End-of-Term Self-Assessment Report on the 3rd National Action Plan (2016 - 2018)

Government of the Republic of Korea

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I. Introduction

For countries joining the Open Government Partnership (OGP), National Action Plans are the key to realizing government principles and values such as improved government transparency, enhanced citizen participation and anti-corruption. The government of Korea identified a wide range of commitments for realizing an open government in its first and second National Action Plans, specifically in terms of proactive disclosure of public information and expansion of open data, reinforcement of anti-corruption schemes, and public service delivery using new technologies, and has been actively making efforts to successfully implement the commitments.

The official implementation period of the third National Action Plan, established from June to October 2016, is from October 2016 to June 2018. While the third plan is still based on the contents of the first and second plans, such as proactive disclosure of public information and open data disclosure, new commitments are also added such as improved accessibility to public services through technology and innovation, establishment of public service ethics, and improved financial transparency. Specifically, it contains 14 commitments under 6 categories emphasized by OGP for realizing an open government, such as proactive disclosure of public information, expanded disclosure and use of public data, strengthened public-private partnership, customized services for users, citizen engagement, strengthened ethical values for public employees, and enhanced financial transparency.

During the process of carrying out the third National Action Plan, the Korean government has experienced a civil movement also known as the candlelight revolution that stood against the previous government's corruption and irregularities, inequality and injustice, and violation of rules and abuse of privileges, which finally led to the Presidential impeachment and a peaceful regime change. The Moon Jae-in administration, newly launched after the candlelight revolution, is actively carrying out reforms in various social sectors in order to realize the citizens' aspiration to recover democracy and the spirit of constitution. Increasing transparency, responsibility and citizen participation as the values pursued by an open government also fully correspond to the Moon administration, and the regime change, though as drastic, had little influence on the implementation of the third National Action Plan. Rather, the new government established the Comprehensive Plan for Government Innovation, containing action items on a more advanced level. Some of the tasks introduced in this Plan are also applied as the commitments of the fourth National Action Plan.

This end-of-term self-assessment report, written and submitted in accordance with the OGP guidelines, explains the process of developing and implementing the third National Action Plan from October 2016 to June 2018, Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM)

recommendations, achievements from commitments and future plans. As the mid-term self-assessment report already covers the progress made from June 2016 to November 2017, the final report mostly describes the activities and progress that took place between December 2017 and June 2018.

II. National Action Plan Process

Overall OGP Cycle

The Korean government and the civil society experienced mutual collaboration and co-creation, though on a limited level, during the process of developing and implementing the third National Action Plan. First of all, the Korean government launched a temporary webpage of OGP in December 2017 to provide the general public access to key documents on the national OGP process, including the National Action Plans, self-assessment reports of the government, and IRM reports. This temporary webpage was integrated to and relaunched as the Citizen Forum on Government Innovation website (http://www.innogov.go.kr) in June 2018.

The most significant change that occurred during the implementation of the third National Action Plan was the launch of the 'OGP Forum Korea' as a multi-stakeholder forum where 11 civil society organizations (CSOs) and three government ministries in charge of the commitments joined. Its official launch started logical consideration of and response to the OGP cycle, as well as full-scale attempts to discuss and implement collaboration and co-creation between the government and the civil society.

Consultation within the National Action Plan Development Process

Launch of the 'OGP Forum Korea' that took place during the implementation of the third National Action Plan brought some limited level of collaboration and co-creation between the government and the civil society. In order to develop the third National Action Plan, the government of Korea conducted mutual consultations with CSOs leading the OGP activities in Korea, such as Open Net, Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society, and Indilab. Not only did they develop the Plan and identified commitments, they also shared a wide range of opinions regarding organization and operation of a local consultative body for OGP activities.

As for development of the third National Action Plan, the CSOs proposed seven potential commitment items to the government, requesting the government to improve the quality of open information and data, promote technical neutrality of e-government and guarantee web accessibility. The government and CSOs discussed how to integrate the proposed items into commitments considering feasibility, concreteness and urgency and finally came up with 'increasing the number of organizations disclosing information online', 'improving environment for e-government service use', 'disclosing information on international aids', and 'improving citizens' accessibility to ODA statistics' as the final commitments of the third National Action Plan.

Consultation during the National Action Plan Implementation Process

Most of the reviews and assessments on the progress of the third National Action Plan, which took place after September 2017, were led by the OGP Forum Korea. The Forum organized regular monthly meetings, workshops, and special meetings and reviewed how the commitments are going as planned, why they are behind schedule, if delayed, and what future plans are ahead. Persons in charge of each commitment attended the meetings to report on the progress and also review or discuss issues together.

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 third National Action Plan, the IRM researcher makes the following recommendations.

IRM Recommendations
1. Include highly specific, ambitious and relevant commitments
2. Improve co-creation during the development and implementation of the next action plan
3. Leverage the OGP platform to advance ongoing reforms initiated by the Moon administration
4. Develop strong commitments on addressing conflict of interest and money in politics
5. Modernize existing open government policies and practices

Fully understanding the recommendations from the IRM researcher, the Korean government has made a wide range of efforts to find appropriate alternatives and their application when implementing the third National Action Plan and developing the next one.

1. <u>Include highly specific, ambitious and relevant commitments</u>
   In the Progress Report, IRM found that 7 of the 14 commitments had low specificity and requested to provide what results or changes the commitments are intended to bring as well as descriptions on clear and verifiable activities to achieve such results or changes. In this regard, the Korean government made sure that the fourth National Action Plan will clearly set out the contents and activities that are specific enough, and focused on finding and developing commitments that can satisfy such requirements through the OGP Forum Korea. In the meanwhile, procedures were taken to ask for feedback from the OGP Support Unit. Considering the commitments included in the fourth National Action Plan, the lack of specificity can be improved.

2. <u>Improve co-creation during the development and implementation of the next action plan</u>
   Launch of the multi-stakeholder forum, OGP Forum Korea, during implementation of the third National Action Plan triggered a new momentum. There are now a lot of efforts being made for collaboration and co-creation between the government and CSOs along with many activities suited for the OGP cycle. In particular, the fact that the government and CSOs worked together on finalizing the strategy, methodology, procedures and time plan for the fourth National Action Plan is very optimistic. However, some elements such as disclosing the meeting results and making regular

information updates are yet to be improved.

In addition, measures will be reviewed for various government ministries as well as the legislature, judiciary, and CSOs to actively take part in the OGP activities so the government agenda can be widely discussed. The OGP Asia Pacific Regional Meeting, to be held in November 2018 in Seoul, is expected to provide the floor for such discussions.

3. <u>Leverage the OGP platform to advance ongoing reforms initiated by the Moon administration</u>
OGP IRM recommends leveraging the OGP platform when implementing the reforms initiated under the Moon administration's five-year policy agenda. In fact, the Comprehensive Plan for Government Innovation, finalized in March 2018, sets out a set of reforms for achieving an open government. Among the initiatives, establishing the Online/Offline Gwanghwamoon 1st Street Open Forum, establishing a public-private collaborative anti-corruption framework, reinforcing use of the real-name system in policy making and implementation, and conducting safety inspections based on requests from citizens were applied in the fourth National Action Plan. However, with a separate implementation framework for government innovation and a lack of awareness on OGP still within the government and CSOs, leveraging the OGP platform for project implementation seems challenging. Therefore, the Korean government plans to work on raising awareness on OGP and expanding government and CSO engagement at the same time, and improve linkage between the government reform projects and the open government commitments.

4. <u>Develop strong commitments on addressing conflict of interest and money in politics</u>
The IRM researcher recommends that the forthcoming action plan include commitments related to implementing the new conflict of interest legislation, regulating lobbying and political party financing, establishing public registers to disclose the beneficial or ultimate owners of companies. In fact, some of the recommendations have been proposed and reviewed as commitments in the process of developing the fourth National Action Plan but were not selected as the final commitments considering their need for more comprehensive research and review from different perspectives. Learning from such experience, the OGP Forum Korea decided to continue discussions on the commitments proposed but not selected for the fourth National Action Plan by organizing and operating a separate working group.

5. <u>Modernize existing open government policies and practices</u>
Since joining as a member of the OGP's global Steering Committee, the Korean

government has constantly deliberated on which type of proactive efforts regarding the local and international government agenda are of help for the government of Korea as well as the OGP member countries. The OGP Asia Pacific Regional Meeting that will be held in Seoul in early November 2018 is aimed at discussing and approaching this issue together at the regional level. The Meeting will hopefully come up with various approaches and discussions on different agenda on the open government, which will help find measures to improve the open government policies and practices in the future.

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. A progress assessment of the third National Action Plan as of late June 2018 found that twelve commitments are fully implemented, and one substantially completed.

