dedicated Facebook Fanpage, Instagram and YouTube


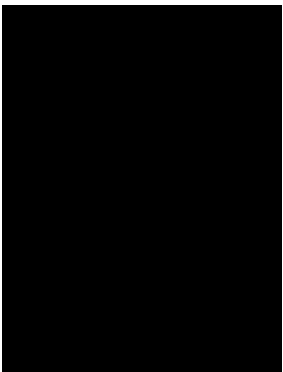
		to complement other more conventional publicity channels like posters, banners, newspaper advertorial and public transit advertising, etc.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	In an information booming era, it is a challenge for the ICAC to sustain the awareness of the general public on anti-corruption messages. As such, the CRD of the ICAC has been persistently reviewing its publicity strategy so as to pose our messages upfront in the community.
10	Attached documents for reference	 <p>The logo of the “All for Integrity” Territory-wide Programmesymbolises the support of all generations in passing on the probity culture of Hong Kong.</p>  <p>Launching ceremony of the “All for Integrity” Territory-wide Programme.</p>  <p>Members of public enjoyed their visits to the ICAC and learned first-hand information about Hong Kong's anti-corruption journey and the latest graft-</p>

		<p>fighting initiatives.</p>   <p>Members of the public enjoyed a taste of ICAC coffee (the ICAC's symbolic icon) and took photos with the giant coffee cup and coffee-themed props in one of the coffee-sharing activities.</p> <p>“All for Integrity” Programme and theme song http://www.icac.org.hk/en/twp/index.html</p>
--	--	--

#15

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	ICAC Ambassador Programme for Tertiary Students
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Since 2007 – ongoing
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	Tertiary education institutions in Hong Kong

5	Major concerned stakeholders <i>(the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	Students of all local tertiary education institutions in Hong Kong and officers of Student Affairs Office
6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To recruit tertiary students as ICAC Ambassadors and to equip them with knowledge and skills to be ethical leaders ● To mobilise the ICAC Ambassadors to promote ICAC messages and positive values among peer ● To enlist young people's support to anti-corruption work in Hong Kong
7	Description of the practice <i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	<p>The "ICAC Ambassador Programme" is an annual programme to recruit tertiary students to become "ICAC Ambassadors" who are engaged in promoting probity messages to their fellow schoolmates in campus through organising various creative activities (e.g. carnivals, video production, busking, handicrafts, etc.).</p> <p>The programme is organised by the Community Relations Department of the ICAC on a school year basis. Support has been provided by the ICAC to the Ambassadors in programme planning and implementation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A training camp to equip the Ambassadors with the knowledge on the anti-corruption work and enhance their team-building and leadership. ● The Ambassadors of each institution to form an executive committee to plan and implement their campus activities, under the coaching of a mentor from the ICAC. ● A closing ceremony to conclude the programme. Ambassadors are also invited to join as members of "i-League", an alumni association of the ICAC Ambassadors to support the anti-corruption work even after graduation. ● A "Voluntary Summer Helper Scheme" with internship opportunities in the Community Relations Department of the ICAC to broaden the Ambassadors' exposure and engage them further in the corruption preventive education work.
8	Lessons learnt	The programme provides valuable opportunities

		to directly engage students in probity promotion. Its participatory nature is effective in enabling active involvement of students and enhancing internalisation of core value of probity.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>Thematic website of iLeague (available in Chinese only) www.me.icac.hk/new/i_league/home</p> <p>Facebook Fanpage of iLeague (available in Chinese only) www.facebook.com/iLeague.ICAC</p>  <p>ICAC Ambassadors attending a training camp</p> 

		 <p>ICAC Ambassadors used their creativity to plan and implement campus activities for tertiary students</p>
--	--	---

#16

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	iTeen Leadership Programme for Senior Secondary School Students
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Since 2013 – ongoing
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	Secondary schools in Hong Kong
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	Secondary school students and teachers, Education Bureau officials of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government

6	Objectives(<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To raise students' awareness of the evils of corruption and nurture their positive values ● To disseminate integrity and probity messages in secondary schools ● To enlist young people's support to anti-corruption work in Hong Kong
7	Description of the practice(<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<p>The "iTeen Leadership Programme" is an annual programme of the Community Relations Department (CRD) of the ICAC to recruit senior secondary school students to become "iTeen Leaders" who are engaged to assist teachers in organising school activities on anti-corruption themes (e.g. exhibitions, games stalls, poster design competitions, etc.) and disseminating integrity messages to their fellow schoolmates. Participating schools may arrange teachers to coach students in organising activities flexibly, either by selecting from a list of activities suggested by the ICAC, or designing other school-based activities creatively to meet the needs and interests of their schoolmates.</p> <p>The programme is organised on a school year basis. Support has been provided by the ICAC to schools in programme implementation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● training workshops for iTeen Leaders to equip them with anti-corruption knowledge and practical skills in organising school projects; ● "Activities Manual" and programme materials (e.g. exhibition panels, films, souvenirs, etc.) for teachers' use in coaching students to organise activities throughout the school year; and ● an award scheme with job shadowing opportunities in the CRD of the ICAC to provide incentives for active participation and give recognition to iTeen Leaders' efforts and achievements.
8	Lessons learnt	<p>The programme provides valuable opportunities to directly engage students in probity promotion. Its participatory nature is effective in enabling active involvement of students and enhancing internalisation of core value of</p>

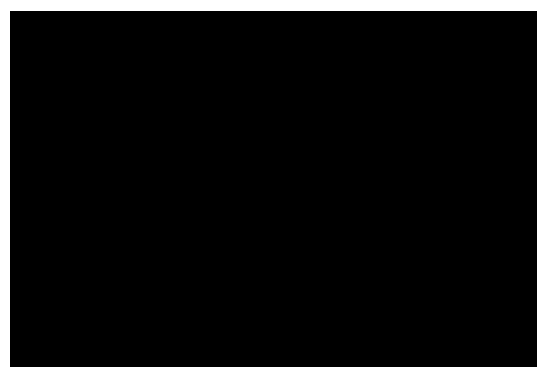
		<p>probity.</p> <p>The programme is designed to tie in with Hong Kong senior secondary school curriculum which emphasises whole-person development and enrichment of students' learning experiences. This strategy encourages schools' participation in the programme which partly fulfills curriculum requirements.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	<div data-bbox="874 651 1150 936" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>iTeen Leadership Programme Website http://icac.hk/BFKzJ</p> <div data-bbox="826 1117 1342 1348" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="826 1357 1414 1648" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>iTeen Leaders visiting ICAC and participating in training activities</p> <div data-bbox="826 1800 1401 2045" data-label="Image"> </div>

		iTeen Leaders organising campus activities to disseminate probity and integrity messages to their schoolmates
--	--	---

#17

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	"Youth Integrity Fest" Programme
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	July 2017 – June 2018
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	General public especially young people in Hong Kong
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	Youngsters at different stages of schooling and two key art partners
6	Objectives(<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To engage young people to partner with the ICAC to reinforce the probity culture amongst their peers through creative art activities; ● To tap the talents of young people especially ICAC Ambassadors and "i-League" members from tertiary education institutions, "i-Teen Leaders" from senior secondary schools and members of the Youth Chapter of the ICAC Club to contribute to the anti-corruption cause through diversified channels; and ● To enlist public support, especially among the young people, for the work of the ICAC.
7	Description of the practice(<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The two-year "Youth Integrity Fest" (YIF) Programme themed on "Integrity, Creativity, Art and Collaboration" was rolled out in 2017 to nurture positive values among the youth. The major component activities included a collaborative art project for primary students, a photo-taking activity for secondary students and creative handicraft activities on integrity

		<p>theme organised by the ICAC Ambassador Programme for tertiary students.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The programme culminated in the YIF art fair in June 2018 to provide a platform for youngsters to express their vision of a clean society and spread probity messages through different forms of art. ● To enhance the impact of the programme, VR (Virtual Reality) / AR (Augmented Reality) engagement activities, comics on ICAC landmark cases, e-games and a series of interviews with young creative talents were launched at the YIF art fair. ● Through the YIF programme, around 460,000 people were reached through online publicity and social media while 73,000 people participated in various activities.
8	Lessons learnt	<p>The Programme received positive feedback from the young people themselves as well as participating organisations and partners while it provided opportunities for young people to unleash their creativity. They were also able to think through integrity issues during the creative process. The resultant messages and activities they designed were more relevant to their peers as they spoke the same language. Apart from primary, secondary and tertiary students, the Programme also engaged young partners of the ICAC, including i-League members, ICAC Ambassadors, iTeen Leaders and ICAC Club Youth Chapter's members. Besides, engagement of art associations also proved to be strategic partners in art curation and promotion through their existing network.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>Programme website</p> <p>https://me.icac.hk/icac/yif/index.html</p>



CRD hosted a two-year programme to engage young people to apply their creativity to spread positive values



Creative handicraft stalls were staged by young partners of the ICAC



ICAC's VR and AR interactive games enabled the

		youngsters to experience corruption in the virtual world
--	--	--

#18

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	A civic engagement programme, the ICAC Club, to promote civic participation in anti-corruption activities through voluntary services
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Since 1997– ongoing
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	General public in Hong Kong
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	Hong Kong citizens with commitment to promote anti-corruption messages. As at July 2019, the membership size is around 2,800.
6	Objectives(<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	Members of the public are recruited as members of the ICAC Club to engage them in the promotion of anti-corruption messages with a view to enhancing their understanding of ICAC's work and enlisting their support for maintaining Hong Kong as a clean and fair society.
7	Description of the practice(<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diversifying the involvement of Club members. A wide range of voluntary services are opened up to members for their participation in promoting probity messages, for example, assisting in the operation of district publicity projects, roving exhibitions and drama performances. In addition, members are encouraged to capitalise on their community networks and affiliations to organise publicity projects on their own. Over the past two decades, ICAC Club members have contributed around 70,000 hours on promoting integrity messages to the community. ● Enhancing members' capability to serve


		<p>the community. Orientation programmes are organised to enhance members' knowledge on anti-corruption laws, as well as their role and responsibilities. Besides, different types of training are provided to enhance their skills in various aspects so that they could be involved in a wide variety of activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustaining young members' involvement. A Youth Chapter of ICAC Club was set up in 2017 to sustain young members' enthusiasm and engagement in anti-corruption cause. Training on leadership and project management skills are provided to equip them for taking up more challenging tasks. In 2018, an Anti-corruption Walk was organised to enhance the young members' knowledge on Hong Kong's anti-graft history. They will assist in organising similar Walks for ethnic minorities, new arrivals and general public in 2019. ● Strengthening members' sense of belonging. The devotion and efforts of members deserve due recognition and encouragement. Therefore, an annual award presentation is organised to show appreciation for members' contribution in terms of voluntary services provided. Social gatherings are organised regularly to strengthen ties among members. In addition, members are provided with latest news of the ICAC Club and work of the ICAC through different means, including a biannual newsletter, a dedicated website and social media platforms.
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Community Relations Department of the ICAC has all along recognised the importance of public engagement in cultivating a probity culture in the community. Over the past two decades, the ICAC Club clearly demonstrates the power of public involvement and the concerted efforts in upholding a clean society of Hong Kong. ● Diversifying the involvement of members by engaging them in more sophisticated tasks, tapping their talents and network to

		<p>help spreading probity messages, enhancing members' capability to perform more diversified roles, sustaining their sense of belonging and increasing their cohesiveness are all significant factors which contribute to the effective operation of the ICAC Club.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A focused strategy for young members is necessary to address their needs and develop their talents. The establishment of Youth Chapter in 2017 is an attempt to train up young leaders who have strong commitment and skills for planning and organising activities to promote probity messages.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>ICAC Club thematic website</p> <p>http://www.icac.org.hk/icac/club/en/index.html</p>

#19

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	TV Drama Series
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	To produce a new TV drama series every 2-3 years since 1975
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	<p>Primary: General public in Hong Kong (broadcast on local TV and its online platform)</p> <p>Secondary: International community (re-run of the programme in overseas countries and broadcast on ICAC's online channel)</p>
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	General public in Hong Kong
6	Objectives(<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To educate the public against the evils and dire consequences of corruption ● To rally public support to the anti-corruption cause

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To demonstrate the professionalism and perseverance of ICAC officers in fighting corruption ● To highlight the determination and effectiveness of the ICAC in rooting out corruption
7	Description of the practice(<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<p>In order to ensure anti-corruption messages are widely disseminated to people from all walks of life, the Community Relations Department of the ICAC has used TV dramas to spread the messages through broadcast media since 1975. The ICAC TV drama series has become a signature programme of ICAC's community education work.</p> <p>Each drama series usually consists of five episodes which are adapted from real ICAC cases, highlighting the dire consequences of corruption and the challenges faced by ICAC investigators.</p> <p>The drama series is a co-creation of ICAC, renowned film directors and a TV station. The ICAC provides substantive input on research and story contents, and controls the quality of production while the contracted TV station and film directors provide professional input and production support.</p> <p>Immense publicity is generated before and during the broadcasting of the TV drama through a premiere held for members of the public and key opinion leaders, mass publicity such as media interviews and reportage of publicity activities, multiple channels of the contracted TV station and artistes, ICAC's online platforms, including the ICAC Channel (a web-based audio-visual platform), and ICAC's "All for Integrity" Facebook Fanpage, etc.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	TV drama is a powerful tool to educate the public through the dramatised stories on the dire consequences of corruption and to enlist their support in the fight against corruption.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.

10	Attached documents for reference	 <p>Website of ICAC TV Drama Series 2019 https://www.icac.org.hk/icac/drama2019/</p>
----	----------------------------------	---

#20

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Public Service Announcement Advertising Campaigns
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	To launch an advertising campaign every one to two years since 1975 – ongoing
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	General public in Hong Kong
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	General public in Hong Kong
6	Objectives(<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To educate the public against the evils and dire consequences of corruption ● To rally public support to the anti-corruption cause ● To disseminate anti-corruption message to raise awareness of the prevailing corruption issues
7	Description of the practice(<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ICAC will take into consideration current corruption trends and public sentiments/concerns/societal values, etc. in mapping out its advertising strategies. ● To ensure our messages are socially relevant,

		<p>the ICAC has been tailoring the themes with times to maximise effectiveness of our campaigns. In our early years, the primary goal of our TV advertisements was to create strong deterrent effect by highlighting the dire consequences of committing bribery offences. In the 1990s when the number of private sector corruption was on the rise, the ICAC produced a number of TV advertisements to remind businessmen that cutting corners to reap short term gain doesn't pay. Entering the new millennium, the ICAC produced a series of TV advertisements geared towards the younger generation, reminding them to uphold the hard-earned probity value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In recent years, the ICAC produced public service announcements for broadcasting/publicity on multiple channels to maximise the reach, including TV and radio commercials, out-of-home media on public transport, social media, e-games, external LED screens and billboards etc. ● An advertising agency will be engaged to provide creative input through a competitive tendering exercise. The ICAC will oversee the overall production to ensure the anti-corruption messages can be effectively promulgated amongst the public.
8	Lessons learnt	In light of the changing media consumption habit of the society and rapid development of the new media, it is advisable to develop an integrated campaign by adapting the creative concept into different formats on various media platforms to maximise the reach and engagement among the target audience.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>ICAC's Public Service Announcements</p> <p>https://ichannel.icac.hk/tc/categorylist.aspx?video=1255</p>

		 <p>TV advertisement 2019 – Times change. The mission continues.</p>
--	--	--

#21

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	ICAC Annual Survey
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	5. Promoting public engagement in the policy-making process
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Since 1977 – ongoing
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	Across the territory of Hong Kong
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	The target respondents of the survey are persons aged between 15 and 64 living in Hong Kong.
6	Objectives(<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	<p>Independent research agency is engaged to conduct annual opinion survey with an aim to keeping a close tab on the public's perception on the issue of corruption and ICAC's work in order to facilitate the Commission in mapping out its work strategy. The objectives of the survey are mainly four-fold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To understand the public attitude towards corruption and the reasons behind; ● To identify changing public concerns regarding corruption and the underlying reasons; ● To gauge public opinion towards the work of the ICAC; and

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To gauge the behaviour and experience of the public in reporting corruption.
7	Description of the practice(<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A professional and independent research company is selected through a competitive quotation exercise. ● A total of 1,500 persons representing the target population is randomly selected by scientific statistical methods. Selected households will be invited for face-to-face interviews to be conducted by enumerators from the research company. ● Publicity through different channels, e.g. ICAC's website, Facebook Fanpage and poster display, is made to enable the selected households to better understand the survey objectives and to appeal for their support. ● ICAC closely monitors the progress and quality of the survey, and reports to an ICAC's advisory committee, which comprises research experts as members, and findings of ICAC annual survey are discussed and endorsed by the sub-committee. ● The ICAC announces the major results through press release, press briefing, making available the executive summary of the report on ICAC corporate website for access by members of the public.
8	Lessons learnt	<p>The ICAC annual survey plays a pivotal role in engaging the public in the policy-making process as we map out and fine-tune our education and publicity strategies by drawing reference to the survey findings. Some examples are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Findings in recent few years consistently show that the majority of respondents had nearly zero tolerance of corruption, had not come across corruption personally in the past year, that the ICAC deserved their support, and keeping Hong Kong corruption-free was important to the development of Hong Kong. These findings indicated that the core value of integrity has been upheld by majority of the public, while it is also important to further sustain the momentum and enhance the impact through continuous implementation of the "Ethics for All" strategy. ● Based on the findings of the surveys in the past

		<p>two years (i.e. 2017 and 2018), ICAC devised strategies and programmes to address the issues identified, e.g. youngsters had a slightly higher level of tolerance of corruption when compared with other segments of the respondents and that comparatively lower percentage of grassroots citizens had received information concerning the ICAC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To facilitate formulation of strategies and publicity plans which leverage on the advanced development in information technology, relevant questions were included in the annual survey to gauge the public's views. For example, a new question on the social media was added in the 2018 survey.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>Objectives and methodology of ICAC Annual Survey http://www.icac.org.hk/en/survey/obj/index.html</p> <p>Executive summary of survey 2018 http://www.icac.org.hk/en/survey/finding/index.html</p>

#22

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Setting up of multi-functional Regional Offices (ROs) as contact points of the public with the ICAC
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	10. Facilitating public access to anti-corruption authorities
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Since 1975 to present
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	Across the territory in Hong Kong
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	General public as well as different groups and organisations including those in the business and public sectors, non-governmental organisations, youth, schools, building management bodies, etc., in the community


6	Objectives(<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To provide convenient channels for members of the public to gain access to corruption prevention services as well as to make enquiries and report corruption ● To keep in touch and to engage support of different strata of the community to the anti-corruption cause
7	Description of the practice(<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<p>The Community Relations Department (CRD) of the ICAC has established seven Regional Offices (ROs). In brief, an RO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Serves as ICAC's multi-functional representative offices in different regions in Hong Kong to provide public education and engage with the whole community; ● Serves as a bridge between the ICAC and the public. An RO keeps close communication with the general public through face-to-face contact and connection with district organisations to entrench a probity culture in the community; ● Provides tailor-made preventive education to different sectors in the designated districts, including business and public sectors, non-government organisations, youth, schools, building management bodies, etc. with a view to enhancing their alertness to the corruption problem and engaging their support for the anti-corruption cause. District characteristics and needs are catered for in delivery of services and training; ● Organises publicity and community engagement projects to reach out to the community, enlist public support for anti-corruption work and encourage reporting of corruption; and ● Receives corruption complaints and enquiries from the public.
8	Lessons learnt	<p>In the early years, the ICAC, through ROs' face-to-face contact with the community and the wide use of media publicity, succeeded in effecting changes in public attitude towards corruption from passive tolerance to strong rejection. Over the years, ROs have continued to leverage on their network to perform important functions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As a regional base in the local community, the seven ROs conduct a major bulk of ICAC's duties

		<p>in educating the public against the evils of corruption and enlisting their support as stipulated in the ICAC Ordinance. In 2018, ICAC reached over 1 million people through various community engagement activities, the majority of which were accomplished by ROs with the support of District Councils and different organisations in terms of network and resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Through physical presence in the districts and on-going dialogues with different sectors, ROs are harmonised with the community hence well positioned to dispel any public misconceptions on the ICAC, and enhance ICAC's transparency and openness. ● ROs can tap the pulse of the public and gauge public sentiments which facilitate the strategy planning of the work of the CRD of the ICAC.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>Functions of Regional Offices</p> <p>http://www.icac.org.hk/en/service/ro/index.html</p>

#23

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Use of Virtual Reality (VR)/Augmented Reality (AR) technology and social media to supplement and complement conventional public education programmes in anti-corruption work
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	14. Applying science and technology, using social networks in anti-corruption
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	<p>Since 2011 – ongoing (social media)</p> <p>Since 2018 – ongoing (VR/AR)</p>
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	General public in Hong Kong
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are</i>	General public in Hong Kong, especially the younger generation

	<i>impacted)</i>	
6	Objectives(<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	To enhance the cost effectiveness and publicity impact of public education programme through the use of technology/social media to complement conventional modes of communication, e.g. face-to-face contacts, television and newspapers, etc.
7	Description of the practice(<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In launching territory-wide public education programmes, the Community Relations Department (CRD) of the ICAC makes use of social media to publicise the activities, recruit participants, and engage members of the public. For example, the "All for Integrity" Territory-wide Programme (under Topic 4) has utilised various social media platforms including a dedicated Facebook Fanpage, Instagram and YouTube to complement other traditional publicity channels like posters, banners, newspaper advertorial and bus-body advertisement, etc. ● The CRD also applies VR and AR technologies in public education activities to provide participants with virtual and immersive experience while spreading probity message among members of the public. For example, the CRD set up a VR/AR zone in a youth gala event with the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ VR simulations on ICAC landmark cases to enable players to experience the adverse consequences of corruption; ■ AR application including comics and 3D virtual model to let users obtain anti-corruption information in an interactive manner; and ■ Multi-player Interactive Module for participants to answer quizzes on anti-corruption messages using bodily movement, and photo-taking.
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rapid developments in the new media in the past few years have changed drastically the way people receive information, education and entertainment and connect with people. Timely leveraged on the new media is necessary to entrench anti-corruption values in the minds of the general public and youth and feel the pulse of their sentiments towards the

		<p>ICAC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The VR/AR products were effective in providing a direct and immersive experience for youngsters to learn about the evils of corruption.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	N.A.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>Picture taken at Youth Integrity Fest 2018 for the use of VR/AR:</p>  <p>Various media platforms to spread anti-corruption messages and publicise the work of the ICAC</p> <p>http://www.icac.org.hk/en/crd/work/mco/index.html</p>

INDONESIA

1

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	<i>Saya Perempuan Anti Korupsi (SPAK)</i> (I am Women Against Corruption)
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	22 April 2014 and still on going
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	This program address women communities in all over Indonesia
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Women. As academicians, public officials, workers, teachers, house wives, judges, prosecutors, police women, village head, sub-national legislative member, NGO members, etc.
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	This program was inspired by the fact (KPK Study on 2012 – 2013 in Jogjakarta and Solo) that only 4% of parents teaches honesty to their children. Not honesty as a definition but as practice in daily life. That study also said that women/wives holds a significant role in nurturing moral values within family. We believe the corruption prevention measures can start from home, from the creation of good value within the family. Naturally, a women may become a mother and a wife. She may have significant influence to the value of the family members (including her husband and childs). Therefore, KPK has seen women as a strategic anchor to create a massive change of values and norms in Indonesia. Thus, we create this program to encouraged women to say no to corruption and also empower women to have confidence to share her anti-corruption values to her families and communities.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	This program deliver two activities. First is training for facilitators or candidates of SPAK agents (training of trainer). Second, the dissemination of anti-corruption knowledge by agents. The training for SPAK facilitators or agents lasts for

		<p>3 days. To explain the corruption offenses, introduction of socialization tools, and simulation of socialization activities.</p> <p>Anti-corruption education is delivered, through use various tools, including games. These games are discussing about 9 values based that has strong influence to prevent corrupt behavior. The nine values are honesty, fairness, cooperation, independence, discipline, responsibility, persistence, courage, and caring.</p> <p>Participants also will be asked to make a socialization plan for the next 3 months. The plan can start from their family, then their immediate environment, then their organization's or working environment.</p> <p>After 3 months, agents will reunite in Post Training of Trainer activities. This meeting is not an evaluation or reporting mechanism. This meeting is to facilitate the agents to share their feeling and challenges they have faced in campaigning anti-corruption behavior. This meeting session also facilitate the agents to share their thoughts on alternative solutions might developed and important matters to improve the movement.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>a. to change behavior</p> <p>The influence of women can be significant to change government policy which is prone to corruption. One of SPAK's agent from Makassar, South Sulawesi, who is a Police Women, succeeded in encouraging her supervisor to strengthened public trust by creating one-stop-service policy to fastened public service, to stop imposing illegal charges in administrative services, and creating desk without drawer. Another SPAK's agent from Sulawesi, who has the authority in formulating policy in the provincial government, was no longer ask for grease money and able to refuse any granting.</p> <p>b. Peer learning process</p> <p>The reunion of the SPAK agents facilitates peer learning process among the agents. The agents can share their experience, difficulties, and challenges when educating their communities on anti-corruption values. From the discussion they can develop enhancement of information and resources material, including the best approaches to deal with difficulties and challenges that might faced. The reunion also creates a spirit of women</p>

		<p>collective action against corruption.</p> <p>c. Strengthen the self-confidence</p> <p>SPAK agents in Medan, Bengkulu, Aceh, and Bogor confidently express their opinion in the media about the corrupt activities in their region.</p> <p>d. Establish collective action against corruption</p> <p>All SPAK agents voluntarily work to nurture and strengthen anti corruption values in her community in order to fight against corruption.</p>
9	Noteworthy challenges	<p>difficulties,</p> <p>a. to change behavior</p> <p>This program invites women involvement in many communities, including in government institution and law enforcement agencies. The discussion material also address problem of corruption in daily activities, including bribery, gratification, and embezzlement. The SPAK agents, especially who work in public service sector, faced significant challenges to change their colleagues' fundamental mindset about corruption. Corruption is not only bribery sent to parliament member but also include the "thank you money" which was received by them every day. The SPAK agents may also faced accusation or seclusion from their communities because of become different.</p> <p>b. Sustainability</p> <p>This program has an objective to trigger active participation of women in nourishing anti-corruption values in her communities. The anchor of this program is the activities of the SPAK agents which are spread in many regions in Indonesia. The SPAK agents are part of the SPAK communities and they are connected through facebook group but does not have formal organization. The sustainability of this program relies on the activities of the SPAK agents and the training of trainer conducted by the KPK. Since its establishment, the SPAK program is funded by the Australia- Indonesia Partnership for Justice.</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>https://acch.kpk.go.id/id/ragam/saya-perempuan-antikorupsi</p> <p>http://www.aipj.or.id/in/spak</p> <p>SPAK facebook Group:</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/groups/98808265790</p>

		4610/ SPAK facebook fanpage https://www.facebook.com/spakindonesia/ SPAK Tweeter SPAK Indonesia SPAK IG SPAK Indonesia
--	--	--

2

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	LAPOR! (REPORT)
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Receiving corruption reporting; Handling of anonymous reporting of corrupt acts Applying science and technology, using social networks in anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	It was launched in October 2013 and still on going
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National level
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	This program is initiated by the Presidential Unit of Development Supervision and Control (UKP-PPP)
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	The aim of this program is to increase community participation for program supervision and government performance in the implementation of development and public services.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<p>REPORT! (Online Aspiration and Complaint Service) is an easy-access and integrated means of social media-based aspirations and complaints with 81 Ministries / Institutions, 5 Local Governments, and 44 SOEs in Indonesia. REPORT! Until April 2015, REPORT! Has been used by over 290,000 users and received an average of over 800 community reports per day. REPORT! Become the forerunner of national integrated aspiration and complaints system.</p> <p>The general public can submit reports on the LAPOR! through various media including sites</p>

		<p>https://lapor.go.id/, SMS 1708 and also mobile applications. The report is then verified in advance by the LAPOR administrator! For clarity and completeness, and then forwarded to the relevant ministry or agency no later than 3 working days after reporting.</p> <p>LAPOR! will publish any reports that have been forwarded while notifying the complainant. The ministry or agency is given no later than 5 working days to conduct internal coordination and follow-up formulation of the reporting provided by the general public. If a follow-up is available, the ministry or agency shall inform the reporter on the follow-up report page.</p> <p>Reports are considered complete if there has been a follow up of the agency or ministry on the report, and has been running 10 working days after the follow-up is done without reply from the reporter or administrator REPORT! On the follow-up page.</p> <p>This system also connected to social media.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>This program use several features to improves its effectiveness:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tracking ID LAPOR! Tracking ID LAPOR! is a unique code that automatically complements each report published on the LAPOR! Website. Tracking IDs can be used by users to perform a search on a report. 2. Anonymous and Confidential Anonymous features are available for whistleblowers to keep their identity confidential, while secret features can be used to restrict access to reports only to whistleblowers and reported agencies. Both of these features can be used for reporting sensitive and highly private issues. 3. Map and Categorization Each report can be labeled with the geographic location, topic, report completion status, and related institutions so that both government and society can monitor issues with different scales and points of view. Map of LAPOR! Is used as a flood information center during the flood disaster of Jakarta in 2012 and 2014, also as a reference to channel aids to the

		<p>victims.</p> <p>4. Policy Opinion</p> <p>This feature can be used by relevant government agencies as a means of public opinion polling. Some polls that have been conducted through this feature include the Social Security on Health Administering Agency and Implementation Plan of New Curriculum Education 2013.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<p>Not every ministry/agency has a mechanism to handle complaints that are coordinated or submitted by the LAPOR!</p> <p>This system is a collaboration program among ministries and agencies. It requires awareness and responsiveness to immediately follow up the complaints forwarded by the LAPOR!</p> <p>Not every ministry and agency have system or structure or mechanism to follow up on community complaints forwarded by the REPORT!</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	https://lapor.go.id/

3

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Professional with Integrity (PROFIT) Movement
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Promoting the engagement of state-owned and private enterprises in anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	This program was launched in 2016 and still on going
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	This program is made for national level and has focus on 5 major sectors including health and pharmacy, infrastructure, oil and gas, food, and forestry
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry 2. Business association 3. Private business and state-owned enterprise from five major sectors: health and pharmaceuticals, infrastructure, oil and gas, food, forestry 4. National / local level ministries /

		regulators of the five sectors
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	To establish a collaborative action againsts corruption in the private sector, including encourage the private sector to create an effective corruption prevention measures within the companies.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<p>PROFIT is a Business Integrity Development Movement involving business sector as focal point, together with regulator, law enforcement officials and community in general, with activities as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of Anti-Corruption Advocacy Committees in national and local level as a communication forum for private business and regulatory (public-private partnership) 2. Formulation of Corruption Prevention System Guideline for Corporations/enterprise in response to the enactment of the Supreme Court Regulation No. 13 of 2016 on the Procedure of Corporate Criminal Liability 3. Formulation of integrity competence standard for Integrity Officer (Certified Integrity Officer program) 4. Formulation of communication strategies to implement PROFIT in the business sector 5. Establishment of close cooperation with business sector for business integrity development program
8	Lessons learnt	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corporations is an important partners to combat corruption. Corruption happened because the existence of supply and demand of bribe. Effective measures required to reduce corruption. Active involvement of corporation to prevent bribe supplies can significantly reduce the chance of corruption. 2. Dialogue between public and private sector is important to address challenges faced by both sides, including on corruption prevention matters; 3. The involvement of company representatives as a champion of integrity officer to promote PROFIT movement in the business sector
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The large variety in business scale in the private sector in Indonesia posed specific

		<p>challenges in determining anti-corruption standard that is applicable for all corporation.</p> <p>2. Problems identified in the business sector related to anti-corruption are varies at the local level in Indonesia</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>https://acch.kpk.go.id/images/ragam/makalah/pdf/iibic/Summary-IBIC-2016.pdf</p> <p>http://iibic.org/</p>

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

1

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Korea's whistleblower reward systems
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	12. Rewarding whistleblowers
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	<p>■ Reporting of Corruption(Public Sector)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A systematic reward and protection system for whistleblowers who report corruption in the public sector was introduced with the enactment of the Anti-Corruption Act in 2002. <p>■ Public interest whistleblowing(Private Sector)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to give strong legal reward and protection to whistleblowers in the private sector, the Act on the Protection of Public Interest Whistleblowers was enacted in 2011.
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	<p>1) Matters subject to public sector corruption report is limited to any corruption committed by public office within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Korea</p> <p>✕ Anyone, regardless of nationality, can report a case and be rewarded</p> <p>2) For private sector, the scope of whistleblowing is limited to 279 areas designated by laws</p>
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	<p>■ Reporting of Corruption(Public Sector)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public officials in performing his or her public duties - Public agencies related to contracts, budget and properties <p>■ Public interest whistleblowing(Private Sector)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those who violated public health, safety, the environment, consumer interests, and fair competition etc. (Breaches of 279 laws)
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	The purpose of these system is to prevent corruption in public & private sector and contribute to the stability of people's livelihoods and to a more transparent and ethical social climate.
7	Description of the practice	■ Reporting of Corruption(Public Sector)

	(implementation process, implementation method,...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rewards :If reporting increases or recovers revenues of a public organization – up to KRW 3 billion(USD 2.68 million), 4-30% of the assets to be recovered, rewards will be provided - Procedure : 1) The application for the payment of rewards (shall be filed within two years from the date the confirmation of legal relationship) → 2) A deliberation and resolution by The Compensation Deliberative Board → 3) Payment of rewards by ACRC ※ ACRC determines whether to pay such rewards and the amount of the rewards to be paid within 90 days from the date of the application ● Awards : If a reporting brings financial benefits or prevents financial damage to a public organization, or serves the public interest, awards will be provided. ■ Public interest whistleblowing(Private Sector) ● Rewards : If a report increases or recovers revenues of a public organization – up to KRW 2 billion(USD 1.78 million), 4-20% of the assets to be recovered, Rewards will be provided. - Procedure : 1) The application for the payment of rewards (shall be filed within two years from the date the applicant became aware of the establishment of the legal relations regarding the recovery of or increase in revenues for the central or local governments, or within five years from the date the legal relations in that matter are established) → 2) A deliberation and resolution by the Compensation Deliberative Board → 3) Payment of rewards by ACRC ※ ACRC determines whether to pay such rewards and the amount of the rewards to be paid within 90 days from the date of the application ● Relief Money: Damage caused due to whistleblowing – Expenses for physical or psychological treatment, moving caused by a job transfer, litigation procedures, etc. ● Awards : If reporting brings financial benefits, prevents financial damage to a public
--	---	---

		organization, or serves the public interest, awards will be provided
8	Lessons learnt	There were some cases where the system was misused or abused by some people who made a report with an aim to receive rewards or awards money. So the ACRC limited people who eligible for receiving rewards to internal whistleblowers, in other words, those who report public interest violations committed by an organization that they belong to.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reporting of Corruption(Public Sector) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A system to provide relief money to those who report public sector corruptions needs to be adopted. ■ Public interest whistleblowing(Private Sector) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scope of private sector public interest whistleblowings subject to rewards needs to be expanded
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>1. ACT ON THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION AND CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION</p> <p>2. ACT ON THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC INTEREST WHISTLEBLOWERS</p>

2

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Korea's whistleblower protection systems
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	13. Protecting whistleblowers and witnesses
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reporting of Corruption(Public Sector) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A systematic reward and protection system for whistleblowers who report corruption in the public sector was introduced with the enactment of the Anti-Corruption Act in 2002. ■ Private sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to give strong legal reward and protection to whistleblowers in the private sector, the Act on the Protection of Public Interest Whistleblowers was enacted in 2011.
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain	<p>3) For reporting corruption in public sector, it is limited within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Korea</p> <p>※ Anyone, regardless of nationality, can</p>

	<i>communities;...)</i>	report a case and be rewarded 4) For private sector, the scope of whistleblowing is limited to 279 areas designated by laws
5	Major concerned stakeholders <i>(the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	■ Reporting of Corruption(Public Sector) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public officials in performing his or her public duties - Public agencies related to contracts, budget and properties ■ Public interest whistleblowing(Private Sector) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those who violated public health, safety, the environment, consumer interests, and fair competition etc. (Breaches of 279 laws)
6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	The purpose of these systems is to prevent corruption in public & private sector and contribute to the stability of people's livelihoods and to a more transparent and ethical social climate.
7	Description of the practice <i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	■ Whistleblower protection system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Personal confidentiality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is prohibited to disclose and report a whistleblower's identity without his or her consent. If violated, the ACRC may request disciplinary action against those involved. In the case of a public interest violation, violation may lead to criminal punishment. ● Protection of physical safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If it is likely or evident that a whistleblower may be physically harmed due to whistleblowing, he or she can request the ACRC to take necessary protective actions. In that case, the ACRC requests the police to provide the reporter with a safe place for a certain period, escort for attendance as a testifier or witness and patrolling of his or her neighborhood in a regular basis ● Employment guarantee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is prohibited to take any disadvantageous actions against whistleblowers with regard to their employment, administrative, or financial status. Violators are subject to administrative fines or criminal punishments. ● Mitigation of culpability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If any crime committed by a whistleblower is uncovered in relation to the cases that he reported, punishment of the whistleblower may

		<p>be mitigated or exempted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moreover, if the contents divulged through whistleblowing contain confidential work-related information, the whistleblower is exempted from the obligation of confidentiality although other acts, collective agreements or employment rules state otherwise. <p>■ Procedure of Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A public Interest whistleblower makes a request for protection measures within three months from the date when disadvantageous measures against him or her was imposed-> The ACRC examines and verifies the requested cases-> The ACRC takes protection measures that request those who took the disadvantageous measures to recover the whistleblower's employment status or state of life within 30 days.
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There were some cases where company that imposed disadvantageous actions against a whistleblower did not comply with the ACRC's protection measure, making the whistleblower suffer the imposed disadvantageous measures for a long time. ➔ So the ACRC, for effective implementation of ACRC's protection measures, amended the relevant Act to introduce non-compliance charge provision in 2016 ● It is unclear whether reported case of public interest violation is subject to Acts related to the violation of the public interest. So there were some cases where public interest whistleblowers could not receive protections since their reported cases were not subject to the Acts related to the violation of the public interest. ➔ In 2016, the ACRC amended the relevant law to include Special Protective Measures that provide protection to public whistleblowers who report cases that are reasonably considered to violate public interest, regardless of whether such violation is subject to Acts related to public interest violation.
9	Noteworthy challenges, difficulties,	<p>■ Reporting of Corruption(Public Sector)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As with public interest whistleblowing, non-compliance charge needs to be imposed for ACRC's protection measures on corruption reporting

		<p>■ Public interest whistleblowing(Private Sector)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scope of public interest reporting subject to protection needs to be expanded. ● Under the current law, if any wrongdoing committed by a whistleblower is detected in relation to the cases the whistleblower reported, her punishment for such wrongdoing “may” be remitted. A system should be introduced where liability for such wrongdoing should be remitted.
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>1. ACT ON THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION AND CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION</p> <p>2. ACT ON THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC INTEREST WHISTLEBLOWERS</p>

MALAYSIA

1

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Anti-Corruption Revolutionary Movement (GERAH) hand-in-hand with 3J (Jangan Hulur, Jangan Kawtim, Jangan Settle – Don't Offer, Don't Collude, Don't Settle) campaign
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Topic 2: Promoting the engagement of private enterprises in anti-corruption Topic 4: Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Each month starting from May 2017 ...
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Business communities and the private sectors
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	All MACC personnel in Malaysia.
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To bring about aggressive and drastic change in Malaysian society by placing corruption as the number one enemy. • To change the thinking, attitude and opinions of society towards corruption and power abuse, and against those involved in the crime. • To create a society that abhors and views with disgust, corruption and power abuse, as well as the perpetrators
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	Process involves 2,000 MACC officers and other personnel involved would be going down to the selected locations including airports and railway stations to send the hate message against corruption and power abuse, and to report such cases to the MACC.
8	Lessons learnt	In order for the MACC to successfully fight corruption, the fullest support of the society by not offering, colluding and settling corruption is equally crucial to make a corruption free economy. People must the courage to not only say

		no to corruption but are also encouraged to come forward to report acts of corruption.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-ethnic society and languages • Logistical arrangements and preparations
10	Attached documents for reference	

2

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	The Corporate Integrity System™ Malaysia (CISM) - Malaysian Corporate Integrity Pledge (CIP)
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	<p>Topic 1: Promoting the engagement of state-owned enterprises in anti-corruption</p> <p>Topic 2: Promoting the engagement of private enterprises in anti-corruption</p>
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	31 st March 2011 – till to date
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Business communities and the private sectors
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Business communities and the private sectors
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	Corporate Integrity Pledge (CIP) is a tool used by CISM that allows a company to make a commitment to uphold the Anti-Corruption Principles for Corporations in Malaysia. By signing the pledge, a company is making a unilateral declaration that it will not commit corrupt acts, will work toward creating a business environment that is free from corruption and will uphold the Anti-Corruption Principles for Corporations in Malaysia in the conduct of its business and in its interactions with its business partners and the Government.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	The Corporate Integrity System™ Malaysia (CISM) is a framework initiated by the Malaysian Institute of Integrity (IIM) and supported by the Stakeholders of the economic institutions, namely the Performance Management and Delivery Unit (PEMANDU) of the Prime Minister Department, Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC), Securities Commission of Malaysia (SC), Bursa Malaysia Bhd, Companies Commission of Malaysia

		<p>(CCM) and Transparency International Malaysia (TI-M).</p> <p>The CISM framework is modelled to support the corporate integrity initiatives under the directions of the New Economic Model for Malaysia, Government Transformation Programme and Target 3 of the National Integrity Plan, namely to enhance corporate governance, business ethics and corporate social responsibility. Long-term commitments and sense of ownership from all stakeholders are the key contributing factors to fulfil its objectives.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>In order for the MACC to successfully fight corruption, the fullest support of the society by not offering, colluding and settling corruption is equally crucial to make a corruption free economy. People must the courage to not only say no to corruption but are also encouraged to come forward to report acts of corruption.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	
10	Attached documents for reference	

#3

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Establishment Of Integrity And Governance Unit In Government-Linked Companies (GLCs), Companies Owned By The Ministry And Government Agencies Including The State Government - Prime Minister Directive No. 1 Year 2018 Series 1 Year 2018
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Topic 1: Promoting the engagement of state-owned enterprises in anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	The Directive comes into effect on the date of issue, 5th October 2018
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Government Interest Companies (GIC)
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in	Government Interest Companies (GIC)

