
Open Government Partnership Mid-term Self-Assessment Report for the 3rd National Action Plan

November, 2017



Republic of Korea

Table of Contents

I . Introduction and Background	1
II . National Action Plan Process	2
III . IRM Recommendations	6
IV . Implementation of National Action Plan Commitments	8
V . Conclusion and future plan	36
Appendix: Detailed information on the status of commitments	37

I Introduction and Background

Since joining the Open Government Partnership (OGP), the government of the Republic of Korea has respected OGP's principles and values, such as enhanced transparency, greater citizen engagement, anti-corruption and governance driven by new technologies, working to reflect them in its administration. The Korean government has developed and implemented three National Action Plans since 2012, with a strong passion and commitment toward an open government and democracy. The third National Action Plan, released in October 2016, contains 14 specific commitments in areas emphasized by OGP in achieving an open government, such as the proactive disclosure of public information, expanded disclosure and use of public data, strengthened public-private partnership, customized services for the recipients, citizen engagement, strengthened ethical values for public employees, and enhanced financial transparency.

This mid-term self-assessment report, written and submitted in accordance with the guidelines presented in OGP's "Articles of Governance" and "Point of Contact Manual", examines and evaluates how well the third National Action Plan (October 2016 to June 2018) has been implemented, whether the commitments are appropriate and whether the goals are progressive enough, what progress has been made in cooperation with civil society, and what has been achieved over the past year.

II National Action Plan Process

Consultation during the development of the National Action Plan

In the establishment of the third National Action Plan, the Korean government started with helping all relevant ministries better understand the OGP, providing them with information on the OGP and conducting a survey asking all ministries what they are willing to submit for the third National Action Plan.

Furthermore, the government had three meetings with Open Net, the Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society, Indilab and other civil society organizations(CSOs) that have been involved in the OGP activities in Korea in order to take stock of the overall performance of the government in carrying out OGP activities and set future directions of those activities.

At the first meeting on June 10, 2016, CSOs introduced organizations which were participating in the network of CSOs interested in the OGP and what they have been doing, and gave overall feedback on major government policies and programs to promote an open government. The government explained how to make the end-of-term self-assessment report on the second National Action Plan and how to develop the third National Action Plan, asking the civic groups for feedback and active participation. Also, the two parties agreed in principle on the plan to build a consultative body for further cooperation between the government and civil society.

At the second meeting on July 25, 2016, the government explained its draft of the third National Action Plan to the CSOs and asked them for feedback. The CSOs proposed seven draft commitments, including to improve the quality of open information and data, promote the technical neutrality of e-government and guarantee Web accessibility. The government divided the proposed commitments into three categories: “to be included immediately in the third National Action Plan”; “to be further examined by the government”; and “mid- and long-term research required.” The proposed commitments under the first category have been included in the third National Action Plan, while for those under the second category, the government shifted some of them into the commitments of the third National Action Plan after inter-agency consultations. The government and CSOs agreed to revisit the draft

commitments of the third category after mid- and long-term research and examination.

On September 22, 2016, the government and CSOs had a third meeting to examine and discuss the details of the draft of the third National Action Plan. At the third meeting, the CSOs once again checked if their feedback had been well reflected in the third National Action Plan. The CSOs also suggested that the details of commitments and way of implementation should be complemented to ensure that the commitments concerning information disclosure and open data are more effective.

In October 2016, the final draft of the third National Action Plan was made following the demand survey of government ministries and consultation with CSOs. The draft covered various government policies which were being implemented or scheduled as part of efforts to realize an open government. The draft was circulated among related ministries to examine if the commitments were in conformity with OGP's values and if their key points and timetables were viable, after which written feedback from CSOs was reflected in the finalized plan.

Consultation during the implementation of the National Action Plan

The OGP Articles of Governance require OGP participating countries to ensure that the entire procedures of the National Action Plan are based on active civil engagement. Accordingly, the Korean government promised to establish a joint consultative body composed of government and civil society representatives with a view to further promoting cooperation between the two parties. To this end, government ministries and CSOs involved in OGP activities had a joint meeting on April 12, 2017. The participants of the meeting included six government agencies including Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission, Ministry of Personnel Management, and Seoul Metropolitan Government and six civic organizations, i.e. C.O.D.E., Open Net, the Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society, Citizens' Coalition for Better Government, and Transparency International-Korea. The participants examined the status of OGP activities which have been performed by the Korean government since it joined the OGP Steering Committee in March 2017 and future directions of cooperation between the government and CSOs. The Korean translated version of "OGP Participation and Co-creation Standards", published by OGP in early 2017, was circulated to all of the participants, and the Korean government said that it would serve as the guidelines for the government in carrying out future OGP activities.

Furthermore, government officials in charge of the 14 commitments of the third National Action Plan explained the overview, major achievements and future plans for each commitment that they are in charge of, on which the attendees exchanged opinions and had a discussion.

In a bid to establish a more stable collaborative network to pursue OGP activities in Korea, the government and CSOs formed a preparatory working group, which had its first meeting on June 8, 2017. The subjects of the discussion included the network's functions and roles, composition and procedures, and it was decided that the network would consist of ministries responsible for commitments of the third National Action plan as government representatives and CSOs selected through public invitations as civil society representatives. Following the decision, a public invitation was held both online and offline from July 24 to August 4, 2017, and 11 CSOs were finally selected as the first members on August 9. The CSOs which would lead OGP activities in Korea together with the government until the final assessment of the fourth National Action Plan in September 2020 include C.O.D.E., Open Net, Transparency International-Korea, the Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society, Citizens' Coalition for Better Government, Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation, Community for Improvement of Information Society Problem, Citizens' Action Network, Right to Know Institute, Solidarity for Justice, and The Korean Association for Local Government and Administration Studies. The consultative body was named "OGP Forum Korea," with co-chairs of a government chairperson (Vice Minister of the Interior and Safety) and a civil society chairperson. The forum was launched on August 24 with the government and civil society representatives in attendance along with OGP delegates, including OGP Support Unit CEO Sanjay Pradhan, who visited Korea to join the first forum.

Since the launch of the OGP Forum Korea, meetings have been held on September 28 and October 19, 2017. The participants were briefed on the history and operating procedures of OGP as well as each commitment of the third National Action Plan and discussed how to run the forum in the future.

III IRM Recommendations

OGP examines each participating country’s development and implementation of National Action Plans and makes recommendations if necessary through Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) reports. In the IRM Progress Report on Korea’s second National Action Plan, the IRM researcher made the following recommendations:

Five Major Smart Recommendations
1. Develop an OGP specific stakeholder forum and include a diverse array of stakeholders in the drafting and implementation of the National Action Plan. Stakeholders should include civil society groups, businesses and other stakeholders in a wide range of sectoral areas and regular citizens with a stake in open data.
2. Identify and address core national open-government challenges rather than focusing solely on Government 3.0 commitments. Pertinent areas may include: 1) Defamation laws and the National Security Law, State secrecy and future directions for the National Intelligence Service. 2) Vague provisions for declining the release of information in the Freedom of Information Act 3) E-government programmes clearly respond to OGP values of participation, accountability and transparency.
3. Participate in the IRM process in a timely manner and follow the general membership guidelines of the OGP.
4. Include more ambitious and measurable commitments to stretch current practices.
5. Write the National Action Plan with the intention of circulating and promoting it in the Korean and among national stakeholders.

In relation to these recommendations, the Korean government have taken the following actions during the development and implementation period of the third National Action Plan.

1. Develop an OGP specific stakeholder forum: In establishing the third National Action Plan, the Korean government included cocreation work with civil society in the plan, although the

scope was limited. After studying other participating countries' cases and OGP Participation and Co-creation Standards, the government organized OGP Forum Korea jointly with a number of CSOs in late August 2017. For more details, see Section II.

2. Identify and address core national open-government challenges: 1) Future plan for National Intelligence Service Korea has not been directly addressed in the process of developing the third National Action Plan. Apart from the OGP process, however, since President Moon took office in May 2017, the Korean government established a committee for the reform and development of National Intelligence Service, under which two taskforces(one to address accumulated corruption and the other to renew the organization) have been formed as part of efforts to reform the agency. 2) Regarding Official Information Disclosure Act, the Korean government held a forum celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Act in June 2017, and the government is currently revising the Act with the focus on promoting information disclosure, activating the Information Disclosure Committee and providing a user-oriented information disclosure system. 3) For the e-government, three commitments were added to the third National Action Plan: 4-a. a better user environment for e-government services; 4-b. an integrated service portal for the public; and 4-c. the development and provision of service notification for the public.

3. Participate in the IRM process: The Korean government provided large amounts of supplementary data for the draft of the final IRM assessment report on the second National Action Plan, helping to enhance the quality of the report. The government also submitted its observation on the draft of a revised report for public debate on time. The Korean government will continue to strongly support IRM researchers'activities as they complete IRM reports on the third National Action Plan, so that the government's efforts toward an open government are fully and fairly evaluated.

4. Include more ambitious and measureable commitments: Despite the fact that various commitments have been made and implemented quite successfully under the three National Action Plans, some have questioned if they are ambitious enough and if their compliance is fully measurable. The Korean government and CSOs participating in the OGP Forum Korea share those concerns and plan to come up with more transformative commitments with more positive ripple effects for the fourth National Action Plan.

5. Write the National Action Plan: The third National Action Plan has been drawn up both in

Korean and English, and put on the OGP website. The third plan was circulated at the meeting jointly held in April by ministries and civic groups involved in OGP activities and the first OGP Forum Korea in August 2017, and it was also posted on the interim webpage¹⁾ of OGP Korea, which opened in July 2017.

1) www.gov30.go.kr/ogp/ogp.jsp

IV Implementation of National Action Plan Commitments

The Korean government made 14 commitments under six categories, including improved public services, enhanced public integrity, and more efficient management of public resources. According to an assessment of the implementation of the third National Action Plan as of late August 2017, four commitments were found fully implemented and nine commitments substantially implemented. The remaining one commitment, the development and provision of public service notification (4-c), has been integrated into the commitment 4-b. (For more details, see the section on 4-c.)

Theme	Commitment	Status of implementation
1. Proactive disclosure of public information	1-a. Increasing the number of organizations disclosing information online	Substantially Completed
	1-b. Constantly developing and providing useful information in original form	Substantially Completed
	1-c. Facilitating use of the standard model for pre-release of information	Completed
2. Public Open data disclosure	2-a. Disclosing high-demand and high-value national data first	Substantially Completed
	2-b. Evaluating public open data quality management	Substantially Completed
	2-c. Expanding provision of open format for free processing and use	Completed
	2-d. Developing or revising open data standards and widening their application	Substantially Completed
3. Citizen participation	3-a. Facilitating operation of the citizen group for government service design	Completed
4. Improved accessibility to public services through technology and innovation	4-a. Improving environment for e-government service use	Substantially Completed
	4-b. Integrating service portals for citizens	Substantially Completed
	4-c. Developing and providing an application introducing services for citizens	<i>incorporated into 4-b</i>
5. Anti-corruption and public service ethics	5-a. Reinforcing research and evaluation on public sector corruption	Substantially Completed
6. Improved financial transparency	6-a. Disclosing information on international aids	Substantially Completed
	6-b. Improving citizens' accessibility to ODA statistics	Completed

1 Proactive disclosure of public information

1-a. Increasing the number of organizations disclosing information online

- **(Background)** Currently, citizens can request the central and local governments and most of the public institutions to open up their information via online. However, some agencies have not joined the online service, limiting the accessibility and use of public information. For example, private universities, which is an area of interest for most people, are not registered with the Open Information Portal, causing a considerable public inconvenience as people have to visit each private university themselves to request information they need, or go to the university's webpage or make a call to find the contact and ask how to request information. To address this, the Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society and other civic groups have carried out a movement for universities' information disclosure.
- **(Commitment)** The scope of online information disclosure requests on the open information system (open.go.kr) will be expanded to include 293 private universities (junior colleges) (156 private universities and 137 private junior colleges) in addition to the current scope of administrative and public agencies; and education on the information disclosure system will be provided for the staff members of private universities.
- **(Status of implementation)** As of late August 2017, 280 private universities, or 98 percent of a total of 286 private universities, provide online open information services through the Open Information Portal. In October 2016 when the third National Action Plan was established, the number of private universities (and junior colleges) was 293, but it has gone down to 286 as of now after some universities were shut down. When the third National Action Plan was being established, three private universities (and junior colleges) were linked to the information disclosure system (Kookmin University, Pohang University of Science and Technology, and Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology), and the rate was merely 1 percent (3/293). After the implementation of this commitment, however, the number increased by 94 times to 280 universities, and the rate increased to 98 percent. The six private universities remaining disconnected are Korea University, Agricultural Cooperative University, Sogang University, Sungkyunkwan University, Yonsei University and Wonkwang University. With no legal grounds to require private universities (and junior colleges) to utilize the government-run information disclosure system, this commitment solely depends on universities' voluntary participation. For the six universities, however, they have released information on their own webpages, and statistics of their

information disclosure have been covered by the “Annual Report on Information Disclosure(정보공개 연차보고서)” published by the Ministry of the Interior and Safety every year. This commitment has been implemented through the following major steps:

- Since July 2016, the Ministry of the Interior and Safety and the Ministry of Education have worked together to promote online information disclosure requests from private universities (and junior colleges).
 - Advisory services on information disclosure were provided for universities (Jul. 2016, the Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society).
 - Education was provided for those in charge of information disclosure at private universities with the aim of introducing an online open information service (Sept. 2016, Government Complex in Daejeon).
 - Starting from December 1, 2016, private universities and junior colleges across the nation are registered and linked to the government-run open information system (open.go.kr).
- **(Future plan)** A survey will be conducted for the newly designated targets of information disclosure, including municipal investment agencies, and they will be added to the online open information service on the Open Information Portal (May – Oct. 2017).

1-b. Constantly developing and providing useful information in original form

(Background) The original text disclosure system, designed to release the original texts of documents approved by Director General (executive)-level officials and higher at government and public agencies before people request, has been adopted and implemented by an increasing number of government and public bodies year by year since 2014 in accordance with the Official Information Disclosure Act (hereinafter referred to as “Information Disclosure Act”). Under the original text disclosure system, more public information has been released, with a total of 12.67 million original texts disclosed and 4.37 downloads, from March 2014 to February 2017. This has led to a growing interest in the quality of open information among people.

