**Open Government Partnership**

**Self-Assessment**

* Republic of Korea, National Action Plan 2014-2016 -

**September 2015**

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|  | EMB0000034401b9  **Ministry of the Interior** |

**1, Introduction and Background**

Introduced in 2013, “Government 3.0” refers to President Park Geun-hye administration’s government reform to boost transparency, information sharing, communication, and cooperation in overall state affairs management. In short, Government 3.0 initiative is a paradigm change in all state affairs, which pursues people-centered management from the existing state-centered one.

Under the initiative, the Korean government has striven to become a transparent, competent, and service-oriented government. As part of an effort to become a transparent government, it opened and shared government-owned data to citizens and encouraged them to participate in the policy-making process. Also, in order to become a competent government, it removed barriers between the government divisions to promote inter-departmental collaboration and established scientific administration by harnessing big data. Lastly, as a service-oriented government, it provided customized public services to individuals and offered one-stop services to businesses.

Government 3.0 reflects core values of Open Government Partnership (OGP) initiative, and has proved itself to be an effective means to promote open and innovative government at the local and national level.

**2. National Action Plan Process**

The Progress Report 2012-2013 stated that there is no evidence that the government held consultations during the formation of the National Action Plan as well as during the implementation stage. However, from the initial stage of “Government 3.0” and NAP development, Open Data Strategy Council (ODSC) was created to develop the Master Plan (lst Master Plan was adopted by ODSC in December 2013) and year policy plans and to monitor progress. The ODSC has 35 members, including government ministers, heads of public sector organizations and the private sector, and is co-chaired by the Prime Minister and private sector representatives.

Central and local government and public sector organizations were to designate a chief open data officer and register their data list with the Ministry of the Interior. They were required to make data available to the public, including registering the data at the national open portal (data.go.kr), an integrated central window for open data, except where the data is related to privacy and other issues.

The National Information Society Agency (NIA) operated the national Open Data Center (ODC), which provided policy and technical support, including operating of data.go.kr. The ODC assisted the public sector in opening data and facilitated private sector use.

In addition, the Ministry of the Interior and National Information Society Agency (NIA) jointly launched an Open Data Korea Forum in July 2013 with an aim to create a network of data users to promote the use of Open Data for business and social benefit. The Forum, usually held twice a year, is composed of 300 members from the private sector and civil society.

In the coming months, NIA is creating an online website called “Open Data Korea 300, ” where up to 300 companies that are using a range of government data can share information, generate new businesses, and develop new products and services. The idea of “Open Data Korea 300” was adopted from the Open Data 500 project launched in the U.S.

**3. IRM Recommendations**

The IRM report stated that the Korean government should focus more on disclosing a wider range of public information on government activities and enhancing public participation in the policy-making process. However, the report recommended the government to differentiate open government from the e-government since the latter is a tool to achieving the goal of open government.

Also, IRM report pointed out that a quantitative measurement to assess the “post-public employment restriction.” In response to this recommendation, the Korean government set out to toughen the ethics code of conduct for civil servants, in an attempt to wipe out corruption in government.

The Civil Servants Ethics Law was revised to ban retired government officials from starting a new career in the private sector for three years in a field that they were involved in during the previous five years. The previous version prohibited the officials from seeking a job in the private sector for two years.

The Government Public Ethics Committee (GPEC) announced the list of firms that retired public servants cannot work for each year. As of 2015, the number of firms amount to 13,000.

