



Euywhan Kim returned to ACRC (Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission) in May 2019. He has finished his secondment in UNDP New York as a Senior Advisor on anti-corruption since 2017. After his UNDP mission, he became a Commissioner in ACRC on July 2019. At the UNDP, he made outstanding contributions to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to fight against corruption through triangular cooperation between UNDP, ACRC and developing countries.

In December 2020, he retired from the government after his 30 years long career. Since then, he freely wrote and lectured for about two years. Calling himself an unknown author, he published six books in succession, focusing on how Korea prospered based on his experiences in New York as well as various international experience. He was appointed Consul General in New York for the new government in December 2022, in recognition of his diverse experience and competence in the administration.

During his 18+ years of work as Director, Director-General and Commissioner in the Korean Anti-Corruption Agency since 2002, he has been deeply involved in implementing Korea's anti-corruption policy and enforcing the laws. He led anticorruption policies around preventing corruption such as policymaking, integrity assessment (IA), corruption risk assessment (CRA) and integrity training as well as in investigating corruption cases.

In terms of promoting international cooperation, he conducted several technical assistance programs to share Korea's various measures in fighting against corruption for developing countries. He also created both the Anti-Corruption Agency Forum in 2002 and the APEC Anti-Corruption Task Force in 2004 to enhance partnerships with anti-corruption agencies in the Asia-Pacific region. He was also deeply involved in drafting United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in Vienna from 2003 to 2005. In addition, he had many international exposures while he worked for Korea's Anti-Trust Commission from 1997 to 2002, enhancing multilateral cooperation with OECD, WTO/UNCTAD and many bilateral partnerships with USA, Japan, EU, Germany, Russia, France, etc.

When he was the Director-General of the Bureau of Anti-Corruption, ACRC in 2011, he was fully responsible for developing and coordinating anti-corruption policy. In particular, he took a leading role in enacting Korea's new anti-bribery Act (Improper Solicitation and Graft Act) which had a huge impact in prohibiting corrupt behavior not only in the public sector but also in the private sector since its later enactment in 2016. He has his own unique expertise on the success and failure factors of anti-corruption policy throughout his career, which will surely help many countries' anti-corruption efforts.

In addition, he made great contributions to enhance transparency and accountability in the private sector focusing on providing policy supports for corporate ethics and compliance as well as preventing corporate and accounting fraud. Before he joined the field of anti-corruption, he worked for the Korea Fair Trade Commission (KFTC), in charge of establishing anti-trust and competition policy for the corporate sector. One of the major tasks during his work at the KFTC includes the merger case between Hyundai Motor and Kia Motor in 1997.

With his great contributions to the public sector, he has created a lot of remarkable networks and published many meaningful books for the next generation. While in public office, he has worked hard to absorb global perspectives and specialized knowledge by interacting with experts in various fields. In August 2000, he created a “Forum, for the better future”, composed of experts from various fields such as academia, media, law, science, government and business, and the Forum has held 40 to 50 meetings and various domestic and international activities a year until November 2022. In addition, he served as the chairman of the higher civil service examination alumni association, which consisted of the administrative examination, foreign affairs examination, and technical examination, for eight years, demonstrating active leadership as a leader of the network of high-ranking officials in Korea. Through this network of public officials, 1 minister, 30 vice ministers, 4 members of the National Assembly, and about 20 ambassadors have been produced so far.

In addition, he published six books for about two years from October 2020, right before his retirement. The Practitioner’s Note on Anticorruption Strategies, UNDP SPC (Seoul Policy Center) 2020 October, a global anti-corruption strategy published by UNDP in English, was his first book. Since then, based on his experience working at UNDP, he has proposed improvement of leadership in the Korean government, which was “Smart Boss, Stupid Boss (Korean), 2021 March”. Since then, four more books in Korean have been published by him and they are “600 days in New York, 2021 November”, a detailed analysis of the charms of New York, where people and money constantly flock, a wish for more Koreans to enter the UN “Getting a Job at the UN 2022 January “, “Why Does Anti-Corruption Fail? 2022, March”. And the most recently published “Why did Korea prosper? 2022, November”, etc.

Born in 1960, he has a wife and one daughter. He got degrees in Sociology (BA) from Korea University and Public Policy and Management (MA) from the Ohio State University, USA.