- **(Commitment)** To increase the accessibility of public information that people need in their daily lives, on education, welfare, childcare support for women, and environment for instance, government and public agencies will be asked to collect, select and share original texts that might be useful for the public, and best practices in original text disclosure will be disseminated and promoted among the agencies.
- **(Status of implementation)** The 10 most useful original texts for people have been

selected on a half-yearly basis in 2016 and 2017 through people's voting and two expert review sessions, and the results have been made public on Open Information Portal.






- **(Future plan)** Biannually in the second half of 2017 and the first half of 2018, best practices in the disclosure of original texts from the government and public agencies will be selected, disseminated and promoted.

10 Best Original Texts in the First Half of 2017

No.	Agency	Major content
1	Daegu Metropolitan Office of Education	<input type="checkbox"/> 2017 Plan to promote collaborative learning in primary education (draft) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fostering character-building classes in school <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting collaborative learning through new relationships in class - Creating class growth communities with unique characteristics (curricula, classes, evaluation, etc.) ○ Measures to promote collaborative learning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting collaborative learning centered on students' learning and participation; running voluntary teachers' class communities, remote collaborative learning in Daegu, etc. ○ Providing greater support for teachers to enhance their class expertise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operating collaborative learning support groups, research competitions for enhanced class expertise of teachers, etc.
2	Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan to establish "Eomji-cheok voluntary service groups" to prevent senior citizens dying alone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "Eomji-Cheok voluntary service groups" organized with the participation of agencies, organizations, businesses and individuals to provide a voluntary service of intergenerational sunureum* by "making phone calls and talk to senior citizens" once a day. (* Sunureum: a traditional custom practiced in Jeju farms for collaborative work) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveys on senior citizens' needs; recruitment of members of the voluntary service groups; and matching the groups and senior citizens (Apr. 2017 - regularly (Oct.)) - The start of the operation of "Eomji-Cheok voluntary service groups"; and the release of performance assessment results (May - Dec. 2017)
3	Korea Consumer Agency	<input type="checkbox"/> Reports on the results of an instant food price comparison survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reports on the results of an instant food price comparison survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sales and market shares of major instant food items, and the numbers of stores selling them - The highest and lowest prices by distribution sector, and the prices of major instant foods (10 foods) by distributor - The price increases and decreases by item and product in the past four weeks, etc. ※ Press release: on the high instant food consumption among single-person households, up to 43.8 percent (by distributor)
4	Gangwon Province	<input type="checkbox"/> "2017 Plan to subsidize housing for newly married couples" for a good environment to get married and have children (draft) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (Eligibility) Couples who have been married for a year since 2016, living in the province for at least 6 consecutive months with no house, the age of wife being 44 and younger, the income being within 200 percent of the median income, etc. ○ (Subsidized items) housing maintenance costs, loan interest for key money deposit for housing, monthly housing rents, light and heat expenses, etc. ○ (Subsidy amounts) Monthly subsidies of KRW 50,000 to 120,000 depending on the couples' income levels for three years ○ (Detailed plan) Target of support and eligibility, criteria for the application, how to apply, timetable, etc.
5	Korea Forest Service	<input type="checkbox"/> 2017 Plan to run a forest prenatal care program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A comprehensive plan for a forest prenatal care program for expectant mothers at five national healing forests under the control of Korea Forest Service (in Saneum, Jangseong, Cheongtaesan, Yangpyeong and Daegwallyeong) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Period: Apr. - Jul. 2017 (1st); Apr. - Oct. 2017 (2nd) ※ Open on Saturdays, except during the peak season and holidays - Target: Women who are 16 weeks to 36 weeks pregnant - No. of participants: 120 times, 2,400people (20 people × 5 forests × 24 times)

No.	Agency	Major content
6	Ministry of Justice	<input type="checkbox"/> 2017 Basic Plan for a project to raise the youth's awareness of the law (draft) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mock trials for youths, case competitions, debate competitions on the Constitution, etc. to help the youth develop rational perspectives on the law based on the spirit of autonomy and harmony - Nine competitions scheduled* to take place from Mar. to Dec. 2017. *The schedules include public announcement and application submission, the preliminary round and examination, and the final round, etc. - Introduction to the nine competitions, including their purposes - Information on the types of prizes for each competition (e.g. grand prize, gold prize, and silver prize)
7	Gyeonggi Province	<input type="checkbox"/> 2017 Plan to run visiting classes on air pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operation of visiting classes on air pollution as part of the visiting environment class program - Target: anyone living in the province (esp. upper elementary grades and middle school students in exam-free semesters, parents and senior citizens) - No. of classes: 60 classes a year - Subjects: environmental problems at issue today, such as fine dust and climate change - Process: Monthly education plans are established and implemented on request from organizations
8	K-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan to establish an integrated water quality management system from the water supply source to the faucet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Linking water quality improvement facilities at water supply sources to purification plants in intake facilities; a water quality monitoring system controlling the whole process from the water supply source to the faucet, etc. ○ An ICT-based water quality management system; a water quality information system; an upgraded water quality prediction system (SURLAN); a real-time water quality monitoring system, etc. ○ Research and technological development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An integrated water quality management system; R&D on water purification simulators for efficient prediction, etc.
9	Seoul Metropolitan Government	<input type="checkbox"/> 2017 Plan to increase the number of national and public childcare centers to 1,000 for greater government responsibility for childcare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Building more quality childcare centers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversion of childcare centers in public housing complexes, domestic and private childcare services into national or public status - Financial support for the establishment of national or public childcare centers at newly constructed or expanded public buildings, remodelled ordinary buildings, etc.: 32 buildings ○ Better quality childcare services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopting children-friendly exterior and interior designs; building pleasant and convenient national and public childcare centers - A larger pool of childcare teachers; education courses customized for teachers' years of experience; mentor-mentee programs between the heads of best centers and newly established ones; making quality childcare services the norm, etc.
10	Small and Medium Business Corporation	<input type="checkbox"/> 2017 Plan to nurture leaders in the Fourth Industrial Revolution (draft) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vocational training in skills necessary in the Fourth Industrial Revolution for "young job-seekers" with great potential and support for their employment in new industries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Budget) KRW 5.84 million (from the budget for programs entrusted to the private sector) - (Training curriculum) Focused on smart manufacturing (three courses) - (No. of trainees) 90 for professional training in fields related to the Fourth Industrial Revolution (up to 30 for each course) - (Target) Unemployed graduates who are looking for jobs; those who will graduate before Feb. 2018 ※ Others: training period (Jun. 26 - Oct. 27, 2017); selection of young jobseekers with great potential; education and training linked to employment, etc.

국민이 뽑은 실생활에 유용한 결재문서 베스트 10

 교육	① 2017 초등 협력학습 활성화 추진 계획(안)	대구광역시 교육청
 복지	② 어르신 고독사 방지를 위한 “엄지 척 봉사단” 추진계획 수립	제주특별 자치도
	③ 결혼하고 아이낳기 좋은 환경조성을 위한 ‘2017 신혼부부 주거비용지원’ 추진계획(안)	강원도
 여성보육	④ 2017 숲태교 프로그램 운영 계획 수립	산림청
	⑤ 보육의 공공성 강화를 위한 국공립어린이집+1000, 2017년 추진계획	서울특별시
 환경	⑥ 2017년 대기오염 바로알기 방문교실 운영계획	경기도
	⑦ 원수에서 수도권까지 통합 수질관리체계 구축 추진계획	한국수자원 공사
 일자리	⑧ 2017년 제4차 산업혁명 선도인력 양성사업 추진계획(안)	중소기업 진흥공단
 경제	⑨ 간편식품 가격비교 조사 결과 보고	한국 소비자원
 행정	⑩ 2017년 청소년 법사랑 프로젝트 기본계획(안)	법무부


open.go.kr
정보공개

- **(Future plan)** In the second half of 2017 and the first half of 2018, when the third National Action Plan is still being implemented, best practices in original text disclosure will be selected from among government and public agencies on a half-yearly basis, promoted and disseminated.

1-c. Facilitating use of the standard model for pre-release of information

- **(Background)** The Public Information Act mandates public institutions to release information that is closely related to citizens' life, large-scale budgetary program information, and administrative monitoring information on a regular basis. However, each institution has selected and released information based on its own subjective viewpoint without any common standard and complaints have been raised that this causes inconvenience to citizens. To find solutions to this issue, the Korean government developed and distributed the standard model for pre-release of information that specifies the list of information to be released and sub-categories, which can be commonly applied when releasing information. Even though it aims to increase the amount of released information and improve its quality, the rate of information release using the standard model is still low at around 49.6% on average (as of December 2015).
- **(Commitment)** The government plans to increase public agencies' compliance with the prior information disclosure standard year by year. Municipalities' compliance in particular, at 49.6 as of late 2015, will be increased to 55 percent by late 2016.
- **(Status of implementation)** The government has introduced the prior information disclosure standard and been working to promote it, for example through the inspection of the operating status of the standard and consulting as well as the inspection of compliance with the standard for five central administrative agencies, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Daejeon city and other 10 regional governments, as well as nine public agencies, such as Korea Coal Corporation. As a result, the compliance rate increased from about 80 percent in late 2015 to 91 percent for central administrative agencies and to 87 percent for metropolitan regional governments as of October 2017. For primary local governments, the compliance rate was 55.0 percent in late 2016. In January 2017, the government selected 10 best practices in prior information disclosure and promoted them. In November, 2017, the government inspected the status of 30 primary local governments with poor performance in prior information disclosure and provided them with consulting.
- **(Future plan)** The government will continue to expand the amount of information disclosed in advance and at the same time improve its quality. Also, the information disclosure system will be upgraded with the use of Big Data and artificial intelligence, allowing the public to find information they need more easily.

② Public Open data disclosure

2-a. Disclosing high-demand and high-value national data first

- **(Background)** As specified in the “Act on Promotion of the Provision and Use of Public Data” (hereinafter referred to as “Public Data Act”), the Korean government has organized the Open Data Strategy Council as a control tower that deliberates on and coordinates government policies and plans for open data and reviews and evaluates the progress based on public-private collaboration. At the Council, the Prime Minister and an expert from the private sector are co-chairs, and the members include relevant Ministers, the heads of municipalities and public agencies, and the representatives of civil society, the media and industries. After a survey on the status of database and disclosure plan by agency, on-site inspection of candidate data to be disclosed, and online assessment, the Open Data Strategy Council has selected 36 areas with substantial impact on society and the economy as the national core data, focusing on providing useful data for the users at the national level. By 2015, the Korean government has disclosed 11 areas of information, such as on buildings, approvals and authorization from municipalities, and business districts and real estate. The government expects that the release of national core data would contribute to public convenience and enhance government transparency.
- **(Commitment)** Information of 11 areas, including construction, local government permits and licenses, and market areas and real-estate have been completely open by 2015. More information in 22 areas including food and drugs will be open by 2016. 3 areas – national tax, social security, and written judgement – will be disclosed in stages. There will also be more efforts in the way for open data in 42 areas which have been identified through citizen demand survey – university entrance rate, radioactivity levels in food, patent-product information, intellectual property rights, etc.
- **(Status of implementation)** Under the 2016 plan to release National Core Data, 33 areas of National Core Data were released (earlier release for 22 areas) with 42 new areas, reflecting the needs of the public. As a result, the amount of open data has increased four-fold from 5,272 datasets in late 2013 to 21,555 datasets as of January 2017 since the Act on Promotion of the Provision and Use of Public Data was introduced in October 2013. The current status of the three areas of data to be released gradually is as follows: in social security information, information on support for people with disabilities will be released in 2017; for national tax and court judgment texts, they will be disclosed gradually after serious examination to protect sensitive personal information.

Expected effects of 22 major National Core Datasets in 2016

Category	Area (Agency)	Content of open data	Expected effects
1	Road name address information (Ministry of the Interior)	<p>(Current status) Four types of road name address information mapping road name addresses and the previous lot number addresses are available on Open Data Portal.</p> <p>(After) Two more road name address datasets* will be open to facilitate the utilization in the private sector.</p> <p><small>*Road name address map, and summary information on key entrances and exits</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ This would support the public and private sectors to convert their addresses and utilize road name addresses, contributing to the convenience of people. ▶ The integration of all types of road name address data would help businesses save costs of establishing new addresses.
2	Regional financial information (Ministry of the Interior)	<p>(Current status) Information on integrated disclosure, regional financial yearbooks, etc. are available on the e-Budget webpage.</p> <p>(After) The financial management status will be made public in full for more agencies, not only for regional governments but also for public businesses and education agencies, through the release of 68 types of information, such as on integrated disclosure and statistics, and an API service.</p> <p><small>* The integrated open data system on regional financial information (established in the early 2016)</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ This would provide financial information which can be used for analyses and diagnoses of the financial status of municipalities.
3 (Integrated)	Food waste information (Ministry of Environment)	<p>(Current status) Three types of statistical information on RFID-based food waste disposal have been released as to nearly 2.5 million households under 111 regional governments.</p> <p>(After) The three types of information on waste disposal will be provided through the newly developed Open API service rather than in the previous file format.</p> <p><small>* Information on people who dispose of waste</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ This would be useful in establishing recycling policies, expanding markets for industries, including RFID measuring instruments, enhancing the efficiency of municipalities' environmental administration, reducing waste and improving urban environment, etc.

