**Enhancing the role of audit in tackling corruption**

**External indicator** Open Budget Index: 74/100

Qualitative indicators of good practice:
- Audit requirements for companies are prescribed in the Commercial Act.
- Audit oversight for private companies is carried out by the Financial Services Commission (FSC) and the Financial Supervisory Services (FSS), which are also members of the International Forum of Independent Audit Regulators (IFIAR).
- The External Audit Act requires companies with a certain size or transaction volume to carry out external audits by public accounting firms.
- The Open Budget Survey 2021 oversight score for the Republic of Korea’s Board of Audit and Inspection is 89 compared to a global average score of 63.

**Promoting public participation and anti-corruption education**

**External indicator** World Justice Project, Open Government Score: 0.73/1

Qualitative indicators of good practice:
- The Freedom of Information Act, Residents’ Recall Act, and Residents’ Suit Act provide frameworks for public participation. Participatory budget systems are also in place.
- One of the priority areas for the Korean government’s OGP 2021-2023 Action Plan is strengthening civic space and public participation, including through a national Participatory Budgeting Citizens’ Committee to help broaden engagement in participatory budgeting.
- Public-Private Consultative Council for Transparent Society under the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission provides a platform to inform and disseminate anti-corruption messages.

**Professional enablers of money laundering**

**External indicator** Financial Action Task Force (FATF) IO4: Moderate effectiveness

Qualitative indicators of good practice:
- The Financial Transaction Reports Act (FTRA), the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) and the Act on Prohibition Against the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (PFOPIA) provide the frameworks to combat money laundering.
- Except casinos no other designated-non financial business professionals (DNFBPs) are regulated or supervised for money laundering.
- FATF recommends requiring all DNFBPs, including casinos, comply with all the customer due diligence and follow record keeping requirements.

**Promoting anti-corruption in the renewable energy sector**

**External indicator** N/A

Qualitative indicators of good practice:
- The Third Energy Master Plan lays the framework to decarbonize the economy and move towards renewable energy by 2040.
- There is a call for public engagement on nuclear power projects to improve public trust in the sector.
- The Republic of Korea could promote transparency and accountability in its extractive industry through the participation of civil society and the community as key stakeholders by becoming a member of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI).