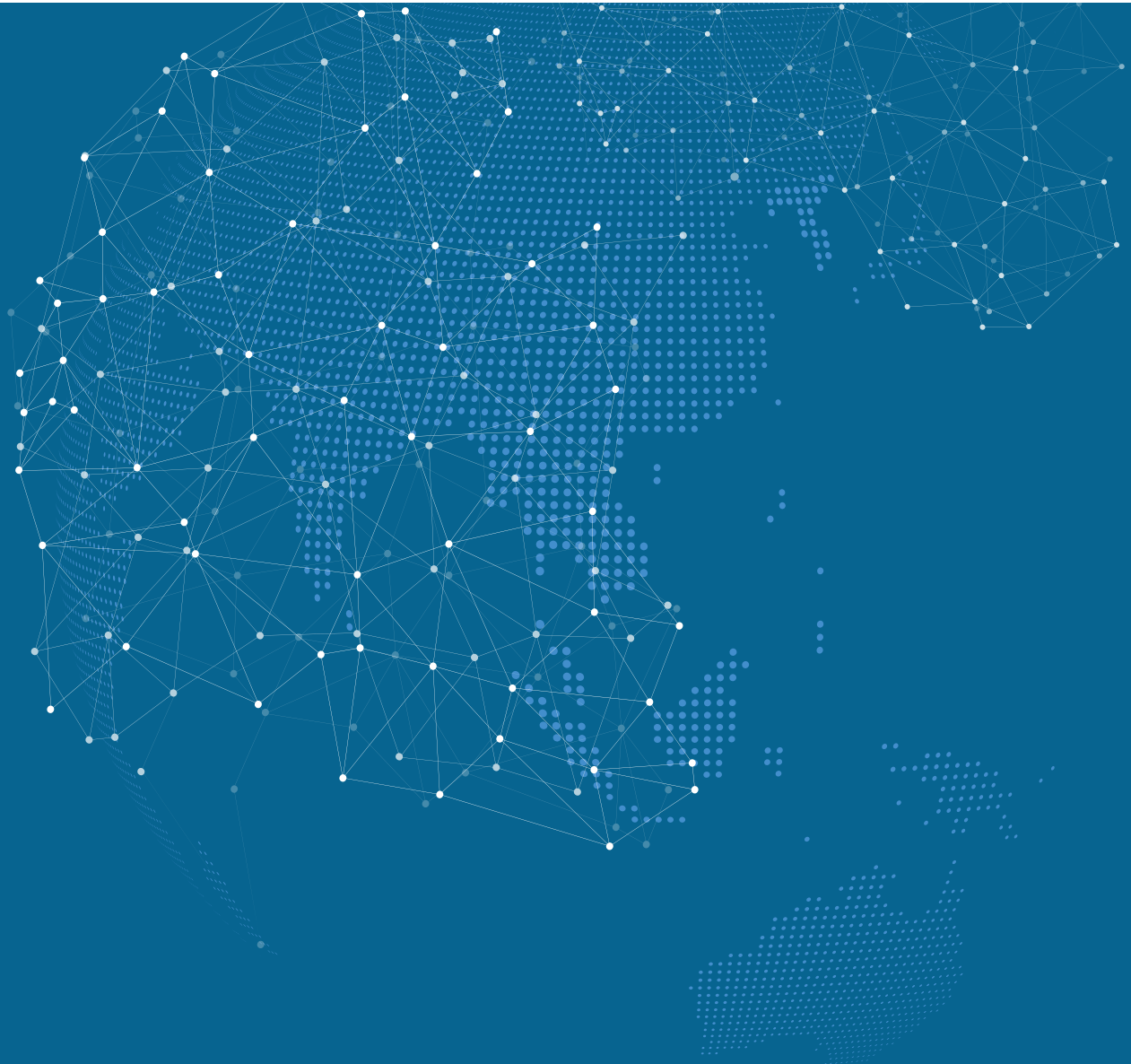OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (OGP)

KOREA'S 4TH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2018-2020

The Government of
the Republic of Korea

Government Innovation
for a better life
Better Government

Open
Government
Partnership

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (OGP)
KOREA'S 4TH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2018-2020

Contents

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (OGP)
KOREA'S 4TH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2018-2020

Introduction

The Government of the Republic of Korea has continued to uphold and fulfill the values and principles of open government through promoting transparency, empowering citizens, fighting corruption, and harnessing the power of new technologies to strengthen governance. As Korea joined the Open Government Partnership (OGP), the government was presented with an opportunity to solidify its commitment to open government. Indeed, the government has shown its strong determination to pursue open government and democracy by developing and implementing three National Action Plans (NAP).

Korean citizens have recently impeached former president and reached a peaceful transfer of political power through the Candlelight Revolution, a civic movement against the former administration's corruption and irregularities, inequality and unfairness, and foul play and privilege. Korea's latest achievement is seen as a beacon of hope for democracy in crisis as concerns are mounting over growing erosion of public trust in government and reduction of civil society domains on a global scale.

The Moon Jae-in government has pushed for social reformation in order to realize Korean citizens' yearning to restore the spirit of democracy and constitution. The Government Innovation Strategy announced in March, 2018, is a prime example reflecting the government's strong will for reformation. The plan was drafted based on citizens' suggestions on government reformation and public servants' participation through the government reformation hackathon, and it includes initiatives for running a government focused on social values, engaging and collaborating with citizens and regaining the public trust on the government with an aim to create "the Government of the People."

The fourth NAP, slated for 2018-2020, was developed according to environmental changes made since the adoption of the third NAP, lessons learned from and assessments of the past three NAPs. What is particularly noteworthy is that the government and civil society organizations worked together to design the direction, method, procedure and schedule in developing the fourth NAP. The Korean government involved the civil society in developing the third NAP, albeit in a limited manner, but it had received an assessment that there was a lack of consultation with the civil society in the process of developing and implementing the NAP. Against this backdrop, the government launched the OGP Forum Korea in which the civil society and government participate together at the end of August, 2017, according to other participating countries' cases and the OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards. The government and civil society, participating in the OGP Forum Korea throughout the entire process of developing the fourth NAP, not only decided on the overall direction, implementation method, procedure and schedule of the plan together but also proposed ideas to select commitments for the plan and encouraged citizens and civil society organizations to engage in carrying out OGP activities and developing the NAP.