Category	Area (Agency)	Content of open data	Expected effects
		will be made public with their consent.	
4 (Integrated)	National spatial data (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)	(Current status) Korea National Spatial Data Infrastructure Portal provides 11 types of comprehensive real estate data, such as cadastral data and land data. (After) The portal will include 22 more comprehensive real estate datasets, such as on officially assessed land prices and other prices. * The quality improved in the pilot areas (2015). → Quality improvement across the nation will be pursued.	▶ This would help save costs of acquiring spatial data and create added value by promoting spatial data businesses.
	Spatial Data Open Platform (V World) (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)	(Current status) V World provides 60 types of Open API services, including serial cadastral maps. (After) 15 additional Open API services will be provided, such as the residential environment improvement district map, land cover map and steep slope collapse risk map.	▶ The national spatial data can be combined and integrated with other fields, helping to create new industries and jobs.
5	Real estate transaction data (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)	(Current status) Two types of data (actual sale prices, monthly rental prices and amounts of key money deposits for apartments, single-family houses and multi-family houses; sale prices, monthly rental prices and amounts of key money deposits for apartment ownership, rights to residence and officetels) are available on the open system for actual transaction prices. (After) One additional dataset on actual land sale prices will be made public; a GIS-based search tool and an Open API system will be developed.	▶ Open data on the actual transaction prices of real estate would ensure that transparent real estate transactions become the norm.
6	Urban planning information (Ministry of Land,	(Current status) Urban Planning Information Service (UPIS) provides nine types of statistics on urban planning status in part.	▶ This would ensure policy transparency throughout the whole urban planning process.

Category	Area (Agency)	Content of open data	Expected effects
	Infrastructure and Transport)	<p>* Information disclosure is limited to 88 municipalities with UPIS installed.</p> <p>(After) Four additional types of urban planning data will be provided, such as city and county management plans, and development permits.</p> <p>* City and county management plans, basic plans, development permits, and urban planning status statistics</p>	<p>▶ The release of urban planning information would contribute to protecting individual asset rights and simplifying the process of making complaints.</p>
7	<p>Shipping and Port Integrated Data (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries)</p>	<p>(Current status) Nine types of information are provided in CSV files, such as data on the operation of trade ports across the country, port entry and departure of ships, port facilities, cargo export and import, and the performance of cargo traffic.</p> <p>(After) The quality of shipping and port data will improve; the performance of port traffic will be made public.</p>	<p>▶ This would lead to convergence of public and private data on shipping and ports, creating new added value in logistics services.</p>
8	<p>National Law Information (Ministry of Government Legislation)</p>	<p>(Current status) All legislation is made public through an API system, including current laws and regulations, administrative rules, municipal ordinances and rules, judicial precedents, administrative precedents and legislative terms.</p> <p>(After) Information on related legislation, including the list of superior legislation, for each municipal ordinance or rule, will be released; the information will be provided in the Open Document Format (ODF).</p>	<p>▶ With collaboration among different Ministries, this would provide a one-stop law information center, offering various statutory information, such as laws and regulations in Korean and English, interpretations by the Ministry of Government Legislation, court precedents, and Constitutional Court decisions.</p> <p>* With the service, the number of datasets increased from 2 million (2014) to more than 3.29 million.</p>
9	<p>Food and drug integrated data</p>	<p>(Current status) A total of 58 datasets, such as on food and drug</p>	<p>▶ This would lead to the release of data closely</p>

Category	Area (Agency)	Content of open data	Expected effects
	(Ministry of Food and Drug Safety)	<p>approvals, food additives and pharmacogenes, are available.</p> <p>(After) Nine more data sets will be made public, such as integrated food safety information, drug information and foreign risk and hazard information; an Open API will be developed.</p> <p>* Nine new datasets, including five integrated food safety datasets, three drug datasets and one food and medical product risk and hazard dataset</p>	<p>related to people's daily lives, creating added value and contributing to convenience for people.</p> <p>▶ The disclosure of detailed information on food products and drugs which fail to meet requirements would help drive them out of the market.</p>
10	<p>Export and import statistical information (Korea Customs Service)</p>	<p>(Current status) The export and import statistics portal provides 42 datasets on trade statistics.</p> <p>(After) Ten additional trade statistics datasets will be released, such as e-commerce export and import statistics by item, for which the demand is growing fast.</p>	<p>▶ This would help create new added value by helping to understand the import patterns of micro startups and existing businesses in the e-commerce industry and to predict the demand.</p>
11	<p>National integrated online procurement data (Public Procurement Service)</p>	<p>(Current status) Eight datasets on procurement are available through an Open API.</p> <p>* The data need to be refined, and the management system needs to improve.</p> <p>(After) Seven more procurement datasets will be open through an Open API.</p> <p>* Tender dataset, (online) shopping mall goods dataset, sector dataset, etc.</p>	<p>▶ This would shorten the time to find the right procurement dataset.</p> <p>▶ This would offer new business opportunities for 80 companies which utilize the procurement data, which is expected to help them create new jobs and increase sales.</p>
12	<p>Industrial property rights information (Korean Intellectual Property Office)</p>	<p>(Current status) The open portal run by the Korean Intellectual Property Office, KIPRIS^{Plus}, provides 28 datasets on industrial property rights through an Open API.</p> <p>(After) Four additional DBs will be released, such as the patent-product link category information DB, patent-utility model publicity DB,</p>	<p>▶ The establishment of a patent-product link category information DB would provide an advanced search service and help create private services.</p>

Category	Area (Agency)	Content of open data	Expected effects
		and intellectual property trial bibliographic DB (about 610,000 data points).	
13	<p align="center">Health insurance review information</p> <p align="center">(Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service)</p>	<p>(Current status) A total of 64 datasets are available, such as 51 health insurance review information datasets, four patient information datasets and nine Open API services.</p> <p>* The establishment of an open health and medical Big Data system (2015)</p> <p>(After) Three more API services on drugs will be developed.</p> <p>* Korea Drug Code, drug RFID, and drug aggregation data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ This would help create jobs by promoting new businesses based on health and medical data. ▶ This would make people's lives more convenient by providing customized information on special hospitals, diseases of people's interest, safe drugs, etc.
14	<p align="center">Marine spatial information</p> <p align="center">(Korea Hydrographic and Oceanographic Agency)</p>	<p>(Current status) Part of the four oceanic datasets are available, such as the Chart of Areas in the Coasts of Korea, fishery information chart, sea fishing information chart, and the small craft port location map.</p> <p>(After) The data released in part will be released in full to provide more open attribute data of marine thematic maps.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Marine GIS data are expected to create about KRW 160 billion in data value, about KRW 220.5 billion in production and about KRW 45.9 billion in added value.
15	<p align="center">National Pension information</p> <p align="center">(National Pension Service)</p>	<p>(Current status) A total of 17 types of information, such as the amounts of pension benefits paid, status of pension receipt and the status of disability pension examination, are available.</p> <p>* The data need to be refined, and a more advanced quality control system is required.</p> <p>(After) Three more Open API services will be provided, such as information on the status of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Data, such as the composition of people covered by National Pension, their retirement plans and change in the benefit amounts paid to them, would be reflected in social welfare policies. ▶ This would provide data that can be used for personalized insurance

Category	Area (Agency)	Content of open data	Expected effects
		disability pension examination, the status of agencies that support the activities of people with disabilities, and the status of support for those people.	product planning and consulting.
16	<p align="center">Labor insurance information</p> <p>(Korea Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service)</p>	<p>(Current status) A total of 22 insurance and statistical datasets are available, such as on industrial accident compensation insurance and employment insurance for employees and employers, and on the wage claim guarantee program.</p> <p>(After) Two more datasets, on administrative precedents as well as enterprises covered by employment and industrial accident compensation insurance, will be made public.</p>	<p>▶ This would help address blind spots in social insurance and reinforce the social safety net, ensuring better protection for low-wage workers.</p>
17	<p align="center">Employment insurance information</p> <p>(Korea Employment Information Service)</p>	<p>(Current status) A total of 18 statistics are open in five fields (enterprises covered by employment insurance, the insured, unemployment benefits, maternal protection, and employment security).</p> <p>(After) Four more source datasets on employment insurance will be released.</p> <p>* The uninsured, unemployment benefits, employment security, and maternal protection</p>	<p>▶ This would promote research on employment insurance and help create private business opportunities.</p>
18	<p align="center">Korean Statistical Information Service</p> <p>(KOSIS) data, microdata</p> <p>(Statistics Korea)</p>	<p>(Current status) KOSIS provides 883 statistics and 61 source statistical datasets from 335 agencies.</p> <p>(After) After the announcement of state-approved statistics, 108 statistics and 30 types of microdata (source statistical data) will be</p>	<p>▶ The expanded data on KOSIS would improve the quality of public services; and the release of microdata would be useful in establishing major policies, including to support private economic</p>

Category	Area (Agency)	Content of open data	Expected effects
		newly released.	activities.
19	<p align="center">Weather forecast data</p> <p align="center">(Korea Meteorological Administration)</p>	<p>(Current status) Eight types of weather data are available, including surface observation and ocean buoy data.</p> <p>* As it is difficult to upload large size data, any requested data are provided manually.</p> <p>(After) “Open Meteorological Data Portal” will provide six additional types of information, including satellite images, as well as public services through an Open API for free.</p>	<p>▶ This would allow people to access large size meteorological data through an Open API free of charge, contributing to new added value in science and technology.</p>
20	<p align="center">National disaster information, Korea Safety Map</p> <p align="center">(Ministry of Public Safety and Security)</p>	<p>(Current status) A total of 98 types of public data on disasters and safety are open, such as information on the overall daily status of disasters, everyday safety information and information on accidents.</p> <p>(After) 24 more datasets on national disaster control will be released, including Korea Safety Map (industrial safety, health and food safety, accident prevention), large-scale construction site information and the record of disaster situations.</p>	<p>▶ The release of standardized national disaster information would promote the development of new services on disasters and safety and prevent investment overlap.</p>
21	<p align="center">National Education Information System</p> <p align="center">(Ministry of Education)</p>	<p>(Current status) A total of 236 datasets, including those only for students and parents, are provided.</p> <p>(After) School Info will provide nine additional datasets of great public interest, such as on university enrollment rates, school facilities and the status of teachers.</p> <p>* NEIS is an open portal based on consultation among information providers.</p>	<p>▶ This would promote people’s engagement in school education and enhanced transparency in school operation.</p>
22	<p align="center">National science and</p>	<p>(Current status) National Digital</p>	<p>▶ This would promote the</p>

Category	Area (Agency)	Content of open data	Expected effects
(Integrated)	technology information (Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning)	Science Library (NDSL) provides 72 million academic papers in science and technology from home and abroad; National Science and Technology Information Service (NTIS) offers 66 statistics and three Open API services to support the search of papers. (After) National R&D information will be provided through LOD; two more Open API services will be provided.	use of national R&D information to create new private services, and R&D in the private sector, creating added value. ▶ Ordinary citizens would have greater access to data on science and technology.
	Industrial technological information (Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology)	(Current status) Two datasets are open: summary information on technologies developed through national R&D; and information on technology donation and sharing. * More refined data and a better quality control system is necessary. (After) Two additional datasets on R&D technical summaries will be released.	▶ Public research institutes and intermediate agencies would enhance their work efficiency by utilizing the processed technical summary data. ▶ This would help shorten the search time for R&D technical summaries.

(Future plan) Considering the importance and potential value of data, in December 2016, the Korean government selected 38 areas of core national data to be released by 2019. Accordingly, 15 areas of core national data will be released, such as intelligence-type data in high public demand and great ripple effects, including IoT and Big Data (e.g. information on AI-based medical diagnostic imaging information), convergence-type data (e.g. integrated public procurement information and comprehensive auto information), and social issue solving-type data (e.g. marine environmental and ecological information, and comprehensive job information).

2-b. Evaluating public open data quality management

- **(Background)** The growing release and use of public data has had tangible effects in addressing social problems, improving public services, boosting the economy, among others. However, critics reiterate that more needs to be done to create more values from

the utilization of public data: users' needs should be reflected in the release of data; criteria for data should be standardized; and the low readability of data should be addressed. There is a growing demand that public data be updated continuously, accurate and interlinked to one another to stay relevant and useful for the users. Thus, better quality has become as important as the large quantity in promoting the use of public data.

- **(Commitment)** The government will evaluate the level of data quality management process in each institution and provide support for building capacity for voluntary quality improvement, which will ultimately enable continuous disclosure of high-quality public data. As the first step, the government will conduct assessment of public data quality management on 21 databases, which have large social and economic impact and are often used by the private sector. The databases going under assessment will increase from 21 in 2016 to 42 in 2017. The evaluation scope will even expand further to cover the entire public institutions by 2018 and the quality management level on their key data will be evaluated. For quality management level assessment, professional examiners will be also nurtured each year by selecting and training human resources with expertise and experiences.
- **(Status of implementation)** In 2016, a quality control assessment was completed for 21 public databases, including on air pollution with huge social and economic ripple effects (Korea Environment Corporation) and traffic accidents (Korean National Police Agency). In 2017, agency-level pilot assessments will be done to enhance quality control, and the selected target includes 42 useful databases, such as on educational administrative information (Ministry of Education) and regional governments' finances (Ministry of the Interior and Safety). As part of efforts to introduce a quality control grading system, the government included a quality control assessment system in the public data management guidelines in November 2016, and public data quality control assessments have since been implemented. For 2017, all agencies subject to the public data quality control assessment have completed self-checks and received consulting. After the assessment, the results will be finalized in December 2017. Education to nurture professional quality control examiners has been provided for talented people with expertise and experiences, producing a total of 45 professional examiners, 21 in 2016 and 24 in 2017 combined.
- **(Future plan)** In 2017, a quality control assessment will be conducted for 42 databases which have huge social and economic influences, such as educational administrative information and regional financial information. In 2018, the government will provide training courses and an examination to select professional examiners.

2-c. Expanding provision of open format for free processing and use

- **(Background)** Open data has value only when they are utilized. However, few public data are produced as open data from the beginning, which is why most of them are bound by specific formats or software. To promote the use of public data, it is thus important to convert them into open formats.
- **(Commitment)** The government will enhance data usability by expanding provision of the open format in the Open Data Portal (data.go.kr) so the provided data can be freely processed and used. As for data that are impossible to process or operated upon certain software only, they are converted to open format when updated. Registration of newly generated data will also require level 3 or higher in terms of openness. The government will continue to update public data of each institution to ensure the latest data to be open. The share of data in open format, therefore, is planned to increase from 38.9% in 2015 to 60% in 2016 and to 70% in 2017.
- **(Status of implementation)** PDF files have been prohibited and an automatic tool to convert the format (XLS→CSV) has been developed and provided on Open Data Portal. As a result, 34,004 out of a total of 45,155 databases, or 75.3 percent, are in open format at Level 3 and higher as of July 2017, reaching the initial target ahead of schedule. In 2017, Korea's open format rate has been recognized as the highest in the OECD OURdata Index, making the country No. 1 in the open format rate for two consecutive years.
- **(Future plan)** Monitoring will be conducted regularly to encourage the conversion of public data to open format and raise the rate of data in open format continuously.