	<i>and/or are impacted)</i>	
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To enhance and strengthen governance and integrity management in GIC, particularly in ensuring that its officers and employees uphold integrity and accountability in corporate governance, must be given serious attention in order to priorities, empower and protect the interest of stakeholders 2. To curb offences of corruption, abuse of power and malpractice in GIC.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Government, has agreed for the establishment of the Integrity and Governance Unit (IGU) in all Government-linked Companies (GLCs), and State and Ministry-owned Companies (hereafter referred to as "Government Interest Companies" (GIC)" under the supervision of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC). 2. The Unit is tasked to carry out four core functions, which are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Complaints Management b. Detection and Verification c. Integrity Enhancement d. Governance 3. The implementer is the party responsible in ensuring a more effective and structured integrity management as well as ensuring each role will be carried out to achieve the objective above. Implementers for Integrity and Governance Unit are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agency Integrity Management Division (BPIA), MACC. b. Chief Integrity and Governance Officer (CIGO) c. Integrity and Governance Officer (IGO) d. Head of Organisation e. Independent Committee f. Board of Directors (BOD) 4. MACC through Agency Integrity Management Division (BPIA) play the role of regulator and monitor the implementation administration of the IGU's functions. 5. IGU works independently and reports directly

		<p>to the Board of Directors (BOD) regarding integrity issues in the organization and submit reports on the implementation of activities to its respective BOD and the BPIA, every six months.</p> <p>6. MACC is responsible for conducting organisational risk rating to determine the appropriate IGU structure.</p> <p>7. Placing MACC officer as Chief Integrity and Governance Officer (CIGO) in high risk organization if needed.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>1. This initiative reflects the Government's seriousness in empowering the level of integrity in GIC, which shall never be compromised in issues involving corruption, abuse of power and malpractice.</p> <p>2. Corruption, abuse of power and malpractice cannot be dealt with by MACC alone, but needs the involvement of all parties including GIC.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<p>1. Strong commitment from the GIC top management.</p> <p>2. Involving additional budgeting, manpower and capabilities to carry out IGU.</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	<p>1. Prime Minister Directive No. 1 Year 2018 Series 1 Year 2018, Integrity and Governance Unit (IGU).</p> <p>2. Guideline For The Management Of Integrity And Governance Unit</p>

#4

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Establishment of Angkatan Mahasiswa Antirasuah (AMAR)/Anti-Corruption Students Force (ACSF) in higher learning institutes
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Number 4: Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	2007 until now
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain	National level in public universities, Teaching Education Institute, higher learning institutes under MARA and private universities

	<i>communities;...)</i>	
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission 2. Ministry of Education 3. 20 public universities 4. 27 Teaching Education Institute, 5. 55 higher learning institutes under MARA 6. 5 private universities
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To instill integrity and anti-corruption cultures among students 2. To cultivate good values among students in their daily life. 3. To spread anti-corruption awareness among students 4. To train university students in anti-corruption program 5. To develop future MACC's 'ears and eyes' and agent to spread anti-corruption messages to public
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<p>Students at Public Institutes of Higher Learning are among the main target group in need of exposure to corruption prevention. The reason being that they are 'professionals in-the-making' who will steer the nation's leadership in the future.</p> <p>As such, outreach to this group was through the establishment of AMAR at public universities, Institutes of Higher Learning, Teacher Education Institutes and MARA Education Institutions.</p> <p>In 2007, the AMAR was first established at Public Institutes of Higher Learning, followed by the establishment of the AMAR at Teacher Education Institutes and MARA Education Institutions in 2013.</p> <p>As 30 June 2019, a total of 107 AMAR at higher learning institutes as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 AMAR at public universities • 27 AMAR at Teaching Education Institute, • 55 AMAR at higher learning institutes under MARA • 5 AMAR at private universities <p>With the support of MACC, AMAR will plan and</p>

		carry-out anti-corruption program in higher learning institutes.
8	Lessons learnt	<p>It is very important to cultivate integrity and good value cultures among students as they will shape our country in the future.</p> <p>There is a correlation between Corruption Perception Survey 2002 and corruption cases in recent years.</p> <p>According to Corruption Perception Survey 2002 which conducted by National University of Malaysia, 30.5% of respondents from universities' students admitted that they will receive bribe if they have opportunity and power to do so.</p> <p>According to the MACC's record (2013-2018), 54.7% (or 2,525 individual) from the total arrests are individual who aged below 40 years old.</p> <p>This is very alarming to our country. Therefore, one of the critical group which MACC should focus is student.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<p>MACC must allocate sufficient budget to universities in order for AMAR to conduct anti-corruption program. With total 107 AMAR throughout country, the budget is very high.</p> <p>Student commitment in involving in AMAR activities. Hence, program must be planned carefully to suit with tight students' academic schedule.</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	Guideline for AMAR in higher learning institutes (in Malaysian language)

#5

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	The Malaysian Book of Records -Walk Stop Talk: Six Hours Quarter Million Messages
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Number 4: Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	7 July 2018, 9.00 am to 3.00 pm
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain	National level – 279 locations throughout country

	<i>communities;...)</i>	
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	<p>7. The Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission</p> <p>8. Ministry of Education</p> <p>9. 27 Teaching Education Institute</p>
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	<p>6. To get Malaysia Book of Records recognition</p> <p>7. To spread anti-corruption awareness among public massively</p>
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<p>This anti-corruption program was crafted innovatively to increase public awareness in anti-corruption.</p> <p>In 279 locations through-out Malaysia, the students from 27 Teaching Education Institute attempted to distribute 250,000 anti-corruption pamphlets within 6 hours (from 9.00 am to 3.00 pm).</p> <p>The distribution of pamphlets was carried out by 831 students of Teaching Education Institute. They are monitored by 271 MACC officers and 233 lectures from 27 Teaching Education Institute throughout the country.</p> <p>With the proper planning, strong commitment and perfect execution, the organizer (the MACC and Teaching Education Institute) were able to get recognition form The Malaysian Book of Records as <i>'The Most of Educational Anti-Corruption Pamphlet Distributes Simultaneously' in Human Achievement category.</i></p> <p>Among messages in the anti-corruption pamphlet (which distributed to public) are corruption offences and how to report corruption.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>The anti-corruption campaign must be carried-out creatively to get a good impact.</p> <p>There are so many approaches and methods to spread anti-corruption messages.</p> <p>The most important is to think outside the box, well planned, good execution and cooperation from agencies.</p> <p>The recognition from MBOR is very important as it is a national record which is very good as media</p>

		promotion materials.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<p>It takes almost two years to plan and preparation before the real program took place.</p> <p>Meticulous discussion, brainstorm and roadshows to make sure everybody understand the process of getting MBR's recognition.</p> <p>Coordination in distributing pamphlets in 279 locations, which involve 831 students, 271 MACC officers and 233 lectures from 27 Teaching Education Institute</p> <p>Commitment from students and lectures to involve in this program.</p> <p>The most challenging part to ensure the target achieved – more 200,000 pamphlets distributed within 6 hours.</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	Coffee table book 'The Malaysian Book of Records - Walk Stop Talk: Six Hours Quarter Million Messages (<i>in Malay language</i>)

#6

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	MACC's Corruption Risk Management
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	Topic 5 : Promoting public engagement in the policy-making process
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	2015 – till to date
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	Public and private sectors
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	Public and private sectors
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	CRM is a management process that helps to identify structural weaknesses that may facilitate corruption, provides a framework for all staff to take part in identifying risk factors and treatments, and embeds corruption prevention within a well-

		<p>established governance framework. All organisations are exposed to corruption risks. Corruption risks may exist at all levels of management, in all functions and activities, and potentially involve internal and external stakeholders. CRM serves as an important pillar in corruption prevention initiative.</p> <p>Effective corruption risk management requires commitment from the leadership of an organization, their aspiration in building a sound organization culture based on integrity and honesty, clarity in the expression of corporate values, and a comprehensive policy framework.</p>
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<p>MACC's Corruption Risk Management approach incorporates international risk management methodology, the ISO 31000:2009 – Risk management: Principles and guidelines, and UN's Global Compact: "A Guide for Anti-Corruption Risk Assessment".</p> <p>These guidelines encourage a top-down approach where critical risks are linked to the strategic goals and objectives of an organization. A risk management approach is the most appropriate way to ensure that these risks are identified and effectively managed. The notable features and advantages of CRM are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support top management strategic needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adopt a Top-down Approach ○ Focuses on Strategic and Significant Corruption Risks ○ Focuses on Areas of Greatest Importance and Value • Practical approach and buy-in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Involves "Client" Participation and promote team-work ○ Draws on Governance Guidance • Adopt a more scientific risk measurement approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Impact and likelihood measurement to rank corruption risks ○ A risk ranking to assist in prioritizing risk action plans.
8	Lessons learnt	Risk management is an accepted management tool

		as part of good corporate governance for many organisations in both public and private sectors. The requirements for managing critical risks has long since it becomes the principle responsibility of the Board of Directors as stated in the Code of Corporate Governance of Malaysia. The risk-based approach to corruption prevention helps organization to focus on key processes or activities that have high exposure to potential corruption risks.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	
10	Attached documents for reference	

#7

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	CISM Corporate Integrity Pledge
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Topic 5 : Promoting public engagement in the policy-making process
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	2010 - now
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Private sectors
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster and promote ethical and non-corrupt values within the national business community. • Support integrity initiatives in the business community so that the value of integrity, ethics and business responsibility is enhanced under the country's anti-corruption plan, relevant industry guidelines and practices.

7	<p>Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)</p>	<p>7.1 The CIP Program is a program involving the implementation of corruption prevention initiatives in organizations / companies through the creation of appropriate anti-corruption policies recommended by the MACC for the private sector. This CIP program helps organizations / companies develop OACP in the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sets out the various anti-corruption policies / policies that organizations need to implement to help prevent corruption, (b) identify the risk of corruption in the day-to-day affairs of the organization and the steps to overcome it, and (c) Address any corruption incurred in accordance with established policies and procedures. <p>7.2 This step is also a preliminary step for organizations/companies to implement Corporate Liability laws to keep their organizations / companies free from corruption. The law requires companies to take reasonable steps to ensure that corruption does not occur in the company.</p> <p>7.3 The main phases of the process of the implementation of the CIP includes four (4) levels as shown below:-</p> <div data-bbox="644 1182 1433 1912"> <pre> graph TD A["CORPORATE INTEGRITY PLEDGE SIGNING (CIP) The organization pledges a resolution to fight corruption and commits to adopting the 5 Anti-Corruption Principles for Companies in Malaysia."] --> B["REGISTRATION The organization applies to join the program by submitting the application form and supporting documents."] B --> C["MONITORING The organization submits feedback on the implementation status of the CISM Initiatives every 3 months, until the 2-year period has lapsed or upon completion."] C --> D["INSPECTION The CISM team visits the selected organizations to identify the good practices of the respective organization."] </pre> </div>
8	Lessons learnt	

9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	There is no strong push factor to adopt implementation of CIP or compliance programme before the enforcement of corporate liability for corruption. Some signatories pledged to fight corruption merely for the benefits of publicity.
10	Attached documents for reference	

#8

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Forest Plantation Management Seminar : Issues, Challenges And Solution
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	(3) Promoting the engagement of NGOs in anti-corruption (8) Organizing dialogues on anti-corruption between the State and the community
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Event held on 12 March 2018; preparation in the lead up to the event commenced in end of 2017
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Involvement from Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia, State Forestry Department, Department of Environment, Nongovernment Organisation (NGO's) which involves in promoting environmental protection, environment experts and representatives from aboriginal.
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Government Sector, Private Company and aboriginal
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	<p>The objective of the seminar was to provide a platform for government agencies, NGO's and aboriginal representatives to highlight and discuss issues and problems that arise from Forest Plantation Program handled by State Forestry Department and Private Company. The seminar was an opportunity to gather public opinion and their views on environmental impact of government policy especially on Forest Plantation Program. It is also to discuss on how government can control the corruption risk and to foster a culture of integrity.</p> <p>The event was attended by Senior officer from Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia and states, Department of Environment, Sahabat Alam Malaysia (SAM), Persatuan Aktivis Sahabat Alam (KUASA), Persatuan Pelindung Khazanah (PEKA) and aboriginal representatives.</p>
7	Description of the practice	The Inspection And Consultancy Division, MACC

	<i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	organized the agenda, based on consultations with Environmental Protection Against Corruption Caucus (EPACC) representatives. The division then organized the event at the Malaysia Anti- Corruption Academy
8	Lessons learnt	<p>The seminar was a good platform for hearing the direct views of NGO's and aborigines regarding Forest Plantation Program and how this program can destroy our ecosystem and corruption practice that being involved. It was also a good mechanism to come out with proposals and agreement on what has to be done to strengthen the rules and guidance that involve in policy making and decisions. Issues on implementation and enforcement was also being discussed thoroughly.</p> <p>On the very next day, 13 March 2018, an improvement proposal on systems and procedures was tabled by Director of Inspection And Consultancy Division, MACC to Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia, State Forestry Department and Department of Environment. Mutual agreement to exercise the improvement has been agreed by all Departments.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	-
10	Attached documents for reference	

MEXICO

1

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Committee of Citizen Participation (CPC) of Mexico's National Anticorruption System (NAS) *NAS: New set of laws, institutional coordination and citizen participation; created in order to fight corruption.
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	Promoting the engagement of NGOs in anti-corruption Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption Promoting public engagement in the policy-making process
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	The NAS legal framework was published and approved on July 2016. However, its implementation began on July 19th when the General Law of the NAS came into force. The time period for its implementation is permanent and National. The CPC was installed on April 4th and it's president is the chair of the NAS.
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	The NAS legal framework is composed of general laws and constitutional amendments that make it compulsory at the National Level. Therefore, its scope is National and applies to the Executive, Legislative and Judicial powers. Furthermore, the General Law of Administrative Responsibilities in articles 24 and 25th establishes (for the first time) the responsibility of companies and organizations in any act of corruption, therefore applying its scope to the private sector. Lastly, all states from the federation (32) must replicate the National Anticorruption System and its application and implications.
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	The NAS was created considering a checks and balance approach, where the decision making process is distributed through several stakeholders and placing citizens at the center. The structure of the NAS is based on seven key institutions that are coordinated and chaired by the Citizen Participation Committee (CPC). Therefore, considering its National scope of application, every citizen, company and government official should be concerned by complying with its legal

		framework and general dispositions.
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	The NAS is unique within the international community because of its checks and balance approach, which guarantees the equal participation and involvement of citizens through the Citizen participation Committee. The NAS, empowers citizens not only to make suggestions and recommendations regarding anti-corruption policies, but actually being a key factor in their decision making process.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	Five citizens make up the Committee of Citizen Participation of the NAS. Each of them has a specific timeframe in the Committee, in order to guarantee a yearly rotation of some of its members. A Special Committee through an open and transparent process selects these citizens. The CPC has the power to put forward anticorruption policies, methodologies and evaluation indexes and, most importantly, oversee the system's proper functioning.
8	Lessons learnt	Citizen participation is a fundamental component of any policy-making process, because it captures some of the most important concerns of overall citizens. In an aspect as crucial as the fight against corruption, it is critical to give citizens equal power in the supervision and decision making process of any policy regarding corruption prevention. Furthermore, the involvement and supervision of citizens makes everyone more accountable. Lastly, as the NAS and its CPC just began its implementation, it will be important to assess the results in a longer term, both, at the national and sub national level.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	The CPC is a part of the NAS and due to its legal nature; it must be replicated at the sub national level with the same characteristics and processes. Therefore, it will be a challenge to get the appropriate actors involved in the process at every state.
10	Attached documents for reference	https://www.gob.mx/sfp/acciones-y-programas/sistema-nacional-anticorrupcion-64289

2

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS)
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	Ensuring the public's effective access to information through an open data format. Applying science and technology, using social networks in anti-corruption
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	The Mexican version of OCDS has been developed through collaboration between a group of different government entities, autonomous bodies, civil society and other stakeholders. It started operating in one of the biggest infrastructure projects of the current administration, the New International Airport. Furthermore, through the publication of a <u>Legal Agreement</u> , the Government tendering system will be modified to include all the categories of the OCDS, that allow a more enhanced citizen participation and a more transparent and accountable contracting process.
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	The OCDS is based on an international standard developed in 2014 by the Open Contracting Partnership (OCP). It's application is national, at a central and subnational level. The first stages of the OCDS implementation were focused at the federal level through main projects that contemplate a high number of contracts like Mexico City's new international airport. The second stage will consider those who are not complied to implement OCDS but are interested, like the states and municipalities, as well as the Legislative and Judicial powers, this is being promoted by SFP through Mexico's open contracting alliance/partnership. On the other hand, at the international level, Mexico participated in the launching of the Contracting 5 (C5) initiative, in collaboration with the governments of Colombia, France, the United Kingdom and Ukraine. This initiative promotes the exchange of international best practices in the implementation of the OCDS, with Mexico presiding the C5 during 2017.
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	Citizens, journalists, companies that have celebrated contracts with federal funds, NGOs, Government entities, states and autonomous

		bodies that carry out public tenders for services and goods; as well as anyone interested in consulting procurement procedures information.
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	Ensuring maximum transparency in the life cycle of a contract through its, planning, bidding, awarding and execution processes. This International Standard seeks to publish the data of the whole process in open data format, which makes them structured, interoperable, reusable and easy to consult and monitor by any citizen.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	SFP called for the installation of the Plural Working Group on Public Procurement, which has the task of elaborating a working plan that will allow the incorporation of the OCDS fields in all the contracts of the CompraNet platform.
8	Lessons learnt	This effort of promoting transparency and citizen participation in public procurement guarantees transparency and accountability in activities that are prone to corruption.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	States and municipalities have independent laws from central government, that is why they are not considered as obligated subject for the EDCA adoption, the only way that they will implement it is by voluntarily joining and promoting its implementation. This will allow Mexico to have one national and harmonized standard, that is why it is very important to promote EDCAs benefits, to make it attractive to join.
10	Attached documents for reference	http://www.funcionpublica.gob.mx/unaopspf/docs/comunes/dof2017-01-05.pdf https://datos.gob.mx/nuevoaeropuerto/

3

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Open Government Partnership (OGP)
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	Ensuring the society's oversight of the policy making process through the creation of national action plans that promote the principles of transparency, accountability, citizen participation and innovation. Organizing dialogues on anti-corruption between the State and the community
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Mexico is a founding member of OGP since 2011, and has been the lead government chair (2014) and a member of the Steering Committee since

		2013 and until 2019. Participation in OGP is active and a permanent measure from the Government of Mexico and it has been a great platform for collaboration with civil society in the development and oversight of public policies.
4	<i>Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	OGP is a global organization that has 75 member countries and thousands of civil society organizations. In Mexico, we work through a collaborative process that involves civil society organizations and autonomous bodies both, at the national and sub national level. Furthermore, the National Action Plans that have been developed are focused on specific sectors and challenges that have been identified through citizen participation. The Third National Action Plan (currently under process of implementation) is focused on helping Mexico comply with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It's main themes are: Human Rights, Fighting Corruption, poverty and inequality, public service delivery and gender equality and natural resource governance.
5	<i>Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	<p>The open government agenda is focused on identifying the main needs that citizens have, and address them through the co-creation of public policies that are implemented by the government but supervised by civil society, to guarantee their transparency and effectiveness. Therefore, it is a checks and balances scheme that concerns both, civil society officials that are in charge of the policies, and citizens that have an interest in their result and impact.</p> <p>As a collaborative platform that involves several stakeholders that range from civil society organizations, government ministries and autonomous bodies, an effective coordination at the national and local level is a huge challenge. Furthermore, it is an agenda that is focused on open government through national action plans, but it is subject to a larger context, therefore, trust between stakeholders is crucial.</p>
6	<i>Objectives (aims set at the beginning)</i>	<p>Mexico is one of the founding members of the OGP. This Partnership promotes the implementation of the principles of transparency, accountability, citizen participation and innovation as tools for better governance.</p> <p>The Ministry of Public Administration is the representative of the Mexican Government in OGP, and actively promotes an open government</p>

		agenda that is a fundamental part of the broader anti-corruption agenda.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<p>The Third National Action Plan (NAP) was developed through an innovative methodology that involved thousands of citizens, organizations and government officials that through a co-creation process, exchanged ideas and opinions on the main challenges that Mexico is facing and that should be addressed by the NAP.</p> <p>Mexico is currently in the process of implementing its Third Open Government National Action Plan, where a commitment on anti-corruption was included, with the objective of conducting a technical consultation to establish selection criteria for Internal Control Bodies (OICs), as well as to evaluate the proposed profiles with the participation of civil society, academia and experts, with an open and transparent process. This commitment is led by SFP.</p> <p>Additionally, the General Provisions on Archive and Open Government were published, establishing the obligation to comply with the commitments assumed in the National Action Plans of OGP. In addition, the Open Government Guide, which states the actions in order to comply with the above-mentioned Provisions, was published.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>Mexico was the first economy in OGP to complete <u>100% of the Commitments</u> of a National Action Plan. This was only possible thanks to a strong collaboration between citizens, civil society and government in the co-creation and implementation of Commitments.</p> <p>Mexico has played an active role at the OGP Steering Committee, as well as in the Learning and Peer Support Subcommittee, which promotes the appropriate exchange of best practices in the working groups. Mexico has been very interested in participating and leading in subjects such as Open Contracting, Transparency and Anti-Corruption.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	In order to achieve the established goals, it is vital to have a good coordination with all actors involved.
10	Attached documents for reference	http://gobabierto.mx.org/ https://www.opengovpartnership.org https://www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/mexico