Furthermore, it was pointed out that the past commitments were lacking progressiveness and measurability though a number of commitments were well implemented throughout the past three NAPs.In this regard, both the government and civil society organizations participating in the OGP Forum Korea saw the need for improvement, so they tried to include more transformative and impactful commitments in the fourth NAP.

II
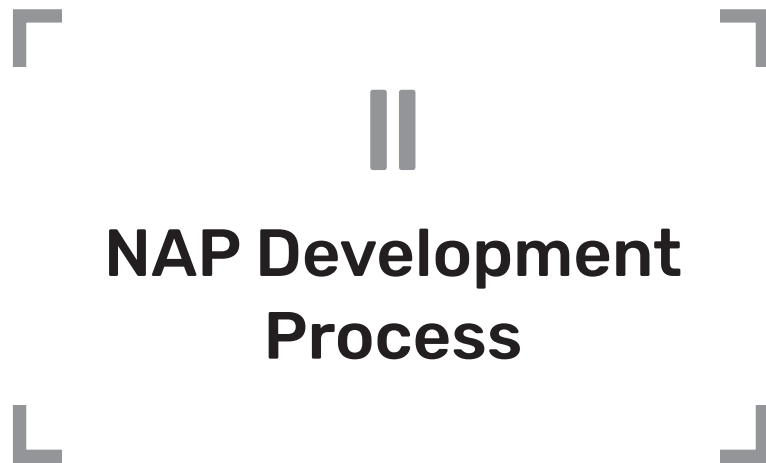
NAP Development Process

The core element in the entire process of development, implementation and assessment of the NAP is citizen participation. Therefore, the Korean government focused on facilitating citizens, civil society organizations and diverse stakeholders in the government to share their ideas and opinions in the process of developing the fourth NAP so that the plan could be developed throughout participation and co-creation.

Preparation for the Development of the Plan

Since the launch of the OGP Forum Korea, the civil society and the Korean government designated the development of the fourth NAP as the core initiative. The overall direction, method, procedure and schedule of the fourth NAP were discussed during five general meetings of the OGP Forum Korea. More precisely, the participating parties decided to engage not only the central government ministries and departments but also the National Assembly and the Judiciary in the fourth NAP, review the Moon administration's policy objectives and tasks for adoption and select commitments for the NAP by inviting public participation and working with the civil society.

In addition, the following three working groups were created and operated based on the expertise of civil society members of the OGP Forum Korea: ① Access to Information and Open Data, ② Citizen Participation and ③ Anti-corruption. Each OGP Working Group had in-depth discussions to determine ways to benchmark other OGP member states' NAP, share and review initiatives either researched or reviewed by each civil society by topic, and expand the OGP activities and the participating government mini-stries and civil societies of the fourth NAP. The outcome of the discussions were briefed during the general meetings. At the general meetings, the schedule for the fourth NAP, March 2018, was finalized based on each working group's findings.

Kick-off Event for the Development of the Fourth NAP

The kick-off event to raise awareness about the open government initiative and promote the development of the fourth NAP to the public was held on March 15, 2018, at the Seoul Start-up Hub. The event, which brought in approximately 200 participants including the civil society members of the OGP Forum Korea, representatives from the government organizations at the national and local levels, the National Assembly, the Judiciary, civil society organizations, ordinary citizens and the OGP Support Unit, consisted of a briefing session on the development of the fourth NAP and an ideathon.

Open Call for Commitments

Starting with the kick-off event, celebrating the development of the fourth NAP, the public idea contest to select commitments for the plan was conducted from March 15 to April 30, 2018, throughout the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission's public participation platform called People's Idea. The Open Call was initially slated for one month from March 15 to April 15, but it was later extended to April 30 to bring in more participation. The Open Call allowed citizens interested in open government to participate in the co-creation process, and lay out plans including the objectives, key content, and implementation methods in relation to OGP's four values of open government: 1) promoting

transparency, 2) fighting corruption, 3) empowering citizens, and 4) harnessing new technologies to strengthen governance.

As a result of the contest, 36 commitments were suggested by 16 government agencies, 8 were suggested by 5 civil society groups and 23 were submitted by 18 citizens; thus, 67 commitments were proposed in total. The OGP Forum Korea reviewed the commitments based on their relevance to OGP values and specificity throughout four rounds of working-level meetings and selected 36 of them.

Workshop on Designing Good Commitments

The workshop on "Designing Good Commitments" was delivered for the government, civil society organizations and citizens on June 28, 2018, at National Information Society Agency (NIA) on the 36 commitments chosen throughout the first round of selection. At the workshop, four sessions were presented: the overview of the development process, transparency, anti-corruption and citizen participation. The government offices, civil society organizations and citizens that proposed commitments for the fourth NAP explained the purpose, background and key content of their proposed commitments in each session.

Second Round of Selection and Workshop

The OGP Forum Korea, based on the outcome of the workshop on designing good commitments, had three meetings to review specificity and a level of determination to carry forward the commitment in relation to the 36 commitments selected during the first round of selection, and 23 of them were selected during the second round. The parties, including the

government offices, civil society organizations and citizens, that proposed the selected commitments were asked to submit detailed action plans. The second workshop on designing good commitments was held to discuss the detailed action plans on the commitments submitted by each organization on August 17, 2018, at Government Complex Seoul.