2-d. Developing or revising open data standards and widening their application

- **(Background)** The Korean government has established and distributed open data standards to ensure that core data shared and released by multiple agencies are disclosed based on common standards and promote the private sector's use of those data. The public data standards were developed in 2014 to address the different categories and formats used by different agencies for the same data and ensure the same data are released based on common standards. In 2015, a total of 43 standard datasets were established, including parking lot information and urban park information.
- **(Commitment)** In 2016, 30 more standard datasets will be developed, with the goal of expanding the total number to 100 by 2017. An automation tool will also be developed for self-assessment of compliance with the standards in the process of data registration.

- **(Status of implementation)** Data shared by multiple agencies and other key data have been selected as the target of standardization and released to the public, with the goal of providing a nationwide service. As of August 2017, 79 standards have been established, such as on bid announcements, contract information, and information on successful bids. Furthermore, an automatic self-check tool has been developed for people to use when they register their data as standard data with Open Data Portal (gooddata.go.kr).
- **(Future plan)** For 21 datasets which have yet to be standardized (among the 100 target data sets), new standards will be established by late 2017. Also, guidelines for data disclosure standards for new industries will be developed.

③ Citizen participation

3-a. Facilitating operation of the citizen group for government service design

- **(Background)** The citizen group for government service design is a new type of citizen participatory model, where design elements are applied to policies in 2014 and citizens directly participating in policy development. It is a policy driving group where public officials, citizens, and service designers all collaborate throughout the entire process of policy-making from agenda setting to policy decision, implementation, evaluation, and to feedback, to develop and improve public services using the method of service designing.
- **(Commitment)** Under the aim of facilitating citizen participation in policy-making through the design group, the Korean government increased the pool from 1,300 to 2,000. It will also encourage the central government ministries to develop and improve design tasks for each area including life and safety and local governments to join hands with universities or use talent donation schemes to strengthen participation of the local communities, select special tasks that are closely related to everyday life of citizens, and focus working on them.
- **(Status of implementation)** In 2016, a total of 382 tasks, 44 central and 338 regional tasks, were identified, which led to an increased in the size of the pool to some 3,800. Central government Ministries were involved in various design tasks by field, such as social welfare, safety in everyday life, and cultural tourism, while regional governments came up with tasks closely related to their residents' lives, where the residents are encouraged to participate and can feel the effects directly. As a result, citizen designer groups have been well-received in the international arena: for instance, they won gold award in service design (government/institution) as a new citizen participatory model at iF Design Award 2016,

one of the world's top three design awards. As of August 2017, a total of 273 new tasks have been developed, including 39 central and 234 regional tasks, among which best tasks (49 tasks) have been supported by service designers (who suggest how to process and utilize service designs) to make greater performance. Depending on the task period, the tasks are divided into two groups of short-term tasks and multi-year tasks; some tasks involve collaboration among different agencies to maximize the synergistic effects; and legal grounds for the use of the public service design method have been established, including the revised Enforcement Decree of the Administrative Procedures Act. Citizen designer groups are expected to ensure that people-oriented service designs are reflected in the overall policy-making process, people's needs are reflected in efforts to improve policies, enhancing administrative transparency, efficiency and reliability, and people's policy acceptance increases significantly.

- **(Future plan)** The 273 public design tasks which are currently underway will be completed by late 2017; and a 2017 public design task competition to share the achievements will be held to discover best practices, and share and spread the performance.

4 Improved accessibility to public services through technology and innovation

4-a. Improving environment for e-government service use

- **(Background)** Korea's e-government service has been one of the world's best, as evidenced in UN E-government Survey, where the country ranked first for three consecutive years. With the recent change in the e-government user environment from PC to web browsers on various devices, however, it has been a concern that e-government services provided through non-standard technologies, such as ActiveX and particular browsers, cause inconvenience and limit accessibility.
- **(Commitment)** The Korean government plans to continue revising the 'Guidelines for E-Government Service Compatibility' to enhance citizens' universal access to services while at the same time extend its efforts to remove non-standard technologies and secure interoperability in mobile services. In particular, should there be any alternative technology to replace Active-X, one of the major non-standard technologies used in Korea, the government will gradually remove it by 2017 and promote replacement with the web standard technology to ensure web compatibility and step up security. Considering the safety and security of the alternative technology, Active-X will be

removed starting from G4C services. The Active-X free rate will reach as far as 95% by 2017, with Active-X in internal websites of the government gradually removed as they are not directly related to citizen inconvenience.

- **(Modifications of the commitment)** The content of this commitment has changed since July 2017 with the inclusion of the commitment in one of the 100 major national tasks of the Moon administration, “open and innovative government, administration serving the public”. That is, ActiveX will be eliminated gradually by 2020 and replaced by a standard web technology. With the replacement technology’s security and convenience taken into account, ActiveX will be removed from services closely related to people’s lives first, with the aim of making all public websites free of ActiveX by 2020 and providing easier and more convenient e-government services without any inconvenience for people. To put it simply, the government will continue to remove ActiveX but its focus will change to reducing the number of ActiveX programs being used from that of websites using ActiveX. As of June 2015, the number of ActiveX being used was 5,219, of which 2,216 were removed by June 2016: 3,003 ActiveX were left, with 42.4 percent in the ActiveX-free rate.
- **(Status of implementation)** The Korean government has been working continuously to improve the user environment of e-government services, starting with removing ActiveX on websites visited by large numbers of citizens and closely related to people’s daily lives. According to an inspection of the status of ActiveX removal from administrative and public agencies in December 2016, the ActiveX-free rate was 63 percent: 1,296 public service websites were using ActiveX; a total of 1,930 ActiveX programs were still being used; and a cumulative total of 3,289 ActiveX programs had been removed. As of June 2017, the cumulative total number of ActiveX programs removed from public service webpages was 4,152 at 79.6 percent in the ActiveX-free rate. The Korean government has continued efforts to raise the ActiveX free rate year by year through a briefing session on website level diagnoses and the removal of ActiveX and other non-standard technologies (Mar.), the revision of “guidelines for the establishment and operation of administrative and public agencies’ websites” (Apr.), a special symposium on how to remove ActiveX among web standardization experts (May) and a workshop for those responsible for policies on administrative and public agencies’ websites (Aug. 28).
- **(Future plan)** The government aims to increase the ActiveX-free rate to 87.3 percent by late 2017, 92.9 percent by 2018, 96.8 percent by 2019 and 100 percent by 2020. To raise the ActiveX-free rate gradually each year, the government is working to improve the user environment of e-government services by removing ActiveX from public

websites visited by large numbers of citizens and deeply linked to their lives, conducting surveys on the status of ActiveX removal and holding briefing sessions.

No. of remaining ActiveX on public service webpages as of Dec. 2016 (ActiveX-free rate)	Removal plan			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
1,930 (63.0%)	1269 (87.3%)	291 (92.9%)	204 (96.8%)	166 (100%)

※ The removal plan was reflected in the ActiveX survey done in the first half of 2017.

4-b. Integrating service portals for citizens

- **(Background)** People had to visit each service they want because government Ministries had their own separate portals with their unique service classification systems. Under the circumstances, there was a growing demand for an integrated online government service channel for people and an open service platform to ensure that different Ministries' systems are better connected. The 2015 public survey on administrative services (from Sept. 2 to Sept. 15, 2015, 1,500 people) found that the demand for an integrated administrative service system was high: 71 percent of the respondents agreed to the need for an integrated administrative service website where they could get information, apply and check the results on one screen, and a majority of respondents (88 percent) said that they wanted to get proactive and customized services.
- **(Commitment)** The service provision framework for citizens, currently divided into fields of welfare, employment, SMEs, and more, will be interconnected and integrated based on user-centric perspectives. As the first step, Minwon24, Government Portal, and customized service portals will be integrated in 2016, and the movement will further expand to integration with portals of other ministries including Bokjiro (welfare portal) and WorkNet (employment portal) after 2017.
- **(Status of implementation)** In July 2017, the three most visited public websites, Minwon 24, Korean Government Portal, and customized services portal (www.service.go.kr), were integrated into an integrated public platform called Government 24. Government 24 provides information on some 70,000 government services of central government ministries, municipalities and other public agencies by subject as well as 22 key

government services, such as income verification (Hometax) and information on health insurance entitlement and any change in national pension entitlement, on a pilot basis.

- **(Future plan)** Services closely related to people’s daily lives that have been provided by different agencies will be integrated, and online and mobile grievance-handling services will be expanded. By 2019, 282 administrative services of national and public agencies will be integrated year by year.

※ More administrative services from different agencies will be integrated: 85 services (2017); 85 services (2019); and 90 services (2019).



<figure>

Stage 1 (2016)

Providing existing services on a mobile basis (some 300 services)
 Laying the foundation for mobile services, including responsive Web
 Expanding mobile services (32 to 300 services)
 (e.g. applications for the copies of resident registration records, tax payment verification, and the declaration of closed businesses)

Stage 2 - 1 (2017)

Establishment of 15 new mobile services
 Identifying 100 services which can be converted to mobile status
 (Applications, complaint reports and other forms that should be filled out are considered.)
 Consultation among agencies; setting priorities
 (Online ripple effects, the needs of the disadvantaged, etc. are considered.)
 Establishing 15 new mobile service
 (e.g. the reissues of drivers’ licenses and lost property reports)

Stage 2 - 2 (2018-2019)

Establishment of 85 new mobile services
 Making mobile services the norm
 (2018) 35 new mobile services
 (2019) 50 new mobile services

4-c. Developing and providing an application introducing services for citizens

- **(Background)** Through the constant efforts to achieve an e-government, citizens can now enjoy diverse government services online; however, they are scattered around different institutions and websites and citizens found it difficult to access and use the services and information they need. Despite the high rate of smart phone penetration and use, provision of government services via mobile means is still limited.
- **(Commitment)** The government plans to provide a one-stop shop where people can access key government services from different government agencies, including central government ministries and public institutions, online. With the public service notification application developed in 2016, people will have an easy access to all government service information they need most in everyday lives at one place. Plus, for people who type in their personal information, such as their areas of interest, age and address, customized service information for their needs will be provided.
- **(Status of implementation)** A service notification application was developed as a channel for people to easily access government services they need and have information on those services. The application was introduced to the public in August 2016. The notification application has four sections, including service information and public communication on the main page (UI). It also provides “customized services for you”, where people can find services they need more easily, and sections for those with special needs, such as low-income people and people with disabilities. As of August 2017, the average monthly number of visitors is 240,000 and that of application downloads is more than 820,000.
- **(Termination of the commitment)** In July 2017, the three systems (Minwon 24, Korean Government Portal, and customized services portal(www.service.go.kr)) have been integrated into a one-stop store called Government 24 where people can access various government services at a place, and the application for the website has also been developed. As a result, the public service notification application has not been in use since August 2017, making this commitment no longer valid under the third National Action Plan.

5 Anti-corruption and public service ethics

5-a. Reinforcing research and evaluation on public sector corruption

- **(Background)** Since 2002, the Korean government has conducted research on the

transparency level and factors behind corruption at public institutions based on data on the status of corruption cases and surveys of public service users, with the aim of improving transparency and integrity in the public sector. This has led to a substantial improvement in the integrity level of the public sector, but there has been a constant demand that more efforts be made to further enhance the integrity level, with the enactment of the Anti-Corruption Act (2002, changed into the “Act on the Prevention of Corruption and the Establishment and Management of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission” in 2008), the 2016 survey on anti-corruption activities at public institutions, and the establishment of the legal grounds for evaluation.

- **(Commitment)** The category of ‘improper solicitation’ will be included in the research and procedures will be developed in detail and enforced to disclose the research and evaluation results on the Internet.
- **(Status of implementation)** In 2016, a survey of nearly 230,000 people was conducted about their experience and awareness of corruption in 2,441 areas prone to corruption in the past year, measuring the integrity of 733 public agencies. In the integrity survey, people were asked an additional question on illegal solicitation, “Do you think civil servants (public employees) have worked unfairly on the request of a person or a third party?” The heads of public agencies which were the target of an integrity survey by the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission became required to post the survey results on their webpages under the Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Prevention of Corruption and the Establishment and Management of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission.
- **(Future plan)** A workshop on the measurement of integrity was held (Mar. 28, 30 and 31, 2017); the 2017 plan to measure the integrity of public agencies was established in June 2017 after the gathering of opinions from experts and agencies subject to the integrity measurement (Apr. - May); under the plan, an integrity survey will be conducted at the agency level from July to November, 2017, covering questions on the effectiveness of the anti-improper solicitation system and any indirect experience of improper solicitation in dealing with corruption involving other agencies.

⑥ Improved financial transparency

6-a. Disclosing information on international aids

- **(Background)** With the growing interest in transparency in the implementation of ODA

programs since the launch of the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, the Korean government became an official member of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), an autonomous consultative body to enhance transparency in ODA, in December 2015. The IATI supports the member countries to release information on their ODA performances, future ODA plans and different ODA strategies for countries, in accordance with its criteria for the disclosure of information on ODA, which applies to all of the member countries. Among the 39 open items (e.g. the names of the agency and the program, the overview and implementation status of the program, agencies participating in the program, recipient countries, and the budget of the program), 13 items are subject to the mandatory disclosure policy. The member countries are required to release information on assistance under the 13 categories on their own and IATI websites in the IATI information disclosure format.