Category	Commitment	Status
1. Proactive disclosure of public information	1-a. Increasing the number of organizations disclosing information online	Completed
	1-b. Constantly developing and providing useful information in original form	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	Completed
	2-b. Evaluating public open data quality management	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	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	Completed
	4-c. Developing and providing an application introducing services for citizens	*(Incorporated into 4-b)*
5. Anti-corruption and public service ethics	5-a. Reinforcing research and evaluation on public sector corruption	Completed
6. Improved financial transparency	6-a. Disclosing information on international aids	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

Expand the scope of online information disclosure requests to include private universities in order to expand information disclosure and improve convenience of citizens' access to information

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.
- Education on the information disclosure system will be provided for the staff members of private universities.

Progress/ Achievement
- As of late June 2018, 280 private universities, or 98 % of a total of 286 private universities, provide online open information services through the Open Information Portal. The six private universities remaining disconnected are Korea University, Agricultural Cooperative University, Sogang University, Sungkyunkwan University, Yonsei University and Wonkwang University.
- There was an education program on the information disclosure system, its legal grounds and methods in September 2016, carried out for 215 managers in charge of information disclosure at private universities. The Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society also provided consultations on information disclosure in universities.

Completion Level: Completed

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.
- As of the late 2017, the Open Data Portal that was built in 2006 now provides a list of some 200 million documents and 5 million documents in original form, and handles some 600,000 cases of citizens' requests for information disclosure each year. About 3,000 institutions are connected onto the Portal and the number of users reaches 7 million per year. However, some point out that the system's search function does not measure up to the massive amount of

information it has accumulated and it makes it difficult to meet the citizens' demand, asking for a wide diversity of information disclosed. Therefore, a new open information portal will be developed to replace the current one (open.go.kr).

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

Ensure the people's right to know and enhance government transparency while at the same time developing and providing useful information for everyday life of the citizens

Commitment
- The original texts made open by the government and public agencies, which might be useful for the public, will be collected and examined and best practices will be selected from them.
- The best practices of original text disclosure will be disseminated and promoted.

Progress / Achievement
- 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 expert review, and the results have been made public on the Open Information Portal.

Completion Level: Completed

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

Expand use of the standard model for pre-release of information so different agencies can disclose information based on the common standards

Commitment
- The government plans to increase public agencies' compliance with the standard for prior information disclosure each year. Municipalities' compliance in particular, at 49.6 % as of late 2015, will be increased to 55 % by late 2016.

Progress / Achievement
- Through status inspection and consulting on the pre-release of information, the compliance rate increased from about 80 % in late 2015 to 91 % for central administrative agencies and to 87 % for metropolitan governments as of June 2018.
- For primary local governments, the compliance rate reached 55.0 % already in

late 2016, and the status inspection was conducted and consulting provided for 30 primary local governments with poor performance in pre-release of information.

Completion Level: Completed

Future Plan
- The government will continue to expand the amount of pre-released information 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

Select 36 areas potentially having substantial impact on the society and economy as the national core data and provide useful data to users

Commitment
- The government will continue to make open national core data– specifically, data in 22 areas including food and drugs will be open by 2016 and 3 areas – national tax, social security, and written judgement – will be made open 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.

Progress / Achievement
- Under the 2016 Plan to Release National Core Data, 33 national data areas were released, reflecting the needs of the public, of which 22 areas were released earlier than planned for 2017.
- The second Plan to Release National Core Data, established in December 2016, selected data of total 38 areas that can be categorized into 3 types – 'social problem solving-type' in high public demand and having significant ripple effects; 'intelligence-type' for responding to the fourth industrial revolution; and 'convergence-type' for supporting convergence of different industries. As the result, data were released in 15 areas including comprehensive automobile information, AI-based medical image information and job information.

2-b. Evaluating public open data quality management

Adopt and apply the public open data quality management evaluation system in order to maintain the data quality at the level that can provide values to users

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 number of 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.

Progress / Achievement
- The quality management assessment was completed for 21 databases in 2016, including databases of air pollution (Korea Environment Corporation) and traffic accidents (National Police Agency), and for a total of 42 databases in 2017, including the 22 areas of national core data and additional 20 databases that are used a lot in the Open Data Portal.
- As of 2018, the assessment is being done on 45 central government ministries and administrative agencies, and this will continue until December.
- In order to support public agencies to conduct their own quality control measures, a self-assessment framework (www.gooddata.go.kr) was introduced and consulting for improvement was also provided along with quality assessment.
- Education to nurture professional quality control examiners has been provided for talents with expertise and experiences, producing a total of 45 professional examiners, 21 in 2016 and 24 in 2017 combined.

Completion Level: Completed

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

Expand conversion of public data to open formats to promote the use of public data

Commitment
- The government will increase the share of data in open format provided through the Open Data Portal (data.go.kr) from 38.9% in 2015 to 60% in 2016 and 70% in 2017 so the provided data can be freely processed and used.

Progress / Achievement
- 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 data, or 75.3%, are in open format at Level 3 or 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 Open, Useful and Reusable (OUR) Data Index, making the country No. 1 in the open format rate for two consecutive years.

Completion Level: Completed

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

Establish and distribute 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

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.

Progress / Achievement
- 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).

Completion Level: Completed

3. Citizen Participation

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

Facilitate operation of the citizen group for government service design, a new type of citizen participatory model, where design elements are applied to policies and citizens directly participating in policy development since 2014

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 persons.
- 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.

Progress / Achievement
- In 2016, a total of 382 tasks, 44 central and 338 local tasks, were identified, which led to an increase in the pool size to some 3,800. Central government ministries were involved in various design tasks by field, such as social welfare, safety in everyday life, and culture and tourism, while local 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 of August 2017, a total of 273 new tasks have been developed, including 39 central and 234 local tasks, among which the best tasks (49 tasks) have been supported by service designers (who suggest how to process and utilize service designs) to make greater performance.
- Legal grounds for use of the public service design method have been established, including the revised Enforcement Decree of the Administrative Procedures Act.

Completion Level: Completed

4. Improved accessibility to public services through technology and innovation

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

Improve convenience and accessibility of e-government services provided through non-standard technologies, such as ActiveX and some particular browsers

Commitment
- To enhance citizens' universal access to e-government services, the Korean government plans to gradually remove ActiveX, one of the major non-standard technologies, and replace it with web standard technologies by 2020. Considering the safety and security of the alternative technologies, ActiveX removal will start from G4C services and all ActiveX in G4C websites will be removed by 2020.

Progress / Achievement
- According to an inspection of the status of ActiveX removal from administrative and public agencies in December 2016, the ActiveX-free rate was 63%: 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% 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 with web standardization experts on how to remove ActiveX (May) and a workshop for those responsible for website policies of administrative and public agencies (Aug. 28).

Completion Level: Completed

4-b. Integrating service portals for citizens

Interconnect and integrate the public service provision framework, currently divided into different service fields, based on user-centric perspectives in order to improve convenient access to public services

Commitment
- As the first step, Minwon24, Government Portal, and customized e-Notification 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.

Progress / Achievement

- In July 2017, the three most visited public websites, Minwon24 (certificate issuance), Government Portal of Korea (policy information), and customized e-Notification (www.service.go.kr), were integrated into a single platform called Gov24. Gov24 provides information on some 70,000 government services of central government ministries, local governments and other public agencies by subject. It is also linked to 22 key government services on a pilot basis, such as income verification (Hometax) and information on health insurance entitlement and any change in national pension entitlement.

<u>Completion Level: Completed</u>

<u>Future Plan</u>
- Services closely related to people's daily lives that have been provided by different agencies will be integrated, with online and mobile G4C services expanded. By 2019, a total of 282 administrative services of the government 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).
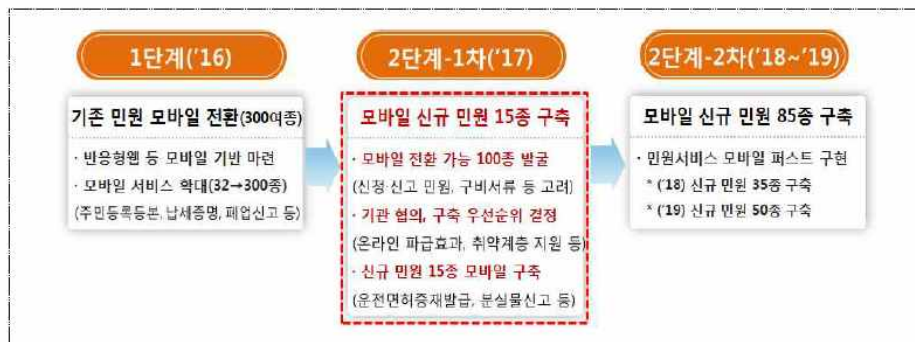
Figure

Stage 1 (2016)
Providing existing services mobile (some 300 services)
Building foundation for mobile services, including responsive Web
Expanding mobile services (32 to 300)
(e.g. applications for the copies of resident registration records, tax payment certificates, and declaration of closed businesses)

Stage 2 – 1 (2017)
Establishment of 15 new mobile services
Identifying 100 services convertible to mobile status
(Considering applications, complaint reports and other forms that should be filled out)
Consultation among agencies; setting priorities
(Considering online ripple effects, support for the disadvantaged, etc.)
Establishing 15 new mobile services
(e.g. the re-issuance of drivers' licenses and lost property reports)

Stage 2 – 2 (2018-2019)
Establishment of 85 new mobile services
Achieving public services Mobile First
(2018) 35 new services

4-c. Developing and providing an application introducing services for citizens: Incorporated into 4-b

5. Anti-corruption and public service ethics

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

Add the category of 'improper solicitation' to the research and evaluation on public sector corruption to improve transparency and integrity of the public sector

Commitment
- The category of 'improper solicitation' will be included in the integrity survey.
- Procedures will be developed in detail and enforced to disclose the integrity survey and evaluation results on the Internet.