NEW ZEALAND

1

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Anti-Corruption training developed with Civil Society
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	1-4
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Ongoing since circa 2013
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	NZ Public, Transparency International, NZ Serious Fraud Office
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	It provides comprehensive anti-corruption training designed by leading experts in the field, and enables organisations to provide training for their personnel
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	A free 1.5 hour online learning module was originally developed by Transparency International UK and has been extensively customised by Transparency International New Zealand (TINZ) and the Serious Fraud Office (SFO).
8	Lessons learnt	Need to monitor uptake, this was not done so we have limited ways to measure success.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	
10	Attached documents for reference	https://www.sfo.govt.nz/anti-corruption-training

2


No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Protected Disclosures Act 2000 and guidance for the Public on Anti-Corruption legislation
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	8, 10, 11, 13
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	2000 – present, introduction of Protected Disclosures Act and 2014 adjustment to Bribery and Corruption legislation
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	The NZ Public NZ Ministry of Justice
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	To encourage people to report serious wrongdoing in their workplace by providing protection for employees who want to 'blow the whistle'. This applies to public and private sector workplaces. To enable NZ businesses to better navigate the legislation against bribery and corruption when operating here and in overseas jurisdictions
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	http://www.ombudsman.parliament.nz/what-we-do/protecting-your-rights/protected-disclosures-whistle-blowing http://www.ombudsman.parliament.nz/system/aperclip/document_files/document_files/1829/original/making_a_protected_disclosure_blowing_the_whistle.pdf?1482272444 https://justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/key-initiatives/bribery-corruption/
8	Lessons learnt	
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	Legislation is limited to employment relationships and settings. Other sorts of protections are dealt with under a variety of other legislation but tend more toward witness protection when not all Whistleblowers necessarily become witnesses
10	Attached documents for reference	http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2000/0007/latest/DLM53466.html?search=ts_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedreg_protected+disclosures+act_resel_25_h&p=1

PERU

1

No.	INFORMATION TO SHARE	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of Good Practice	Accompanying and Monitoring Program (PAS, by its name in Spanish)
2	Good practice theme (s)	Promote the commitment of state enterprises to fight against corruption
3	Period of time (<i>starting dates - completion of good practice</i>)	In 2012 the PAS initial design for national and local public entities located in Lima, the Program development was envisioned in two stages, accompaniment and follow-up, the first one developed over a 10 months period and the second stage was proposed for 12 months. From 2013 to 2016 it was focused on of regional and local public entities located outside Lima and Callao, with an approximate duration of eleven months.
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international, local or central level, one or more sectors / industries, certain communities, ...</i>)	The PAS was initially designed in 2012, beginning with national and local public entities located in Lima. During the following years it was focused on public regional and local entities located outside Lima and Callao, with 62 public entities participating in the PAS until 2016. As of 2017, the PAS outcomes PAS and the participation of OSCE Decentralized Offices personnel allowed to increase up to forty (40) participating entities.
5	Main stakeholders (<i>those involved in and / or affected</i>)	As PAS objective is to improve the management of public procurement, to promote transparency and to raise public awareness on the consequences of corruption on public procurement. The interested parties are: OSCE as State Procurement Supervisory Agency, public servants and officials; likewise, citizens are beneficiaries insofar as our contributions are used more efficiently to meet community needs with transparency and social awareness. In addition, it should be noted that the High Level Anti-Corruption Commission (CAN) recognized PAS as a positive step in the objective of creating a transparent procurement system.
6	Objectives (<i>objectives set at the beginning</i>)	Since 2012, the main objective of the PAS is to promote the improvement of public procurement management. During the following years, new activities and

		<p>objectives were incorporated, being at present the PAS objective: "To promote the improvement of management of contracting in public entities; as well as to promote transparency in public procurement and raise the staff awareness about the consequences of corruption."</p>															
7	<p>Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method)</p>	<p>PAS has as one of its main characteristics, which adds value to the design and marks the difference from other initiatives; the diagnosis of the contracting management of participating entities, carried out by OSCE as a specialized technical agency, through a multidisciplinary team of professionals, that allows to offer an individualized advice and outlines the activities carried out by each participating entity. This diagnosis consists in carrying out an analysis of the contracting information of the entity: Records of selection procedures, surveys, interviews, visits and others; oriented to identify deficiencies in the management of purchases, in order to provide recommendations to minimize them and provide technical advice. Likewise, PAS includes exclusive activities to explain personnel on the consequences of corruption in state contracting; for the latter activity, through OSCE specialists, face-to-face and / or video conferencing are offered to the staff involved in management of public contracts (contracting body staff, members of the Selection committees, user areas staff).</p> <p>In addition, and in order to check the progress of the participating entities, an evaluation of results is carried out with the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance Indicator, to verify the percentage of commitments were implemented by the entity, at the end of its participation in the PAS. Thus, according to the results of participating entities in the PAS from 2012 to 2015, 78% of their commitments were implemented totally or partially. <div data-bbox="786 1682 1396 2011"> <p>ACCIONES COMPROMETIDAS E IMPLEMENTADAS POR AÑO</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Año</th> <th>Acción Comprometida</th> <th>Acción Implementada</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PAS 2012</td> <td>64</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAS 2013</td> <td>63</td> <td>47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAS 2014</td> <td>317</td> <td>272</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAS 2015</td> <td>248</td> <td>209</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efficiency indicator, to verify the reduction 	Año	Acción Comprometida	Acción Implementada	PAS 2012	64	42	PAS 2013	63	47	PAS 2014	317	272	PAS 2015	248	209
Año	Acción Comprometida	Acción Implementada															
PAS 2012	64	42															
PAS 2013	63	47															
PAS 2014	317	272															
PAS 2015	248	209															

		<p>of errors and/or deficiencies in the management of public purchases of the participating entities at the end of the execution of the PAS. It should be noted that after the execution of PAS 2014 and 2015, participating entities reduced by more than 70%, errors related to the application of contracting regulations, as shown in the following graph</p>  <p>- Knowledge transfer, experiences and skills, from 2012 to 2015 knowledge, experiences and skills were transferred to 6587 officials and/or servants from entities that were part of the PAS.</p>
8	Lessons learned	<p>- It was identified the lack of tools at most Public Entities (Formats, check lists, guides, flow charts, coordinators and others) and an internal regulatory framework to facilitate the management of their contracts; they are also unaware of the existence of guidance documents developed by OSCE, such as: instructions, practical guides, formats, calculator and search instrument for normative interpretation.</p> <p>- The most of public entities accompanied do not give relevance to the planning and preparatory actions required for contracting.</p> <p>- The greatest number of errors in contracting in PAS participating entities are presented when determining the requirement and evaluation elements.</p>
9	Significant difficulties, challenges	<p>Due to its design, and for its proper implementation, PAS depends on the voluntary acceptance of the selected public entities. Thus, the first difficulty faced was that in most cases the PAS was perceived as another form of OSCE supervision and/or oversight, and some of those responsible for the institutions were indisposed to accept the Program.</p> <p>Another difficulty was the high turnover of personnel of public entities participating in the</p>

		<p>Program, since they frequently changed areas within the institution or withdraw from it, taking with them the know-how of the Program.</p> <p>On the other hand, PAS only reached fourteen (14) entities per year, increasing to forty (40) in 2017.</p>
10	Attachments	<p>For further details on the innovative experience, please consult the following information:</p> <p>http://www.osce.gob.pe/consucode/userfiles/image/RP%20042.pdf - Resolution approving PAS for the first time.</p> <p>http://www.andina.com.pe/agencia/seccion-economia_2.aspx/news-osce-advises-to-alcaldes-piura-stage-reconstruccion-changes-666989.aspx - Press news about PAS.</p> <p>http://laverdad.pe/osce-asesorara-a-alcaldes-para-reconstruir-lambayeque/ - Press release about PAS.</p> <p>http://can.pcm.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Proceedings-Report-Plan-2012-2016.pdf - Report of the High Level Anti-Corruption Commission (page 142).</p>

2

No.	INFORMATION TO SHARE	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of Good Practice	Campaign of Values Promotion #PeruanosDeVerdad
2	Good practice theme (s)	Strengthening and raising public awareness of the fight against corruption
3	Period of time (starting dates - completion of good practice)	Launching: December 9 th , 2015 on the occasion of the International Day to Fight Against Corruption. The campaign is active until today.
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international, local or central level, one or more sectors / industries, certain communities, ...</i>)	At the national level.
5	Main stakeholders (<i>those involved in and / or affected</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public sector - Private sector - Civil society
6	Objectives (<i>objectives set at the beginning</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disseminate positive messages to encourage citizens, public servants and civil society to improve common practices that affect moral, ethics and integrity. - Promote values between public servants and

		<p>citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generate consciousness among citizens to understand that they can be agents of change to exterminate corruption.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The #PeruanosDeVerdad campaign involves public interventions in various spaces according to the target public (fairs, trainings, academic conferences, sports activities and others) and through media for the dissemination of messages for citizens to re-identify themselves as honest, ethical and upright people and modify bad practices to contribute with the fight against corruption. In order to encourage citizens to recognize themselves as part of this problem and its solution and to take the initiative to generate change for themselves.
8	Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is important to involve all sectors of society (public, private and civil society) in prevention and fight against corruption, not just the government. - Every anti-corruption strategy must include the promotion of integrity and ethical values in society as an essential component of prevention of this scourge.
9	Significant difficulties, challenges	<p>The main limitation for the development and expansion of the campaign is the insufficient budget for the organization of activities throughout the economy.</p> <p>Our challenge is to join more entities from public and private sector; and civil society looking forward to ensure that the Executive incorporates this campaign as part of the Peruvian State Integrity Policy, which is mandatory for its institutions.</p>
10	Attachments	<p>Video with subtitles in english</p> <p>https://youtu.be/Ld4MojNMXJc</p>

THE PHILIPPINES

1

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	<p>Ombudsman Integrity Caravan</p> <p>The Caravan aims to communicate and engage the public and private sector on the various programs and projects of the Office of the Ombudsman to further build a broad-based strategic partnership of all anti-corruption stakeholders. It involves key government agencies, local government unit (LGUs), private institutions, academic institutions, the business sector, development partners, peoples organizations (POs), civil service organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the general public. It is composed of the following initial activities:</p> <p>1. <u>Public Governance Fora</u>. A public dialogue that will bring together multi-sectoral practitioners, champions and advocates of good governance and anticorruption.</p> <p>2. <u>The Ombudsman Integrity Lecture Series</u>. A series of lectures on various good governance and anti-corruption topics to be delivered by distinguished personalities from the local and global community.</p> <p>3. <u>University Integrity Tour</u>. This event is specifically designed to build the foundations of good governance and anticorruption in the educational system of the Philippines. It will showcase the various programs and projects of the institution through mini-lectures, audiovisual presentations and photo exhibits in several Universities nationwide. This complements the Graft and Corruption Prevention Education Teaching Exemplars (GCPE), which is one of the mainstream anti-corruption education programs of the institution.</p> <p>4. <u>Barangay Integrity Fora</u>. A knowledge sharing and exchange for public officials, specifically barangay officials on ethical standards, good governance and public accountability. The seminar will cover relevant and timely topics such as but not limited to the roles, functions</p>

		<p>and programs of the institution; and an orientation on the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).</p> <p>5. Integrity Development Contest. Another activity for students at various levels aimed at introducing them on the fundamentals of good governance and anticorruption through creative means including essay writing, poster making and short video production.</p>
2	Topic(s) of good governance (among 14 listed topics)	<p>B.2 Promoting the engagement of private enterprises in anti-corruption</p> <p>B.4 Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption</p> <p>B.5 Promoting public engagement in the policy-making process</p> <p>Each activity targets a specific claim-holder and duty-bearer, but as a whole it reaches out with a strategy to plant the seeds of consciousness on integrity and anti-corruption in order to build a critical mass of advocates from all sectors of society towards empowering the Philippines in its unrelenting pursuit of good governance.</p>
3	Time period (<i>starting – ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Started in 2013 and conducted periodically.
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	National and local level.
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	Anti-corruption stakeholders such as but not limited to key government agencies, local government unit (LGUs), private institutions, academic institutions, the business sector, development partners, peoples' organizations (POs), civil service organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the general public.
6	Objectives (<i>aims at the beginning</i>)	The Caravan aims to communicate and engage the public and private sector on the various programs and projects of the Office of the Ombudsman to further build a broad-based strategic partnership of all anticorruption stakeholders.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method</i>)	1. Public Governance Fora. A public dialogue that will bring together multi-sectoral practitioners, champions and advocates of good governance and anticorruption.

		<p>2. <u>The Ombudsman Integrity Lecture Series.</u> A series of lectures on various good governance and anti-corruption topics to be delivered by distinguished personalities from the local and global community.</p> <p>3. <u>University Integrity Tour.</u> This event is specifically designed to build the foundations of good governance and anticorruption in the educational system of the Philippines. It will showcase the various programs and projects of the institution through mini-lectures, audiovisual presentations and photo exhibits in several Universities nationwide. This complements the Graft and Corruption Prevention Education Teaching Exemplars (GCPE), which is one of the mainstream anti-corruption education programs of the institution.</p> <p>4. <u>Barangay Integrity Fora.</u> A knowledge sharing and exchange for public officials, specifically barangay officials on ethical standards, good governance and public accountability. The seminar will cover relevant and timely topics such as but not limited to the roles, functions and programs of the institution; and an orientation on the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).</p> <p>5. <u>Integrity Development Contest.</u> Another activity for students at various levels aimed at introducing them on the fundamentals of good governance and anticorruption through creative means including essay writing, poster making and short video production.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral approach of implementing the integrity caravan is the way forward. • Sharing of best practices is imperative. • Use of multimedia and social media for dissemination of information should be maximized.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds, participants and speakers.
10	Attached documents for reference	Visit the Office of the Ombudsman website at ombudsman.gov.ph and Social Media Accounts (Ombudsman.ph)

2

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Enhancing the Income and Asset Declaration System (EADS) Assist the Office of the Ombudsman in improving efficiency, effectiveness and credibility of the income and asset declaration system as a key institutional mechanism to combat corruption and promote accountability and ethical standards in the public service.
2	Topic(s) of good governance (among 14 listed topics)	B.6 Ensuring the public's effective access to information B.14 Applying science and technology The EADS project will contribute to the long term results in the transformation from manual based system into an IT based electronic asset declaration system and the introduction of streamlined business processes and procedures, better monitoring and enforcement of the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth (SALN) requirements and improvement of transparency and public access to the SALN.
3	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	May 2013 to May 2016
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National level.
5	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Public officers and the public.
6	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	The project aims to contribute to the following long-term results: (i) transformation from manual based system into an IT based electronic asset declaration system; (ii) introduction of streamlined business processes and procedures; (iii) better monitoring and

		enforcement of the SALN requirements; and, (iv) improvement of transparency and public access to the SALN.
7	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	<p>- Phase I: Component 1 - Comprehensive assessment of the asset declaration system</p> <p>The assessment identified the key strengths, gaps and areas for improvement of the current income and asset and declaration system as well as focused on the design and institutional elements of the system.</p> <p>- Phase I: Component 2-3 - Design and pilot-test an IT based Income and Asset Declaration System and Conduct of a Study to enhance institutions, structures and business processes to support a fully automated income and asset</p> <p>To realize the full potential of the asset declaration system as a key instrument to prevent corruption, the Project supported the conversion of the paper-based manual system into an IT-based electronic system. Based on the findings and results of the assessment (Component 1), this Component provided the practical operational environment through the introduction of specific changes and reforms in the management of the asset declaration system, specifically but not limited to the main areas of submission, verification, monitoring and oversight, enforcement, interagency coordination and public access and transparency.</p> <p>Phase II: Pilot Implementation</p> <p>Pilot implementation of the system through the conduct of eSALN Training to selected government agencies. By the end of June 2017, a total of 3,245 public servants were trained from 20 national agencies and 9 local government units (LGUs). Likewise, feedback from the participants on the effectiveness of the trainings were generally positive, ranging from 83.5% to 88.3%.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	Technology must be maximized in the fight against corruption.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the roll-out of the project. • Harmonization of existing laws and guidelines on SALN vis-à-vis development and implementation of eSALN.
10	Attached documents for reference	n/a

3

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Development of the Ombudsman Stylebook The development and production of the Office of the Ombudsman Stylebook is a continuing effort of the Office to enhance the legal draftsmanship skills of its lawyers.
2	Topic(s) of good governance (among 14 listed topics)	B.14 Applying science and technology The development and publication of the Ombudsman Stylebook served as a significant tool for Ombudsman investigators and prosecutors in delivering the constitutional mandate of the Office.
3	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	July 2013 to February 2014
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National level
5	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Investigators and prosecutors of the Office of the Ombudsman
6	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	The objective of the project is to serve as ready reference on legal writing and communication templates.
7	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	The production of the Ombudsman Stylebook involved a leveling-off with the Ombudsman and key officials as well as the creation of an Ad Hoc Committee to oversee the project. The Stylebook is composed of the contents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in Legal Draftmanship • Techniques in Case Analysis

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools of Legal Research and Citation • Use of Judicial Affidavit • Primer on the Ombudsman's Writing Style • Business Writing Principles, Best Practices and Templates and • Recommended References on Legal Writing; and Publication and distribution of the Stylebook to all concerned OMB lawyers
8	Lessons learnt	Sharing of best practices is imperative.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	Buy-in of target users on the use of the Stylebook.
10	Attached documents for reference	n/a

4

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Investment Ombudsman (IO) Program The IO Program was launched in 2014 to encourage local and foreign investments in the Philippines and improve its global competitiveness.
2	Topic(s) of good governance (among 14 listed topics)	B.2 Promoting the engagement of private enterprises in anti-corruption B.4 Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption B.5 Promoting public engagement in the policy-making process The IO Program was created to strengthen and attain the national goal of "inclusive growth and poverty reduction" leading to a corrupt-free Philippines.
3	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	The IO Program was launched in June 2014. In July 31, 2015, the Investment Ombudsman Secretariat was created. In February 09, 2016, the Operational Guidelines of the Investment Ombudsman was adopted.
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National and local level.
5	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	International and local investors in the Philippines.

	<i>sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	
6	<i>Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	Facilitate the disposition of investment-related concerns and implement programs to encourage local and foreign investments and improve the business climate in the Philippines.
7	<i>Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	The Office of the Investment Ombudsman (OIO) is headed by an Investment Ombudsman assisted by an Executive Director, Executive Officer and designated action officers. They are directed to act on: 1) Request for Assistance, 2) Fact-finding, 3) Preliminary Investigation and Administrative Adjudication. Investment Ombudsmen for Area Offices in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao were also designated. An Investment Ombudsman Secretariat shall act as the main administrative support unit and coordinator of the IO Program.
8	Lessons learnt	An efficient and effective delivery of the institution's services will serve as building blocks to a corruption intolerant society, thus restoring public trust and confidence in government. This, in turn, will lead to a socio-economic environment that is stable and predictable, which are the basic prerequisites for more domestic and foreign investments in the Philippines.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing number of investment related cases, complaints and grievances. • Lack of lawyers who will handle cases especially in the sectoral offices.
10	Attached documents for reference	n/a

5

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Environmental Ombudsman (EO) Program The Environmental Ombudsman program was revived in July 2012. The Environmental Team of Investigators and Prosecutors is primarily tasked to ensure the proper implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, and handle complaints against public officers and

		employees for violations of environmental laws.
2	Topic(s) of good governance (among 14 listed topics)	<p>B.3 Promoting the engagement of NGOs in anti-corruption</p> <p>B.4 Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption</p> <p>B.6 Ensuring the public's effective access to information</p> <p>B.10 Facilitating public access to anti-corruption authorities</p> <p>The EO Program was revived to enforce the Office of the Ombudsman's mandate in protecting the environment by going after public officials and employees who fail to implement or violate environmental laws.</p>
3	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	July 2012 to present.
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National and local level.
5	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Public officials and employees tasked to enforce environmental laws, private sector, NGOs, CSOs, POs, and the community.
6	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	The EO Program aims to assist in protecting the environment by taking action on violations of environmental laws involving public officials and employees.
7	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Instead of the usual approach of investigation and prosecution, the program tackles the problem of inaction or indifference through what noted Philippine environmentalist, Atty. Antonio Oposa, Jr., describes as the 'power of the stationery.' Using the Ombudsman letterhead, letters were sent to randomly selected national agencies and local government units to request information on their compliance with the provisions of Republic Act 9003, which data shall be

		gathered and evaluated by a technical working group composed of representatives from the Environmental Ombudsman team and civic organizations.
8	Lessons learnt	Multisectoral collaboration is a must for the Office of the Ombudsman, to effectively deliver its mandate.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of filed complaints on environmental issues. • Lack of trained lawyers to handle environmental cases.
10	Attached documents for reference	n/a

6

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Integrity, Transparency and Accountability in Public Service (ITAPS) A seminar/lecture on various integrity and anti-corruption topics whereby public service values are internalized to enhance a deeper understanding of the role of public servants and the accountability attached to each position in the government.
2	Topic(s) of good governance (among 14 listed topics)	B.3 Promoting the engagement of NGOs in anti-corruption B.4 Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption B.6 Ensuring the public's effective access to information B.10 Facilitating public access to anti-corruption authorities To strengthen the values of government officials and employees through the conduct of integrity and anti-corruption lectures.
3	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	July 2012 to present.
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain</i>)	National and local level.