- **(Commitment)** As a member of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), Korea will ensure that information on some 740 projects being implemented or scheduled by Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), an institution providing grants, and Korea Export-Import Bank, an institution providing loans, are released in the IATI format. Information under the 13 required categories – the institution name, project identifier, project name, project description and progress, participating institutions, beneficiary region and area, etc. – will be open first in 2016; and the range of ODA information disclosure, including the number of participating institutions, will be also expanded gradually.
- **(Status of implementation)** In August 2016, the government first released the 13 required items among the 39 open items for about 740 ongoing and scheduled programs led by KOICA and Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) to support developing countries. In April 2017, the government disclosed information on other ODA programs implemented by major government ministries (Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Health and Welfare) and non-ODA programs, such as technical cooperation and knowledge sharing programs, under the expanded number of categories from 13 to 18.
- **(Future plan)** The number of required categories will be increased from the current 13 to more than 20, and the number of participating agencies in information disclosure will increase gradually.

6-b. Increased public access to ODA statistics

- **(Background)** With the growing budget for ODA, there is a growing demand for more efficient use of budget and greater effects of the programs. At the same time, however, the limited access to information on ODA is a continued source of concern, with only simple policy data or less important statistics available. Thus, there is a growing need for the Korean government to enhance transparency and take greater responsibility for its people and recipient nations by taking measures to avoid the implementation of less feasible programs, disclose more information on the whole process of each program and strengthen onsite inspections.
- **(Commitment)** The ODA statistics currently available are focused on the progress and status of the projects, with data on the supervising ministries, fund types, aid types, areas, and the regional support status. This will change through a reform of the ODA statistics system to allow people to find more information about the projects, including their purposes, descriptions and periods.
- **(Status of implementation)** In April, 2017, an integrated ODA management system (stats.odakorea.go.kr) was introduced. Detailed information on agencies responsible for ODA programs is put and found in the system. The overview, fields, details, period and expenses of each program can be typed in; with the adoption of a harmonized way of typing in information on each program's budget and stage, more effective program management has been made possible. The scope of information disclosure for each program has been expanded according the OECD reporting criteria to include detailed descriptions of programs, eligibility, amounts of money (i.e. the grant equivalent and balance) and policy markers in addition to the current scope of the program name and amounts of money (i.e. total amounts of the net expenditure and commitment). The inquiry screen displays all of the information from the system at a glance. In May 2017, a briefing session on the new integrated ODA management system was held for agencies carrying out ODA programs.
- **(Future plan)** The government will announce statistics that have been compiled since the new integrated ODA management system was fully adopted, such as the finalized statistics for 2016 and provisional statistics for 2017, in the first half of 2018.

V Conclusion and future plan

The Korean government's self-assessment of commitments presented under the third National Action Plan indicates that substantial overall progress have been made than planned for each commitment. Among the 14 commitments (except the one integrated into another commitment), four have already been completed and nine are "substantially completed."

In relation to commitments on public data in particular, we have witnessed outstanding achievement: the number of public datasets increased 4.3-fold from 5,272 in late 2013 to 23,055 in July 2017, while the number of datasets used in the private sector significantly grew 209.3 times from 13,923 in 2013 to 2,914,805. As a result, in the OECD's 2017 OUR Data(Open, Useful, Re-Usable Government Data) Index, Korea scored 0.94 out of 1.00, much higher than the OECD average, ranking first in two consecutive biannual evaluation (following 2015), surpassing countries like the U.K. and the U.S.

Building upon the achievement, the Korean government plans to make the following efforts for the rest of the period of the third National Action Plan: First, as Korea has been elected to the OGP steering committee in 2017, it will respect the values, principles and procedures of OGP and fully reflect them in implementing the National Action Plan. In doing so, "OGP Participation and Co-creation Standards" will serve as very important guidelines. As part of its efforts to promote engagement and cocreation with civil society, the Korean government launched the OGP Forum Korea in August 2017 and will ensure that the Forum plays a leading role throughout the entire process of implementing the commitments under the third National Action Plan. Second, the Korean government will work with civil society to develop transformative commitments which can practically help realize an open government. Despite the Korean government's efforts to present various commitments likely to help realize an open government and to fully implement them throughout the process of establishing and implementing the three National Action Plans to date, it has relatively fallen short of coming up with commitments enough to be called transformative. Knowing this, the government will focus on exploring exemplary commitments that can greatly help achieve the value of an open government. Third, for commitments like promoting open public data that are well-received around the world, the government will actively engage in peer learning and case exchange.

1. Active disclosure of public information

1-a. Online information disclosure by a larger number of agencies

Start and end dates of the commitment: July 1, 2016. - December 31, 2017

Lead Implementing agency/actor	Ministry of the Interior and Safety/ Deputy Director Jeong, Young-kun at the Information Disclosure Policy Division
--------------------------------	---

Commitment description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

As the government introduced the integrated information disclosure system to central ministries, local governments, and educational offices in 2006, which transformed the entire process of information disclosure to operate online and process electronically, users can now file request for information disclosure through the Internet and use a wide range of services including online payment of service charges, viewing and downloading of information through a number of file viewers, and searching in the information list. However, there are still some institutions not providing the online information disclosure service, even though being subject to the Official Information Disclosure Act, and this is causing inconvenience of citizens when accessing or using public information.

What is the commitment?

We will expand the target of online information disclosure request on the open information system (open.go.kr) from just administrative and public agencies to include 293 private universities (and junior colleges) (156 universities and 137 junior colleges), and provide education on the information disclosure policy for the staff members of private universities and junior colleges.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

The expanded open information system would provide the users greater access to public information.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values

- o (Access to information) The government provided training in related institutions and systems for private universities, which are subject to the information disclosure policy, so that they can open information and provide greater public access to information.
- o (Citizen engagement) A civic group called “The Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society” has promoted citizen engagement by encouraging private universities to open their information and writing documents on how to deal with information abuse.
- o (Accountability) The government has provided education for the staff members of private universities, and the education covered the importance of information disclosure and how to deal with open information.

Interaction and peer learning

The Korean government provided a briefing and Q&A session on the Official Information Disclosure Act for the executives of the Chinese

	<p>Legislative Affairs Office of the State Council (Jun. 14, 2017, Grand Hilton Seoul).</p> <p>The government introduced the Official Information Disclosure Act of Korea (e.g. the scope of disclosed information, who discloses information and eligibility for information disclosure, disclosure process, dispute settlement and difficulties in information disclosure).</p>			
Additional information	<p>→ The cost of education and training for private university staff in charge of information disclosure: KRW 2,155,800</p> <p>→ The cost of the manuscript, “Now is the time for universities to open their information”: KRW 120,000</p>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			○	
Description of the results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A broader range of agencies engaging in the online open information service and the system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universities’ applications were submitted and approved (Aug. 31, 2016). - Online open information services started on a pilot basis and have been tested for individual agencies (Spet. 2016). - The online information disclosure request service has been expanded for private universities (Oct. 2016). o Training for private university employees responsible for information disclosure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Time/Place: Sept. 20, 2016 2 pm – 5 pm / the main auditorium at the Government Complex in Daejeon - Target: 215 private university and junior college employees in charge of information disclosure - Training purpose: to build capacity in information disclosure through education on information disclosure institutions and systems as well as sharing of information disclosure tips and cases o Advisory service on the online information education service for private universities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Title: Raising the need for information disclosure using the content of “Now is the time for universities to open their information” - Advisor: Director General of “The Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society” o Media report titled “Information on private universities you need now readily available online” (Nov. 30 – Dec. 1, 2016) 			
Next steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Continued improvements in the functions of Open Information Portal, reflecting the demands of the users (ordinary people and public employees) 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Reflecting any change in the information disclosure law and system in efforts to improve the functions of the information disclosure system o Stable maintenance to ensure the security of the information disclosure system, protection of personal information, etc. 		
Milestone status	Start date	End date	Completion Level
o Promoting the integrated open information system among private universities and their registration with Open Information Portal	o Jul. 1, 2016	o Dec. 31, 2017	Substantial
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior and Safety		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Jeong, Young-kun		
Title, Department	Information Disclosure Policy Division		
Email and Phone	jyk0907@korea.kr / 02-2100-3426		
Other actors involved	Government ministries/departments	47 government agencies, such as the Ministry of Strategy and Finance and Military Manpower Administration; 243 regional governments, including Gyeonggi-do and Gangwon-do; 17 education offices, including Gyeonggido Office of Education; 385 public agencies, such as Korean Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service	
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups	From civil society organizations, the following people can give you more information to help you understand this commitment: - Jeong Jin-Im, Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society (02-2039-8361) - Park, Soojeong, Citizens' Coalition for Better Government(02-743-6750)	
Additional information			

1. Active disclosure of public information	
1-b. Continued discovery and provision of original texts useful for the public	
Start and end dates of the commitment:: Jul. 1, 2016 – Jun. 30, 2018	
Ministry/person in charge	Ministry of the Interior and Safety/ Deputy Director Jeong, Young-kun at the Information Disclosure Policy Division
Commitment	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The amount of disclosed information is constantly increasing through full-scale amendment of the Official Information Disclosure Act, introduction of world's first system disclosing information in original form, and increased number of institutions disclosing information. Even though the environment has been already established for citizens to easily use information they want regardless of time and place, there are still concerns that the level of information disclosure has not yet improved to meet expectations and demand of citizens
What is the commitment?	We aim to compile, select and share original texts from the government and public agencies that might be useful for people to provide them with greater access to public information that people might need in their daily lives, such as information on education, welfare, childcare for women and the environment, and disseminate and promote best practices in original text disclosure.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	We will focus not only on ensuring people's right to know and enhancing government transparency but also explore and provide information that people might find useful in their daily lives.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o (Access to information) Every half of the year, the government has discovered "10 best original texts" to raise public agencies' awareness of the importance of original text disclosure and to provide useful information for the public (Jun. 26, 2017 media report). o (Citizen engagement) Among the 30 best original texts selected by an expert group, 10 finalists were selected through public voting in an object and transparent manner; and citizens' engagement in policy-making has been encouraged with promotion through media reports and notification on the webpage. o (Government accountability) An information disclosure committee was held to operate and advance the information disclosure system (Dec. 13, 2016 and Jul. 13, 2017), and there have been fora to discuss the revision of the Information Disclosure Act (Mar. 3 and Jun. 21, 2017).
Interaction and peer learning	

Additional information	Put other information. → The costs of the information disclosure committee meetings on advanced information disclosure (31st, 32nd and 33rd): KRW 5,411,600 → The costs of fora on how to enhance the Information Disclosure Act, celebrating its 20 th anniversary (twice): KRW 6,210,600			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			○	
Description of the results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A press release on the progress made after the disclosure of original texts for six months (Sept. 20, 2016) o Plan for the selection of best original texts and the results in the first half of 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A survey on best practices in the disclosure of original texts was conducted in 2016 (Nov. 14 – Nov. 25). - Ten best practices were selected through public voting (Dec. 14 – Dec. 21). ※ The best practices selected in the first half of 2016 were released on the webpage. o Plan for the selection of best original texts and the results in the first half of 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A survey on best practices in the disclosure of original texts was conducted in 2017 (May 30 – Jun.21). - Ten best practices were selected through public voting (Jul.7 – Jul. 20). ※ The best practices selected in the first half of 2017 were reported by the media (Jul. 26, 2017) and released on the webpage. 			
Next steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Announcement and promotion of the 10 best original texts selected in the second half of 2017 and the first half of 2018 o Reflecting any change in information disclosure legislation in the functions of the system. o Stable maintenance services to ensure the security of the open information system and protect personal information 			
Milestone status	Start date	End date	Completion Level	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A survey and selection of original texts useful for the public o Dissemination and promotion of best practices o Promotional public campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Jul. 1, 2016 o Jul. 2016 o Dec. 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Jun. 30, 2018 o Jun. 30, 2018 o Jun. 30, 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial Substantial Substantial 	

Contact Information		
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior and Safety	
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Jeong, Young-kun	
Title, Department	Information Disclosure Policy Division	
Email and Phone	jyko907@korea.kr / 2100-3426	
Other actors involved	Government ministries/departments	Central administrative agencies, municipalities, education offices, public agencies, etc.
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups	same as in 1-a
Additional information		

1. Active disclosure of public information	
1-c. Promoting the use of standardized models for prior information disclosure	
Start and end dates of the commitment: Jul. 1, 2016 – Jun. 30, 2018	
Ministry/person in charge	Ministry of the Interior and Safety / Deputy Director Koh, Jun-seok at the Information Disclosure Policy Division
Commitment	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	In order to mitigate inconvenience of citizens caused by each institution selecting and releasing information based on its own subjective viewpoint without any common standard, the government developed a standard model for pre-release of information and distributed for application in public institutions. However, its penetration level is still low, in particular, with only 49.6% of primary local governments following the standard model on average as of December 2015.
What is the commitment?	The government is committed to gradually increasing the compliance rate year by year by encouraging public agencies to adopt standardized models for prior information disclosure. In particular, the information pre-release rate of primary local governments will be improved from 49.6% in 2015 to 55% by the end of 2016.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The prior information disclosure system is designed to encourage public agencies to proactively release major information that can influence people's lives, but some agencies are passive about introducing the system. To address this, the Ministry of the Interior and Safety offers standardized models for the types and content of information public agencies should release in advance. The Ministry has also been active in recommending the utilization of the standardized models for public agencies to ensure that the prior information disclosure system is enforced in practice on-site. This would encourage public agencies to provide information in a more standardized manner, making it more convenient for people to find the information they want.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o (Access to information) The standardized models for prior information disclosure provide criteria on which how actively public agencies release their information is evaluated. This has greatly enhanced the quality and quantity of information disclosed in advance by public agencies. o (Citizen engagement) When public agencies proactively release important information for people's lives under the prior information disclosure system, people can obtain quality public information more easily. This will lay the foundation for citizens to take an interest in government activities and engage in various forms, such as monitoring and policy suggestions for the government. o (Government accountability) When public agencies release influential information on people's lives in advance, people can see more clearly what the government is doing. This will ultimately encourage the

	government to act more responsibly.			
Interaction and peer learning				
Additional information	The number of databases disclosed in advance, which was only 54,000 in 2013, increased significantly to more than 186,000 in late 2016 after efforts to disseminate the standardized models for prior information disclosure as well as monitoring and evaluation.			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				○
Description of the results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An inspection and consulting on the status of prior information disclosure (in Sept. 2016 for 5 central government ministries, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 11 municipal governments, including Daejeon city, and 9 public agencies, such as Korea Coal Corporation). ○ According to inspection results on the status of prior information disclosure every half of the year, the inspected agencies have completed the recommended measures for improvement (25 agencies). ○ Selection of the 10 best practices in prior information disclosure (Jan. 2017) 			
Next steps	The government plans to continuously expand the amounts of information disclosed in advance and enhance its quality at the same time. The government will also use Big Data, artificial intelligence and other technologies to advance the open information system and provide people with easy access to information they want.			
Milestone status	Start date	End date	Completion Level	
Utilization of standardized models for prior information disclosure	Jul. 1, 2016	Dec. 31, 2017	Completed	
Contact Information				
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior and Safety			
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Koh, Jun-seok			
Title, Department	Information Disclosure Policy Division/ Deputy Director			

Email and Phone		jskoh7@korea.kr
Other actors involved	Government ministries/departments	same as in 1-a
	Civil society	
	Private sector	
	Multilateral bodies	
Working groups		
Additional information		

2. Public data disclosure

2-a. Early disclosure of core national data in high demand with high value

Start and end dates of the commitment: Jul. 1, 2016 – Jun. 30, 2018

Lead Implementing agency/actor	Ministry of the Interior and Safety / Deputy Director Song, Hee-ra at the Public Data Policy Division
--------------------------------	---

Commitment

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

We have selected 36 areas of core national data and opened an increasing amount of them year by year from 2015 to 2017 to promote the disclosure and use of public data; for some areas, however, there is an increasing need for early disclosure, considering the continuously growing private demand and the enormous social and economic ripple effects.