Progress / Achievement
- In 2016, a survey was conducted for nearly 230,000 people about their experiences and awareness of corruption in the past year in 2,441 government work areas prone to corruption, measuring the integrity of 733 public agencies. In the integrity survey questionnaire, people were asked an additional question on improper solicitation – 'Do you think there are cases where any public official (worker) receives improper solicitation from a stakeholder or through a third person and handles the work unlawfully?
- An article specifying that the head of a public institution undergoing an investigation and evaluation by the Commission shall publish the results of such investigation and evaluation on its website was included in the Act on the Prevention and Management of the Anti-corruption and Civil Rights Commission (Sept. 2016); each public institution is requested to publish the integrity survey results.

Completion Level: Completed

6. Improved financial transparency

6-a. Disclosing information on international aids

Expand information disclosure to enhance transparency in the implementation of ODA programs

Commitment

- As a member of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), the Korean government 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-required format. Information under the 13 required categories – the institution name, program identifier, program name, program description and progress, participating institutions, beneficiary region and area, etc. – will be open first in 2016; and the range of ODA information disclosure and participating institutions will be also expanded gradually.

Progress / Achievement

- Using the ODA monitoring system, the government first released the 13 required categories among the 39 open categories for about 740 ongoing and scheduled programs led by KOICA and Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) to support developing countries in August 2016.
- Then 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) as well as non-ODA programs, such as technical cooperation and knowledge sharing programs, under the expanded number of categories from 13 to 18.
- All ODA program information that 49 institutions including the local governments have registered with the integrated ODA information system are already open as of the late June 2018.

Completion Level: Completed

6-b. Improving citizens' accessibility to ODA statistics

Improve citizens' accessibility to ODA statistics in order to avoid implementation of less feasible programs, promote efficient budget spending and enhance the program effects

Commitment

- The Korean government will reorganize the ODA statistics monitoring system (www.data.odakorea.go.kr) to expand accessibility to ODA information and improve financial transparency of ODA programs.

Progress / Achievement

- In April, 2017, the integrated ODA management system (stats.odakorea.go.kr) was finally revamped. The system is linked to the 'ODA statistics search' feature of the official website of ODA Korea (www.odakorea.go.kr) and the integrated

ODA report system (stats.odakorea.go.kr) and provides yearly ODA statistics of Korea. Using this feature, citizens can search and download the overall ODA status information and statistics.

- More functions have been added, such as the country-specific mapping, automatic finding of statistical figures, to allow expanded coverage of program information disclosure as well as in-depth analysis.
- As of late June 2018, the statistics of up to the year 2016 are open. The 2017 provisional statistics from OECD DAC are not yet included as they are released in April 2018

<u>Completion Level: Completed</u>

V. Conclusion and Future Plan

As the implementation of the third National Action Plan came to an end, the commitments that had been implemented for the last two years were put to review and evaluation, which found that goals have been achieved at a more substantial level than first planned. Among the 14 commitments, except the one integrated into another, 12 have already been completed and the remaining one also substantially completed.

However, the overall process of developing and implementing the National Action Plan still requires improvement in some areas. The most urgent one is to overcome the fact found through evaluation that Korea has been relatively behind in terms of transformational commitments even though it had developed and implemented many. To solve this issue, the government of Korea will consider interconnecting the government reform activities with OGP activities. As illustrated in the fourth National Action Plan, the government will identify specific, ambitious and relevant tasks for government innovation and have them implemented also through the OGP platform.

In addition, it is also necessary to invite more institutions and groups to participate in the OGP cycle and OGP Forum Korea. When different agenda on open government are discussed and shared among diverse stakeholders, it is more likely that better commitments are developed and better execution ensured.

APPENDIX: Commitment Implementation Status in Detail

1. Proactive disclosure of public information	
1-a. Increasing the number of organizations disclosing information online	
July 1, 2017 ~ June 30, 2018	
Lead Implementing Organization/ Person	Ministry of the Interior and Safety/ Park Seong-Hyeon
Commitment Description	
Public Problem	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.
Commitment	The government will provide users greater access to public information through the expanded open information system.
Public Problem-solving through Commitment	Application of the integrated information disclosure system will be gradually expanded each year to the institutions subject to the Official Information Disclosure Act but not providing the online information disclosure service. In 2016, the 286 private universities established upon the 'Higher Education Act' were first included for the system application and other private universities not using the system were continuously encouraged to use it.
Relevance to OGP Value	• (Transparency enhancement) Does the commitment contribute to facilitating information disclosure, improving the quality of information, expanding accessibility, or ensuring the information right? - The government provided training on related schemes and systems for private universities, which are subject to the information disclosure policy, so that they can open information and provide greater public access. • (Citizen engagement) Does the commitment contribute to increasing citizens' participation and influence in policy-making, creating and improving the environment for CSOs? - 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 misuse or abuse. • (Government accountability) Does the commitment contribute to building or improving rules, regulations and mechanisms for accountability of public officials? - The government has provided education for the staff members of private universities, and the education covered the importance of information disclosure and how to open up information and build work capacity.
Interaction and Peer-learning	• Regional education and training of persons in charge of information disclosure (in central government ministries, local government offices, public corporations, etc.) (total 1,500 persons, Nov. 27~28, Dec. 4 and 12, 2017) - Contents: Information disclosure procedures, cases of disclosure and non-disclosure, how to use the open information system, Q&A • Public administration field school with a civic group (joint organization with Citizens' Coalition for Better Government, Sept. 27, 2017, about 60 persons including university students) - Contents: Introduction of government reform and the information disclosure scheme

Additional Information					
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantially Completed		Completed
					V

Activity Description	• Registering more public agencies to the open information system in 2017 (Sept.20, 2017)
	
	   - Briefing and education on how to register with the open information system for newly joining public agencies
	
	   - Review on each institution's connecting progress and education on how to use the system
	
	• Regional education and training of persons in charge of information disclosure (in central government ministries, local government offices, public corporations, etc.) (total 1,500 persons, Nov. 27~28, Dec. 4 and 12, 2017)
	
	   - Contents: Information disclosure procedures, cases of disclosure and non-disclosure, how to use the information disclosure system, Q&A
	
	• Press release – 'Korea University, Yonsei University, Sogang University, Sungkyunkwan University, Wonkwang University, and Agricultural Cooperative University – what do they have in common?' (Nov. 29, 2017).
	
	• Briefing and education for newly joining public agencies in 2018 on how to register with the open information system (Feb. 2018)

Next Step	• Continued improvement in the functions of Open Information Portal, reflecting the user demand (general public and public officials) • Reflecting any change in the information disclosure laws and regulations efforts to improve the information disclosure system functions • Stable maintenance to ensure security of the information disclosure system and personal information protection • Education and institutional consulting for workers in charge of information disclosure

Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
• Promoting the integrated open information system among private universities and their registration with Open Information Portal	July 1, 2016	Dec. 31, 2017	Completed

Contact Information		
Lead Implementing Organization		Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Responsible Persons		Park Seong-Hyeon
Department / Title		Information Disclosure Policy Division
Email / Phone		psh1102@korea.kr / 2100-3427
Involved Actors	Government Ministries / Departments	Central ministries, local governments, educational offices, public agencies, etc.
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups	• General public, civil society organizations, etc. • Operation of the open information ombudsman
Other Information		

1. Proactive disclosure of public information				
1-b. Constantly developing and providing useful information in original form				
July 1, 2017 ~ June 30, 2018				
Lead Implementing Organization/ Person	Ministry of the Interior and Safety/ Park Seong-Hyeon			
Commitment Description				
Public Problem	The amount of disclosed information is constantly increasing with full-scale amendment of the Official Information Disclosure Act, introduction of world's first system disclosing information in original form, and increasing 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 the expectations and demand of citizens			
Commitment	The government 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.			
Public Problem-solving through Commitment	Plans are to compile, select and share original texts from the government and public agencies that might be useful for people and disseminate and promote best practices of original text disclosure.			