	<i>communities;...)</i>	
5	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	All public officials and employees in the bureaucracy.
6	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	To deepen understanding of roles as public servants and strengthen the values of integrity, transparency and accountability in public service.
7	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	The Office through the National Integrity Center (NIC) conducts public accountability seminars to government officials and employees. Topics include the: Roles and Functions of the Office of the Ombudsman, Rules of Procedures of the Office, Graft Prevention Program and Projects, and Common Crimes Committed by Public Officials and Employees. After the seminar/lecture-proper, participants are given chance to raise questions or clarifications during the open-forum.
8	Lessons learnt	Prevention and promotion of anti-corruption measures are important strategies in the fight against corruption.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absorptive capacity of the Office to implement the ITAPS on a nationwide scale. • Funding requirements.
10	Attached documents for reference	n/a

7

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Campus Integrity Crusaders (CIC) CIC is a program implemented by the Office of the Ombudsman, Philippines through Memorandum Circular No. 04, series of 2012 which took effect on 31 October 2012
2	Topic(s) of good governance (among 14 listed topics)	Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several</i>	Every School Year (SY) - Example for this SY 2017-2018 - June 20 to March 2018.

	<i>sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	
4	<i>Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	The CIC program implementation is national in scope. The sector involved is the youth.
5	<i>Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	The CIC program involved the student-leaders of school/ campus-based organizations recognized by a secondary or tertiary educational institution duly accredited as CIC by the Office of the Ombudsman.
6	<i>Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	The CIC program, through the strategy of accrediting school/ campus-based organizations as CICs, aims to empower the youth in their involvement in corruption prevention initiatives by developing their leadership skills and instilling the values of integrity and social responsibility.
7	<i>Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	<p>1. A non-partisan school/campus-based youth organization recognized by a secondary or tertiary educational institution may apply for accreditation as CIC with supporting documentary requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Application for Accreditation b. Certificate of Recognition issued by the high school principal or the dean of student affairs c. List of organization's officers and members d. The name of the designated adviser to the organization with a letter of indorsement and commitment to act as such for the entire period of accreditation signed by both the principal/dean and the adviser e. Proposed Project with at least two activities, one promoting integrity and another one for social responsibility, for the applicable school year. <p>2. The application is evaluated as to the organization's qualifications and the completeness of the documentary requirements by the Office of the Ombudsman.</p> <p>3. Once the application is approved, a Certificate of CIC Accreditation for the school year bearing the names of the president, adviser and principal/dean is issued, signed by an authorized official of the Office of the</p>

		<p>Ombudsman</p> <p>4. As soon as the Certification of CIC Accreditation is issued to an organization, implementation of the CIC-enrolled project with activities promoting and integrity and social responsibility may be made within the school year.</p> <p>5. Monitoring on the implementation of the CIC projects through the established monitoring mechanism is being made by the Office of the Ombudsman to capture all the implemented projects of accredited CICs using the social media. An official Fan Page of CIC has been created for said purpose.</p> <p>6. At the end of the school year, deserving organizations accredited as CICs are given awards for the projects they implemented guided with the prescribed criteria.</p> <p>The cycle is being repeated every school as new sets of officers are being elected and new teachers are being designated as advisers to the organizations.</p> <p>One of the component activities of the CIC program is the Office of the Ombudsman's conduct of Integrity Development Seminar-Workshop to capacitate the officers of the organizations to lead the implementation of the CIC program in their respective schools/campuses, one their organizations are accredited as CICs.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>➤ Through the implementation of the CIC-enrolled projects promoting integrity and social responsibility, our young leaders have raised their awareness on the issues on corruption and their consequences; qualities of a good leader; and, living a life with integrity, as they are being prepared to become the upright and responsible leaders in the future.</p> <p>➤ The young leaders are able to apply their learning and experiences from the various CIC activities in their daily activities as students, member of their family and member of the community.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<p>➤ There were organizations which raised the lack of budget to implement their CIC Projects. OMB suggested, however, that only relevant and viable projects with less budgetary requirements are to be implemented in</p>

		schools/campuses. ➤ Time management in the implementation of projects so as not to violate school rule on “no disruption of classes.”
10	Attached documents for reference	➤ Memorandum Circular No. 04, Series of 2012 ➤ Campus Integrity Crusaders-Office of the Ombudsman official Fan Page

8

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Graft and Corruption Prevention Education Teaching Exemplars (GCPE TE) Anti-Corruption Education through the use of the Graft and Corruption Prevention Education Teaching Exemplars (GCPE TE) in collaboration with the Department of Education (DepEd)
2	Topic(s) of good governance (among 14 listed topics)	Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	Every School Year (SY)- Example for this SY 2017-2018- June 2017 to March 2018
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	The anti-corruption education through the use of the GCPE TE is national in scope through the issuance of the Department of Education's Memorandum Circular No. 237 in June 2007 which directs all the DepEds schools superintendents, principals, and teachers to integrate the anti-corruption modules in the subjects of public elementary and secondary students.
5	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	The target of the anti-corruption education, using the modules of the GCPE TE, are the students of public elementary and secondary schools nationwide.
6	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	The anti-corruption modules of the GCPE TE aim to promote the values enshrined in the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees under Republic Act 6713 which are honesty, integrity, simple living, professionalism, nationalism, and patriotism,

		among others which will serve as their foundation in becoming responsible and productive citizens and responsive and upright public servants in their time.
7	<i>Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	<p>The Office of the Ombudsman and the Department of Education (DepEd) collaborate on the program in teaching anti-corruption education to students of public elementary and secondary schools through the developed modules of the GCPE Teaching Exemplars which serve as lesson guides for teachers in teaching the values of honesty, integrity, simple living, professionalism, nationalism, and patriotism, which are stipulated in Republic Act No. 6713.</p> <p>A memorandum Circular No. 237, series of 2007 was issued by DepEd to implement the integration of these modules in the subjects Social Studies, Values, among others, of the students.</p>
8	Lessons Learnt	Sound values are discussed, learned and applied through the 4 as approach in learning: Activity, Analysis, Abstraction and Application. The students are able to apply their learning in their daily activities as students, member of their family and member of the community.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	There was difficulty of the Office of the Ombudsman to monitor the integration of the modules in the subjects of the students in far flung areas.
10	Attached documents for reference	Memorandum Circular No. 237, series of 2007
		The GCPE TE modules are under revision to align with the K-12 program of the Department of Education.

And more...

#9	<p>Title of good practice: Blue Certification Program</p> <p>Blue Certification is a program wherein specific cities or municipalities undergo a process that looks into 87 standards grouped into nine (9) categories that tackle the conformity to anti-corruption measures: Application Forms, Requirements, Procedure, Information Technology (IT) enabled system, Citizen's Charter, Customer Convenience, Anti-Fixing Mechanism, Business Permit and Continuous Improvement. Because it is a guide for Local Government Units in clarifying their systems and procedures in the regulation of businesses, it promotes transparency, a necessary incentive ingredient for anti-corruption.</p>
#10	Title of good practice: Integrity Management Program (IMP)

	<p>The Integrity Management Program is a joint project of the Office of the Ombudsman and the Office of the President. It is the flagship anti-corruption program of the Philippine Government. It aims to systematize and implement integrity building across the entire bureaucracy. The implementation arm is composed of representatives from the Office of the President (OP) Office of the Deputy Executive Secretary for Legal Affairs (ODESLA), the Office of the Ombudsman. A strengthened program design which incorporates monitoring and evaluation, rewards and incentives, technical assistance arrangements, capacity-building initiatives, with specific anti-corruption tools and measures. The development process involves a multi-stakeholder group of anti-corruption bodies.</p>
#11	<p>Title of good practice: Red Tape Assessment (RTA)</p> <p>The Red Tape Assessment is a good practice that intends to streamline and simplify procedures. It is basically a method that reviews and eventually eases the burden arising from intrinsic forms of delay such as legal framework, policy environment for regulation, documentary requirements, procedural steps and prescribed fees. On the whole, it promotes transparency and accountability in the processes of government entities which in turn promotes anti-corruption mechanisms along the lines of provision of government goods and services.</p>
#12	<p>Title of good practice: Survey on Corruption</p> <p>The National Household Survey on the Experience with Corruption in the Philippines, a rider to the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS.) These rider questions are now what comprises the National Household Survey on the Experience of Corruption in the Philippines. The survey intends to assess the prevalence of corruption experience in the Philippines. Specifically, it has three (3) objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To measure the extent or pervasiveness of petty bureaucratic corruption, in particular, bribery or facilitation payment, in the public sector in the Philippines not how the participants perceive corruption but in terms of their actual experience. 2. It also seeks to identify the public agencies/services that are vulnerable to corruption and determine whether the type of corruption in those services is supply driven or demand-driven, i.e. whether the bribe or grease money was demanded reported the incidence to proper authorities. 3. It attempts to discover the reasons for non-reporting of corruption to proper authorities in order to identify strategies to encourage reporting or whistleblowing. <p>With the gathered and analysed data, the definition and understanding of incidence of corruption provide the context for intervention in the Philippine setting. Hence, a good social engagement practice.</p>
#13	<p>Title of good practice: International Linkages on Anti-corruption matters</p> <p>There are several international linkages that serve as catalysts in anti-corruption endeavours. The following are some international linkages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Corruption Agency (ACA) Forum • Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) • Asia Pacific Economic Conference (APEC) • European Union+Generalized System of Preference (EU+GSP) • International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) • International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) of the Kingdom of Thailand • Philippine Australia Human Resource Development Facility (PAHRDF) • Southeast Asia Parties Against Corruption (SEA-PAC) • United Nations Asia and Far East Institute (UNAFEI) • United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)
#14	<p>Title of good practice: Citizen's Charter</p> <p>The Citizen's Charter provides the information on the procedure and time duration expected for the service to be delivered with corresponding time and motion reality based standards. It promotes transparency, accountability and efficiency, thus promoting awareness to the consumer public and deters corruption.</p>
#15	<p>Title of good practice: Youth Leadership Camp</p> <p>Still in line with integrity development for the youth, this 5-day camp composed of various activities such as talks, games and activity processing is intended for students during the summer break. It is done in coordination with school officials, the students and their parents. It integrates the anti-corruption thrust through imparting good values that the youth, young as they are, can be empowered and be good future leaders in their own right.</p>
#16	<p>Title of good practice: Use of Social Media (i.e. Official Office of the Ombudsman Website, Facebook, CCB Fan Page and Twitter)</p> <p>These social media platforms provide data/statistics and service processes that facilitate communication on anti-corruption information. It thus offers another venue where the general public articulates its views, insights and reports on anti-corruption matters.</p>
#17	<p>Title of good practice: Linkages with other government agencies in the fight against corruption</p> <p>There are several affiliations that prove to be valuable as cooperation on anti-corruption efforts is fostered among government agencies, e.g., Inter-Agency Anti-Graft Coordinating Council (IAGGCC) composed of the heads of the Office of the Ombudsman, Commission on Audit and the Department of Justice and other government offices.</p>
#18	<p>Title of good practice: Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PHILGEPS)</p> <p>As defined in the Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PHILGEPS) website, it is a "single, centralized electronic portal that serves as a primary source of information on government procurement." Thus, PHILGEPS is an initiative promoting transparency in combatting corruption.</p>
#19	<p>Title of good practice: Philippine Transparency Seal</p> <p>All government agencies are to maintain the transparency seal in their websites. As specified in Section 91 of R.A. 10633, in addition, the websites should also contain the following: agencies mandates and function, names of officials with their position and contact information, annual reports for the last three years, approved agency budget, major programs and projects, program/project beneficiaries, status of implementation and program evaluation/assessment reports and annual procurement plan, contracts awarded and the name contractors/suppliers and consultants. Thus it encourages the enhancement of transparency and enforces</p>

	accountability in all government offices.
#20	<p>Title of good practice: Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)</p> <p>Partnership and dialogue with Civil Society Organizations and recognition of their role in the checks, balances, monitoring and cooperation in anti-corruption efforts of the Philippine Government.</p>
#21	<p>Title of good practice: Gender and Development Program</p> <p>The Gender and Development Program of the Philippine government aims to recognize the varied gender identities and enhance their potential especially in the realm of anti-corruption. The projects funded in line with this endeavour the spirit of equality among the sexes, thus promoting non-discrimination.</p>
#22	<p>Title of good practice: Telephone Hotlines accessible to the public</p> <p>As part of the yearly celebration of the International Anti-Corruption Day, the Philippines has so far held four state conferences from 2013 to 2016, wherein various stakeholders reported on their achievements in the implementation of the UNCAC. Highlighted during the 4th State Conference was the Chief Executive's policy of zero tolerance to corruption, with a thrust toward an enhanced public service delivery and informed citizenry, as embodied in various initiatives, e.g., Executive Order No.2, series of 2016, on the right to information, and the operation of the 8888 Citizen's Complaint Hotline.</p> <p>There is also the Office of the President Public Assistance Center (OP-PAC) that may receive complaints against erring government officials and employees. Internally, the Office of the Ombudsman has two hotlines that the requesters/complainants can call: one is the Public Assistance Bureau hotline which is open during office hours while the Field Investigation Office has a 24-hour hotline wherein complaints may be lodged. It engages the public to be socially aware and spurs them to act when they encounter corruption.</p>

RUSSIA

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	International Youth Contest of Social Advertising Against Corruption "Together Against Corruption!"
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	(4) Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	2018-2019
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	International event organized at the central level by the Prosecutor General's Office of Russia, aimed at youth
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	Young people (14-35 years old)
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	To raise public awareness about the problem of corruption, to engage youth in preventing and combating corruption, to strengthen international co-operation in the anti-corruption field, to develop and use social advertising against corruption, to foster interaction between the society and prosecution authorities and other public authorities in anti-corruption education.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<p>Following the International Youth Contest of Social Advertising Against Corruption "Together Against Corruption!" that took place in 2018 with participation of young people from Russia, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, in 2019 the Prosecutor General's Office of Russia initiated a similar Contest for the young people, extending the participation to youth from Brazil, India, China and South Africa (BRICS members).</p> <p>The participants are requested to create social anti-corruption advertisements in video and poster format on the topic "Together Against Corruption". Such videos and posters are</p>

		<p>expected to convey ideas, positions and experiences of young people who care about combating corruption, as well as to reflect modern governmental anti-corruption mechanisms at all levels and in various aspects of social life.</p> <p>Contest works are accepted through the Contest official website http://anticorruption.life/en/</p> <p>The contest is held in the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - «TheBestPoster» - «TheBestVideo» <p>The official award ceremony for winners of the Contest-2019 is planned for December 2019 and it will be devoted to celebrating the International Anti-Corruption Day.</p>
8	Lessonslearnt	<p>The contest has contributed to developing a zero tolerance within society for any manifestations of corruption. It has demonstrated the openness to the civil society of the prosecution authorities and other anti-corruption public authorities and their focus on joint anti-corruption activities.</p>
9	Noteworthydifficulties, challenges	<p>Promotion of the contest on the international scale, ensuring wide participation of youth.</p>
10	Attacheddocumentsforreference	

SINGAPORE

#1

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Category: Exhibitions/Roadshows <i>(i)</i> "Declassified – Corruption Matters" Roving Exhibition 2016 <i>(ii)</i> "Unite Against Corruption: You are the Solution" Roadshow 2014 <i>(iii)</i> "Do Your Part to Stamp Out Corruption" Roadshow cum Exhibition 2013
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	<u>Declassified – Corruption Matters Roving Exhibition 2016</u> 7 April 2016 – Ongoing <u>Unite Against Corruption: You are the Solution Roadshow 2014</u> 13 December 2014 <u>Do Your Part to Stamp Out Corruption</u> Roadshow cum Exhibition 2013 15-16 June 2013
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	General Public
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	To learn more about Singapore's fight against corruption, the role of the CPIB and what they can do to combat corruption
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<u>Declassified – Corruption Matters Roving Exhibition 2016</u> The "Declassified – Corruption Matters" Roving Exhibition was designed to be an interactive and engaging experience for the visitors. Some panels could open up to reveal more information, one could scan a postcard for more information while

		<p>another provided a kiosk for visitors to go in and read about different modes of reporting corruption. A large panel was also designed to look like one of CPIB's old buildings – "The White House", to give the visitors a glimpse of the past as well as a photo opportunity. Information included in the exhibition were milestones of CPIB's history, Singapore's anti-corruption framework, founding Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's legacy vis-à-vis the political will to combat corruption, notable cases investigated by CPIB and stories of CPIB officers. The panels were also modular in nature such that a combination of panels could be extracted and roved to different places. The format of a roving exhibition was chosen so that it can reach different communities. Since its launch at the Singapore National Library, it has moved to four regional libraries and three institutes of higher learning. A web/virtual tour of the exhibition is available on the CPIB website (www.cpi.gov.sg).</p> <p><u>Unite Against Corruption: You are the Solution Roadshow 2014</u></p> <p>The "Unite Against Corruption: You are the Solution" Roadshow was a one-day event held in suburban Singapore, so as to connect more closely with the community. The roadshow featured several activities designed to emphasise the importance of anti-corruption and to encourage the community to play a proactive role in combating corruption in Singapore. These activities included table games and a badge-making booth. At the badge-making booth, visitors could personalise their own anti-corruption badge. An exhibition panel was also constructed to educate visitors on Singapore's experience in tackling corruption. Visitors were also able to pen their support for a corruption-free society by making a pledge on a specially-constructed pledge wall. A highlight of the roadshow was the skit performance entitled Be the Solution which educated the audience on how corruption could occur in everyday life and how they can do their part to stand up against such unsavoury practices. The Football Association of Singapore collaborated with the Bureau for this outreach event.</p>
--	--	--

		<p><u>Do Your Part to Stamp Out Corruption Roadshow cum Exhibition 2013</u></p> <p>The Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) held its inaugural “Do Your Part to Stamp Out Corruption” Exhibition cum Roadshow at the National Library from 15 to 16 June 2013. The Exhibition showcased over 80 winning posters from the Poster-Slogan Competition of the same theme. Attracted over 1,000 visitors, the Roadshow had featured activities such as quizzes, badge-making and circle painting allowing members of the public to learn more about corruption through fun and engaging ways. The circle painting, in particular, was an activity that required the collaborative effort of the community and reinforced the message that everyone can play a part in Singapore’s fight against corruption and the power of community efforts. The Singapore Hotel Association collaborated with the Bureau for this outreach event.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>It is important to conceptualise the exhibition/roadshow from the visitors’ perspective, and to therefore seek to package the information presented in a manner that stokes the visitors’ interest. In our experience, it was found that exhibition/roadshows provide valuable opportunities to directly engage the general public/community on the anti-corruption message via visually-appealing, new and interactive ways.</p>
9	Noteworthy challenges, difficulties,	<p>One of the main challenges in organising a roadshow/exhibition was how to present the topic of ‘corruption’ in fresh and engaging ways, so that visitors could feel engaged and compelled to learn more. The scale of the projects also required close coordination between the internal/external parties for successful outcomes.</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	<p><u>Declassified – Corruption Matters Roving Exhibition 2016</u></p>

		<p><u>Unite Against Corruption: You are the Solution Roadshow 2014</u></p>
--	--	---

--	--	--

		<p><u>Do Your Part to Stamp Out Corruption</u> <u>Roadshow cum Exhibition 2013</u></p> <hr/>
--	--	--

--	--	--

2

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Category: Offsite Centre For Corruption Reporting and Heritage CPIB Corruption Reporting & Heritage Centre
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	9 January 2017 - ongoing
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	General public, students, international community
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	To raise awareness of corruption issues; educate public on anti-corruption; and encourage reporting of corruption.
7	Description of the practice	The CPIB Corruption Reporting & Heritage Centre,

	<i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	opened since 9 January 2017, was set up as a convenient and accessible site whereby members of public can walk in to lodge a corruption report and/or to find out on corruption related matters and history on the fight against corruption in Singapore. Members of public who wish to lodge a corruption report may speak to an on-site duty officer. Co-located in the centre is also CPIB heritage gallery that provides the public an opportunity to learn more about Singapore's fight against corruption, understanding of corruption and its consequences, and view exhibits from real life cases. Through the use of interactive technologies, the small but compact gallery strives to deepen the understanding of the concept of corruption and appreciation for the anti-corruption climate in Singapore.
8	Lessons learnt	It is important to understand the behaviours of your target audience (complainants / visitors) in deciding the location of the centre, the set-up, and the method of engagement, among other thing. There is also a need to consider user-experience design as a key component in planning the content for the galleries in the centre, especially one that focuses on digital and interactive functionalities.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	This project involved different internal and external stakeholders. Coordination between the different parties is key to the success of the project centre.
10	Attached documents for reference	

--	--	--

3

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Category: Engagement via Social Media (i) The Graftbusters' Trail: Combating Corruption Since 1952 (ii) CPIB Official Social Media Channels: Facebook and Twitter
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	<u>The Graftbusters' Trail: Combating Corruption Since 1952</u> 7 April 2016 – Ongoing <u>CPIB Official Social Media Channels: Facebook and Twitter</u> 25 August 2014 - ongoing
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	General Public

6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	<p><u>The Graftbusters' Trail: Combating Corruption Since 1952</u></p> <p>To learn more about CPIB's history, Singapore's fight against corruption over the years and the role of the CPIB.</p> <p><u>CPIB Official Social Media Channels: Facebook and Twitter</u></p> <p>To learn more about CPIB's history, Singapore's fight against corruption over the years and the role of the CPIB. To raise awareness of corruption issues.</p>
7	Description of the practice <i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	<p><u>The Graftbusters' Trail: Combating Corruption Since 1952</u></p> <p>Encompassing 7 sites that connect the past, present and future of the Bureau's and Singapore's anti-corruption experience, the heritage trail titled "The Graftbusters' Trail" takes users on a journey, appreciating the obstacles, the challenges and the triumphs that transformed Singapore from corruption-rife mudflats to a modern metropolis known for its efficiency and incorruptibility.</p> <p>The 7 sites include well-known Singapore landmarks as well as former sites of CPIB's office that had witnessed the development and establishment of key legislative and operational measures in the fight against corruption. The vision of the founding fathers, the efforts of the CPIB, the officers' hard work and camaraderie, and some of the high profile cases that they were successfully investigated, formed the backdrop of this trail.</p> <p>Users can explore interesting features to see the transformation of former CPIB offices, unlock a quiz when they visit each site and take pictures using the postcard function which they can share on Facebook. Users can also learn more about Singapore's experience in fighting corruption in the comfort of their own space and time. The mobile application uses geo-location tagging that will trigger quiz questions when users arrive at a site. A correct answer will earn users a badge and once they collect 5 badges, they will qualify as a "Graftbuster". The mobile app is available on App Store and GooglePlay Store.</p> <p><u>CPIB Official Social Media Channels: Facebook</u></p>