**4. Implementation of National Action Plan Commitments**

**1-a. Strengthening Private-Public Collaboration**

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| Commitment Completion Template | | | | | | |
| 1-a. Strengthening Private-Public Collaboration | | | | | | |
| Lead implementing agency | | Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC) | | | | |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | | - | | | | |
| Title, Department | | - | | | | |
| Email | | - | | | | |
| Phone | | - | | | | |
| Other Actors Involved | Government |  | | | | |
| CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals | A private Korean web portal “Daum” and “Naver” | | | | |
| Main objective | | To raise the public awareness of government policy through online discussion | | | | |
| Brief description of commitment (140 character limit) | | The Korean government promotes online policy discussion in order to reflect the public opinion in policymaking process and create an atmosphere of active debate within the government. | | | | |
| Relevance  Briefly describe the way in which this commitment is relevant to further advancing OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation, and technology and innovation for openness and accountability. (A detailed description of these values is available in the OGP Values Guidance Note.) | | E-people, an online government portal, connects all central administrative organizations, all local autonomous bodies, all offices of education, major public institutions (136), overseas missions, and National Court Administration. It is the system handling civil complaints online at the pan-governmental level to provide people with easier access to public services. This online portal system enables people to make suggestions regarding administrative affairs and participate in policy decisions to ensure more creative administration. | | | | |
| Ambition  Briefly describe the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness. | | The ARCR is planning to create a communication system based on collective intelligence in which if a citizen suggests an idea, many people voluntarily participate in discussions and develop the suggestion into a refined policy | | | | |
| Completion Level | | Not Started | Limited | Substantial | Completed |  |
|  |  | ○ |  |  |
| Description of the results Include specific activities within the reporting period (first or second year of the action plan) and, wherever possible, please indicate whether there has been evidence of members of the public using the commitment or whether the commitment has had an effect. | | As of 2014, the “Policy Discussion on e-People” has integrated the policy discussion channels of 199 government agencies. Furthermore, based on this system, in 2014, the ACRC has communicated with the people on 2,869 issues of various agencies through electronic hearings, policy forums, and surveys. Moreover, the ACRC directly selected the issues or policies that were closely related to the daily lives of the people, such as “regulatory reform in the internet sector (April),” “Countermeasures for single households (June),” “Solving inconveniences related to traffic accidents (September),” and “Establishing future visions for Korea (October),” working with the concerned agencies and private portal sites to listen to the opinions of the people across the nation. The collected opinions were provided to the concerned agencies (Ministry of Science, IT, and Future Planning, Presidential Committee for National Cohesion, and National Police Agency) | | | | |
| End Date | | - | | | | |
| Next Steps | | To realize a “one-stop communication system,” the ACRC will connect its e-People system with major government portal websites such as the Regulatory Information Center ([www.better.go.kr](http://www.better.go.kr)), the Safe People ([www.safepeople.go.kr](http://www.safepeople.go.kr)), and the Welfare Online Portal (www.bokjiro.go.kr) | | | | |
| Additional information (Description on what remains to be achieved and any risks or challenges to implementing the commitment.) | | | | | | |
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**1-b. Providing Customized Services**

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| Commitment Completion Template | | | | | | |
| 1-b. Providing Customized Services | | | | | | |
| Lead implementing agency | | Ministry of the Interior | | | | |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | | Yu, Jiyeong | | | | |
| Title, Department | | Deputy Director, Administrative System Innovation Division | | | | |
| Email | | - | | | | |
| Phone | | - | | | | |
| Other Actors Involved | Government |  | | | | |
| CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals |  | | | | |
| Main objective | | To improve the delivery of public services through collaboration and communication within the government | | | | |
| Brief description of commitment (140 character limit) | | The Korean government continues to reform existing public services and reflect citizens’ ideas to provide diverse and high quality services to the public. In order to provide customized services to address different public needs, the Korean government has divided public services in high demand into four groups : general services, target group-specific services, services for vulnerable groups, and business-specific services. The government will reach out to people whose needs go unnoticed, and will come up with new public services that they need. | | | | |
| Relevance Briefly describe the way in which this commitment is relevant to further advancing OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation, and technology and innovation for openness and accountability. (A detailed description of these values is available in the OGP Values Guidance Note.) | | In order to become a service-oriented government, the Korean government has applied latest informational technologies such as big data to provide a wide range of services to the public. For example, the Health Insurance Review & Assessment Service (HIRA) uses big data to provide comprehensive healthcare information to people. | | | | |
| Ambition Briefly describe the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness. | | Conducting flagship service projects for central and local governments based on private-sector expert groups’ opinions and promote them. In 2015, those flagship projects will be adjusted and developed to address the public needs. | | | | |
| Completion Level | | Not Started | Limited | Substantial | Completed |  |
|  |  | ○ |  |  |
| Description of the results Include specific activities within the reporting period (first or second year of the action plan) and, wherever possible, please indicate whether there has been evidence of members of the public using the commitment or whether the commitment has had an effect. | | The Ministry of the Interior provided one-stop support services for matters related to finance, law and business consulting. For instance, the Ministry has implemented ‘Safe-inheritance one-stop service,” with which rightful inheritors can register the death of the deceased and identify assets and properties by visiting local district offices, where the records of their ancestors are registered. The information on local taxes owed and assets such as real estate can be obtained immediately. | | | | |
| End Date | | - | | | | |
| Next Steps | | To provide one-stop services for matters related from pregnancy to childbirth by the end of 2015. | | | | |
| Additional information (Description on what remains to be achieved and any risks or challenges to implementing the commitment.) | | | | | | |
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**2-c. Broadening the Range of Information Disclosure**