III

Commitments

Commitment #1

Establishment of a Public-Private Partnership Anti-Corruption System

Commitment Start and End Date	September 1, 2018 ~ August 31, 2020
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	NGO & Business Cooperation Division, Anti-corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC)

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	In the 2017 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) released by Transparency International, Korea ranked 51st out of the 180 countries surveyed, with a score of 54 out of 100 points, and among OECD countries, Korea ranked 29th out of 35 countries, showing a low level of national transparency despite policy measures carried out by the government including introducing the financial disclosure system of public servants, strengthening the code of conduct for public servants, and enacting and enforcing the anti-graft law. Korea's anti-corruption policies have primarily focused on eradicating the public servants' corruption and strengthening punishment; therefore, they led to the public servants' negligence and indifference which in turn made the public to lose confidence in them. The public sphere is not the only sector that is prone to corruption; yet, the government's anti-corruption policies have excessively targeted the public servants while corruption in other areas have been overlooked. Consequently, a new way of approaching anti-corruption involving multi-stakeholders is needed instead of the government-led effort. With this in mind, the Moon administration laid out a variety of alternative anti-corruption policy measures and adopted 'the establishment of a public-private partnership anti-corruption system involving the government and citizens' as a policy task.
What is the commitment?	The purpose of this commitment is to establish a sustainable, anti-corruption governance system with public participation. To do so, a public-private sector cooperation body that reflects the public's opinions in policies and continues to carry out anti-corruption policies should be created and operated; a system that allows the public to participate in anti-corruption policies and communicate should be created; a national campaign for a transparent society should be carried out. In carrying out anti-corruption policies, public-private governance and public participation will be actually made possible through implementing this commitment, and the public's appreciation on anti-corruption policies and the level of integrity throughout society will ultimately grow.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The following are specific ways to implement the commitment: 1) a committee for public-private partnership against corruption involving representatives from the public sector, economy, function, civil society, academia and press should be created and participate in the process of proposal, inspection and assessment of anti-corruption policies. 2) 'The public monitor panel for transparent policies' should be created and operated to reexamine comprehensive anti-corruption measures and important measures of each department that have a big impact with the public, from the public's point of view; also, the People's Idea Box, an olnine platform for policy proposals, should be used to promote the public's participation such as evaluating anti-corruption and transparent policies. 3) 'The Transparent Society Agreement' should be made at all levels of society by function and region so that the transparent culture can be spread.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen Participation / Anti-corruption
Exchange and Peer Learning	N/A
Additional Information	It is a key part of the government's policy tasks (Task 2: To carry out anti-corruption reform for a corruption-free Korea) and is included in the 'Five-year comprehensive anti-corruption plan'.

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Finding anti-corruption policy agenda through a public-private partnership committee for a transparent society	March 6, 2018	To be continued
The public monitering on transparent policies	May 1, 2018	To be continued
Finding and discussing anti-corruption policies by using the 'People's Idea Box' at all times	July 1, 2018	To be continued
Supporting the signing of the transparent society agreement per function and region and collaborating with relevant parties	September 1, 2018	To be continued
Reflecting the outcome of the public monitoring on transparent initiatives to policies	January 1, 2019	To be continued

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Other Actors Involved, State Actors Involved	N/A
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	N/A

Commitment #2

Expansion of a Management System of Technical Information for Performance Venues

Commitment Start and End Date	September 1, 2018 ~ August 31, 2020
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Performing and Traditional Arts Division, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	A technical capacity is key in delivering quality performances. The technical information for performance venues contains a broad range of technical capabilities, and it assists performers' technical aspects of their work. Currently, the Korean Cultural & Arts Centers Association (KOCACA) provides information on stage installation (technical information for performance venues) of some venues via the theater technical information DB, but there is ample room for improvement regarding convenience and information disclosure due to the absence of an integrated database.
What is the commitment?	This commitment is about building a comprehensive management system of technical information for performance venues, providing information such as technical capabilities and floor plans. The purpose of the commitment is to enhance technicality and reliability of technical information offered to performance-venue goers through providing precise and objective technical information based on the outcome of a due diligence on public and private venues and presenting the Korean standard of technical information for theaters according to the international standard. In carrying out the commitment, a data-base providing easy access to all will be expanded, and the services regarding the data will be provided online.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) To expand the current technical information DB available at the website of the KOCACA (as of August, 2018, 26 theater installations and floor maps of 70 venues are provided); to update the current DB with additional information including the purchasing route and price of theater installations and the maintenance status; 2) public performance venues should provide general information through their website and technical information via the integrated management system.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency / Public Service Delivery through New Technologies

Exchange and Peer Learning	N/A
Additional Information	N/A

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Establishing a technical information investigation system Conducting preliminary investigations on performance venues Carrying out fact-finding missions on performance venues and interviews	January 1, 2018	December 31, 2019
Collecting and sorting out technical information for the DB	January 1, 2020	December 31, 2020
Building, verifying and modifying the DB	To be continued	To be continued

Contact Information	
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Yoojeong Hong
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Other Actors Involved, State Actors Involved	N/A
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	Iljoo Jeon, Co-CEO of 3,000 won, a Social Start-up and Advisor on Performance Venue Management of the Second Creative Art Center

Commitment #3

Strengthening the System Recording and Managing the Name and Opinions of Those in Charge of Making and/or Executing Policy (Hereinafter Referred to as the Real-name Policy System)

Commitment Start and End Date	September 1, 2018 ~ August 31, 2020
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Information Disclosure Policy Division, Ministry of the Interior and Safety

Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The real-name policy system, in accordance with Article 63 (Implementation of Real-name Policy System), Presidential Decree 'Effective Operation of Administrative Work', is intended to ensure transparency in policy and accountability of those in charge through recording real names and opinions of those in charge and participants in the process of deciding on and implementing policies and systematically managing them. However, the subject of disclosure has been solely decided by the relevant organization disregarding the public's demand. Also, critics have pointed out that the effect of online disclosure has been rather limited.
What is the commitment?	The purpose of this commitment is to strengthen the existing real-name policy system to guarantee democracy and accountability from the public's point of view, and the primary content is as follows: 1) to adopt and operate a procedure where the public's application is received and reviewed (the public-application real-name system) when selecting a real-name policy system instead of leaving it all up to a relevant organization; 2) to make the project overview and real names in relation to the Moon administration's policy tasks publically available with an exception of non-disclosure cases specified in Official Information Disclosure Act; 3) to expand the range of those whose names must be revealed from working-level personnel (the director-level or lower) to those who grant final approvals; 4) the relevant information, which used to be offered separately by an organization in charge, will now be integrated and comprehensively provided at www.open.go.kr
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) 'The operational guidance on the real-name policy' should be drafted and distributed to each organization to raise the level of awareness and boost implementation; 2) If needed, the e-government system should be used to make the real-name recording and disclosure process more convenient.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency and Accountability