		<p><u>and Twitter</u></p> <p>The CPIB Official Social Media Channels (Facebook and Twitter) serve as extended arms for the Bureau's publicity. The post on these channels are targeted to spread the message of anti-corruption through providing information about corruption, press releases, and other engaging materials that would appeal to the general public.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p><u>The Graftbusters' Trail: Combating Corruption Since 1952</u></p> <p>While technology can be interesting and fun, a heritage trail might not necessarily work for every organization since the public has no vested interest to learn more about an agency's heritage versus that of a landmark or a heritage site. Information must be succinct so that users will be willing to play and explore further. The mobile app can be a handy resource that the public can refer to for information about the agency.</p> <p><u>CPIB Official Social Media Channels: Facebook and Twitter</u></p> <p>A policy needs to be drawn up on the engagement on social media. Internal stakeholders such as fellow employees need to be aware of how they should behave on the official channels. The management should also need to decide on how to manage comments or messages that external stakeholders sent via these channels. Content has to be generated on social media regularly to ensure followers of the channels remain engaged.</p> <p>As compared to Facebook, Twitter is less effective as a communication/publicity tool considering the limited word count and the 'noise' level on the platform.</p>
9	Noteworthy challenges, difficulties,	<p><u>The Graftbusters' Trail: Combating Corruption Since 1952</u></p> <p>Design and user interface bugs constitute a common problem in using an application. In addition, publicity for the application may be needed to ensure that it is known to public and well-utilised.</p> <p><u>CPIB Official Social Media Channels: Facebook and Twitter</u></p>

		<p>The main challenge is on the need to constantly generate content so that the channels remain active. Another challenge would be the management of negative comments/errant users who will discredit the agency on the channels. While the channels are not used for the public to report corruption complaints, the agency should still be prepared that complaints will still be sent via these channels due to convenience.</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	

		<u>CPIB Official Social Media Channels: Facebook and Twitter</u>
--	--	---

4

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Category: Creating Public Awareness via Competitions (i) #IfILiveInDarkness Short Story Writing Competition 2017 (ii) Unite Against Corruption Video Competition 2013 (iii) Poster-Slogan Competition 2012
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending</i>)	<u>#IfILiveInDarkness Short Story Writing</u>



	<i>dates of the good practice)</i>	<p><u>Competition 2017</u> 9 December 2016 – 6 June 2017</p> <p><u>Unite Against Corruption Video Competition 2013</u> 9 December 2013 – 9 July 2014</p> <p><u>Do Your Part to Stamp Out Corruption Poster-Slogan Competition 2012</u> 09 December 2012 – 09 March 2013</p>
4	<i>Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	National
5	<i>Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	<p><u>#IfILiveInDarkness Short Story Writing Competition 2017</u> Students</p> <p><u>Unite Against Corruption Video Competition 2013</u> General Public</p> <p><u>Poster-Slogan Competition 2012</u> General Public</p>
6	<i>Objectives (aims set at the beginning)</i>	Tapping into the creativity and voices of the public to advocate against corruption and its issues.
7	<i>Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	<p><u>#IfILiveInDarkness Short Story Writing Competition 2017</u> The competition which attracted 275 entries, required students to submit a story of less than 800 words, imagining a city completely ruled by corruption and greed, and how this would have impacted their lives.</p> <p>The competition leveraged on the concept of “by the students, for the students” where it taps into their personal narratives and their creative imaginations to increase the younger generation’s appreciation of the Singapore we live in today.</p> <p>Following the competition, winning entries will then be compiled into a book (with activities) and distributed to schools and public libraries to spread the awareness of anti-corruption.</p>

		<p><u>Unite Against Corruption Video Competition 2013</u></p> <p>The public were invited to submit video entries that reflect the theme “Unite Against Corruption”. They were allowed to interpret and develop the video in their own creative way. The competition attracted 43 entries with the winning entries being showcased at the “Unite Against Corruption: You are the Solution” Roadshow 2014 to create buzz and spread awareness.</p> <p><u>Do Your Part to Stamp Out Corruption Poster-Slogan Competition 2012</u></p> <p>The public were invited to submit their art pieces with a slogan, and a brief description on how the art piece reflects the theme of the competition, “Do Your Part to Stamp Out Corruption”. Winning entries were exhibited at a roadshow cum exhibition with the same theme, to create buzz and spread awareness. The competition had produced 6 winning works, 20 merit pieces as well as 239 individual creations.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	It is important to involve at least 3 judges from relevant fields, particularly in the area of education and anti-corruption work to ensure objective judging of entries.
9	Noteworthy challenges, difficulties,	It is difficult to predict the reception of the competition. As such, it is important to devise contingency strategies to publicise the competition if the number of entries is slow to build up.
10	Attached documents for reference	<u>#IfILiveInDarkness Short Story Writing Competition 2017</u>

		<p><u>Unite Against Corruption Video Competition 2013</u></p> <p><u>Poster-Slogan Competition 2012</u></p>
--	--	--

#5

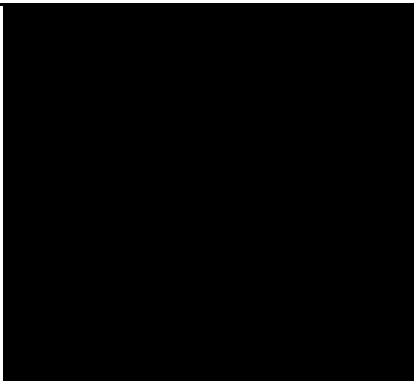

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Production of Public Education Videos
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Topic no. 4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption Topic no. 6. Ensuring the public's effective access to information
3	Time period(starting-ending dates of the good practice)	2018 – Ongoing
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	General Public, students, private sector employees, public sector officers
6	Objectives(aims set at the beginning)	The Public Education Videos aim to: a) Educate and raise awareness on anti-corruption issues amongst the aforementioned target groups; b) Highlight various modes of reporting corruption to the CPIB such as the 24hrs hotline c) Provide another platform to reach out to, and educate the target groups; and d) Supplement existing anti-corruption materials and aid CPIB speakers in enhancing their prevention outreach talks to both public and private sector employees.
7	Description of the practice(implementation process, implementation method,...)	Each Public Education video was designed to target a specific audience segment. In total, four videos were produced, one each for the general public, students, private sector and public sector. Each video had its own concept and accompanying key messages tailored to the intended audience. For instance, animation was used in the video for students, which focused primarily on educating them on the importance of values such as honesty, fairness and integrity.

		For the private sector video, it focused on explaining what constitutes corruption and how Singapore's anti-corruption reputation has helped businesses advance their interests internationally. The same video also made references to anti-corruption measures that companies can consider implementing to combat corruption. These include the Singapore Standard ISO 37001 - Anti-Bribery Management Systems ISO37001 and a four-step guidebook known as "A Practical Anti-Corruption Guide for Businesses in Singapore" to help local business owners reduce the risk of corruption in their companies.
8	Lessons learnt	It is important to understand the target audience of each video and to carefully curate the anti-corruption information most useful to them. We recognised that it is essential to educate the public on the available modes of reporting corruption such as our 24hrs hotline, and the fact that CPIB allows for anonymous reporting.
9	Noteworthy challenges, difficulties,	Challenges can arise during the creative process as it is a delicate balance to craft an appealing video for the target audience, while ensuring that the video does not deviate from its intended objectives and key messages. This was overcome through multiple discussions and engagement with the creative team appointed.
10	Attached documents for reference	 




#6

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Youth Anti-Corruption Badge Programme
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	Topic no. 4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption Topic no. 6. Ensuring the public's effective access to information
3	Time period(<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	2019 – ongoing
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	Students, Youths
6	Objectives(<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	The primary objective of the Youth Anti-Corruption Badge Programme is for students to gain a better understanding of the corruption issue and on CPIB's work. Students will be required to perform activities and participate in lessons which can inculcate in them the values of integrity, honesty, and fairness.

7	Description of the practice(implementation process, implementation method,...)	<p>The CPIB has worked with a uniformed group in Singapore (National Police Cadet Corps) to pilot the Anti-Corruption Badge Programme with their cadets. Taking into consideration the relative young age of the cadets, as well as the aforementioned objectives, the Bureau had to devise a programme that was both interesting and meaningful to them. It also had to set itself apart from the civic lessons that were already part of the students' school curriculum.</p> <p>The eventual programme comprised presentations and two interactive activities. Based on feedback provided by the students, segments of the programme were tweaked to make it more interesting and engaging for them.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>The students had varying learning capacities and it is important to conceptualise a programme which catered to all. In addition, a lot of research and trials had to be done beforehand to ensure that the activities can be carried out smoothly and that they were interesting and engaging for the students.</p>
9	Noteworthy challenges, difficulties,	<p>Considerable manpower is required to run the programme. This concern was plugged by a group of CPIB officers who volunteered to help run this programme.</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	 

#7

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Various Corruption Reporting Modes and Acceptance of Anonymous Reports
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	Topic no. 6. Ensuring the public's effective access to information. Topic no. 10. Facilitating public access to anti-corruption authorities.
3	Time period(starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Ongoing
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	National
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	General Public
6	Objectives(aims set at the beginning)	To encourage members of the public to come forward to provide information on possible acts of corruption, the CPIB endeavours to offer various modes of reporting which are convenient and accessible. We also recognise that those with information may have concerns about coming forward to make reports. As such, reporting persons can choose to remain anonymous. Reports and information received are thoroughly deliberated regardless of whether the reporting person is named or anonymous.
7	Description of the practice(implementation process, implementation method,...)	Persons with information on suspected corrupt activities can use the following reporting channels in name or anonymously: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit in person at CPIB HQ or the Corruption Reporting and Heritage Centre (CRHC) • Call the CPIB Duty Officer via a 24-hr phone hotline • Lodge an e-Complaint at the CPIB website • Email CPIB at report@cpib.gov.sg • Send a fax to the CPIB • Write in to the CPIB Headquarters or to

		<p>the CRHC</p> <p>The various modes of accepting corruption reports, including those which are anonymous, are widely publicised through channels such as the CPIB corporate website, our press releases, annual statistics reports, and public outreach events. CPIB also actively communicate to the public that corruption reports should ideally include pertinent details such as parties involved, nature of bribes transacted, when the corrupt transaction occurred and the favour shown in return.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>A key lesson learnt is that a report made in person is the most effective as the CPIB could obtain more information directly from the reporting person.</p> <p>It is also important to have the flexibility of accepting anonymous reports, and the CPIB has launched investigations based on anonymous reports received which eventually led to Court Action for the perpetrators.</p>
9	Noteworthy challenges, difficulties,	<p>A challenge faced is that some corruption reports may only contain vague or unsubstantiated information which did not provide sufficient leads for investigation to be initiated. The CPIB has thus enhanced public communications on pertinent details to be included when making a report of suspected corrupt offences.</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	

		<p>4 The CPIB looks into all corruption complaints and reports, including <u>anonymous ones</u>, and can be reached via the following channels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Visit or write to us at the CPIB Headquarters @ 2 Lengkok Bahru, S159047 or Corruption Reporting & Heritage Centre @ 247 Whitley Road S297830; b) Call the Duty Officer at 1800-376-0000; c) Lodge an e-Complaint at www.cpiib.gov.sg/e-complaint; or d) Email us at report@cpiib.gov.sg. <p>5 Where possible, the report should include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where, when and how the alleged corrupt act happened? b) Who was involved and what were their roles? c) What was the bribe given and the favour shown?
--	--	--

CHINESE TAIPEI

1

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	2016 "1209 International Anti-corruption Events 9 December Serial Campaigns"
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	November 9, 2017 to December 9, 2016
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Jointly conducted by the central and local county/city governments, total 17 campaigns by 13 authorities.
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	None
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	<p>Collaborating with the Government Employee Ethics Units and aiming at multiple targets to push forward the implementation of clean politics to conform to the spirit of all works provided in Charter II "Preventive Measures" of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.</p> <p>Minister of the Ministry of Justice stated in the "Homeland Conservation and Corporate Ethics---Responsibility, Sustainability, Competitiveness" forum hosted by the Taoyuan City Government that it is hoped that, through the series of "International Anti-corruption Events Campaigns," we could build the public's trust in the government's cleanliness and ethics and guide the corporations to implement ethical corporate management, and it is further hoped to actively assist the authorities and corporations in propelling all integrity building works to enhance the competitiveness and achieve the sustainable development goal.</p>
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	In order to respond to the "UN International Anti-corruption Events" and reinforce the participation of the governmental and private sectors in anti-corruption, the Agency Against Corruption of the Ministry of Justice cooperated with the central

		<p>and local governments to hold the “International Anti-corruption Events 9 December Serial Campaigns (“Serial Campaigns”) during the period from November 9, 2017 to December 9, 2016.</p> <p>The types of the Serial Campaigns included the opening ceremony “United Initiation Ceremony of 1209 International Anti-corruption Events Serial Campaigns” and the consecutive forums, seminars, children theaters, performances, debate competitions and carnivals, whereby 17 campaigns were held by 13 authorities and 17,603 people participated (including 151 chief and deputy principal officers of the authorities, 629 enterprises and 358 experts/technicians).</p> <p>The contents of the campaigns included respectively the professional and academic discussions, zero-distance practical communication between the administrative authorities and enterprises, clean politics rooting in children, young students’ deep thoughts and analysis in ethical building topics and the carnivals of parent-child joint studies, attracting all age levels and all occupations to participate in diversified manners and deeply planting the philosophies of clean governance and anti-corruption in people’s minds in invisible and silent manners.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>The discussion topics of the Serial Campaigns included the civilian related topics of construction, firefighting, water resource, medical care, anti-corruption volunteers training. All sectors of production, administration, academy and public actively participated to sufficiently discuss domestic significant clean politics topics and researched on, analyzed and proposed related countermeasures and made suggestions and consensus during each campaign, which are positively conducive to the government’s establishment of the related integrity policies.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	None
10	Attached documents for reference	None

2

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Utilizing various guidance ways to provide the information such as corruption report channels
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	10. Facilitating public access to anti-corruption authorities
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Continuously implementing
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Planned and operated by all the authorities themselves
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	None
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	To conform to the spirit of Article 13 "Participation of Society" of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, all the states parties shall propel the individuals and groups outside the governmental agencies, such as citizens group, non-governmental organizations and community organizations, to actively participate in the prevention and fights against corruption and raise the public's awareness on the existence, roots, seriousness of corruption and the threats they pose in accordance with the states' fundamental principles.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<p>People are encouraged to adopt diverse channels of scene reports, telephone, writing, fax, e-mail box or telephone to provide and report illegal information, and all authorities to actively utilize the open web pages, advertising, campaign boards, internet platforms to implement the publicity of and guidance on all report channels to offer for the reference and utilization of the civil servants and the public. Current key points for the publicity and guidance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whistleblowing line of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice: 0800-86-586. 2. The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation. 3. Reporting channels and related information of all authorities.

8	Lessons learnt	None
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	None
10	Attached documents for reference	None

3

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Brief on the distribution of rewards for the report against corruption and malfeasance
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	12. Rewarding whistleblowers
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	Since July 20, 2011 until now
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Competent authority is the Ministry of Justice
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Whistleblowers of the corruption and malfeasance cases
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	Encouraging the public to bravely report
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	After the whistleblowers report to the prosecutorial authorities, judicial/police authorities or the Government Employee Ethics Units, any corruption and malfeasance cases that have not been discovered, where the suspects have been convicted, the authorities receiving the reports submit the documentations of reporting materials, claims and judgements to file claims for report rewards, which are distributed upon the approval of the Ministry of Justice, Chinese Taipei Corruption and Malfeasance Cases Report Rewards Review Committee according to the judgments of the courts and which highest amount distributed may reach NT\$10,000,000.
8	Lessons learnt	After its establishment on July 20, 2011, the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, Chinese Taipei has been handling the corruption and malfeasance cases report rewards affairs. From July 20, 2011 to December 31, 2016, it had reviewed 146 cases and approved after review to

		distribute rewards for 99 cases amounting to NT\$109,616,652.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	Due to limited annual budgets, the scheduling for the distribution of report rewards was impacted since no annual budgets made by the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, Chinese Taipei for the past years reached up to NT\$15,000,000. Based on the spirit of timely rewards, adequate budgets and disbursements will be strived for to continuously promote the report encouragement policies in the future. In addition, with the promotion of the bill of the "Whistleblowers Protection Act" currently it is being discussed to loosen the section of the civil servants' eligibilities for rewards claiming.
10	Attached documents for reference	English versions of the Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation and Criteria on Reviewing the Rewards for Reporting Corruption & Malfeasance Cases for the Ministry of Justice.

Appendix: The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation

Article 1

This regulation is enacted pursuant to paragraph 1, Article 18 of the Anti-Corruption Act.

Article 2

The corruption & malfeasance cases referred to in this regulation mean these offences as follows:

1. The offences prescribed in Article 4 to 6 of the Anti-Corruption Act.
2. The offences prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 121, paragraph 1 & 2 of Article 122, Article 123 and paragraph 1 of Article 131 of the Criminal Code.
3. The offences prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 9 and paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the Smuggling Penalty Act.
4. The offences prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 19 and Article 20 of Punishment Act for Violation to Military Service System.
5. Public servant who takes advantage of authority, opportunities, means in his or her capacity to commit the crimes prescribed in paragraph 1 to 5 of Article 4, Article 5, paragraph 1 to 4 of Article 6, paragraph 1 & 2 of Article 12 of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act
6. Public servant who intentionally harbors those who commit the crimes prescribed in the preceding subparagraph.

Article 3

Informants who reported to prosecutor offices, judicial police authority or government employee ethics units of undiscovered corruption & malfeasance cases shall be issued a reporting reward in accordance with this regulation (hereinafter referred to as "the Reward").

Article 4

The Reward shall not be issued in any one of the following circumstances:

1. The fact reported is not consistent with that indicated in the Court's written judgment.
2. The public servant who is aware of any suspicious corruption & malfeasance case in performing his or her duties reports the offense.
3. Informants join, solicit, or aid another party in a corruption & malfeasance offense.
4. A person who promises, or gives a bribe or other improper benefits to a public servant intentionally and then report the set up offense.
5. Informants report anonymously or with a fictitious name, or report without presenting specific evidences or refuse to take a statement
6. Informants entrust others to report, report in the name of others, or are commissioned to report.
7. In the case of the Subparagraph 2 of the preceding paragraph, if it is otherwise provided by the statutes, such statutes shall be followed.

Article 5

The reward shall be increased by one-half portion if more than five offenders are convicted by the Court in the same corruption & malfeasance case reported. The maximum reward shall not exceed NTD 10 million.

The same corruption & malfeasance case defined in the preceding paragraph shall consist of the circumstances including multiple offences committed by one offender, single or multiple offences jointly committed by several offenders, or one conviction judgment.

Article 6

The reward shall be equally distributed to every informant when multiple informants jointly report on the corruption & malfeasance case. Also, multiple informants respectively report on the same corruption & malfeasance case shall share the rewards equally if their order in seniority cannot be judged.

In the circumstance that the same corruption & malfeasance case is reported by several informants successively, the Reward shall be granted to the first one who presents concrete evidence; the other informants who present significant and direct evidences that help solving the case may be granted discretionary Reward within the amount specified in paragraph 1 of Article 7.

Article 7

A one-third portion of the Reward calculated based on the criteria listed in the appendix table shall be granted to the informant if the corruption & malfeasance case is convicted by the court. After the final guilty judgment has been entered, the informant shall receive the remaining Rewards.

In the circumstances that the Reward shall not be issued that the facts reported by the informant are correspond with the Subparagraph 1, paragraph 1, Article 4, however, the Review Commission prescribed in Article 8, paragraph 2 of this Regulation approves and considers that the reported facts are significantly helpful in solving the case, with the conviction is affirmed by court, a one-tenth portion of the Reward calculated based on the criteria listed in the appendix table may be awarded.

The Reward shall be issued after deduction of tax payable.

According to related regulations set forth in the Civil Code, the heir shall take the Reward if the Informant has passed away.

Except as provided in the provisions set forth in Article 11 of this Regulation, the rewards granted shall not be recovered.

Article 8

The informed agency shall grant the rewards to the informant after submitting the prosecutor's indictment, the court's judgment and relevant information to the Ministry of Justice for approval of rewards without initiating the rewards request from the informant. The Informant may also submit his application to the informed agency for rewards after the court hands down the conviction judgment.

The Ministry of Justice shall organize a Review Commission by convening representatives from the Supreme Prosecutors Office, Agency Against Corruption in the Ministry of Justice (AAC), the Investigation Bureau in the Ministry of Justice, the Department of Prosecutorial Affairs of the Ministry of Justice. The official function of the Review Committee is to review the matters pertinent to the granting of the Reward. The Review Commission may invite the processing official in the informed agency to appear and clarify the case.

Article 9

The corruption & malfeasance case report shall be made in writing or verbally.