What is the commitment?

- o We plan to continue to open national core data: we will open 22 areas of integrated food and drug information by 2016 and gradually release three additional areas of national tax, social security and court judgment texts.
- o We aim to make 42 more datasets public, and the areas have been selected after a public demand survey: university enrollment rates, food radiation levels, products and related patents, and intellectual property rights.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

The release of national core data which reflects people's needs would make their lives more convenient and contribute to a more transparent government.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values

- o (Access to information) By releasing 22 areas of data earlier in 2016, we have made a great improvement in public access to information.
- o (Civil engagement) Following the results of a public demand survey conducted from September to October, 2015, we selected and released 22 areas of data in high demand from the private sector.
- o (Technology and innovation) With programs to support public data disclosure, we have helped agencies release data earlier and integrated the data into Open Data Portal.

Interaction and peer learning

- o We introduced the current status of Korean public data policies to Asian countries, including Thailand and Taiwan, at the Asia Pacific Open Data Summit 2016 held in Bangkok, Thailand.
- o We attended the OECD OGD Expert Group Meeting held in Paris, France in 2017.
- o We introduced public data policies that had been implemented in Korea to the UN and those in charge of public data disclosure from countries around the world and participated in discussion on how to

	strengthen cooperation to achieve the UN's SDGs at the UN International Knowledge-sharing Workshop on Open Government Data (OGD) for Sustainable Development held in Hague, the Netherlands in 2017.			
Additional information	o This will be linked to the first and second basic public data plans (2014-2016 and 2017-2019, respectively).			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			○	
Description of the results	<p>o Early disclosure of 22 types of data in high demand and with large ripple effects on the private sector in 2016, including street name-based addresses and information on real estate transactions <Completed></p> <p>- Real estate transaction management (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), regional government finances (Ministry of the Interior and Safety), national legislation (Ministry of Government Legislation), comprehensive information on food and drugs (Ministry of Food and Drug Safety), street name-based addresses (Ministry of the Interior and Safety), employment insurance (Korea Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service), meteorological information (Korea Meteorological Administration), national spacial information (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), national medical information (Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service), urban planning information (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), export and import statistics (Korea Customs Service), maritime spacial information (Korea Hydrographic and Oceanographic Agency), disaster management information (Ministry of the Interior and Safety), industrial property (Korean Intellectual Property Office), integrated national statistical information (Statistics Korea), educational administrative information (Ministry of Education), food waste information (Korea Environment Corporation), employment insurance information (Korea Employment Information Service), integrated national electronic procurement information (Public Procurement Service), pension information (National Pension Service), information on industrial technologies (Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology), and social security information (Social Security Information Service)</p>			
Next steps	<p>o The government's plan to continue to discover and open public data with great ripple effects which are in high demand</p> <p>- The government plans to open 15 areas of core national data on intelligence, convergence and solving problems in society.</p>			

Status of implementation	Start date	End date	Status
Early disclosure of 22 areas of core national data	Jul. 1, 2016	Dec. 1, 2016	Completed
Disclosure of national tax and social security information	Jul. 1, 2016	Jun. 30, 2018	Limited
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior and Safety		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Song, Hee-ra		
Title, Department	Public Data Policy Division/ Deputy Director		
Email and Phone	lapaella@korea.kr / 02-2100-3453		
Other actors involved	Government ministries/de partments	All central administrative agencies, municipalities, education offices, public agencies, etc.	
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups	Civic groups and the private sector In particular, the following people can give you more information to help you understand this commitment: - Park, Jihwan, Lawyer of Opennet (jp@opennet.or.kr) - Lee, Seunghee, CEO of Sampost (seanlee@sampost.co.kr) - Jeong, Chulwoo, CEP of Bin.com (p3water@gmail.com)	
Additional information			

2. Disclosure of public data	
2-b. Public data quality management evaluation	
Start and end dates of the commitment: Jul. 1, 2016 – Jun. 30, 2018	
Lead Implementing agency/actor	Ministry of the Interior and Safety / Deputy Director Song, Hee-ra at the Public Data Policy Division
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	While the public data disclosure policy has been implemented step by step as planned under each target set, only a limited amount of quality data is available for the private sector, and the quality of open data remains poor, which has been an obstacle to the utilization of public data.
What is the commitment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o We will assess the level of quality control of large size public data with huge effects on society and the economy. The assessment will be done for 21 datasets in 2016, 42 datasets in 2017 and core datasets in 2018, based on the assessment categories by sector and process (36 categories) reflecting the life cycle of data. Following the results of the assessment, we will consider taking corrective action against agencies with poor results and provide technical support, such as consulting for improvement. o Furthermore, we plan to introduce a quality control grading system and establish detailed guidelines for the implementation of the system, which would cover operating procedures for assessment and corrective action procedures, so that the system can be run smoothly and take root fast. o We will select highly-skilled workers with expertise and experience and train them to become professional examiners in charge of the quality control level assessment.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	By introducing the public data quality control system, we aim to enhance the quality of public data and make them good enough for the private sector to adopt immediately in developing new services.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o (Access to information) The adoption of a public data quality control assessment system would provide greater access to quality data for people. o (Civil engagement) People will be encouraged to participate in the

	<p>process of selecting highly-skilled workers with expertise and experience and training them to become professional examiners for the quality control level assessment.</p> <p>o (Technology and innovation) We will evaluate quality control levels, consider taking corrective action against agencies with poor results and provide technical support.</p>			
Interaction and peer learning	Same as 2-a			
Additional information	Same as 2-a			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			○	
Description of the results	<p>o Quality management evaluation of large size data with huge social and economic ripple effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2016, the government conducted an evaluation of 21 large size public databases. <Completed> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The 21 databases include an air pollution database (Korea Environment Corporation) and a traffic accident database (Korean National Police Agency). - In 2017, the government selected 42 large size public databases as the evaluation targets. <Completed> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The 42 selected targets include educational administrative information (Ministry of Education) and regional financial information (Ministry of the Interior and Safety). <p>o Introduction of a quality management grading system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government included the public data quality management evaluation system in the public data management guidelines (Nov. 2016). <Completed> - The government conducted a public data quality management evaluation in 2016. <Completed> - In 2017, agencies subject to the public data quality management evaluation carried out self-checks. <Completed> <p>o Training to nurture professional examiners for a selected workforce with expertise and experiences in quality management evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2016 training results: 21 passed the exam out of 29 people who completed the training. <Completed> - 2017 training results: 24 passed the exam out of 58 people who completed the training. <Completed> <p>* As of Aug. 2017, a total of 45 people have become professional examiners.</p>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Quality management evaluation of large size public data with enormous social and economic effects (42 databases, including educational administrative information and regional financial information) o Adoption of a quality management grading system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2017, the government will conduct a public data quality management evaluation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Consulting (Jul. - Aug.); evaluation (Sept. - Nov.); finalization and announcement of the results (Dec.) - A public data quality management evaluation is scheduled for 2018 as well. o Training selected people with expertise and experiences to become professionals in charge of quality management evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The professional examiner training courses will continue in 2018. 		
Milestone status	Start date	End date	Completion Level
Public data quality management evaluation system	Jul. 1, 2016	Jun. 30, 2018	Substantial
Operating procedures establishment and training to nurture examiners	Jul. 1, 2016	Jun. 30, 2018	Substantial
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior and Safety		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Song, Hee-ra		
Title, Department	Public Data Policy Division / Deputy Director		
Email and Phone	lapaella@korea.kr / 02-2100-3453		
Other actors involved	Government ministries/departments	Same as in 2-a	
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups		
Additional information			

2. Disclosure of public information

2-c. Expanded use of open formats for free processing and use of data

Start and end dates of the commitment: Jul. 1, 2016 – Jun. 30, 2018

Lead Implementing agency/actor	Ministry of the Interior and Safety / Deputy Director Song, Hee-ra at the Public Data Policy Division
--------------------------------	---

Commitment description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	There have been consistent efforts for data disclosure in open format, promoting the registration of data which run only on particular software (Hangul, MS Excel, etc.) after converting to open format. However, the share of data disclosed in open format is only 38.9% as of the end 2015.
--	---

What is the commitment?	We plan to increase the share of data disclosed in open format from 38.9 percent to 70 percent by 2017. To this end, we will encourage conversion to open format for data that cannot be processed (PDF) or run only on specific software (e.g. Hangul and MS Excel) before their registration with Open Data Portal (www.data.go.kr), and apply stricter screening criteria to ensure that any new open data are registered in open format. Furthermore, Open Data Portal will provide an automatic open format conversion tool (XLS→CSV), and the formats of open data from agencies will be studied and evaluated to encourage voluntary conversion of data to open format.
-------------------------	--

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	By increasing the share of data disclosed in open format, we will promote the use of public data.
---	---

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o (Access to information) By encouraging conversion to open format for data that cannot be processed (PDF) or run only on specific software (e.g. Hangul and MS Excel), we will promote data disclosure in open format and greater public access to information. o (Civil engagement) This commitment reflects an issue that has been raised continuously by the public. o (Technology and innovation) The commitment covers the development and provision of an automatic open format conversion tool (XLS→CSV) on Open Data Portal, thus promoting technological innovation.
---	--

Interaction and peer learning	Same as in 2-a
-------------------------------	----------------

Additional information	Same as in 2-a
------------------------	----------------

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
Description of the results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The increase in the open format data rate to 70 percent in 2017. <Completed> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 75.3 percent as of late Jul. 2017 . 34,004 (Level three open format data and higher)/ 45,155 (total data) = 75.3 percent o Conversion of public data to open formats <Completed> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government converted PDF form data to open formats (2016). - Since 2016, it PDF files cannot be registered as public data. - The Open Data Portal started to provide an automatic tool to convert data to open formats (XLS→CSV) (in the second half of 2016). 			
Next steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Open format data rate: the government plans to raise the open format rate continuously. o Conversion of public data to open formats: the government will keep encouraging conversion of data to open formats through regular monitoring. 			
Milestone status	Start date	End date	Completion Level	
Stricter screening for registration	Jul. 1, 2016	Jun. 30, 2018	Completed	
Development of an automatic conversion tool	Jul. 1, 2016	Jun. 30, 2018	Completed	
Contact Information				
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior and Safety			
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Song, Hee-ra			
Title, Department	Public Data Policy Division / Deputy Director			
Email and Phone	lapaella@korea.kr / 02-2100-3453			
Other actors involved	Government ministries/departments	Same as 2-a		
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups			
Additional information				

2. Disclosure of public data

2-d. Establishment, revision and spread of disclosure standards

Start and end dates of the commitment: Jul. 1, 2016 – Dec. 31, 2017

Lead Implementing agency/actor	Ministry of the Interior and Safety / Deputy Director Song, Hee-ra at the Public Data Policy Division
--------------------------------	---

Commitment description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	There are many cases where public institutions disclose the same data under different categories and in different forms, causing additional steps to adjust and process the data before their use, which discourages the use of the data.
--	---

What is the commitment?	We plan to establish 30 additional standard datasets in 2016 and increase the number by 100 by 2017. We also will develop an automatic self-assessment tool to check if the data meet the standards for registration.
-------------------------	---

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Key data which should be disclosed based on the common standards will be selected, and 100 standards will be developed by 2017 in order to enable the private sector to better use data commonly owned by multiple institutions. o In addition, an automatic self-assessment tool will be developed for self-checks when registering the standard data with Open Data Portal.
---	--

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o (Access to information) The same types of data generated by each regional agency will be released under the same standards to provide a better nationwide data service. o (Civil engagement) The public data standards have been announced after a period of feedback from the public and private sectors (about three months) and an administrative notice period (about one month). o (Technology and innovation) An automatic self-assessment tool for the registration of standard data with Open Data Portal will be developed and applied to make it more efficient to comply with public data standards.
---	---

Interaction and peer learning	Same as in 2-a
-------------------------------	----------------

Additional information	Same as in 2-a
------------------------	----------------

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			○	

Description of the results	o Selection of 100 targets of public data disclosure standards by late 2017
----------------------------	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government established disclosure standards for 79 areas, such as bid announcements, contract information and successful bid information (as of Aug. 2017). o Development of an automatic self-check tool for those registering their as standard data with Open Data Portal - The tool was developed in 2016 (gooddata.go.kr). 		
Next steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Selection of the 100 targets of public data disclosure standards by late 2017 - Based on the 44 databases selected as the candidates for disclosure standards, the government plans to establish more than 21 standards by late 2017. . The 44 candidates include earthquake evaluation shelters. o Development of an automatic self-check tool for the registration of data as standard data with Open Data Portal - The government will continue to manage the tool to ensure that it works well at all times. 		
Milestone status	Start date	End date	Completion Level
Establishment of disclosure standards (100 in cumulative total)	Jul. 1, 2016	2017.12.31	Substantial
Development and application of the automatic self-assessment tool for standard data	Jul. 1, 2016	2017.12.31	Completed
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior and Safety		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Song, Hee-ra		
Title, Department	Public Data Policy Division / Deputy Director		
Email and Phone	lapaella@korea.kr / 02-2100-3453		
Other actors involved	Government ministries/departments	Same as in 2-a	
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups		
Additional information			