Relevance to OGP Value	• (Transparency enhancement) Does the commitment contribute to facilitating information disclosure, improving the quality of information, expanding accessibility, or ensuring the information right?
	  - In late 2017, the government discovered "10 best original texts" to raise public agencies' awareness on the importance of original text disclosure and to provide useful information for the public.
	• (Citizen engagement) Does the commitment contribute to increasing citizens' participation and influence in policy-making, creating and improving the environment for CSOs?
	  - Among the 30 best original texts selected by an expert group, 10 finalists were selected through public voting in an objective and transparent manner; and citizens' engagement in policy-making has been encouraged with promotion through media reports and webpage notifications.
	• (Government accountability) Does the commitment contribute to building or improving rules, regulations and mechanisms for accountability of public officials?
	  - An information disclosure committee meeting was held to operate and advance the information disclosure scheme (Dec. 7, 2017).			

Interaction and Peer-learning	• Regional education and training of persons in charge of information disclosure (in central government ministries, local government offices, public corporations, etc.) (total 1,500 persons, Nov. 27~28, Dec. 4 and 12, 2017)
	  - Contents: Information disclosure procedures, cases of disclosure and non-disclosure, how to use the open information system, Q&A
	• Public administration field school with a civic group (joint organization with Citizens' Coalition for Better Government, Sept. 27, 2017, about 60 persons including university students)
	  - Contents: Introduction of government reform and the information disclosure scheme			

Additional Information				
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantially Completed	Completed
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Activity Description	• Planning for the best original texts selection for the second half of 2017 and the results
	  - Survey conducted in later 2017 on best practices of original texts disclosure (Nov. 26 ~ Dec. 5)
	  - First round of selection (Dec. 15) and preference research through the Internet (Dec. 19 ~ Dec. 26)
	  - Selection of 10 best practices (Dec. 27) and their promotion
	• Consulting on information disclosure (Nov. ~ Dec. 2017, for 30 local governments)
	  - Providing feedback on enhanced accessibility and regular updates of the websites related to information pre-release
	• Publishing and distributing the Annual Report on Information Disclosure (late Aug. 2017)

Next Step	• Reflecting any change in the information disclosure laws and regulations efforts to improve the information disclosure system functions • Stable maintenance to ensure security of the information disclosure system and personal information protection • Education and institutional consulting for workers in charge of information disclosure

Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
• Survey and selection of original texts useful for the public • Dissemination and promotion of best practices • Promotional public campaigns	• July 1, 2016 • July 2016 • Dec. 2016~	• June 12, 2016 • June 30, 2016 • June 30, 2016	• Completed • Completed • Completed

Contact Information	
Lead Implementing Organization	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Responsible Persons	Park Seong-Hyeon
Department / Title	Information Disclosure Policy Division
Email / Phone	psh1102@korea.kr / 2100-3426

Involved Actors	Government Ministries / Departments	Central ministries, local governments, educational offices, public agencies, etc.
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups	• General public, civil society organizations, etc. • Operation of the open information ombudsman
Other Information		

1. Proactive disclosure of public information	
1-c. Facilitating use of the standard model for pre-release of information	
July 1, 2016 ~ June 30, 2018	
Lead Implementing Organization/ Person	Ministry of the Interior and Safety/ Information Disclosure Policy Division/ Deputy Director Koh, Jun-Seok
Commitment Description	
Public Problem	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 agencies. 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.
Commitment	The government is committed to gradually increasing the compliance rate year by year by encouraging public agencies to adopt standardized models for pre-release of information. 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.
Public Problem-solving through Commitment	The pre-release of information 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 a standardized model for the types and contents of information that public agencies should release in advance. The Ministry has also been active in recommending the utilization of the standardized model for public agencies to ensure that the information pre-release 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.
Relevance to OGP Value	• (Access to information) The standardized model for pre-release of information evaluates how actively public agencies release their information. This has greatly enhanced the quality and quantity of information disclosed in advance by public agencies. • (Citizen engagement) When public agencies proactively release important information for people's lives under the information pre-release scheme, 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. • (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	Same as in 1-a
Additional Information	The number of data 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 model for pre-release of information as well as monitoring and evaluation.

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantially Completed	Completed
				V

Activity Description	• Inspection and consulting on the status of information pre-release (Sept. 2016 for 5 central government ministries, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 11 local governments, including Daejeon Metropolitan Government; and 9 public agencies, including Korea Coal Corporation). • Results of the half-yearly inspection on the status of information pre-release show the inspected agencies have completed the recommended measures for improvement (25 agencies). • Selection of the 10 best practices of information pre-relase (Jan. 2017) • Status inspection and consulting on information disclosure in 30 primary local governments (Nov. 2017)
Next Step	The government plans to continuously expand the amount 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 the standardized model for pre-release of information	July 1, 2016	Dec. 31, 2017	Completed

Contact Information	
Lead Implementing Organization	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Responsible Persons	Koh, Jun-seok
Department / Title	Information Disclosure Policy Division/ Deputy Director
Email / Phone	jskoh7@korea.kr
Involved Actors	Government Ministries / Departments
	Civil society
	Private sector
	Multilateral bodies
	Working groups
Other Information	

The "Involved Actors" value "Same as in 1-a" spans the Government Ministries / Departments, Civil society, Private sector, Multilateral bodies, and Working groups rows.

2. Public open data disclosure	
2-a. Disclosing high-demand and high-value national data first	
July 1, 2016 ~ June 30, 2018	
Lead Implementing Organization/ Person	Ministry of the Interior and Safety/ Public Data Policy Division/ Deputy Director Song, Hee-ra
Commitment Description	
Public Problem	• Under the aim of creating employment opportunities and economic benefits as well as nurturing new industries like AI and self-driving cars, the Korean government has been working on disclosing high-demand, high-value national core data. Disclosing data of social, economic, political and environmental sectors will help such data be used in the public and private sectors for solving problems. - Particularly in 2016, the Korean government released the national e-procurement information (Public Procurement Service) earlier than planned to enhance government transparency; in 2017, opened up the comprehensive employment information (Ministry of Employment and Labor) to support systematic matching between job-seekers and recruiters and employment company evaluation; in 2018, some of the local election-related datasets in the 'Comprehensive Election Information (National Election Commission)' were released earlier than planned (National Election Commission codes, primary and general election dates and polling places, etc.) • (Background) The Korean government started developing a master plan on disclosure of the high-demand and high-value national core data in 2014, reflecting the public demand, employment opportunities and economic benefits, and released data in a streamlined manner by classifying and selecting data based on their potential values in use. • (Basic reference data) - The 1st Plan for Disclosing National Core Data (2015-2017) (Open Data Strategy Council, Dec. 2014) - The 2nd Plan for Disclosing National Core Data (2017-2019) (Open Data Strategy Council, Dec. 2016) - 2018 Plan for Disclosing National Core Data (all related ministries, Feb. 2018)
Commitment	• (Objective) To maximize the impact and establish an environment for public open data use through early disclosure of high-demand, high-value data • (Activity) Work on early disclosure in 2016 of high-demand data in 22 areas having large impact, including street name-based addresses and real estate transaction data • (Expected benefit) Early disclosure of national core data will satisfy the need in the private sector and citizens for public data disclosure.
Public Problem-solving through Commitment	• (Private sector-led selection of high-demand, high-value, and high-capacity national data) - Identifying and selecting national core data or candidates through operation of a public-private collaborative taskforce composed of Open Data Strategy Council, businesses and citizens, conducting of a public demand survey, and analysis of foreign cases and new technologies - (Selection criteria) Social and economic impact of data use, such as how it contributes to new industry creation, added-value increase in the existing industries, convenience of citizens' lives and social activities of businesses • (Selection of priority data for disclosure and development of a roadmap for data disclosure) - (2015-2017) selected a total of 36 data areas, including newly added 14 areas – public administration, land management, health and welfare, maritime-fisheries, disaster safety, employment and labor, education, agricultural and livestock farming, culture and tourism, food and drug, procurement, patent, environment and meteorology, etc. - (2017-2019) selected a total of 38 data areas, which can be categorized into 3 types - 'social problem solving-type' in high public demand and having significant