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| Commitment Completion Template | | | | | | |
| 2-c. Broadening the Range of Information Disclosure | | | | | | |
| Lead implementing agency | | Ministry of the Interior | | | | |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | | Shim, Jun-hyeong | | | | |
| Title, Department | | Deputy Director, Public Information Sharing Division | | | | |
| Email | | - | | | | |
| Phone | | - | | | | |
| Other Actors Involved | Government | All central and local governments | | | | |
| CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals | Open information national inspection team   (period of activity : 2014.6 ~ 8, three months) | | | | |
| Main objective | | The government will voluntarily open up government-owned information to the public and guarantee people’s active participation | | | | |
| Brief description of commitment (140 character limit) | | Under the government 3.0 initiative, public access will be broadened to administrative data collected by the government. This vision will apply to all forms of administrative information in all stages of the policy-making process from preparation to implementation. | | | | |
| Relevance Briefly describe the way in which this commitment is relevant to further advancing OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation, and technology and innovation for openness and accountability. (A detailed description of these values is available in the OGP Values Guidance Note.) | | Under the initiative, the government will extend the scope of public data disclosure to 6,150 items by 2017 from the existing 2,260 items. Public organizations will also raise the disclosure scale of the predicted number or 15,700 source data items to 40 percent by 2017 from the current level of 14 percent. | | | | |
| Ambition Briefly describe the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness. | | The disclosure of administrative information will boost transparency, information sharing, communication and cooperation in overall state affairs management. | | | | |
| Completion Level | | Not Started | Limited | Substantial | Completed |  |
|  |  | ○ |  |  |
| Description of the results Include specific activities within the reporting period (first or second year of the action plan) and, wherever possible, please indicate whether there has been evidence of members of the public using the commitment or whether the commitment has had an effect. | | The government opened administrative information to the public in climate, transport, welfare, finance, and geography, all of which received a high number of disclosure requests from the private sector.  It also set up an online participation channel composed of ordinary citizens and experts in the decision-making process. | | | | |
| End Date | | 2016 | | | | |
| Next Steps | | All central and local governments were required to open government-owned data by the end of March 2015, and total number of 116 public entities (e.g. state-run committees, state-invested institutions) will be required to disclose information until March 2016. | | | | |
| Additional information (Description on what remains to be achieved and any risks or challenges to implementing the commitment.) | | | | | | |
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**2-d. Strengthening Public Service Ethics**