3. Civil engagement

3-a. Promoting the operation of citizen designer groups

Start and end dates of the commitment: Jul. 1, 2016 – Jun. 30, 2018

Lead Implementing agency/actor	Ministry of the Interior and Safety / Deputy Director Moon, Kwang-seop at the Public Participation Policy Division
--------------------------------	--

Commitment description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A lot of efforts have been made institutionally to gather and reflect people’s opinions in policies in the form of policy suggestions, public hearings and policy discussions at government policy establishment and implementation stages. However, these efforts brought only fragmentary participation and have not been enough to get regular feedback from the whole public: only a few citizens or groups and experts who are active in expressing their views have been reflected. o There has been a growing need to address the existing citizen engagement method as it fails to reflect most people’s needs or any hidden demand in government policies.
--	--

What is the commitment?	<p>We plan to expand the pool of citizen designer groups from some 1,300 to 2,000 people to promote civil engagement in policy-making processes through citizen designer groups.</p> <p>Central government agencies will explore and improve design tasks by field, including safety in daily lives; and municipalities will promote the participation of their residents and select and implement regional tasks closely related to the residents’ lives.</p>
-------------------------	--

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p><Overview></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In 2014, we introduced “citizen designer groups” as a citizen participatory policy model to develop and advance public services through the method of service design with the participation of policy suppliers, or public employees, policy recipients, or the public, and service designers in the overall policy-making process. o Citizen designer groups are designed to enhance the quality of public services and policies, address various social issues and satisfy people’ policy needs by moving away from government-centered public services and shifting toward collaboration with the public throughout the whole policy-making process. <p><Features></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Citizen designer groups aim to achieve innovate the public sector, focusing on the demand side, by implementing administrative services from service design perspectives: closely analyzing the recipients’ experience and feelings about particular problems, and developing customized services and designs for their needs. More importantly, people, the policy recipients, are directly involved in the design process, promoting bottom-up approach and deepening mutual understanding between the policy recipients and suppliers.
---	--

o Citizen designer groups are aimed at discovering various services and policies closely related to people's lives and finding and spreading ways to make improvements, which would help ensure policy transparency and reliability as well as better policy quality.

<Implementation process>

o Identification of necessary tasks to improve services at the policy planning, decision and implementation stages and organization of citizen designer groups (8-15 people) by task composed of policy recipients (ordinary citizens and experts), service designers and public employees in charge

o Operation of citizen designer groups as a process of finding out problems and solutions, where different opinions are collected and spread continuously based on service design perspectives

- Citizen designer groups will do their job through the following four-step process to observe and analyze public needs and then improve and develop policies:

1. Discover (Step 1): The groups will conduct field surveys, including observation and investigation, surveys of experiences and in-depth interviews, to discover policy recipients' potential needs.

2. Define (Step 2): The groups will analyze the investigation results and decide the directions and goals of services to meet the needs of policy recipients.

3. Develop (Step 3): The groups will have idea workshops, etc. to come up with specific ways to address the needs.

4. Deliver (Step 4): The groups will check policy recipients' views on the results through the demonstration of the service prototype.

o Establishment and implementation of action plans to ensure that the results are utilized in practice after the end of citizen designer groups' activities

<Major examples>

o (An example of improvement in information disclosure) A citizen designer group integrated all of the separate public data on overseas trips, such as currency rates, weather and customs, and on overseas direct purchases into a one-stop channel (Korea Customs Service), allowing people to get all information they need at one place and have greater access to public services.

o (An example of improvement in labor and welfare environments) A citizen designer group came up with a plan to use buses as moving childcare centers for workers at old industrial complexes home to large numbers of SMEs, with the goal of improving working environments at old industrial parks and attracting more young people, seeking both better child welfare and higher labor productivity (Incheon city).

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values	o (Citizen engagement) Citizen designer groups help develop various services and policies closely related to people's lives through service design from policy recipients' perspectives throughout the whole policy-making process, and find room for improvement and thus promote more transparent, reliable and better policies.			
Interaction and peer learning				
Additional information	o Budget input: (2015) KRW 520 million → (2016) KRW 520 million → (2017) KRW 660 million o National goal: detailed targets to achieve an open and innovative government, administration serving the public (administrative services customized for people's needs)			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				○
Description of the results	<p>o Laying the policy foundation to ensure the citizen designer group system takes root by selecting best projects and promoting greater performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The legal grounds for public service design was established (under the revised Administrative Procedures Act). - To raise people's understanding of citizen designer groups and run the groups more effectively, "Introduction to citizen designer groups based on cases" was established (covering details, such as goals, major activities, and members' roles by the operational stage of citizen designer groups along with various cases). - A help desk was established to address difficulties in the operation of citizen designer groups. <p>o Customized education and workshops for each operational stage of citizen designer groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Explore tasks) Regional workshops are held for those in charge of tasks and service designers on how to develop new tasks and what role each member of citizen designer groups should play. - (Run tasks) Intensive education is provided for service designers involved in citizen designer groups' tasks (49 tasks) on how the tasks are run and on service design. - (Build capacity) Capacity-building education is provided on how to boost performance (by sharing the results of best citizen designer group tasks), address obstacles and set strategies by task. <p>o Diversified types of tasks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of July 2017, a total of 273 new tasks (39 central and 234 regional) have been discovered, from among which the target of designer support is selected. <p>* Following the results of a comprehensive examination and evaluation</p>			

	<p>of the expected outcomes of the 273 tasks, financial support for service designers and special grants greatly increased (KRW 500 million in 2016 → KRW 1 billion in 2017), and differential amounts were provided for the tasks depending on their expected performance (a shift in focus from qualitative to quantitative growth).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The 2016 status of new task development: 382 tasks in total (44 central and 338 regional) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The tasks were divided into one-year and multi-year tasks depending on their project term. - Collaborative tasks between different agencies were implemented to create synergistic effects. * Private agencies were involved in collaborative tasks between central government agencies, central and regional government agencies, and between regional government agencies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “StoryDoer” was established to develop and implement stories related to the tasks, and share and spread the stories. o 2016 Best citizen designer group task awards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prizes were awarded to agencies and individuals who contributed to citizen design groups, and best cases were shared (displays and presentations). - Scale of awards and No. of awardees: President’s award (2), grand prize; Prime Minister’s award (4), runner-up prize; Interior and Safety Minister’s award (60) - (Prize money) differential amounts according to the levels of awards - Best examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integrated service for safe overseas direct purchases • Customized service models for rural area experience tourism • Collaboration in the public sector to promote mushrooms as a sixth industry and boost farmers’ incomes • Creating a new alley culture • Let “Beauty” in Industrial Complex: beautiful factories where workers smile • Creating a community forest with the Playborhood citizen designer group • My Job Plan for a Better Tomorrow • Private record exploration team to bring your memories back • Making travel brands to reduce carbon footprints
<p>Next steps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of citizen design projects (273 projects) in 2017 (39 central and 234 regional) o The 2017 competition to share the results of citizen design tasks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Best practices will be identified, and the outcomes will be shared and promoted.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Establishment of a plan to operate and activate the 2018 citizen designer groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The central government and regional governments will strengthen the foundation for people-oriented administration. 		
Milestone status	Start date	End date	Completion Level
2016 citizen designer tasks (382 projects)	May 1, 2016	Nov. 30, 2016	Completed
2016 Best citizen designer group task awards	Dec. 2, 2016	Dec. 2, 2016	Completed
An expanded pool for citizen designer group	Jul. 1, 2016	Jun. 30, 2018	Completed
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior and Safety		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Moon, Kwang-seop		
Title, Department	Public Participation Division/ Deputy Director		
Email and Phone	mksb71@korea.kr/ 02-2100-3463		
Other actors involved	Government ministries/departments	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy and other central administrative agencies, municipalities and public agencies	
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups	<p>Ordinary citizens, service designers, public employees, and other experts in related fields</p> <p>For public agencies, the following person will give you more information to help you better understand this commitment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yoon, Seongwon, Project Director at the Korea Institute of Design Promotion, 010-3123-3623 	
Additional information			

4. Greater access to public services through technology and innovation

4-a. Improvement in e-government service user environment

Start and end dates of the commitment: Jul. 1, 2016 – Jun. 30, 2018

Lead Implementing agency/actor	Ministry of the Interior and Safety / Deputy Director Kim Younghoon at the Information Resource Policy Division
--------------------------------	---

Commitment description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

A large part of e-government services in Korea use a non-standard technology called ActiveX, and this has caused inconveniences by forcing users to adopt only a particular operating system and web browser and exposing them to low security and thus hacking. The government plans to reduce the use of ActiveX and move toward HTML5 to address security problems and inconveniences.

What is the commitment?

The Korean government will continue to upgrade “Guidelines for e-government service compatibility” and double its efforts to remove non-standard technologies and ensure compatibility when providing mobile services, with the goal of providing people with greater universal access to e-government services. More specifically, to ensure Web compatibility and better security, the government plans to remove ActiveX, a representative non-standard technology, step by step by 2017 and replace it with an available standard technology. To this end, the first target of ActiveX removal will be public services, considering the safety and security of the standard technology to be applied. The government aims to increase the ActiveX-free rate to 95 percent by 2017. For administrative websites only for the government insiders, which have nothing to do with public inconvenience, ActiveX will be removed gradually.

The commitment under the third National Action Plan submitted in October 2016 has changed as follows:

We plan to replace ActiveX with a Web standard technology step by step by 2020. To this end, considering the safety and convenience of the new technology to be applied, the first target of ActiveX will be public services, with the goal of a 100 percent in the ActiveX-free rate for public service websites and providing a simple and easy e-government service without any inconvenience for people by 2020. To put it another way, we will continue to remove ActiveX but change the target of control from the number of websites with ActiveX to the number of ActiveX being used. As of June 2015, the number of ActiveX on public service websites was 5,219, of which 2,216 were removed as of June 2016: as a result, 3,003 ActiveX were left, with 42.4 percent in the removal rate.

How will the commitment contribute

We plan to gradually reduce the use of ActiveX and replace it with a Web standard technology (HTML5) to eliminate any security problems

to solve the public problem?	and public inconvenience caused by ActiveX.					
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values	o (Technology and innovation) Multiple web browsers will be allowed on the webpages of administrative and public agencies, and any inconvenience caused by random installation programs will be minimized to provide simpler and more convenient e-government services, making citizens' public information more accessible and policy participation easier.					
Interaction and peer learning						
Additional information	As this commitment has been selected as one of the top 100 national priorities by the new government in July 2017, the criteria for management have changed to the number of ActiveX installed from that of websites with ActiveX installed. ※ Government goal (8-5 An open and innovative government serving the public, removing ActiveX by 2020)					
	Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	20
	Before (based on No. of websites)	ActiveX removed from 1,638 websites (88 percent)	ActiveX removed from 844 websites (95 percent)	-	-	-
After (based on No. of ActiveX)	63 percents of ActiveX installed on websites closely linked to people removed	87.3 percents of ActiveX installed on websites closely linked to people removed	92.9 percents of ActiveX installed on websites closely linked to people removed	96.8 percents of ActiveX installed on websites closely linked to people removed	100% percents of ActiveX installed on websites closely linked to people removed	
Completion Level	Has not started	Partially completed	Nearly completed	Completed		
			○			
Description of the results	<p>o An inspection of the status of ActiveX removal has been conducted for administrative and public agency websites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government reported the inspection results on the number of ActiveX removed from administrative and public agencies (12,013 websites (5,219 ActiveX on websites closely linked to people's lives) as well as the status of the development of alternative technologies. - As of December 2016, 1,296 websites closely related to people's lives use ActiveX, with a total of 1,930 ActiveX installed. 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Revision of “E-government service compatibility guidelines” (Jun. 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A provision on the removal of non-standard technologies has been established (Article 6), adding “whether non-standard technologies are being used’ to the items of web compatibility inspections. ○ Evaluation of the web compatibility and accessibility of administrative and public agency webpages in 2016 (Oct. - Dec. 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government reported the results of an assessment of the web compatibility and accessibility of some 450 administrative and public agencies. ○ A briefing session on evaluation of the status of websites and the removal of non-standard technologies, including ActiveX (Mar. 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government explained to webpage managers at administrative and public agencies web standardization policies and the status of alternative technologies, and called for the removal of non-standard technologies and compliance with the standards. ○ Revision of “Guidelines for the establishment and operation of administrative and public agencies” (Apr. 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure people fully understand the need for removing non-standard technologies (e.g. ActiveX), the government revised the guidelines to include compliance with web standardization policies in replacing non-standard technologies. ○ A special forum among web standardization experts on the removal of ActiveX (May 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The participants discussed the roles and directions of the e-government in removing non-standard technologies, including ActiveX, from the administrative and public sectors and standardizing webpages (a special report dated May 29 in Electronic Times Internet). ○ A survey on the ActiveX removal among administrative and public agencies in the first half of 2017 (Aug. 3 – Aug. 21) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government conducted a survey of 2,071 webpages using ActiveX on whether it had been removed. ○ A workshop for website policy managers at administrative and public agencies (Aug. 28) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government introduced alternative technologies for better website compatibility and explained how to assess compatibility.
Next steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of indices for mobile web compatibility evaluation and the revision of compatibility guidelines (Jun. - Dec. 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government plans to develop detailed evaluation indices for administrative and public agencies to conduct a mobile web compatibility assessment in 2018. ○ 2017 webpage compatibility and accessibility evaluation for administrative and public agencies (Sept. - Dec. 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government will assess the web compatibility and accessibility of some 450 administrative and public agencies’ webpages and report the results.