	ripple effects; 'intelligence-type' for responding to the fourth industrial revolution; and 'convergence-type' for supporting convergence of different industries. (The 2nd Plan for Disclosing National Core Data sets out activities to increase the number of disclosed data areas: 15 in 2017, 17 in 2018 and 6 in 2019)
	• (Support for building foundation for systematic and efficient data disclosure of public agencies)
	- Activities for expanding the share of open format and developing open API will be carried out in parallel with each other to make it easier in public open data strategy development, quality assessment and improvement, open database construction and standardization and private sector use.
Relevance to OGP Value	• (Access to information) With 22 areas of data released in advance in 2016, a total of 33 areas were made public by 2017; by releasing 15 more areas in 2017, the number of national core data areas will reach 48 with better public access to information.
	• (Citizen engagement) By organizing the Open Data Activist Group and conducting the public demand survey, citizens are invited to join the process of selecting national core data and priority-setting for early data disclosure in 2016.
	• (Government accountability) The government provides financial aid to the organizations opening up national data; the National Information Society Agency helps with efficient operation of the program as the expert agency; and the persons in charge of data management in each organization have direct leadership over the program, thereby holding the government more accountable.
	• (Technology and innovation) The national data disclosure program is implemented at the central government level. In the program, the government supports early disclosure of data through data standardization, quality improvement, open database construction and open API construction; and also provides and manages national core data through the government-wide integrated channel, Open Data Portal, thereby improving accessibility.
Interaction and Peer-learning	• KOICA HR training on e-government infrastructure and system construction (July 2016, Korea)
	- Introduced open data policies and strategies to public officials for e-government from 10 countries including Azerbaijan
	• Asia Pacific Open Data Summit 2016 (Sept. 2016, Bangkok)
	- Introduced Korea's open data status to Asian countries including Thailand and Taiwan and discussed on cooperation methods
	• International Open Data Conference (Oct. 2016, Madrid)
	- Introduced Korea's status of open data policy implementation in a session on Asia to participants involved in open data from around the world
	- Organized a session on open data ecosystem by inviting open data-related personnel from more than 10 countries as panelists
	• UN Regional Workshop Action Planning in Open Government Data for Sustainable Development Data in Asia (Oct. 2016, Bangkok)
	- Introduced Korea's open data status to the open data personnel from UN and Asian countries and discussed on collaboration for UN SDGs
	• 3rd OECD OGD Expert Group Meeting (May 2017, Paris)
	- Discussed on open data policy implementation status and strategies with 24 OECD member countries and partner countries
	• UN International Knowledge-sharing Workshop on Open Government Data for Sustainable Development (June 2017, Hague)
	- Introduced Korea's open data status to the open data personnel from UN and the world and discussed on collaboration for UN SDGs
	• E-government Policy Manager Program (Oct. ~ Nov. 2017, Korea)
	- Introduced open data policies and strategies to e-government policy managers from 10 countries, including Tunis
	• Korea-ASEAN Republic Cooperation Forum on Public Administration (Nov. 2017)
	- Introduced open data policies to public officials in charge of e-government and public administration in Indonesia and provided capacity-building support in the

	ASEAN region with the aim of achieving UN SDGs
	• 4th OECD OGD Expert Group Meeting (June 2018, Paris)
	- Discussed on open data policies to support sustainability and continuity of open data in cooperation with 25 OECD member countries and partner countries
	• E-government/ Smart City Workshop with World E-governments Organization of Cities and Local Governments (WeGO) and World Bank (July 2018, Korea)
	- Introduced open data policies and strategies to public officials in charge of administration, IT policies, service development and provision from 13 countries including Afghanistan
	• NIA-IDB Invitational E-government Training of high-level officials from Red GEALC (June 2018, Korea)
	- Introduced open data policies and strategies to high-level e-government officials from 14 countries including Argentina and Bahama
Additional Information	Related policies and strategies: 1st Open Data Master Plan (2013-2017) (Open Data Strategy Council, Dec. 2013); 2nd Open Data Master Plan (2017-2019) (Open Data Strategy Council, Dec. 2016); Open Data Innovation Strategy (Feb. 2018); Measures for Open Data Standardization and Expansion of Use (Government Policy Meeting, April 2018); Comprehensive Plan for Government Innovation (Mar. 2018); Strategy for Data Industry Facilitation (Committee on the Fourth Industrial Revolution, June 2018), etc.

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantially Completed	Completed
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Activity Description	• (2016) Other than the 11 data areas that were already open in 2015, more data were planned to be open by 2017 but the following 22 data areas were released in 2016, earlier than planned, as they were highly demanded and had significant impact, such as the real estate transaction management information, national spatial information and national medical information.
	- Data on real estate transaction (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), local government finance (Ministry of the Interior and Safety), educational administration (Ministry of Education), food and drug (Ministry of Food and Drug Safety), national legislation (Ministry of Government Legislation), employment insurance (Korea Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service), street name-based addresses (Ministry of the Interior and Safety), integrated national statistics (Statistics Korea), industrial property rights (Korean Intellectual Property Office), disaster management (Ministry of the Interior and Safety), food wastes (Korea Environment Corporation), national spatial data (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), maritime spatial data (Korea Hydrographic and Oceanographic Agency), national pension (National Pension Service), national electronic procurement (Public Procurement Service), urban planning (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), national medical data (Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service), export and import statistics (Korea Customs Service), employment insurance (Korea Employment Information Service), social security (Social Security Information Service), meteorological data (Korea Meteorological Administration), and industrial technologies (Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology)
	• (2017) The 2nd Plan for Disclosing National Core Data aims to open up a total of 38 data areas by 2019, and the following 15 areas have been already disclosed, including the data on comprehensive automobile information, AI medical images, and job information.
	- Data on earthquake shelters (Ministry of the Interior and Safety), ecological zoning and vegetation maps (National Institute of Ecology), comprehensive job information (Ministry of Employment and Labor), spatial convergence (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), traditional food (Korea Food Research Institute) facility safety management (Korea Infrastructure Safety Corporation), marine environment and ecology (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries), automobile (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), national healthcare notification and prediction (National Health Insurance Service), social security (Ministry of Health and Welfare), environmental impact assessment (National Institute of Environmental Research), hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) (Ministry of Food and Drug Safety), AI medical images (Health Insurance Review

	and Assessment Service), building energy (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), public agency procurement (Public Procurement Service), and smart city traffic (Busan Metropolitan City)			
	• (2018) On top of the remaining 17 data areas to be disclosed based on the 2nd Plan for Disclosing National Core Data, 12 areas are added, totaling up to 29 areas. The Korean government plans to open all of them by December. (Policy or strategy development and implementation cycle in Korea is from January (start) to December (end))			
	- (Strategy) Disclosing data in 29 areas under 5 categories – developing innovation growth engines, strengthening social security system, improving government transparency, creating jobs, and expanding social values – ultimately for supporting national agenda, social values and the fourth industrial revolution			
	- Data on automobile (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), AI medical images (Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service), natural language recognition-based language voice (Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute), self-driving image interpretation database (Korea Automobile Technology Institute), real-time traffic signal (National Policy Agency), public facility safety (Korea Infrastructure Safety Corporation), food safety management certification (Korea Agency of HACCP Accreditation and Services), inundation trace map (Korea Land and Geospatial informatix Corporation), intelligent traffic accident analysis (Korea Road Traffic Authority), drinking spring water quality (Ministry of Environment), persons undergone cancer screening (cohort) (National Cancer Center), clinical research (Center for Disease Control and Prevention), SME support status (Ministry of SMEs and startups), election (National Election Commission), consumer safety (Fair Trade Commission), media/ad consumption pattern research (Korea Broadcast Advertising Corporation), panel study on Korean children (Korea Institute of Child Care and Education), electricity consumption (Korea Electric Power Corporation), AI-based farming prediction (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs), agricultural activity support (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs), standard reference data (Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science), overseas market entry support (Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency), insured financial companies (Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation), marine environment and ecology (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries), environment assessment monitoring (Korea Environment Institute), civil petition analysis (Anti-corruption and Civil Rights Commission), urban regeneration (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), and food banks (Korea National Council on Social Welfare)			
	• Currently, an online channel called Data 1st Street is installed within the Open Data Portal for public demand survey and opinion collection regarding which data need to be disclosed and how the data quality should be (Aug. 2017), through which the data are made open as requested by individuals or organizations (groups). Analysis results of their requests will be also reflected in the future open data plans.			
	• The private sector is utilizing the public open data to develop applications and services, which further contribute to creating startups, job opportunities and economic values.			
	- National core data used in many different ways – new business model development, new product planning and productivity enhancement (No. of uses of national core data (in file data): 908,339 (as of June 2018); No. of uses of national core data (in open API): 108,375 (as of June 2018))			
Next Step	Based on the result of a complete enumeration of public data held, the Korean government plans to analyze data supply and demand through a public demand survey and Data 1st Street, focus on constantly identifying highly usable national data, include them in the 4th National Action Plan for OGP, and continue working on them. The government also plans to find, disseminate and promote best practices to facilitate use of the national core data.			