Exchange and Peer Learning	N/A
Additional Information	N/A

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Inspecting the enhanced real-name policy system (e. g. the impact of introducing the public application real-name system)	December, 2018	February, 2019
Drafting the operational guidance on the real-name policy system and distributing it	February, 2019	April, 2019
Enforcing the public application real-name policy system	March, 2019	May, 2019
Selecting main subjects and disclosing relevant information	May, 2019	November, 2019
Evaluating the real-name policy system and Providing feedback	December, 2019	February, 2020

Contact Information	
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Other Actors Involved, State Actors Involved	N/A
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	N/A

Commitment #4

Adoption of a Safety Inspection System Powered by the Public Petition

Commitment Start and End Date	September 1, 2018 ~ August 31, 2020
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Customer Support Office, Ministry of Food and Drug Safety

Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Recently an array of scandals surrounding frequently-used consumer goods has garnered attention from the public: pesticide-tainted eggs and toxic sanitary pads with volatile chemical compounds. In general, relevant government bodies collect and inspect the items that have become a social issue such as items with harmful substance domestically or internationally disclosed or pointed out by the National Assembly or the press. Therefore, the public has limited access to make requests for inspection. In addition, the outcome of the inspection is only partially disclosed which in turn hinders the public from participating in response measures.
What is the commitment?	The purpose of this commitment is to address the public's concern over the food and drug safety through conducting an inspection on certain food or drug items upon the public's request via petition and sharing the outcome of the inspection transparently. The public's trust on the government in relation to health and safety will be boosted through directly listening to the public's voice and carrying out policies accordingly.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) to build and operate a public-petition safety inspection website, petition.mfds.go.kr; 2) to create and operate the committee for the public petition safety inspection to select subjects of safety inspections petitioned by a majority of the public and discuss the validity of inspection outcomes; 3) to inspect items with a high number of petitions in the initial stage and ultimately determine the threshold number of petitions based on the analysis of cases.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Enhancing government-to-public communication and transparency
Exchange and Peer Learning	Sharing cases and relevant information at the international level
Additional Information	The budget for collecting and inspecting subjects of safety inspection needs to be secured

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Creating selection standard	October, 2018	October, 2018
Selecting subjects of safety inspections every quarter	Once every quarter	Preferably, the outcome needs to be announced within three months after the selection of the petition

Contact Information	
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Other Actors Involved, State Actors Involved	N/A
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	N/A

Commitment #5-1

Establishment of a Public Diplomacy System to Foster G2P Communication

Commitment Start and End Date	September 1, 2018 ~ August 31, 2020
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Public Diplomacy Team, Regional Public Diplomacy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The government has recently shifted its governing direction from unilateral to inclusive, highlighting the importance of inclusive governing; against this backdrop, citizen participation has become ever more important in foreign affairs. Indeed, nations namely Germany, Japan and Australia have tried to reflect the citizen's voice in foreign policy making through running a dedicated unit. The Moon administration has also adopted 'public diplomacy' as one of the policy tasks to gain the public's trust and support in the foreign policy making process; as a result, a positive environment needs to be built to enable government-to-public communication and boost citizen participation in the foreign policy making process.
What is the commitment?	This commitment is about building and operating an offline diplomacy center that facilitates the public's opinion sharing and participation in foreign policy. The purpose of the commitment is to obtain the public's understanding and support regarding foreign policy by taking in their opinions and carry out people- and national interest-driven diplomacy through fostering the citizen participation and harnessing their diplomatic capacity.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) to establish and operate the public diplomacy center along with 'Gwanghwamoon 1st Street, an open communication forum' at the lobby on the first floor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 2) to conduct research on how to build a system analyzing opinion surveys to meticulously determine the public opinion on major diplomatic issues and relevant big data; to build a citizen participation model catered to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and engage the public in policy making; to take in suggestions and opinions from the public at all times through various on- and off-line channels; to select suggestions to be reflected in policy making through multilateral communication and consultation if needed
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The enhancement of government-to-public communication and citizen participation in the process of foreign policy making is in lined with the values and objectives of the OGP due to the following reasons: 1) increasing accessibility of the public to foreign policy; 2) improving transparency in policy making; 3) strengthening the public's right to make democratic decisions

Exchange and Peer Learning	Currently, concepts and theories regarding public diplomacy are being established, and a citizen participation model catered to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is being built while relevant cases are studied. Building on these initiatives, the Ministry will carry out peer learning and exchange projects with countries pursuing the values of 'democratic participation.'
Additional Information	"Public diplomacy" is not only one of the 100 policy tasks of the government but also one of the six policy tasks of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also, it, as a government innovation task of the Ministry, educates internal stake-holders within the Ministry to better understand the importance of citizen participation and government-to-public communication in the process of foreign policy making, thereby functioning as an innovation mechanism within the Ministry.

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Conducting a survey and a citizen participation project	September 1, 2018	December 31, 2018
Carrying out a survey, a policy discussion seminar, occasional calls for policy proposals, a citizen participation project and etc.	January 1, 2019	December 31, 2019
Running a survey, a policy discussion seminar, occasional calls for policy proposals, a citizen participation project and etc.	January 1, 2020	August 31, 2020

Contact Information	
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Other Actors Involved, State Actors Involved	N/A
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	N/A

Commitment #5-2

Operation of an On- and Off-line Open Communication Forum 'Gwanghwamoon 1st Street'

Commitment Start and End Date	September 1, 2018 ~ August 31, 2020
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Public Participation Policy Division, Ministry of the Interior and Safety

Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Shortly after the inauguration, the Moon administration took in policy proposals from citizens for 50 days (May 25 – July 12, 2017) by launching the Gwanghwamoon 1st Street, a communication channel, at Sejongno Park. Of 180,705 sets of idea collected through the Gwanghwamoon 1st Street, 1,718 were selected, and 99 of them were reflected to the Moon administration's policy tasks. Indeed, this case showed the public's drive for participation in policy making. Consequently, a sufficient channel that enables public access and actually facilitatescitizen participation needs to be built to respond to the skyrocketing demand amongst citizens for citizen participation such as opinion sharing, discussions and consultations.
What is the commitment?	The purpose of this commitment is to expand the on- and off-line public participation platform which boosts citizen participation and taps into the public's collective intelligence in policy making. The primary content of the commitment is as follows: find topics for discussion such as chronic social problems and causes for inconvenience that affect people's lives; operate a public platform for policy discussions to have the public's input in the solution building process; provide integrated services to diversify channels of citizen participation in policy making through conneted participation channels of multiple organizations and providing a single point of access to relevant services.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) to operate an off-line open communication forum as a public policy discussion platform where citizens, experts and public servants discuss social issues closely related with people's lives; to host open communication forums and policy conferences on a regular basis, thereby collecting policy suggestions and forwarding them to relevant offices so that they could be reflected in policy making; to send the forum outcome report to relevant ministries as an official document so that the ministries could collaborate through conducting follow-up meetings and discussions to reflect the outcomes in policy making; to share the entire process with the public through the "the Day of Citizen Participation" ceremony and the publication of a white paper; 2) to provide O2O services via the online citizen participation platform (website); to re-launch the website, currently in provisional operation, as the online citizen participation platform, providing live video streaming of forums and a real-time comment feature during the later half of this year in connection with other citizen participation platforms such as People's Idea Box, an online platform for policy proposals, and e-People officer; to bring about a paradigm shift in the government's operation so that the public could transform social issues into policy agenda and work with the government to solve problems.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen Participation
Exchange and Peer Learning	The Director of the Public Participation Policy Division participated in the 2018 IIAS held in Tunis, Tunisia on June 27, delivering a presentation on the Gwanghwamoon 1st Street, selected as a best practice for inclusive governance, and a Q&A session.
Additional Information	Budget for 2019: 1.46 billion won

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Hosting the 10th Open Communication Forum	September 13, 2018	September 13, 2018
Hosting a regional conference ('island' theme)	October, 2018	October, 2018
Hosting a policy conference	November 13, 2018	November 13, 2018
Hosting the 2019 Open Communication Forum	First half of 2019	Second half of 2019

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Other Actors Involved, State Actors Involved	Hyeonjik Lee, Deputy Director, Public Participation Policy Division, Ministry of the Interior and Safety (supporting the operation of the open communication forum)
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	N/A

Commitment #6

Government Innovation Citizen Forum to Realize Participatory Democracy

Commitment Start and End Date	September 1, 2018 ~ August 31, 2020
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Innovation Planning Division, Ministry of the Interior and Safety

Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	As the Gwanghwamoon 1st Street project indicates, citizens' demand for participation in the policy-making process has increased. The need for government innovation is not an exception. When it comes to government innovation, previous governments designed government-led strategies with limited citizen participation. As a result, their effort failed to bring about changes that the public could actually feel though they created internal innovation. The Moon administration, on the other hand, has engaged the public in the policy-making process with a notion that policy is created and implemented for the people; therefore, the purpose of the Moon administration's government innovation is to transform the public's opinions into policy. To do so, diverse mechanisms are needed to make change.
What is the commitment?	The purpose of this commitment is to introduce and apply a governance system and mechanism to facilitate government innovation based on citizen participation. In relation to the governance system and mechanism, various organizations including Government Innovation Citizen Forum, the Government Innovation Committee and Government Innovation Support Unit have been established to involve all citizens who would like to participate as agents of innovation in policy making. Against this backdrop, relevant regulations (a presidential instruction) regarding the establishment and operation of the Government Innovation Committee and the Government Innovation Support Unit were laid out to provide institutional support. Also, an online channel to operate the Government Innovation Citizen Forum will be opearated. Government innovation tasks which draw the public's interest or require the public's opinions will be selected and put into a yes-or-no vote. The tasks with more than a certain number of yes votes are to be submitted to the committee. Finally, the tasks deliberated by the Committee are to be submitted to a government innovation strategy meeting chaired by the president.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) to establish and operate the Government Innovation Citizen Forum that spearhead policy making and improvement by shifting from the top-down approach where policy making on government innovation is solely done by the government to inclusive governance, engaging the public; to establish and operate the Government Innovation Support Unit dedicated to effectively operate the Government Innovation Citizen Forum; if offline discussions are needed to foster the operation of public forums, the Support Unit would carry out various support measures such as hosting discussions at innovation spaces including the Open Communication Forum and the Innovation Park, sharing the outcome of the discussions online, and facilitating the submission of outstanding cases to the Committee; Government Innovation Citizen Forum are to be in charge of monitoring the results of government innovation initiatives which are available online at all times and sharing collected opinions; 2) to establish and operate the Public Evaluation Group which allows citizens to participate in the actual evaluation process; 3) to establish and operate an online channel where policy proposals on government innovation could be applied, suggested, reviewed and selected.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Enhancing Transparency / Citizen Participation
Exchange and Peer Learning	N/A
Additional Information	N/A

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Launching the Government Innovation Public Forum Bureau	August – September, 2018	To be continued
Operating Government Innovation Public Forums	October, 2018	To be continued

Contact Information	
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Other Actors Involved, State Actors Involved	N/A
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	N/A

Commitment #7

Disclosure of the Amount of Harmful Substance Contained in Foods

Commitment Start and End Date	September 1, 2018 ~ August 31, 2020
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Residues and Contaminants Standard Division, Ministry of Food and Drug Safety

Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	While there is a growing risk of food contamination due to environmental pollution, climate change and changing eating habits, the public has raised the bar on food safety as the income level goes up. However, the mere fact that harmful substance is contained in foods becomes social issues or negative news spreads due to lack of accurate information on the level of contamination. Therefore, a proactive response is called for in order to eliminate public anxiety over food safety.
What is the commitment?	This commitment is about making the following information publically available: the amount of harmful substance contained in foods largely and frequently consumed by the public (19 types). The changes in the amount of harmful substance contained in foods as a result of global warming and environmental pollution are continuously made available to the public. Such changes include the following raw data: the food type (item), the manufacturer/producer country, the area of production, the area of collection and the detected amount. The public's anxiety over the food safety could be relieved, and citizens would be given choices for healthy foods as the aforementioned information is made publically available.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) to create and update a database with the information on the level of contamination of foods every five years and provide 'the harmful substance quick search service' to allow convenient search; 2) to provide detailed information on types of inspected foods, items, manufacturer and producer countries, areas of collection, places of collection (small, medium and large-sized supermarkets and traditional market places), the level of contamination by food in downloadable files for research purposes; 3) to share the management approach with the public according to the findings through disclosing the reevaluation report on standards
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Enhancing Transparency / Citizen Participation
Exchange and Peer Learning	N/A
Additional Information	Supplementary budget needed to add 20,000 data sets to the DB per year