		<p>o Removal of ActiveX from key administrative and public areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government plans to improve the user environment of e-government services to ensure that there is no need to use ActiveX, starting with websites which are frequented by people and deeply connected to their lives. 																	
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">No. of ActiveX remaining on public service websites as of Dec. 2016 (Removal rate)</th> <th colspan="4">Removal plan</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1,930 (63.0%)</td> <td>1269 (87.3%)</td> <td>291 (92.9%)</td> <td>204 (96.8%)</td> <td>166 (100%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				No. of ActiveX remaining on public service websites as of Dec. 2016 (Removal rate)	Removal plan				2017	2018	2019	2020	1,930 (63.0%)	1269 (87.3%)	291 (92.9%)	204 (96.8%)	166 (100%)
No. of ActiveX remaining on public service websites as of Dec. 2016 (Removal rate)	Removal plan																		
	2017	2018	2019	2020															
1,930 (63.0%)	1269 (87.3%)	291 (92.9%)	204 (96.8%)	166 (100%)															
		<p>※ In the ActiveX status survey conducted in the first half of 2017, the removal plan was reflected to calculate the ActiveX-free rate.</p>																	
Milestone status		Start date	End date	Completion Level															
Removal of ActiveX from public service webpages		Jul. 1, 2016	Jun. 30, 2018	Substantial															
Contact Information																			
Lead implementing agency		Ministry of the Interior and Safety																	
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Kim Younghoon																	
Title, Department		Information Resource Policy Division/Deputy Director																	
Email and Phone		devigel@korea.kr / 02-2100-3966																	
Other actors involved	Government ministries/de partments																		
	Civil society																		
	Private sector																		
	Multilateral bodies																		
	Working groups																		
Additional information																			

4. Greater access to public services through technology and innovation

4-b. Integrated service portal for the public

Start and end dates of the commitment: Jul. 1, 2016 – Jun. 30, 2018

Lead Implementing agency/actor	Ministry of the Interior and Safety / Deputy Director Cho, Shin Hee at Government Service Integration Task Force
--------------------------------	--

Commitment description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	With some 70,000 services being provided separately on some 14,000 public agencies' webpages, people have suffered inconvenience in finding the services they need.
--	---

What is the commitment?	We plan to integrate Minwon 24 (the civil affairs document issuance portal), the government representative portal, and customized services for recipients and services from different ministries in 2016, and connect the portal of the Ministry of the Interior and Safety with other Ministries' portals, such as Bokjiro welfare service portal(복지로) and WorkNet after 2017.
-------------------------	---

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Among some 70,000 services from public and administrative services most frequently used by people will be selected and integrated into the representative online channel for the public. The representative webpage and the classification system for the administrative services on the webpage will be established. Major administrative services will be selected and connected.
---	---

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o (Access to information) An integrated channel of administrative services will contribute to greater transparency and public access. o (Technology and innovation) An integrated and better connected system will provide better services for people.
---	---

Interaction and peer learning	
-------------------------------	--

Additional information	
------------------------	--

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			○	

Description of the results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The three systems within the Ministry of the Interior and Safety have been integrated (Government Portal + Complaints 24 + e-Notification in Mar. 2017). o Launch of an integrated administrative service called "Government 24" (Jul. 2017) o Integration of 22 services from other agencies
----------------------------	---

Next steps	o Selection and integration of 282 types of administrative services from
------------	--

	<p>government and public agencies by 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (2017) 85 administrative services from other agencies will be connected and expanded. - (2018) 85 administrative services from other agencies will be connected and expanded. - (2019) 90 administrative services from other agencies will be connected and expanded. 		
Milestone status	Start date	End date	Completion Level
Establishment of an integrated administrative information service portal	Jul. 1, 2016	Jul. 26, 2017	Completed
Integration and connection with service portals in different fields	Jul. 1, 2016	Jun. 30, 2018	Substantial
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior and Safety		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Cho, Shin Hee		
Title, Department	Government Service Integration Task Force / Deputy Director		
Email and Phone	seenee@korea.kr / 02-2100-4185		
Other actors involved	Government ministries/departments	Government agencies, public agencies, and municipalities	
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups		
Additional information			

4. Greater access to public services through technology and innovation				
4-c. Development and provision of the public service notification system				
Start and end dates of the commitment: Jul. 1, 2010 – Jun. 30, 2018				
Lead Implementing agency/actor	Ministry of the Interior and Safety / Deputy Director Lee, Hyo Soon at the Innovation Planning Division			
Commitment description				
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Various government services have been provided, but it is impossible for people to know every service and difficult for them to find the information they need. Thus, there is a need for a one-stop store where people can easily find key government services from different agencies, including central government ministries and public agencies.			
What is the commitment?	We aim to provide a one-stop store for people to access core government services by agency, including central and public, on a mobile basis. By 2016, we plan to develop a public notification service application to provide all government service information, allowing people to readily access any government service they need in their daily lives on one screen. Moreover, we will improve the system to provide personalized government service information when people type in their areas of interest, age and where they live.			
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	To provide people with safe access to government services, the government will continue to inspect the number of downloads and the status of improvement in the mobile user environment to provide only the key services people need. This will allow people to access government services they need more easily.			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values	o (Enhanced transparency) The quality of public information will improve; and greater public access to government services will be provided.			
Interaction and peer learning				
Additional information	In July 2017, three systems of Minwon 24 (civil affairs document issuance), Korea Government Portal(policy information) and e-Notice(information on services for people) were integrated into a one-stop government service portal, or Government 24, and its mobile application has also been developed. As a result, the public service notification application was abolished in August 2017, meaning that this commitment is no longer valid under the third National Action Plan.			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed

Description of the results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Government 3.0 webpage built as a responsive web and implemented in the form of an application (hybrid application). o “Customized services for you”, where people can find public services they need, and a special section for low income people and those with disabilities, who have special needs o No. of web visitors: 240,000 on average per month; No. of application downloads: some 820,000 o Monthly recommendation of different services that might be useful for people in their daily lives, ranging from “leisure, food, housing and safety” to “tax and housing consumption”, all of which are deeply connected to people’s lives o Integration of the application into Government 24. o Establishment of an OGP in the government website. 		
Next steps	This commitment has been integrated into 4-b.		
Milestone status	Start date	End date	Completion Level
Public notification service	Aug. 19, 2016	-	Integrated with 4-b
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior and Safety		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Lee, Hyo Soon		
Title, Department	Innovation Planning Division/ Deputy Director		
Email and Phone	leehs30@korea.kr / 02-2100-3418/		
Other actors involved	Government ministries/departments		
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups		
Additional information			

5. Anti-corruption and ethics for public employees

5-a. Strengthened surveys and evaluation on corruption at public agencies

Start and end dates of the commitment: Mar. 3, 2016 – Jun. 30, 2018

Lead Implementing agency/actor	Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission / Deputy Director at the Anti-Corruption Survey and Evaluation Division
--------------------------------	---

Commitment description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

Since the introduction of integrity surveys which measure the integrity levels of public agencies and areas prone to corruption, the overall level of integrity in the public sector has significantly improved; with the emergence of new types of corruption, such as improper solicitation, more should be done to enhance transparency and integrity among public agencies.

What is the commitment?

- o The government is committed to reflecting “improper solicitation” in integrity surveys.
- o The government will establish and implement detailed procedures to ensure the disclosure of the survey and evaluation results on webpages.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

The government plans to promote anti-corruption and integrity among agencies by strengthening anti-corruption surveys and evaluation for public agencies with the enactment and implementation of an anti-improper solicitation act, and the establishment of grounds for anti-corruption surveys and assessments among public agencies.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values

- o (Access to information) The results of integrity surveys post on the webpages of agencies, including the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission, will provide greater public access to such information.
- o (Citizen engagement) People who have used public services, experts, those doing related jobs, local citizens, parents and others will participate as the target of integrity evaluation.
- o (Accountability) The integrity survey will include questions to measure the accountability of people in charge.

Interaction and peer learning

- o From Aug. 18 – 26, 2017, the Korean government provided anti-corruption training, including the integrity assessment system, for the employees of anti-corruption bodies in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Jordan and Moldova.
- ※ Since 2007, the Korean government has been transferring its integrity assessment system to other countries (six countries, such as Indonesia, Thailand, Mongolia, Bhutan, Vietnam, and Malaysia).

Additional information

- o Allocated budget: KRW 2.176 billion (2016); KRW 2.091 billion (2017)

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				○
Description of the results				
Next steps				
Milestone status	Start date	End date	Completion Level	
Adding questions on improper solicitation to integrity surveys	Jul. 2016	Dec. 2017	Substantial	
Release of the results of integrity surveys online	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2018	Substantial	
Contact Information				
Lead implementing agency	Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission			
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Won, Hyunsim			
Title, Department	Anti-Corruption Survey and Evaluation Division/ Deputy Director			
Email and Phone	whs12@korea.kr/044-200-7632			
Other actors involved	Government ministries/departments	Public agencies, such as central administrative agencies, municipalities, education offices and organizations affiliated with public agencies		
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups	Affiliated organizations with public agencies at all levels ※ (participated as evaluators when measuring the integrity of each agency)		
Additional information				

6. Enhanced financial transparency

6-a. Disclosure of information on international assistance

Start and end dates of the commitment: Jul. 1, 2016 – Nov. 30, 2017

Lead Implementing agency/actor

Office for Government Policy Coordination/ Senior Deputy Director
Maeng, Joonho at ODA bureau

Commitment description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

In December 2015, the Korean government joined the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), a group of donor countries in development cooperation, international bodies and private agencies to promote transparency through the disclosure of information on aid programs, and is thus required to release information on ODA in accordance with the IATI's criteria.

What is the commitment?

We will release information about 740 projects being implemented or scheduled by Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), an agency in charge of grant-type aid, and the Export-Import Bank of Korea, an agency responsible for credit assistance, in the format required by IATI. In 2016, information under the 13 mandatory disclosure categories will be released, such as the agency name, project identifier(사업식별자), project name, project description and status, participating agencies, and the recipient region; later on, the scope of ODA information and participating agencies to be disclosed will be expanded gradually.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

The government is committed to releasing information on assistance in accordance with IATI's criteria. By doing so, the government aims to promote transparency and accountability in ODA programs, efficient budget spending, and more effective development with greater predictability for recipient countries, and fulfill people's rights to know.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values

o (Access to information) If the commitment is delivered, information on ODA will be disclosed to the public, providing easier access to such information, and the information will be updated on a regular basis.
o (Citizen engagement) By making information on government policy-making results available for people, they will be motivated to engage.

Interaction and peer learning

Additional information

Completion Level

○

Description of the

o (First stage) The government released information on about 740

results	<p>programs designed to support developing nations which are underway or scheduled by KOICA and EDCF: information under 13 required categories, out 39 disclosure categories, designated by the IATI have been disclosed (Aug. 2016).</p> <p>o (Second stage) The government released information on technical cooperation and knowledge sharing as well as ODA programs implemented by KOICA, EDCF and major government ministries (e.g. Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Health and Welfare), and increased the number of disclosure categories from 13 to 18 (Apr. 2017).</p>		
Next steps	The government plans to steadily expand the scope of programs subject to disclosure and increase the number of agencies releasing their information after consultation with relevant bodies.		
Milestone status	Start date	End date	Completion Level
Disclosure of information under IATI's mandatory disclosure categories	Jul. 2016	Nov. 2017	Completed
Expansion of the scope of projects and categories to be released	Oct. 2016	Jun. 2018	Substantial
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Office for Government Policy Coordination		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Maeng, Joonho		
Title, Department	ODA bureau / Senior Deputy Director		
Email and Phone	maeng@korea.kr / 044-200-2153		
Other actors involved	Government ministries/departments	Ministry of Strategy and Finance International Finance Bureau Ministry of Foreign Affairs Development Cooperation Bureau The Export-Import Bank of Korea Economic Planning and Cooperation Department Korea International Cooperation Agency Planning and Coordination Department	
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups		
Additional information			

6. Enhanced financial transparency	
6-b. Greater public access to statistical data on ODA	
Start and end dates of the commitment: Dec. 2016 – Apr. 2017	
Lead Implementing agency/actor	Office for Government Policy Coordination/ Expert Advisor Kim Sulhui at ODA bureau
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	With the growing budget for ODA, there has been a growing demand for more efficient use of budget and greater effects of the programs. However, the limited access to information on foreign aid has been a continued source of concern, with only policy materials and less useful statistics are available.
What is the commitment?	We plan to reform the ODA statistics system: currently, the ODA statistical information is provided solely on overall support status, such as agencies in charge, funding types by agency, assistance types and areas, and the status of support by region; but the system will be reorganized to allow people to see more detailed information, including the purpose and description of each ODA project as well as the project period.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The government will reform the ODA statistical monitoring system (www.stats.odakorea.go.kr) to provide greater access to information on ODA programs and improve transparency in ODA funds.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o (Access to information) With the reform of the ODA statistical system, various statistics on the details of programs and outcomes by field, country, agency and program will be provided for people, contributing to more transparent ODA finances. o (Citizen engagement) A user-friendly system with graphs will allow people to see data more clearly, have greater access to information, and extract and utilize information they need.
Interaction and peer learning	
Additional information	

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
Description of the results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Introduction of an integrated ODA management system (launch of a new system in Apr. 2017). o A briefing session on the new integrated ODA management system held for agencies engaging in ODA (May 2017). 			
Next steps	The government plans to provide more accurate statistical data on ODA by putting all information on ODA programs into the statistical data system and continue to disclose ODA data under the statistical system.			
Milestone status	Start date	End date	Completion Level	
ODA statistics system reform	Dec. 2016	Apr. 2017	Completed	
Contact Information				
Lead implementing agency	Office for Government Policy Coordination			
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Expert Advisor Kim Sulhui			
Title, Department	ODA bureau			
Email and Phone	kims53@korea.kr/044-200-2159			
Other actors involved	Government ministries/departments	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Development Cooperation Bureau Ministry of Strategy and Finance International Finance Bureau The Export-Import Bank of Korea Economic Planning and Cooperation Department OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT)		
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups			
Additional information				