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| Commitment Completion Template | | | | | | |
| 2-d. Strengthening Public Service Ethics | | | | | | |
| Lead implementing agency | | Ministry of Personnel Management,  Government Officials Ethics Committee | | | | |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | | - | | | | |
| Title, Department | | - | | | | |
| Email | | - | | | | |
| Phone | | - | | | | |
| Other Actors Involved | Government | Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC) | | | | |
| CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals |  | | | | |
| Main objective | | To prevent government officials from gaining property assets in a fraudulent manner and ensure that the officials carry out their duties fairly | | | | |
| Brief description of commitment (140 character limit) | | In order to discourage retired public officials from seeking lucrative positions outside the public sector, the inspection of re-employment will be toughened. Also, retired officials will be provided with guidelines about post-public employment restrictions on the website . | | | | |
| Relevance Briefly describe the way in which this commitment is relevant to further advancing OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation, and technology and innovation for openness and accountability. (A detailed description of these values is available in the OGP Values Guidance Note.) | | Fostering integrity and preventing corruption in the public sector support a level playing field for the private sector and is essential to maintaining trust in the government. | | | | |
| Ambition Briefly describe the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness. | | The result of inspections on post-public employment will be posted on the websites of government officials ethics committees for the purpose of making the ethics committees more transparent and accountable. | | | | |
| Completion Level | | Not Started | Limited | Substantial | Completed |  |
|  |  | ○ |  |  |
| Description of the results Include specific activities within the reporting period (first or second year of the action plan) and, wherever possible, please indicate whether there has been evidence of members of the public using the commitment or whether the commitment has had an effect. | | The Civil Servants Ethics Law was revised to ban retired government officials from starting a new career in the private sector for three years in a field that they were involved in during the previous five years. The previous version prohibited the officials from seeking a job in the private sector for two years. | | | | |
| End Date | | - | | | | |
| Next Steps | |  | | | | |
| Additional information (Description on what remains to be achieved and any risks or challenges to implementing the commitment.) | | | | | | |
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**3-e. Encouraging the Private Sector to Utilize Public Data**

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| Commitment Completion Template | | | | | | |
| 3-e. Encouraging the Private Sector to Utilize Public Data | | | | | | |
| Lead implementing agency | | Ministry of the Interior | | | | |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency | | Shim, Jun-hyeong | | | | |
| Title, Department | | Public Information Sharing Division | | | | |
| Email | | - | | | | |
| Phone | | - | | | | |
| Other Actors Involved | Government |  | | | | |
| CSOs, private sector, working groups, multilaterals | Open Data Strategy Council | | | | |
| Main objective | | Opening up public data and fostering its reuse by citizens and businesses as well as inside the public administration | | | | |
| Brief description of commitment (140 character limit) | | This commitment will provide support for those who plan to launch start-up businesses based on this government-collected data. | | | | |
| Relevance Briefly describe the way in which this commitment is relevant to further advancing OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation, and technology and innovation for openness and accountability. (A detailed description of these values is available in the OGP Values Guidance Note.) | | The opening of public data means that the private sector can access the data to make commercial use. Thanks to such opening, people can now use convenient services such as bus location information systems which informs people about when their bus is about to arrive, and parcel location and delivery systems where users can check the expected arrival time and location of the package. | | | | |
| Ambition Briefly describe the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness. | |  | | | | |
| Completion Level | | Not Started | Limited | Substantial | Completed |  |
|  |  |  | ○ |  |
| Description of the results Include specific activities within the reporting period (first or second year of the action plan) and, wherever possible, please indicate whether there has been evidence of members of the public using the commitment or whether the commitment has had an effect. | | In the first half of 2015, the Ministry of the Interior released data about government buildings and national financial institutions.  “The Grand Open Forum for Public Data” was held in 2014. At the Forum, experts from the private and public sectors gathered to discuss strategies concerning the release of public data and how to implement it. | | | | |
| End Date | | - | | | | |
| Next Steps | | In the near future, it will further release public data in 36 areas, such as education and health, as these are the areas that are in high demand by the private sector and that could have a strong impact on future business opportunities | | | | |
| Additional information (Description on what remains to be achieved and any risks or challenges to implementing the commitment.) | | | | | | |
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