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Inspecting the level of contamination of highly and frequently consumed foods (19 types)	January 12, 2018	To be continued
Disclosing the level of contamination of 8 types of fungal toxin (Quick search, research materials, the reevaluation report)	March 12, 2018	To be continued
Disclosing the level of contamination of dioxin and PCBs (Quick search, research materials, the reevaluation report)	July 1, 2019	To be continued
Disclosing the level of contamination of benzopyrene (Quick search, research materials, the reevaluation report)	July 1, 2020	To be continued
Disclosing the level of contamination of 3-MCPD and melamine (Quick search, research materials, the reevaluation report)	July 1, 2021	To be continued
Disclosing the level of contamination of 6 types of heavy metal (Quick search, research materials, the reevaluation report)	July 1, 2022	To be continued

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Other Actors Involved, State Actors Involved	N/A
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	N/A

Commitment #8

Open Data for Future Culture - and - Tourism Industries

Commitment Start and End Date	September 1, 2018 ~ August 31, 2020
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	ICT Management Division, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The number of foreign visitors to Korea has increased, but they have not been provided with sufficient information on culture and tourism, which led to growing visitor complaints. The Korea Tourism Organization (KTO) does have quality content; yet, it is not equipped with proper information technologies to manage and use such content. Consequently, the KTO has focused on merely providing information without tapping into new technologies to provide cultural content. Meanwhile, the number of global companies providing the cultural content of Korea through their own platforms has been on the rise. That said, domestic start-ups have not been actively engaged in building content, and companies in the travel industry have not invested in developing new technologies.
What is the commitment?	The purpose of this commitment is to further disclose the core data on culture, thereby supporting new industries. The scope of this initiative does not include the data made public through the Korea Tourism Organization and the National Museum of Korea. A relevant service platform will be established as a part of this commitment to provide services integrating local governments' cultural data.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) to gather core data that could be used to support the VR, AR, AI and IoT industry and disclose them; to this end, a cooperation system to work with local governments should be built to mine core data at the local level; 2) to build a platform providing connected services that allows integrated collection, sharing and utilization of cultural data; the establishment of the platform involves the standardization of cultural information meta data, the establishment of the meta data management platform, the establishment of a system to use the external knowledge base (i. e. the Korean dictionary and the encyclopedia of Korean culture) and the establishment of a LOD-based cultural data base categorized by topic (i. e. traditional patterns, the Korean cuisine and Hangul).
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency / Citizen Participation / Government Accountability
Exchange and Peer Learning	N/A
Additional Information	- Relevant Policy : policy to provide public data and encourage usage of the data - Relevant Project : building cultural information focused, multi-ministry connected service platform (2018 - 2021)

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Disclosing more cultural data essential in new industries	September, 2018	To be continued
Creating a Public-Private Partner entity in disclosing and using cultural data	September, 2018	To be continued
Creating standards to share and connect cultural data	September, 2018	To be continued
Building a platform connecting services provided by local governments	September, 2018	To be continued

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Other Actors Involved, State Actors Involved	- Public Data Policy Division, Ministry of the Interior and Safety - KCISA (Expert Org in Cultural Information) : Public organization under the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism - Public-Private Partner Org. in disclosing and using cultural data : the KCISA will operate the org.
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	N/A

Commitment #9

Disclosure of the Cultural Heritage Resources for New Industries in the Private Sector

Commitment Start and End Date	September 1, 2018 ~ August 31, 2020
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Division of ICT Management, Culture Heritage Administration

Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	There is a lack of quality 3D content of cultural heritage such as 3D printing data that could be utilized in industries in relation to 3D printing, one of the core technologies of the 4th industrial revolution. As a result, citizens only have limited access to cultural heritage, and pricey 3D scanning equipment has become a financial burden.
What is the commitment?	The purpose of this commitment is to help the private sector build high value-added industries such as a 3D printing industry through converting the raw data derived by using a high precision 3D scanner to restore the original form of cultural heritage in case of loss or damage due to an earthquake or fire into offering ready-to-use data for 3D printing.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) to build and operate a cultural heritage 3D web portal (Dec, 2018~) by collecting and converting 3D scanner raw data created by the Culture Heritage Administration, its affiliated organizations and local governments in order to allow citizens to access all cultural heritage 3D data; to disclose 1,000 sets of various data including 264 sets of 3D scanned data, 100 sets of printing data, 5 sets of braille data and 3D modeling data within 2018 through the web portal; to disclose additional 50 sets of 3D printing data, thereby disclosing about 1,500 sets of public data in 2019 and accumulatively increase the number to 2,000 in 2020; 2) to create and distribute 3D content tailored to diverse sectors through an industry-university-research institute-government partnership involving 3D printing related associations, metropolitan and provincial Offices of Education, universities, museums and research institutes; 3) to strengthen the quality management of 3D data such as developing a production guideline on 3D scanned data.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Developing inclusive governance powered by citizen participation / Enhancing the public's access to information
Exchange and Peer Learning	Continuing to participate in the CIPA; exchanging state of the art digital technologies to preserve cultural assets * CIPA(Camera & Imaging Products Association) : a research branch of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), UNESCO
Additional Information	The Moon administration's policy task, 'the Presidential Fourth Industrial Revolution Committee'

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Building a 2018 cultural heritage 3D database – 50 sets of 3D scanning and 50 sets of printing	April 18, 2018	November 14, 2018
Building a cultural heritage 3D web portal	May 28, 2018	December 24, 2018
Hosting a cultural heritage themed 3D printing competition (the 3rd 3D Printing Korea Expo, Gumi, Korea)	September 5, 2018	September 8, 2018
Hosting a special exhibition using 3D content as part of HERITAGE KOREA 2018 (Gyeongju Hwabaek International Convention Center, HICO)	September 12, 2018	September 14, 2018
Delivering a presentation on best practices on exchanges of advanced technologies at the Digital Heritage 2018 (San Francisco) - 3D scanning and printing of cultural heritage	October 25, 2018	October 31, 2018
Disclosing 1,000 sets of public data including 3D modeling data of cultural heritage	December 1, 2018	December 24, 2018
Building a 2019 cultural heritage 3D database - disclosing 1,500 sets of accumulated public data including 50 sets of 3D printing data	April 1, 2019	December 24, 2019
Building a 2020 cultural heritage 3D database - disclosing 2,000 sets of accumulated public data including 50 sets of 3D printing data	April 1, 2020	August 31, 2020