A written report shall specify the following information and shall be signed, affixed the seal or fingerprinted by the informant:

1. The Informant's name, gender, date of birth, ID document number, residence or domicile address, the serving agency, school, organization and the accused's name or distinct characteristics.
2. Fact of corruption & malfeasance.
3. Evidence.

A verbal report which specifies in detail shall be transformed into records by the informed agency, and signed, affixed the seal or fingerprinted by the informant, while in the case reported by phone call specifying in detail, the informed agency shall notify the informant to take statements at a designated place.

Article 10

The informed agency shall keep confidentiality on materials including but not limited to the report and records prescribed in the preceding article, and file the documents separately without attaching them into the investigation file. However, the prosecutor or the judge may access the materials to investigate a case as necessary, so may the related authority in order to verify the matter pertaining to the Rewards.

Parties who disclose the materials prescribed in the preceding paragraph without due cause shall be punished pursuant to the Criminal Code or other laws.

Article 11

If the informant falsely accuses others of committing corruption & malfeasance and is later convicted by the Court, the Rewards granted to the informant shall be retrieved by the informed agency.

If the informant in the preceding paragraph is deceased, the informed agency is entitled to retrieve the Rewards from the informant's heir.

Article 12

The safety of the Informant shall be protected; any threat, intimidation or other illegal act against the Informant shall be severely punished pursuant to the law.

Article 13

The Prosecutor offices, judicial police authority or government employee ethics units shall set up a dedicated phone, answering machine, mailbox, fax machine or other communication equipment for reporting of corruption & malfeasance cases.

Article 14

The Reward of the corruption & malfeasance case prior to the amendment and enactment of this regulation shall be governed by the regulations effective at the time of the report accepted.

Article 15

This Regulation is set to be effective on the date of promulgation.

Appendix Table : Rewarding Criteria for Reporting Corruption & Malfeasance Cases.

The Court's Judgment	Amount of the Reward
More than 15 years of imprisonment, life imprisonment and Death (penalty)	NTD 6.7M to 10M
Imprisonment of more than 10 years and less than 15 years	NTD 4M to 6.7M
Imprisonment of more than 7 years and less than 10 years	NTD 2.8M to 4M
Imprisonment of more than 5 years and less than 7 years	NTD 2M to 2.8M
Imprisonment of more than 3 years and less than 5 years	NTD 1.4M to 2M
Imprisonment of more than 1 year and less than 3 years	NTD 0.8M to 1.4M
Imprisonment of less than 1 year, detention and fine	NTD 0.3M to 0.8M

Appendix: Criteria on Reviewing the Rewards for Reporting Corruption & Malfeasance Cases for the Ministry of Justice

- I. This Criteria is instituted for the review of rewards for reporting corruption & malfeasance cases.
- II. The amount of reward for reporting corruption & malfeasance cases will be subject to review depending on court sentence. A one-third portion of the minimum amount of the appendix table of Paragraph 1 in Article VII of "The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation" (hereinafter referred to as "The Regulation") shall be granted to the

- informant when the corruption & malfeasance case is convicted by the court. After the final guilty judgment has been entered, the informant shall receive the remaining Rewards.
- III. "The Court's Judgment" as prescribed in the table attached to Paragraph 1 in Article VII of The Regulation is based on the most severe sentence pronounced of the pronounced imprisonment of the fact the fact in the same corruption & malfeasance cases.
- IV. The conviction is affirmed by court for imprisonment of less than 1 year, detention and fine.
- (I) A reward amounting to NT\$300,000 (same currency applies hereinafter) will be released for cases sentenced by court for a fine.
 - (II) A reward amounting to NT\$400,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment of less than 4 months or detention. It is the same when the preceding imprisonment or detention commuted to a fine.
 - (III) A reward amounting to NT\$500,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 4 months but not more than 6 months. It is the same when the preceding imprisonment commuted to a fine.
 - (IV) A reward amounting to NT\$600,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 6 months but not more than 1 year. It is the same when the preceding imprisonment commuted to a fine.
- V. The conviction is affirmed by court for imprisonment which not less than 1 year but not more than 3 years.
- (I) A reward amounting to NT\$800,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 1 year but not more than 2 years.
 - (II) A reward amounting to NT\$900,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 2 years but not more than 2 years and 6 months.
 - (III) A reward amounting to NT\$1,000,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 2 years and 6 months but not more than 3 years.
- VI. The conviction is affirmed by court for imprisonment which not less than 3 years but not more than 5 years.
- (I) A reward amounting to NT\$1,400,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 3 years but not more than 4 years.
 - (II) A reward amounting to NT\$1,500,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 4 years but not more than 4 years and 6 months.
 - (III) A reward amounting to NT\$1,600,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 4 years and 6 months but not more than 5 years.
- VII. The conviction is affirmed by court for imprisonment which not less than 5 years but not more than 7 years.
- (I) A reward amounting to NT\$2,000,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 5 years but not more than 6 years.

(II) A reward amounting to NT\$2,200,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 6 years but not more than 6 years and 6 months.

(III) A reward amounting to NT\$2,400,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 6 years and 6 months but not more than 7 years.

VIII. The conviction is affirmed by court for imprisonment which not less than 7 years but not more than 10 years.

(I) A reward amounting to NT\$2,800,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 7 years but not more than 8 years.

(II) A reward amounting to NT\$3,000,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 8 years but not more than 8 years and 6 months.

(III) A reward amounting to NT\$3,200,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 8 years and 6 months but not more than 9 years.

(IV) A reward amounting to NT\$3,400,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 9 years but not more than 9 years and 6 months.

(V) A reward amounting to NT\$3,600,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 9 years and 6 months but not more than 10 years.

IX. The conviction is affirmed by court for imprisonment which not less than 10 years but not more than 15 years.

(I) A reward amounting to NT\$4,000,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 10 years but not more than 11 years.

(II) A reward amounting to NT\$4,300,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 11 years but not more than 11 years and 6 months.

(III) A reward amounting to NT\$4,600,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 11 years and 6 months but not more than 12 years.

(IV) A reward amounting to NT\$4,900,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 12 years but not more than 12 years and 6 months.

(V) A reward amounting to NT\$5,100,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 12 years and 6 months but not more than 13 years.

(VI) A reward amounting to NT\$5,400,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 13 years but not more than 13 years and 6 months.

- (VII) A reward amounting to NT\$5,700,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 13 years and 6 months but not more than 14 years.
 - (VIII) A reward amounting to NT\$6,000,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 14 years but not more than 14 years and 6 months.
 - (IX) A reward amounting to NT\$6,300,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 14 years and 6 months but not more than 15 years.
- X. The conviction is affirmed by court for imprisonment which not less than 15 years, life imprisonment, or death penalty.
- (I) A reward amounting to NT\$6,700,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 15 years but not more than 16 years.
 - (II) A reward amounting to NT\$7,000,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 16 years but not more than 16 years and 6 months.
 - (III) A reward amounting to NT\$7,300,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 16 years and 6 months but not more than 17 years.
 - (IV) A reward amounting to NT\$7,600,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 17 years but not more than 17 years and 6 months.
 - (V) A reward amounting to NT\$7,900,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 17 years and 6 months but not more than 18 years.
 - (VI) A reward amounting to NT\$8,200,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 18 years but not more than 18 years and 6 months.
 - (VII) A reward amounting to NT\$8,500,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 18 years and 6 months but not more than 19 years.
 - (VIII) A reward amounting to NT\$8,800,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 19 years but not more than 19 years and 6 months.
 - (IX) A reward amounting to NT\$9,100,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for imprisonment which not less than 19 years and 6 months but not more than 20 years.
 - (X) A reward amounting to NT\$9,400,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for life imprisonment.
 - (XI) A reward amounting to NT\$9,700,000 will be released for cases sentenced by court for death penalty.
- XI. The reward shall be increased NT\$ 50,000 for each additional convict if more than one offenders are convicted by the Court in the same corruption & malfeasance case reported.

The maximum reward shall not exceed the each maximum amount as prescribed in the table of Paragraph 1 in Article VII of The Regulation.

If the number of the aforementioned convicts is more than five, rewards will be increased by one-half of the standard as prescribed from (IV) to (X) and the total amount of rewards shall not be subject to each maximum amount as prescribed in the table of Paragraph 1 in Article VII of The Regulation.

The increase of rewards as prescribed in the previous 2 paragraphs will be chosen based on which is the most favorable to the informants. The maximum reward shall not exceed NT\$10,000,000.

- XII. Where a reward is to be released to informants upon approval of the Review Commission for the Rewards for Reporting Corruption & Malfeasance Cases for the Ministry of Justice in accordance with Paragraph 2 in Article VII of The Regulation, the Commission will make a decision in consideration of the pronounced term of imprisonment relevant to the content of the reporting and calculate the amount of the reward based on one-tenth of the rewards as stated in (IV) to (X).

#4

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	2018 "Anti-Corruption Exchange Between the Government and Private Sector in Asia-Pacific"
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	June 25, June 27, and June 28 of 2017
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	Proceeds as an international conference of anti-corruption with visits of government entities under the auspices of the central government and local governments at the county and city levels.
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	None
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	Build up and connect to the global anti-corruption advocacy network for gearing up with the international community.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	AAC worked in cooperation with the Department of Civil Service Ethics at Tainan City Government at the invitation of the Taipei City Government, New Taipei City Government, and Taoyuan City Government

		<p>for assistance. Transparency International Chinese Taipei was also invited to support the cause.</p> <p>The “Anti-Corruption between the Government and Private Sector in Asia-Pacific” was held in the form of an international conference of anti-corruption with visits of government entities. Through the delivery of keynote speeches, report on special topics, sharing of experience and exchange of opinions, AAC learned much from the experience of the other in anti-corruption work. In addition, AAC will persist with the idea and attitude of “Let Clean Politics fly and make friends through anti-corruption” for enhancing visibility in the international community.</p> <p>The participants are the chairperson and the CEO of Transparency International, the representatives of the branch organizations of Transparency International from different countries, and people from institutions with an interest in anti-corruption. There were 200 to 250 participants by head count in respective gatherings (except the visits).</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>I. This is the first time that Chinese Taipei engaged in the exchange and interactions with NGOs of the international community with the presence of 38 representatives from 17 economies.</p> <p>II. This event unfolded in the form of an international conference of anti-corruption and visits of government entities for sharing the essential policy of Chinese Taipei in anti-corruption. With the collaboration of the ethics units, the guests shared with us the policy of transparency in anti-corruption and the experience of clean politics in local governments.</p> <p>III. Tainan City Government engaged in the discussion of “The Minutes of Anti-Corruption Work” with a case study to show the guests the effort of self-examination and the discussion of the experience of success.</p> <p>IV. Taipei City Government reported on</p>

		their works in the operation, tender invitation for procurement and material testing for acceptance at the pipeline and information center of the road system.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	None
10	Attached documents for reference	None

#5

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	"The Minutes of Governance and Anti-Corruption Works at Taichung-Changhua-Nantou-Miaoli Region"
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	May to November, 2017
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	This series of event were held in the joint efforts of AAC and 4 government ethics units including training, seminars, visits of construction projects and forums.
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are impacted</i>)	None
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	None
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<p>AAC supervised the government ethics units of Taichung City, Changhua County, Nantou County, and Miaoli County and gave directions in business of these entities exposed to certain risks including engineering projects, construction management, police administration, fire safety, funeral and burial services, land administration, environmental protection, and gravel mining at riverbanks in 2017.</p> <p>"Public Work" was chosen as the central topic with training organized by Miaoli County Government, a conference held by Nantou County Government, case study on public work inspection presented by Changhua</p>

		<p>County Government, and a summit of anti-corruption in public works organized by Taichung City Government.</p> <p>In this series of events, integrity and competence in public works were presented to the engineering and public work personnel, ethics unit staff, and representatives from the industry in Taichung, Changhua, Nantou, and Miaoli in various forms. In addition, the Ministry of Education also invited students majored in construction and engineering at schools of higher education to the events for sharing and exchange. There were 650 participants in the events.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	<p>This is the first time that students majored in engineering and construction participated in events of this kind. In the seminars and presentations, under the practice of the public sector and the engineering sector and operation they learned of the risk of corruption. These events help to enhance the exchange and connection between education and practice.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	None
10	Attached documents for reference	None

#6

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Brief on the distribution of rewards for the report against corruption and malfeasance
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	12. Rewarding whistleblowers
3	Time period (<i>starting-ending dates of the good practice</i>)	Since July 20, 2011 until now
4	Scope (<i>domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...</i>)	Competent authority is the Ministry of Justice
5	Major concerned stakeholders (<i>the ones who involve in and/or are</i>	Whistleblowers of the corruption and malfeasance cases

	<i>impacted)</i>	
6	Objectives (<i>aims set at the beginning</i>)	Encouraging the public to bravely report
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	After the whistleblowers report to the prosecutorial authorities, judicial/police authorities or the Government Employee Ethics Units, any corruption and malfeasance cases that have not been discovered, where the suspects have been convicted, the authorities receiving the reports submit the documentations of reporting materials, claims and judgements to file claims for report rewards, which are distributed upon the approval of the Review Committee according to the judgments of the courts and which highest amount distributed may reach NT\$10,000,000.
8	Lessons learnt	After its establishment on July 20, 2011, the Agency Against Corruption has been handling the corruption and malfeasance cases report rewards affairs. From July 20, 2011 to May 31, 2018, it had reviewed 189 cases and approved after review to distribute rewards for 128 cases amounting to NT\$140,283,319.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<p>Due to limited annual budgets, the scheduling for the distribution of report rewards was impacted since no annual budgets made by the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice for the past years reached up to NT\$15,000,000. Based on the spirit of timely rewards, adequate budgets and disbursements will be strived for to continuously promote the report encouragement policies in the future.</p> <p>In addition, with the promotion of the draft of the "Whistleblowers Protection Act" currently it is being discussed to loosen the section of the civil servants' eligibilities for rewards claiming.</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	English versions of the Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation and Criteria on Reviewing the Rewards for Reporting Corruption & Malfeasance Cases for the Ministry of Justice.

THE UNITED STATES

#1

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Global Anti-Corruption Consortium (Alongside other donors, the United States encourages interested economies to contribute financially to this initiative.)
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	(3) Promoting the engagement of NGOs in anti-corruption; (4) Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption; (5) Promoting public engagement in the policy-making process; (7) Ensuring the society's oversight of the operations of the State apparatus and civil servants; (9) Promoting and protecting the right of freedom to seek, publish and disseminate information on corruption; (11) Receiving corruption reporting; Handling of anonymous reporting of corrupt acts; (14) Applying science and technology, using social networks in anti-corruption.
3	Time period (starting-ending dates of the good practice)	December 2016 - present
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Global
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Investigative journalists, anti-corruption advocates, and government (including law enforcement)
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	Founded by the United States, Argentina, Australia, Norway, and Denmark, this

		initiative has two overarching objectives: first, reveal high-level kleptocracy around the world through in-depth investigative journalism, and second, empower civil society advocates to more effectively drive reform and provide information to law enforcement.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build the first-ever global investigative platform for data, information, collaborative tools and services to connect, scale the reporting of, and facilitate joint investigations by regional journalist networks across four continents; 2. Expand the quality and scope of civil society reporting and investigations through 'training by doing' mentorship of growing networks of investigative journalists; 3. Provide access to data, records, and findings for local and global advocacy groups and facilitating collaboration among anti-corruption civil society activists; and 4. Generate and package legally actionable information essential to the pursuit of action to combat corruption by government law enforcement agencies and international bodies.
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corruption and organized crime are global and cross-border requiring journalists and anti-corruption activists to follow the same model. - Collaborative investigative journalism and activism is a cost-effective and successful approach to expose wrongdoing and promote legal reform and law enforcement action. - A networked approach that enables collaboration allows local journalists and anti-corruption activists to share data and knowledge, informing anti-corruption advocacy with actionable data

		generated through cross-border investigations.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to strengthen connections between investigative journalists and law enforcement to allow law enforcement to access legally actionable evidence that can be used to investigate and prosecute corruption cases. - Hostile environment for anti-corruption activists and investigative journalism impedes engagement and progress on anti-corruption goals.
10	Attached documents for reference	

VIET NAM

1

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Improving knowledge of Law
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption 7. Ensuring the society's oversight of the operations of the State apparatus and civil servants 9. Promoting and protecting the right of freedom to seek, publish and disseminate information on corruption
3	Period of implementation (starting-ending dates)	Since 2011
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Support on "Raising legal awareness for women of inferiority; increasing responsibilities of Women's Association to participate in monitoring the implementation of social welfare policies"
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Women and people of disadvantaged groups
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise awareness of women and related agencies about laws, social security policy; enhancing spiritual life of women, protecting legal rights of women, achieving gender equality; - Enhance capacity and coordinating role of the staffs of the local Women's Association; - Promote the role and active coordination of Inspectorate, Justice, Women Associations and the political and social communities in inspecting and supervising the implementation of social welfare policies, enhancing transparency.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gathering information, conducting survey, assessing needs to select the Project's implementing areas. - Organizing seminars, trainings, propaganda on communes' loudspeaker system, and briefing conference at the district-level on inspection and supervision work; Developing criteria for inspection and assessment.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizing suggestion boxes and a writing contest on legal knowledge at communal and district level. - Organizing a forum for exchange between the people and local government.
8	Lessons learnt	<p>Support of local government is of vital importance</p> <p>Anti-corruption awareness raising activities targeting at women to promote their active participation in anti-corruption</p>
9	Noteworthy challenges	Voice of the women at grass root level is normally not strong enough; activities of local women's association depend mostly on the state budget, which means that when the project is closed, awareness raising activities stop as well.
10	Attached documents for reference	None

2

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Enhancing Capacity of Community Investment Supervision (CIS)
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	<p>4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption</p> <p>7. Ensuring the society's oversight of the operations of the State apparatus and civil servants</p>
3	Period of implementation (starting-ending dates)	since 2009
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Provincial level (Quang Nam province)
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	General public, public servants
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	Reduce corruption, reducing claims, increasing efficiency of resource utilization, improving social consensus, promoting grassroots democracy.
7	Description of the practice	- Organizing training courses, providing basic

	<i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	<p>knowledge of CIS; land laws, building and adjusting basic construction investment CIS Boards. Training contents focused on (1) construction, planning monitoring and implementation of annual monitoring plans, (2) the process for implementing CIS Boards, (3) the legal basis of CIS activities, (4) types of malpractices in construction activities...</p> <p>- Developing supporting addresses for CIS Boards in 18 districts and cities of the province. Purposes: (1) providing information relating to projects under CIS supervision, (2) providing advice on relevant legal documents as required for CIS Boards, (3) advising on specific operational measures for CIS Boards monitoring tasks, (4) coordinating by administrative interventions to require the authorities, project managements, contractors, etc. to coordinate and facilitate collaborative activities that CIS Boards are handling.</p> <p>- Organizing capacity building workshop for CIS Boards. Providing a forum for agencies and departments to exchange and share experiences and propose solutions to remove obstacles, shortcomings, limitations in CIS work, strengthening the responsibilities of concerned agencies to CIS work.</p>
8	Lessons learnt	Commitment of local government and support from specialized agencies for higher quality of supervision of CIS work.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	Limited capacity of CIS members Limited financial resources for CIS activities
10	Attached documents for reference	None

3

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Competition on drawing pictures on the themes of openness and transparency in newspapers
2	Topic(s) of good practice <i>(among 14 listed topics)</i>	<p>4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption</p> <p>7. Ensuring the society's oversight of the operations of the State apparatus and civil servants</p> <p>9. Promoting and protecting the right of freedom to seek, publish and disseminate information on</p>

		corruption
3	Period of implementation (starting-ending dates)	2013-2014
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Nationwide
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	The media
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Help the press and those engaged in anti-corruption activities understand more clearly about anti-corruption and the exercise of openness and transparency, through satirical, commoner-style, and cordial forms of expression with broad impact. - Raise the awareness of the community and society about openness, transparency, and anti-corruption.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessing the impact of the project on beneficiaries through a small-scale study. - Conducting communication activities to announce the competition - Selection of high quality products to be featured in the press (s) on a regular basis, on social media networks, in press forums, etc. - Conducting a study to measure how state agencies respond to citizen's queries. - Evaluating submitted proposals and granting awards. - Exhibiting publishing winning products, organizing caricatures creation camps.
8	Lessons learnt	The role and voice of the media in anti-corruption is of vital importance.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<p>Anti-corruption is a difficult topic for artists to demonstrate their ideas.</p> <p>The publication of the winning drawings is limited to several local newspapers, which made them not known to the public</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	None

4

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	"I am Honest" campaign
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Period of implementation (starting-ending dates)	2011-2014
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Nationwide
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	The youth
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	Connect the youth; encourage, educate them to live with honesty, and take active part in anti-corruption.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising the awareness and supporting the action of young people to inspire them and spread the theme of "I am honest" in schools, organizations of the youth and community. - Building the network to connect individuals and organizations of the youth, pupils, and students to together attend, understand and live with honesty, to improve transparency.
8	Lessons learnt	<p>Networking and group work play a crucial role in developing activities for young people</p> <p>Design activities to change their mind-set and understanding of publicity and non-tolerance to corruption.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of experiences of the implementers; limited collaboration from some schools and universities due to the delicate topic - Limited capacity to develop a permanent team who is willing to implement the activities in the long run.
10	Attached documents for reference	None

5

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Improving knowledge and operating skills for journalism students in anti-corruption investigation
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption 7. Ensuring the society's oversight of the operations of the State apparatus and civil servants 9. Promoting and protecting the right of freedom to seek, publish and disseminate information on corruption
3	Period of implementation (starting-ending dates)	2011-2014
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Academy of Journalism and Communication
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Students of journalism
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	- Equipping journalism students with knowledge, operating skills and providing them with a suitable training environment in order to approach, study and practice the journalism knowledge and reporting skills in anti-corruption investigation. - Introducing anti-corruption investigation into the official curricula for bachelor training of journalism.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	- Developing Investigative Journalism Club; - Organizing field trips under the guidance of professional journalists. - Organizing seminars to share knowledge and anti-corruption investigation and prevention skills associating with Law University, Academy of Police... - Developing a set of teaching materials and pilot teaching on anti-corruption investigation and prevention for journalism students. - Developing and exhibiting students' Collections.