Milestone Status		Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
• Disclosing high-demand and high-value national data first		July 1, 2016	Dec. 31, 2017	Completed

Contact Information	
Lead Implementing Organization	Ministry of the Interior and Safety

Responsible Persons		Song, Hee-ra
Department / Title		Public Data Policy Division/ Deputy Director
Email / Phone		lapaella@korea.kr / 02-2100-3453
Involved Actors	Government Ministries / Departments	• Central government ministries, local governments, educational offices, public agencies • Civil society: Mr. Park, Jihwan, Lawyer of Opennet (jp@opennet.or.kr) • Private sector: Professor Kim, Han-jun (School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Seoul) (khj@uos.ac.kr)
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups	
Other Information		

2. Public open data disclosure	
2-b.Evaluating public open data quality management	
July 1, 2016 ~ June 30, 2018	
Lead Implementing Organization/ Person	Ministry of the Interior and Safety/ Public Data Policy Division/ Deputy Director Song, Hee-ra
Commitment Description	
Public Problem	The commitment will support disclosure of high-quality public data, follow-up management of open data in ministries and agencies, and utilization of open data through better interoperability and sharing. • (Background) 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. • (Basic reference data) - Article 22 of the Act on Promotion of the Provision and Use of Public Data (Quality Control of Public Data) and Article 17 of its Enforcement Decree (Quality Diagnosis and Improvement of Public Data) - Plan for Public Data Quality Control (2016-2017) (Open Data Strategy Council, Feb. 2016) - Guide to Evaluation of Public Data Quality Management v1.1 (Ministry of the Interior and Safety, June 2017) - Plan for Evaluation of Public Data Quality Management (2018) (Ministry of the Interior and Safety, June 2018) - Manual for Public Data Quality Management v2.0 (Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Jan. 2018) - Guidelines for Public Data Management (Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Nov. 2016)
Commitment	• (Objective) - The commitment is aimed at establishing a quality management framework for each stage of data life cycle through evaluation of overall quality management activities of public agencies such as public data collection, generation, operation and provision. - A virtuous cycle of data quality management will be achieved through accumulation of public agencies' data quality control capacities, which leads to management, disclosure and use of high-quality public data. • (Activity) The government will assess the level of quality control of large size public data with huge social and economic impact. - The assessment will be done for 21 datasets in 2016, 42 in 2017 and core datasets in 2018. - The assessment will be based on the (36) categories by sector and process reflecting the data life cycle. - Following the assessment results, there will be reviews on corrective actions taken by agencies and consulting will be provided for improvement. • (Expected benefit) By introducing the public data quality management system, the government aims to enhance the quality of public data and make them good enough for the private sector to adopt immediately in developing new services.

Public Problem-solving through Commitment	• (Definition of the target and scope of quality management evaluation) - Evaluation was conducted for national core data and highly used data from 2016 to 2017. - The scope of quality management evaluation was expanded from the databases already open to all activities for quality management in each organization; the target organizations will be expanded every year. • (Definition of quality management governance) - (Deliberation Committee on Quality Management Evaluation) The Committee provides consultation on public data quality management policies and deliberates on the evaluation results. - (Quality management support through specialized manpower) Professional examiners with expertise and experiences will be developed through talent education and recruiting and backup human resources and organizations will be newly established for quality management evaluation. • (Development of quality management tools) In order to improve understanding on the quality management evaluation scheme, including the quality evaluation indicators (9 indicators in categories of planning, construction, operation and utilization), quality level (5 grades), and criteria for selecting data for evaluation, and to ensure objectivity, expertise and reliability of the evaluation, the government made implementation guidelines regarding evaluation procedures, criteria, and correction procedures. - Guide to Evaluation of Public Data Quality Management v1.1 (June 2017) and v1.0 (Aug. 2016) - Manual for Public Data Quality Management v2.0 (Jan. 2018) and v1.1 (June 2016)
Relevance to OGP Value	• (Access to information) The public data quality management evaluation scheme will support continuous disclosure of high-quality data, which will further lead to improvement of data accessibility. • (Citizen engagement) Examiners having expertise and experiences are trained and recruited to review the public data quality management evaluation and the opportunities are open to the public (citizens). • (Government accountability) To facilitate public data disclosure and use, the government appoints a Chief Open Data Officer in each organization to perform data quality management as one of the many roles given, thereby ensuring responsibility of public officials. • (Technology and innovation) A self-assessment service (http://www.gooddata.go.kr) is provided for public agencies to step up their responsibility on public data quality management, along with follow-up review on how agencies have made improvement based on the evaluation results as well as consulting and technical support for further improvement.
Interaction and Peer-learning	• Asia Pacific Open Data Summit 2016 (Sept. 2016, Bangkok) - Introduced Korea's open data status to Asian countries including Thailand and Taiwan and discussed on cooperation methods • International Open Data Conference (Oct. 2016, Madrid) - Introduced Korea's status of open data policy implementation in a session on Asia to participants involved in open data from around the world - Organized a session on open data ecosystem by inviting open data-related personnel from more than 10 countries as panelists • UN Regional Workshop Action Planning in Open Government Data for Sustainable Development Data in Asia (Oct. 2016, Bangkok) - Introduced Korea's open data status to the open data personnel from UN and Asian countries and discussed on collaboration for UN SDGs • 3rd OECD OGD Expert Group Meeting (May 2017, Paris) - Discussed on open data policy implementation status and strategies with 24 OECD member countries and partner countries • UN International Knowledge-sharing Workshop on Open Government Data for

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Sustainable Development (June 2017, Hague)

- Introduced Korea's open data status to the open data personnel from UN and the world and discussed on collaboration for UN SDGs
- E-government Policy Manager Program (Oct. ~ Nov. 2017, Korea)

  - Introduced open data policies and strategies to e-government policy managers from 10 countries, including Tunis
- Korea-ASEAN Republic Cooperation Forum on Public Administration (Nov. 2017)

  - Introduced open data policies to public officials in charge of e-government and public administration in Indonesia and provided capacity-building support in the ASEAN region with the aim of achieving UN SDGs
- OECD Joint-Steering Group on Enhanced Access to Data (Mar. 2018)

  - Shared experiences on setting up measures for better use of public data through efficient data governance with officials managing public data in Sweden, UK, Portugal and Mexico; and introduced Korea's strategy for ensuring data accessibility (including public data quality management)
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Additional Information	- Budget for public open data standards and quality management: KRW 1.7 billion in 2016-2017; KRW 1.9 billion in 2018 (based on the budgetary document of Ministry of Economy and Finance) - Related policies and strategies: 2nd Open Data Master Plan (2017-2019) and Open Data Innovation Strategy (Feb. 2018) by Open Data Strategy Council; Measures for Open Data Standardization and Expansion of Use (Government Policy Meeting, April 2018); Strategy for Data Industry Facilitation (Committee on the Fourth Industrial Revolution, June 2018), etc.

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantially Completed	Completed
				V

Activity Description	The government will conduct quality assessment of the national core data and highly used data in the private sector by applying the open data quality management evaluation model, which was developed in 2015. Starting from 2018, it will carry out quality management evaluation for each organization to step up quality control activities at each organizational level. - (2016) Evaluation completed for 11 national core data released in 2015 and the top 10 most used data in the Open Data Portal (total 21 data areas) ✓ (National core data) Data on architectural administration (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), local governments' license and permit (Ministry of the Interior and Safety), national financial data (Ministry of Economy and Finance), real-time water data (K-Water), agricultural, fisheries, livestock product prices (Korea Agency of Education, Promotion and Information Service in Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), marine products (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries), hiking trail and bio species (Korea Forest Service), traffic accidents (National Police Agency), nationwide market areas (Small Enterprise and Market Service), national health data (National Health Insurance Service), and real estates (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport) ✓ (Top 10 most used data) Street name-based addresses (Korea Post), bus information (Seoul Metropolitan Government), tourism information (Korea Tourism Organization), weather forecast (Korea Meteorological Administration), bus information (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), postal code data (Korea Post), air pollution information (Korea Environment Corporation), weather index for daily life (Korea Meteorological Administration), and mid-term weather forecast inquiry (Korea Meteorological Administration) - (2017) Evaluation completed for 22 national core data released in 2016 and the top 20 most used data in the Open Data Portal (total 42 data areas) ✓ (National core data) Refer to the activity description for commitment 2-a. disclosing high-demand and high-value national data first ✓ (Top 20 most used data) Data on overseas travel safety (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), animal protection management (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs), public employment (Ministry of Personnel Management), military procurement (Defense Acquisition Program Administration), real-time fishing ground information (National Institute of Fisheries Science), nation-wide