Contact Information	
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Yeongyu Choi
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Other Actors Involved, State Actors Involved	Culture Heritage Administration, those in charge of preservation and management of cultural assets at metropolitan and local governments, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, those in charge of 3D related industries and technologies at the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Education and those in charge of field learning at metropolitan and provincial offices of education, those in charge of exhibitions at public and private museums nationwide, researchers at research institutes and/or academic societies specialized in cultural assets, those majoring in cultural assets or related subjects at university or graduate school, the 3D Printing Industrial Association, the Korea 3D Printing Association, the 3D Printing Teachers Association, the Gamers Foundation.
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	N/A

Commitment #10

Disclosure of the Nation's Priority Data with High Utility, Demand and Value in the Public Arena

Commitment Start and End Date	September 1, 2018 ~ August 31, 2020
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Public Data Policy Division, Ministry of the Interior and Safety

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The disclosure and usage of public data could make a big impact such as enhancing government transparency, delivering effective and efficient services to the public and contributing to the nation's economic growth. The Korean government, with the importance of public data in mind, has made active efforts in this regard such as enacting and enforcing the Act on Promotion of the Provision and Use of Public Data in 2013. As the third NAP shows, 526 types of public data in 33 areas highly valued by the public (i. e. information on buildings, local governments' licensing, national disaster management, national space, real-estate transaction, national tax, social security, etc.) were disclosed. As a result, the level of understanding and interest of the public and businesses on public data has significantly increased. Also, the demand for the disclosure of public data with limited access and the potential to resolve social problems including the data on transportation, safety and jobs has increased. In addition, the government needs to respond to the public's increasing demand for data in relation to the fourth industrial revolution such as AI, IoT, and self-driving vehicles.
What is the commitment?	The purpose of this commitment is to dramatically expand the subject of public data disclosure to include areas closely related to people's lives such as environment, safety and healthcare and sectors in relation to new technologies such as AI, IoT and self-driving vehicles. 38 sets of important data determined through a public survey on public data, interviews on relevant associations and companies, a study on utilization of public data will be disclosed by 2019. The data sets include the following: information on buildings based on their age and use, earthquake emergency shelters, buildings with seismic design, safety management of public facilities, statistics of food and drug, sales of meat and processed meat, jobs, automobiles, national energy, public health alert, public health nutrition, air pollutant emission and intelligent traffic accident analysis.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The following will be conducted to implement the commitment: 1) conducting a demand survey on the public and businesses to determine the national importance of the data, usage of the data, conditions regarding the disclosure and usage and the potential value of the data in order to select the data to be disclosed; 2) establishing disclosure strategies, developing a system for the disclosure and managing the quality in relation to the selected data.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen Participation / Transparency

Exchange and Peer Learning	The following activities will be carried out: technology exchanges and cooperative initiatives in partnership with intranational organizations such as an invitational training workshop provided for other countries' high- and working-level public servants in charge of e-government and IDB
Additional Information	Other policies and strategies: the 2nd Public Data Basic Plan (2017 – 2019), public data innovation strategies (the Public Data Strategy council, Feb, 2018), the way to standardize public data and encourage the usage (a steering session on pending policy issues, April, 2018), the comprehensive plan for government innovation (March, 2018)

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Conducting the second round of disclosure of the nation's core data primarily on intelligent and new industries	September 1, 2018	August 31, 2020
Conducting a public demand survey	September 1, 2018	August 31, 2020
Determining the nation's potential core data based on the review of private-sector experts (the expert committee)	September 1, 2018	August 31, 2020

Contact Information	
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Other Actors Involved, State Actors Involved	N/A
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	N/A

Commitment #11

Enhancement of the Quality Management of Public Data through Collecting the Public's Opinions

Commitment Start and End Date	September 1, 2018 ~ August 31, 2020
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Public Data Policy Division, Ministry of the Interior and Safety

Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	As the data with the huge demand from the public and businesses are increasingly disclosed, they are being used actively. Indeed, the number of data usage has jumped from 13,000 in 2013 to 166,000 in 2016, a 120-fold increase. That said, the public and businesses have continuously raised concerns over a lack of quality and standardized public data.
What is the commitment?	The purpose of this commitment is to produce more quality data and increase the usage of such data through encouraging the public including citizens and businesses to participate in policy making regarding the quality management of public data. To do so, the following will be conducted: 1) providing more standards for disclosing the public data and open formats regarding data with high demand amongst the public and owned by multiple organizations (e. g. the domains of self-driving vehicles, smart city, health care and smart farm are selected considering the demand in the public) 2) reflecting the user's request regarding the problems in the quality of public data through operating the suggestion box year-round 3) involving the public throughout the entire policy implementation process including the establishment, implementation and outcome (impact) of policies on the quality management of public data. The implementation of this commitment will support free convergence between the public and private data, reduce the cost of processing and refining data of the public and businesses and enhance the value of using the public data.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation method of this commitment is as follows: 1) conducting a public demand survey on standardization and quality enhancement of public data 2) operating the year-round public suggestion box such as "the error report center for public data" within the public data portal and "the Data 1st Street" 3) receiving the public's opinions regarding the quality management through establishing the public council
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	- (Transparency) The public data created and collected throughout carrying out the administrative work helps enhancing work transparency - (Citizen Participation) Disclosure standards and quality management policies are conducted with the help of the public council
Exchange and Peer Learning	- Delivering a presentation on disclosure standards of public data and a quality management evaluation system at the ISO TC184/SC4 Meeting for experts in the public and private sector - Delivering a presentation on disclosure standards of public data and a quality management evaluation system at 2019 MIT CDOIQ Symposium for CDOs in the public and private sector