8	Lessons learnt	Support from professional journalists, lawyers and experienced experts really helped inspire for the students, motivating them to take a more active part in investigating corruption cases in their future career.
9	Noteworthy challenges	The biggest barrier is that students cannot get access to information on wrongdoings when they are not yet professional journalists.
10	Attached documents for reference	None

#6

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	The Press Prize "Enhancing Accountability, Transparency and Reducing Corruption" in Ben Tre province
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption 7. Ensuring the society's oversight of the operations of the State apparatus and civil servants 9. Promoting and protecting the right of freedom to seek, publish and disseminate information on corruption
3	Period of implementation (starting-ending dates)	From June 2009 to June 2010
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Ben Tre province
5	Major concerned stakeholders (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Press agencies, local government, the people in Ben Tre province. The launching of a press prize particularly for the anti-corruption works, practices of saving and the transparency of the revenue and expenditure of the state budget is not only a "symbolic" activity, but also a contribution to the mobilization of all people at all levels to engage in the anti-corruption works.
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	This new press prize model aims to enhance the transparency of and the community participation

		in the prize, particularly the participation of the people in the prize will decide the success of the prize. Accordingly, all the activities target to the development of the habits, consciousness and culture of reading press products in connection with the duties of fighting against corruption and making the social relations healthy.
7	Description of the practice (<i>implementation process, implementation method,...</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing the workshops and training activities to introduce the prize competition to the local levels; Developing a software for managing, tracking and assisting the people engaging in anti-corruption through the press channel; Selecting the excellent printed and online press products.
8	Lessons learnt	This is one of the effective ways to mobilize the participation of the media and the people to participate in anti-corruption. Thus, in 2017, Vietnam launched the National Anti-corruption Press Prize.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	The launching of an anti-corruption press prize in some localities is hardly carried out without the strong support from relevant local agencies.
10	Attached documents for reference	None

#7

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Enhancing the awareness and knowledge of law for the vulnerable women, strengthening the Women Association's responsibilities in supervising the implementation of the social security and welfare policies in 03 mountainous communes in Kim Bang district, Ha Nam province
2	Topic(s) of good practice (<i>among 14 listed topics</i>)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption 7. Ensuring the society's oversight of the operations of the State apparatus and civil servants
3	Period of implementation (<i>starting-ending dates</i>)	From June 2011 to June 2012
4	Scope	Strengthening the engagement and enhancing the

	<i>(domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	awareness and responsibility of public officials of the commune and hamlets of Dong Ly commune, Ly Nhan district, Ha Nam province in implementing the policies on site clearance and the Regulations on Exercising Democracy at Grassroots Level through the activities such as households survey; dialogues between related agencies on site clearance; trainings on the skills to respond and solve people's complaints and denunciations; thematic discussion in 6 hamlets where there are Catholic women; and disseminating policies on the commune's media system.
5	Major concerned stakeholders/Beneficiaries <i>(the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing the capacity and coordination role of the staff of Woman Association in legal document dissemination and legal consultancy, and in supervision of the implementation of social security and welfare policies concerning women. Those activities contribute to the successful exercise of social criticism and to the protection of the legal rights and interests of women and people at the concerned local area. Bringing into play the active cooperative role of the local inspection agencies, local justice agencies, the local woman associations, the social political unions and the community in inspecting and supervising the implementation of social security and welfare policies, contributing to enhancing the transparency and publicity in executing those policies by public officials at the local level, making the fight against corruption and the rural modernisation effective.
6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	Enhancing the awareness and responsibility of women and competent agencies in executing State laws and local policies on social security and welfare, which contributes to settling the noticeable dissatisfaction cases at the local, stabilizing the social order, enhancing the spiritual lives of women, and protecting women's legal rights and ensuring gender equality.
7	Description of the practice <i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing the awareness, responsibility and transparency in action of 100% officials and staff and competent agencies at commune and hamlet levels in executing the policies on site clearance, successfully implement the Regulation on Exercising Democracy at the local level.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipping legal knowledge for and bringing into full use the democratic rights of the Catholic women in raising their voices and contributing their constructive ideas for the execution of the policies on site clearance at their residential area. • Timely preventing the noticeable dissatisfaction cases relating to policies on site clearance in the whole commune; developing the model for implementing site clearance policies and replicating the model all over the province.
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is necessary to develop a network of supervisors through mobilizing the women to conduct inspection and supervision of the local government's execution of policies on social security and welfare, as well as local construction programs and projects at the locality. This aims at realizing the democracy at the local level and proactively fighting against corruption in the course of rural modernization. • The close connection between local women association and local government will consolidate the confidence of the women in fighting against negative issues and wastefulness.
9	Noteworthy challenges, difficulties,	Women are often considered to be the vulnerable group, who do not spend much time on social activities and are reluctant to engage in fighting against negatives issues and malpractices at their locality.
10	Attached documents for reference	None

#8

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Promoting "Teaching Knowledge – Educating Person" for pupils and students, assisting the integrity education for young people
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Period of implementation (starting-ending dates)	2011-2014
4	Scope	A number of primary, secondary and high schools in

	<i>(domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	Vinh Long and Ben Tre provinces
5	Major concerned stakeholders/Beneficiaries <i>(the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	Teachers and students in a number of schools, teachers' associations, educational agencies and media agencies in Vinh Long and Ben Tre provinces.
6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To launch new models for morals education and anti-corruption education in line with the slogan "Teaching Knowledge – Educating Person"; • To enable pupils and students to access to a number of information channels on laws, school regulations, ethical values, integrity standards; • This project is expected to attract the attention and receive the direct participation of 31 pilot schools and other schools and units such as the Associations of Former Teachers, Provincial Education and Training Departments, Local Broadcast and Radio, Local Youth Unions with total number of 30,000 pupils, students, nearly 1,000 teachers (from 26 schools in Vinh Long province and 5 schools in Ben Tre province, and among them: 4 high schools, 15 secondary schools, 12 primary schools). The project is also expected to make the indirect effects on communities in wider scale in Ben Tre and Vinh Long province and through mass media channels to also the communities in the Mekong delta area and Southeastern provinces.
7	Description of the practice <i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplementing the teaching materials for morals education and anti-corruption education in schools with the Integrity Education Handbook for Young People. The Handbook contains the real examples of integrity both in the past and at present time, so that the pupils and students are persuaded and follow. <p>The Handbook is also a teaching plan designed to be aslo the teaching syllabus which helps form and develop personality for pupils and students, changing their behaviors in daily life and in exercising their civic duties, laying foundation for future anti-corruption attitudes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing new teaching materials on anti-corruption to the schools, colleges and academies that have anti-corruption programs in accordance with Decision number 137/2009/QĐ-TTg by the

		<p>Prime Minister.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing to pupils and students various ways to access to useful information in order to understand better legal provisions, school regulations on transparency and accountability. Information clubs or information corners are set up in participating schools for pupils and students to read, discuss and find out the integrity solutions. A handbook titled "For A Free-Corruption New Day" is designed and introduced to pupils and students of the participating schools.
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's necessary to develop the textbooks and field-study and extracurricular programs to attract and mobilize the participation of pupils and students; Observations from actual implementation in 31 schools ranging from primary, secondary to high school levels in Vinh Long and Ben Tre provinces show that it is definitely that we can "reform fundamentally and comprehensively Vietnam's education" right from each specific class and lesson.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	How to combine properly the lectures with the exercise of transparency, integrity and anti-corruption in reality, is a challenge.
10	Attached documents for reference	None

#9

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	"I do the social audit works"
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	<p>4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption</p> <p>7. Ensuring the society's oversight of the operations of the State apparatus and civil servants</p>
3	Period of implementation (starting-ending dates)	2013-2014
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	The project carried out by the Centre for Supporting Social Development Program (CSDP) in Nghia Trung and Minh Duc Communes, Viet Yen District, Bac Giang Province.

5	Major concerned stakeholders <i>(the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people exercising their supervision right over the local government's community projects; • The local government agencies in charge of implementing the community projects.
6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the transparency and accountability of local development projects through social audit activities performed by the local people. • The awareness of local people on social audit to be enhanced through the media coverage programs.
7	Description of the practice <i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people in the two communes set up two audit teams respectively and these two teams underwent an audit skill training course. Two public construction projects in the two communes were selected to do the auditing. The audited project management units had the responsibility to provide necessary documents and to give explanations to social auditors' questions. Audit conclusions will be on the correctness of the expenditure and the quality of the projects. • The social audit is like a management and accountability mechanism which explores, assesses and reports on the performance of an agency/organization or on the implementation of a plan or policy in reality.
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participation of the power holders (the citizens) and the responsibility-taking officials (the local government agencies or the public service providers) is the decisive factor to the success of the social audit activities. • Selection of the public construction or public investment projects to be audited.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	The cooperative response from local governments to the social audit activities.
10	Attached documents for reference	None

#10

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Setting standards for teacher-student relationship: ensuring transparency and healthiness to remove the negative social issues and fight against corruption in the universities
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Period of implementation (starting-ending dates)	2009-2012
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	The project is carried out at the Academy of Journalism and Communication, Ha Noi Capital City.
5	Major concerned stakeholders/Beneficiaries (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Professors, lecturers and students of the Academy of Journalism and Communication
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	<p>To set standards for teacher-student relationship to ensure a transparent and healthy relationship between them, contributing to removing the negative social issues and fight against corruption in the universities. A Code of Conduct in teacher-student relationship to be launched;</p> <p>To gradually change the mindset and action of students towards integrity and responsibility.</p>
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method, specific activities,...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up a website to disseminate the project's activities; - Develop a Code of Conduct and Standardized Behaviours for Teacher-Student Relationship; - Hold a "Teachers and Students of Academy of Journalism and Communication Say No to Corruption Festival Day". - Encourage professors, lecturers, teachers and students to commit to the Code of Conduct. The number of professors and students committed to the Code of Conduct increased to about 3,000. - Outcomes are encouraging: reduced score-buying; reduced bribery of teachers; reduced the bribes-

		taking by teachers. The teacher-student relation in the Academy is improved.
8	Lessons learnt	Good dissemination methods are necessary to involve teachers and students.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	The cooperative response of the students and teachers in the Academy.
10	Attached documents for reference	None

#11

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Mobilizing the engagement of enterprises in promoting integrity in Sai Gon High Tech Park Management Unit
2	Topic(s) of good practice <i>(among 14 listed topics)</i>	2. Promoting the engagement of private enterprises in anti-corruption 14. Applying science and technology, using social networks in anti-corruption
3	Period of implementation <i>(starting-ending dates)</i>	2011-2013
4	Scope <i>(domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	The project is carried out at the Sai Gon High Tech Park in Hochiminh City.
5	Major concerned stakeholders/Beneficiaries <i>(the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	Enterprises in the Sai Gon High Tech Park in Hochiminh city and the Park Management Unit
6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	To mobilize the participation of enterprises in developing the transparent and healthy investment environment through exchanging the targets of implementing policies, mechanisms, services and administrative procedure reform, therefrom enhancing integrity of public officials and enterprises staff and employees.
7	Description of the practice <i>(implementation process,</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sai Gon High Tech Park Management Unit publicized all the administrative procedures in its

	<i>implementation method,...)</i>	<p>website and working office; applied information technology in their management activities and their provision of services to enterprises; held regular meeting with enterprises every Friday; held regular monthly dialogue with enterprises; conducted survey on the enterprises' satisfaction on the Park and the Unit's services; ranked the enterprises annually.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 integrity agreements were signed between 23 enterprises and the Park's Management Unit I 2012. The management board of the Park's Management Unit committed to support and assist the signed enterprises in dealing with the issues relating to corruption with local government, if any. • Enterprises received technical assistance from relevant agencies and thanks to that those enterprises strengthened their compliance system to be able to analyse and manage the corruption risks. An Online Portal was set up for participating enterprises to assess their own internal control system and those enterprises will be awarded with a range from one to five stars depending on their compliance level.
8	Lessons learnt	<p>The engagement of various stakeholders such as businesses community, government, manufacturing businesses association, social organisations, media organisations etc. is important for removing corruption and implementing integrity. However, to successfully accelerate this process, it is necessary to have the collective initiatives, the leading enterprises with high commitment, especially in cooperating with government and concerned agencies.</p> <p>We also need to make enterprises recognize the benefits when participating in the collective actions.</p>
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	The cooperation between enterprises and governments.
10	Attached documents for reference	None

#12

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Journalism Award for Anti-corruption and Anti-waste Work
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption 7. Ensuring the society's oversight of the operations of the State apparatus and civil servants 9. Promoting and protecting the right of freedom to seek, publish and disseminate information on corruption
3	Period of implementation (starting-ending dates)	2017 – ongoing (Annual Award)
4	Scope (Domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Nation wide
5	Major concerned stakeholders/Beneficiaries (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Journalists
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	Promote press activities to report and write about anti-corruption nationwide while promoting propaganda on anti-corruption.
7	Description of the practice (implementation process, implementation method,...)	Every year, the Vietnam Fatherland Front cooperates with the Vietnam Association of Journalists to organize a press award with the fight against corruption and anti-waste in order to select press works in the year for investigating corruption and waste; offer award to honor the efforts of journalists who coordinated with anti-corruption agencies. At the same time, encourage people and press agencies to reflect and denounce corruption and actively fight against corruption and waste. At the same time, encourage the role of the press; acknowledge, encourage and reward journalists and press agencies for good quality press works in propaganda, fighting against corruption and wastefulness; contribute to improving revolution, fighting and professional ethics, social responsibility, civic obligations of Vietnamese journalists in the fight against corruption and waste. Praise, promote

		good practices and examples in the fight against corruption and waste.
8	Lessons learnt	The National Journalism Award entitled "Press with anti-corruption and anti-waste work" has received positive response and responsibility of the press agencies through the propaganda and encouragement of the competent agencies, create a good precedent for journalists fighting against negativity in general and anti-corruption in particular. One of the lessons learned is the involvement of relevant authorities to demonstrate the determination of the political system in fighting corruption and to highlight the role of journalism in anti-corruption.
9	Noteworthy challenges, difficulties,	Requires rigorous and close cooperation activities. In 2019, the Organizing Committee received 1046 works of four types: printed newspapers, electronic newspapers, radio and television of hundreds of press agencies. Time and manpower must be arranged for evaluation and selection of awards for 35 submissions.
10	Attached documents for reference	http://www.mattran.org.vn/hoat-dong/the-le-giai-bao-chi-toan-quoc-bao-chi-voi-cong-tac-dau-tranh-phong-chong-tham-nhung-lang-phi-lan-thu-hai-25989.html http://www.mattran.org.vn/hoat-dong/vinh-danh-nhung-tac-pham-bao-chi-mang-tinh-phat-hien-ve-phong-chong-tham-nhung-lang-phi-27199.html

#13

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	POBI – The Provincial Open Budget Index
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	3. Promoting the engagement of NGOs in anti-corruption 6. Ensuring the public's effective access to information 7. Ensuring the society's oversight of the operations of the State apparatus and civil servants
3	Period of implementation (starting-ending dates)	2018 - ongoing (Annually)
4	Scope	All 63 provinces of Viet Nam

	<i>(domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)</i>	
5	Major concerned stakeholders/Beneficiaries <i>(the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	Provincial People's Committees, Centre for Development and Integration, Vietnam Institute for Economic and Policy Research (Project funded by Oxfam)
6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	As a reference tool to help provinces and cities measure the level of transparency in the management of the state budget and the level of implementation of the State Budget Law; help increase the trust of the public and development partners in local budget management.
7	Description of the practice <i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	<p>POBI is considered a national initiative and implemented independently by research and non-profit organizations.</p> <p>Survey of provincial budget disclosure index (POBIS) is the first survey in Vietnam on the level of publicity of provincial budgets. The budget disclosure index (POBI) is a reference tool to help provinces and cities measure the level of publicity, transparency in state budget management and the level of implementation of the State Budget Law in 2015. POBI helps to increase the trust of the public and development partners in local budget management. With the 2017 POBI and the following years, local authorities can monitor and assess the level of transparency in the budget, in order to improve the effectiveness and effectiveness of local governance.</p> <p>POBI helps increase the trust of the public and development partners in local budget management. With the 2017 POBI and the following years, local authorities can monitor and assess the level of transparency in the budget, in order to improve the effectiveness and effectiveness of local governance. POBI consists of 2 pillars of transparent disclosure of budget and participation of public in the policy cycle through the information portal of the local department of finance. POBI follows 4 levels: (1) fully publicized, (2) considerably publicized, (3) incomplete and (4) less publicized.</p> <p>This is a tool to help Vietnam implement better administrative and financial reform efforts, contributing to the fulfillment of commitments with SDG 16 on sustainable development in terms of transparency, accountability with the participation</p>

		of the public.
8	Lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent researches and sound legal framework are recommended (Law on State Budget and Circular 343/2016/TT-BTC) - State budget publicity is a topic of interest.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	<p>Availability of information on provincial websites.</p> <p>It is impossible to determine the exact time of information disclosure on local websites (publicity time calculated according to the time accepted by the provincial People's Council).</p> <p>Saving public information at the time of marking is the time of marking.</p>
10	Attached documents for reference	http://www.ngansachvietnam.net/index.php/chi-so-cong-khai-ngan-sach-63-tinh-thanh-pobi

#14

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	School Is Beautiful –SIB (project)
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption
3	Period of implementation (starting-ending dates)	2013-2017
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Academy of Journalism and Communication
5	Major concerned stakeholders/Beneficiaries (the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)	Students and Lecturers of the Academy of Journalism and Communication
6	Objectives (aims set at the beginning)	Developing a clear, healthy and transparent student relationship to contribute to eliminating corruption in the university environment
7	Description of the practice (implementation process,	The project promotes good moral values in teacher-student relations; thereby helping teachers and

	<i>implementation method,...)</i>	students form transparent relationships. The project has organized propaganda sessions on transparency, ethical integrity and non-corruption through seminars, integrity festivals and launches to say no to corruption in the university lecture hall. The project has created good effect on journalism students - future journalists as well as many students across the country.
8	Lessons learnt	The support of the school leaders as well as the participation of the Student Association and the project team. Participation of students in the school.
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	Certain difficulties in involving university lecturers in project activities.
10	Attached documents for reference	https://www.facebook.com/pg/SIBProject/notes/

#15

No.	INFORMATION TO BE SHARED	DESCRIPTION
1	Title of good practice	Raising awareness and activities of people's inspection boards of communes, wards and towns in preventing and combating corruption
2	Topic(s) of good practice (among 14 listed topics)	4. Strengthening and raising public awareness of anti-corruption 5. Promoting public engagement in the policy-making process 6. Ensuring the public's effective access to information 7. Ensuring the society's oversight of the operations of the State apparatus and civil servants
3	Period of implementation (starting-ending dates)	2013-2015
4	Scope (domestic or international; local or central level; one or several sectors/industries; certain communities;...)	Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee
5	Major concerned	Community supervision boards in Ho Chi Minh City

	stakeholders/Beneficiaries <i>(the ones who involve in and/or are impacted)</i>	
6	Objectives <i>(aims set at the beginning)</i>	<p>People's Inspection Boards in communes, wards and townships are elected by the People's Conference or Conference of People's Deputies in villages, hamlets, and residential quarters and under the direct guidance of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front Committee at the same level. Therefore, this is a deeply public organization with very close relationship with the public. With the focus on supervising and detecting violations, proposing competent state agencies for handling, the People's Inspection Board is the eyes and ears of the people in the fight against corruption and negative situations at the grassroots level, contributing to building an increasingly clean and strong government.</p> <p>The project's implementation of the Ho Chi Minh City Inspectorate with the name "Raising awareness and renewing activities of People's Inspection Boards of communes, wards and townships in anti-corruption" with the common goal of "Creating visible change in the awareness of the People's Inspection Boards in communes, wards and towns in the fight against corruption, thereby promoting their role in monitoring the implementation of policies and anti-corruption law in state agencies, contributing effectively to the fight against corruption in the localities" shall positively contribute to the improvement of the quality of the People's Inspectorate Board.</p>
7	Description of the practice <i>(implementation process, implementation method,...)</i>	<p>Democratic monitoring mechanism is one of the supervisory channels for civil servants besides monitoring channels through law enforcement, the inspection of the party organizations. At the same time, the expansion of democracy, implementing the motto "people know, people discuss, people do, people inspect" is a measure to prevent corruption, bringing about great efficiency. Therefore, in the current trend of integration with increasingly expanding democratic rights, the openness and transparency are increasingly focused in the activities of agencies, organizations and units, the role of the Board People's inspectors and other social institutions increasingly hold important positions.</p>

8	Lessons learnt	The coordination between the City Inspectorates and specialized agencies and the propaganda to raise people's awareness on the rights and obligations of the people's inspection activities
9	Noteworthy difficulties, challenges	People's inspectorate operates without funding and has limited capacity for monitoring and implementing specialized activities.
10	Attached documents for reference	None