	hospitals and clinics (National Medical Center), Seoul market area analysis (Seoul Metropolitan Government), Busan local bus operation (Busan Metropolitan Government), Jeju floating population (Jeju Special Self-governing Province), National Assembly e-library (National Assembly Library), ICT trend meta database (National IT Industry Promotion Agency), animal product grading (Korea Institute for Animal Products Quality), aviation database (Korea Airports Corporation), performances and exhibitions (Korea Culture Information Service Agency), material safety and health (Korea Occupational Safety and Health agency), daily necessities price information (Korea Customer Agency), elevator information and inspection traceability (Korea Elevator Safety Agency), businesses (Korea Securities Depository), electric statistics (Korea Power Exchange), and sunrises and sunsets (Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute) ✓ Briefings and trainings for organizations that undergo evaluation: central government ministries, local governments, public agencies and private maintenance and repair companies (total 63 organizations) - (2018) Quality management activities of central government ministries and administrative agencies (total 45 organizations including ministries, offices, agencies and committees) are currently being evaluated, which will be completed by December. (Policy or strategy development and implementation cycle in Korea is from January (start) to December (end)). • Systematic support and reinforcement of data quality management in public agencies - A self-assessment framework (data quality management self-assessment service: http://www.gooddata.go.kr) launched to induce public agencies' activities for data quality control. - Consulting for improvement is also provided along with quality evaluation to review follow-ups and support continuous work for quality management. - Education and training programs (basic, practical, professional) on public data quality management and evaluation are launched to support public agencies' quality control capacity building. • Examiners having expertise and experiences are trained and recruited to review the public data quality management evaluation. - A training course consisting of programs on open data laws and regulations, policies, management guidelines, quality control manual, and quality management evaluation indicators is operated to nurture professional examiners. - Professional examiners are selected through evaluation of those who completed the examiner training course. ✓ 2016: 29 completed the course, 21 selected as examiners ✓ 2017: 58 completed the course, 24 selected as examiners ✓ 2016: 71 completed the course, 28 selected as examiners
Next Step	Based on the results of open data quality management evaluation, the Korean government will continue to improve and revise the evaluation model. To further expand user-oriented high-quality data and enhance data usability through users' participation in open data quality management policies, it will also include this in the fourth OGP National Action Plan and continue working on it.

Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
• Evaluating public open data quality management	July 1, 2016	June 30, 2018	Completed

Contact Information	
Lead Implementing Organization	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Responsible Persons	Song, Hee-ra
Department / Title	Public Data Policy Division/ Deputy Director
Email / Phone	lapaella@korea.kr / 02-2100-3453

| Involved Actors | Government Ministries / Departments | • Central government ministries, local governments, educational offices, public agencies
• Civil society: Mr. Park, Jihwan, Lawyer of Opennet |

	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups	(jp@opennet.or.kr) • Private sector: Professor Kim, Han-jun (School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Seoul) (khj@uos.ac.kr)
Other Information		

2. Public open data disclosure

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

July 1, 2016 ~ June 30, 2018

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

Commitment Description	
Public Problem	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.
Commitment	The Korean government plans to increase the share of data disclosed in open format from 38.9% to 70% by 2017. To this end, it 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.
Public Problem-solving through Commitment	Increase in the share of data disclosed in open format will promote the use of public data.
Relevance to OGP Value	• (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), the government will promote data disclosure in open format and greater public access to information. • (Civil engagement) This commitment reflects an issue that has been raised continuously by the public. • (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	Substantially Completed	Completed
				V

Activity Description	• Increase in the rate of data disclosure in open format to 70% in 2017 <Completed>
	  - 75.3% as of late July 2017
	  ✓ 34,004 (Level 3 open format data and higher)/ 45,155 (total data) = 75.3%
	• Conversion of public data to open format <Completed>
	  - The government converted PDF form data to open formats (2016).
	  - Since 2016, 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 Step	• Rate of data disclosure in open format: the government plans to raise the share of open format continuously. • Conversion of public data to open format: the government will keep encouraging

Milestone Status		Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
conversion of data to open format through regular monitoring.				
Stricter screening for registration		July 1, 2016	June 30, 2018	Completed
Development of an automatic conversion tool		July 1, 2016	June 30, 2018	Completed
Contact Information				
Lead Implementing Organization		Ministry of the Interior and Safety		
Responsible Persons		Song, Hee-ra		
Department / Title		Public Data Policy Division/ Deputy Director		
Email / Phone		lapaella@korea.kr / 02-2100-3453		
Involved Actors	Government Ministries / Departments	Same as in 2-a		
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups			
Other Information				

2. Public open data disclosure		
2-d. Developing or revising open data standards and widening their application		
July 1, 2016 ~ Dec. 31, 2017		
Lead Implementing Organization/ Person	Ministry of the Interior and Safety/ Public Data Policy Division/ Deputy Director Song, Hee-ra	
Commitment Description		
Public Problem	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.	
Commitment	The Korean government plans to establish 30 additional standard datasets in 2016 and increase the number by 100 by 2017. It will also develop an automatic self-assessment tool to check if the data meet the standards for registration.	
Public Problem-solving through Commitment	• 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. • In addition, an automatic self-assessment tool will be developed for self-checks when registering the standard data with Open Data Portal.	
Relevance to OGP Value	• (Access to information) The same types of data generated by each local agency will be released under the same standards to provide better nationwide data services. • (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). • (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	Substantially Completed	Completed
			V	

Activity Description	• Selection of 100 targets of public data disclosure standards by late 2017
	  - The government established disclosure standards for 79 areas, such as bid announcements, contract information and successful bid information (as of Aug. 2017).
	• Development of an automatic self-check tool for those registering their data as standard data with Open Data Portal
	  - The tool was developed in 2016 (gooddata.go.kr).

Next Step	• Selection of the 100 of public data disclosure standards by late 2017
	  - Based on the 44 databases selected as candidates for disclosure standards, the government plans to establish more than 21 standards by late 2017.
	  ✓ The 44 candidates include earthquake shelter information.
	• Development of an automatic self-check tool for the registration of standard data with Open Data Portal
	  - The government will continue to manage the tool to ensure that it works well at all

Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
times.			
Establishment of disclosure standards (100 in cumulative total)	July 1, 2016	Dec. 31, 2017	Substantially completed
Development and application of the automatic self-assessment tool for standard data	July 1, 2016	Dec. 31, 2017	Completed

Contact Information		
Lead Implementing Organization		Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Responsible Persons		Song, Hee-ra
Department / Title		Public Data Policy Division/ Deputy Director
Email / Phone		lapaella@korea.kr / 02-2100-3453
Involved Actors	Government Ministries / Departments	Same as in 2-a
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups	
Other Information		

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

July 1, 2016 ~ June 30, 2018	
Lead Implementing Organization/ Person	Ministry of the Interior and Safety / Public Participation Policy Division/ Deputy Director Moon, Kwang-seop
Commitment Description	
Public Problem	• 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 the perspectives of a few citizens or groups and experts who are active in expressing their views have been reflected. • 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.
Commitment	The government plans to expand the pool of the citizen group for government service design from some 1,300 to 2,000 people to promote civil engagement in the policy-making process through the group. Central government ministries will explore and improve design tasks by field, including safety in daily lives; and local governments will promote participation of their residents and select and implement regional tasks closely related to the community residents' lives.