Additional Information	Other policies and strategies: the 2nd Public Data Basic Plan (2017 – 2019), public data innovation strategies (the Public Data Strategy council, Feb, 2018), the way to standardize public data and encourage the usage (a steering session on pending policy issues, April, 2018)

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Conduct a public demand survey on standardization and quality enhancement of public data	September 1, 2018	August 31, 2020
Operating a suggestion box for public data users year-round	September 1, 2018	August 31, 2020
Building and operating a public-private cooperative body for standardization of public data	September 1, 2018	August 31, 2020
Conducting an evaluation on public data quality management and having quality evaluators from the private sector participate in the process	September 1, 2018	August 31, 2020

cf. The establishment and implementation of policies and strategies commence in January and end in December in Korea

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Other Actors Involved, State Actors Involved	N/A
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	N/A

Commitment #12

Transition towards the Customs Administration System Based on Voluntary Compliance

Commitment Start and End Date	September 1, 2018 ~ August 31, 2020
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Creative Planning and Finance Office, Korea Customs Service

Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The customs administration has been done primarily through coerced investigation, tax charge, crackdown and publishment, but such practices have created additional social costs and conflicts such as disobedience on a large scale and tax conflict. The existing customs and border management methods, considering environmental changes, are limited in their capacity in protecting the public; therefore changes need to be made to operational strategies of the customs and border control.
What is the commitment?	The purpose of this commitment is to create a voluntary compliance environment focused on "cooperation and prevention" to reduce conflicts with the public and increase the level of understanding and acceptance over relevant policies in customs and border control. To do so, 1) the customs administration will be reformed from coerced investigation and tax imposition to preemptive provision of information to facilitate the public's voluntary compliance and tax payment. For example, the import tax settlement system which allows businesses to autonomously inspect and settle the unpaid tax amount notified by the customs will be expanded. Also, the pre-evaluation system, a consulting program where the Commissioner of Customs decides on the tax amount and taxable price before the declaration will be expanded. 2) Instead of prosecuting offenders, information will be provided on areas where violation is most likely to occur in order to eliminate conflicts and protect human rights. In this regard, information on declarations errors and violation and educational briefings will be provided prior to crackdown and sanctions in order to encourage honest and accurate tax report. In addition, supervisory crackdowns on relevant industries regarding minor yet frequently violated matters will be preannounced and carried out. 3) The public's opinions on travelers' personal belongings, most relevant to the public, will be collected and reflected in policy making to encourage voluntary declarations and autonomous compliance through carrying out a public survey, operating the public design group, participating in public participation forums. The public's level of understanding on customs policies will increase, and their right to know will be ensured through preventing coerced administrative execution and customs violations through public-private cooperation and autonomous compliance. Furthermore, conflicts amongst the business, government and public will be minimized thanks to the preemptive provision of information and autonomous compliance, and the public's trust and confidence will be boosted through conducting safer and more effective customs and border control with more accurate export-and-import declaration through voluntary participation.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) to build a system to inform the public of how to file a customs declaration tailored to a type of tax payers using big data including the export-and-import declaration and register and disclose the information via the Customs Law Information Portal; 2) to provide tax payment support services tailored to companies via the e-customs clearance system to help the individuals and businesses to file a customs declaration without an error by disclosing and sharing information on possible errors on tax payment; 3) to inform the public of the possibility of legal violation through monitoring online advertisements on reselling products directly purchased from overseas and selling counterfeited products in partnership with operators of internet communities; 4) to reform the government's internal performance evaluation system from examining exposure, crackdown and collection to the operation of dutiful declaration support, tax payment cooperation programs and preliminary guidance.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen Participation / Transparency / Governance through new technologies
Exchange and Peer Learning	N/A
Additional Information	N/A

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Updating the DB of the Customs Law Information Portal	July, 2018	October, 2018
Building the system to provide information on possible tax payment errors tailored to businesses	July, 2018	First half of 2019
Establishing the check-list of errors per industry and item	April, 2018	January, 2019
Hosting an annual briefing per customs office	September, 2018	To be continued
Publishing a guide book on dutiful tax declaration	September, 2018	
Carrying out an initiative to support SMEs from getting officially certified	Throughout the Year	Throughout the Year
Disclosing the evaluation standard of compliance and providing training	December, 2018	To be continued
Operating the public design group to encourage voluntary tax declaration	August, 2018	November, 2018
Conducting a survey on the public's level of awareness on the declaration of personal belongings when traveling	August, 2018	September, 2018
Carrying out the regular import-tax settlement system	April, 2017	To be continued
Providing preliminary information on legal violation (on- and off-line)	January, 2018	To be continued
Conducting monitoring and guidance activities to prevent crimes and irregularities regarding customs duty	January, 2018	To be continued
Promoting the preemptive provision of legal information offered offline	August, 2018	To be continued

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	Web portal groups (e. g. a Naver cafe, Joonggonara), online shopping malls (e. g. the 11th street) Associations of major industries including automobile and fabric Customs administration innovation T/F Various stake-holders including customs brokers and logistics companies
CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	N/A

IV

Implementation Strategy

Korea's 4th National Action Plan is distinctive in that the entire process of its development from planning, collecting ideas, selecting commitments to documenting the plan was conducted within a multi-stakeholder forum, OGP Forum Korea. It is especially impressive considering the fact that Korea's past OGP activities were assessed to have limited citizen participation and cooperation between the government and civil society organizations. In particular, not only citizens and civil society organizations but also a wide range of ministries within the government made commitment proposals, and the active participation of government organizations will reinforce the implementation of OGP-related initiatives.

A strong collaboration between the government and civil society organizations will continue during the implementation process of the 4th NAP. First of all, the assessment of the implementation will be strengthened to sufficiently carry out the Plan and generate expected outcomes. To this end, representatives of civil society organizations, participating in the OGP Forum Korea, will regularly assess the implementation of each commitment. An open briefing session may take place before or after the mid-and-end-of-term self-assessment to share the implementation status of commitments and relevant outcomes with civil society organizations.

The commitments that were not selected due to required preparation in advance, research, consultation and arrangement amongst relevant organizations, will be discussed at the OGP Forum Korea during the implementation process so that they could become part of the next NAP. Furthermore, effective methods to take in ideas and opinions from the public and civil society organizations year-round after the development of the fourth NAP will be determined to avoid time constraints.