Public Problem-solving through Commitment	<Overview>
	• In 2014, the Korean government introduced the 'citizen group for government service design' 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.
	• The citizen group for government service design is 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.
	<Features>
	• The citizen group aims to achieve public sector innovation, 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, as the policy recipients, are directly involved in the design process, promoting bottom-up approach and deepening mutual understanding between the policy recipients and suppliers.
	• The citizen group is 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>
	• Identification of necessary tasks to improve services at the policy planning, decision and implementation stages and organization of a citizen group (8-15 people) by each task consisting of policy recipients (ordinary citizens and experts), service designers and public employees in charge
	• Operation of the citizen group as a process of identifying problems and finding solutions, where different opinions are collected and spread continuously based on service design perspectives. The citizen group 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 group 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 group 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 group will have idea workshops and more to come up with

	specific ways to address the needs. 4. Deliver (Step 4): The group will check policy recipients' views on the results through demonstration of the service prototype. • Establishment and implementation of action plans to ensure that the results are utilized in practice after the end of the citizen groups' activities <Major examples> • (Improvement in information disclosure) The citizen group integrated all of the separate public data on overseas travel, such as information on currency rates, weather, customs, and overseas direct purchases into a one-stop shop channel (Korea Customs Service), allowing people to get all the information they need at one place and have greater access to public services. • (Improvement in labor and welfare environments) The citizen 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 the working environments at old industrial parks and attracting more young people, seeking both better child welfare and higher labor productivity (Incheon city).
Relevance to OGP Value	• (Citizen engagement) The citizen group helps 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	• Budget input: (2015) KRW 520 million → (2016) KRW 520 million → (2017) KRW 660 million • 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	Substantially Completed	Completed
				V

Activity Description	• Laying the policy foundation to ensure the citizen group system takes root by selecting best projects and promoting greater performance - The legal grounds for public service design were established (under the revised Administrative Procedures Act). - To raise people's understanding of the citizen group for government service design and run the group more effectively, "Citizen Group Manual for Government Service Design, Learned from Cases" was established (covering details, such as goals, major activities, and members' roles by each operational stage of the citizen group along with various cases). - A help desk was established to address difficulties in the operation of the citizen group. • Customized education and workshops for each operational stage of the citizen group - (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 the group should play. - (Run tasks) Intensive education is provided for service designers involved in the citizen group 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 best tasks of the citizen group), address obstacles and set strategy by task. • Diversified types of tasks - As of July 2017, a total of 273 new tasks (39 central and 234 local) have been discovered, among which the target of designer support is selected. * Following the results of a comprehensive examination and evaluation 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).

    * The 2016 status of new task development: 382 tasks in total (44 central and 338 local)

- 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 local government agencies, and between local government agencies.

- 'StoryDoer' was established to develop and implement stories related to the tasks, and share and spread the stories.

• 2016 Citizen Group's Best Government Service Design Award

- Prizes were awarded to agencies and individuals who contributed to citizen group, 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:

    * An integrated service for safe overseas direct purchases

    * Customized service model 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 are happy

    * 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

Next Step

• Development of citizen design projects (273 projects) in 2017 (39 central and 234 regional)
• 2017 competition to share the results of citizen design tasks

- Best practices will be identified, and the outcomes will be shared and promoted

• Establishment of a plan to operate and activate the 2018 citizen group

- The central and local 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 Government Service Design Award	Dec. 2, 2016	Dec. 2, 2016	Completed
Expanded pool for the citizen group for government service design	July 1, 2016	June 30, 2018	Completed

Contact Information	
Lead Implementing Organization	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Responsible Persons	Moon, Kwang-seop
Department / Title	Public Participation Division/ Deputy Director

Email / Phone		mksb71@korea.kr/ 02-2100-3463
Involved Actors	Government Ministries / Departments	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy and other central administrative agencies, local governments and public agencies
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups	Citizens, service designers, public officials, and other experts in related fields
		For public agencies, the following person will give you more information to help you better understand this commitment:
		- Yoon, Seongwon, Project Director at the Korea Institute of Design Promotion, 010-3123-3623
Other Information		

4. Improved accessibility to public services through technology and innovation

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

July 1, 2016 ~ June 30, 2018

Lead Implementing Organization/ Person	Ministry of the Interior and Safety / Information Resource Policy Division/ Deputy Director Kim Kyeong-Jik

Commitment Description	
Public Problem	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 even hacking. The government plans to reduce the use of ActiveX and move toward HTML5 to address security problems and inconveniences.
Commitment	The government plans to remove ActiveX from public service (G4C) websites of administrative and public organizations by 2020 and apply web standard technology (HTML5) to enable simple and convenient e-government services and minimize user inconvenience. The plan is to remove 1,269 (87.3%) ActiveXs in 2017, 291 (92.9%) in 2018, 204 (96.8%) in 2019, and 166 (100%) in 2020.
Public Problem-solving through Commitment	Starting from the G4C websites frequently used and close to citizens' daily lives, ActiveX will be removed to improve the environment for e-government service use. There will be continuous inspections to review the status of ActiveX removal from websites of administrative and public agencies. Education and briefing sessions on the government's web standard policies, including the ActiveX removal, will be also provided so all webpages providing G4C services will not use ActiveX by 2020.
Relevance to OGP Value	Creating an environment for administrative and public agencies to use different web browsers for their websites and minimizing user inconvenience caused by uncontrolled program installation will enable provision of much more simpler and convenient e-government services and make citizens' access to public information as well as their participation.
Interaction and Peer-learning	
Additional Information	<Change of commitment contents> As the removal of ActiveX was selected as one of the 100 policy tasks of the new government in July 2017, ActiveX management changed from the number of websites based to the number of installed ActiveX based. (Government Policy Task 8-5: An open and innovative government serving the public - removing ActiveX by 2020) (see table below)

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Before (Based on no. of websites)	Active X removed from 1,638 websites (88 %)	Active X removed from 844 websites (95%)	-	-	-
After (Based on no. of ActiveX)	63% of ActiveX removed from G4C websites	87.3% of ActiveX removed from G4C websites	92.9% of ActiveX removed from G4C websites	96.8% of ActiveX removed from G4C websites	100% of ActiveX removed from G4C websites

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantially Completed	Completed
			V	

Activity Description	• Expanded the removal target to all plug-ins including ActiveX
	
	- The plan first focused on distributing EXE files that require installation, just like how ActiveX worked, rather than replacing ActiveX with web standard technology, which decreased the policy effect.
	
	- The plan was developed to remove plug-ins from public websites, and the policy goal was changed to remove all plug-ins including ActiveX and EXE (Jan).
	
	• Briefing session on how plug-ins will be removed from public websites
	
	- How each type of plug-ins would be removed was shown and explained to the managers of public websites (1st session in Feb; 2nd session in April).
	
	• Plug-in removal project from 30 websites (lead project)
	
	- Selected 30 websites that are widely used as project target (Mar. 14); organized a workshop for agencies involved in the lead project (Mar. 20); developed measures to remove plug-ins from each website (May-July)
	
	• Developing statistics on the plug-in usage status in public websites
	
	- Survey on public websites' ActiveX removal performances (April)
	
	- Making statistics on public agencies' usage status of plug-ins by function and type (April)
	
	• Improving the legal ground avoiding use of plug-ins
	
	- Setting new mandatory regulations that allow use of new G4C services without plug-in installation
	
	  * Revision notice of the guidelines for information system construction and operation in administrative and public institutions (Mar. 21)
	
	- Work on revision of the Enforcement Decree of the Civil Petitions Treatment Act to remove plug-ins for output security
	
	  * Meeting for collecting opinions from agencies using output control plug-ins (June 7)
	
	  * Consultation completed on revising the Civil Petitions Treatment Act with the department in charge (Civil Service Policy Division of Ministry of the Interior and Safety) (Aug)
	
	- Improvement of web DRM-related privacy impact assessment
	
	  * Revised the assessment guide for target agencies to make sure web DRM is not recommended (June)
	
	  * Education on the changes in privacy impact assessment for the target agencies (Aug. 8)
	
	- Guideline research launched on plug-in removal from public websites (May 14)
	
	- Meeting for gathering opinions from agencies using plug-ins (June 7)
	
	• Remaining ActiveX: removal rate 76%
	
	<table><tr><td>Type</td><td>June 2015</td><td>June 2018</td></tr><tr><td>No. of remaining ActiveX</td><td>9,129 (100%)</td><td>2,191 (24.00%)</td></tr></table>

Next Step	• Complete removal of plug-ins from 30 websites (Dec. 2018) • Developing guidelines for plug-in removal from public websites

Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
ActiveX removal from G4C websites	July 1, 2016	June 30, 2018	Substantially completed

Contact Information	
Lead Implementing Organization	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Responsible Persons	Kim, Kyeong-Jik
Department / Title	Information Resource Policy Division / Deputy Director
Email / Phone	gomjik@korea.kr / 02-2100-3971
Involved Actors	Government Ministries /

	Departments	
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups	
Other Information		

4. Improved accessibility to public services through technology and innovation

4-b. Integrating service portals for citizens

July 1, 2016 ~ June 30, 2018

Lead Implementing Organization/ Person	Ministry of the Interior and Safety / Government Service Integration Task Force/ Deputy Director Ko, Seung-Ji

Commitment Description	
Public Problem	With the rapidly increasing number of websites of administrative and public agencies, some 90,000 public services are being provided separately on some 13,000 websites, making people suffer inconvenience in finding the services they need.
Commitment	To help citizens conveniently use the government services on one platform, the Korean government will build an integrated administrative service platform called 'Gov24', gradually link the most frequently used government services to the platform based on annual plans, and allow all to use the services easily and conveniently.
Public Problem-solving through Commitment	The government will build a mobile-based integrated platform 'Gov24', on which the citizens can use administrative services and policy information that were dispersed in each different ministry or agency through a single channel - First integrate 3 key systems for online service provision in 2016 (Korea government portal, customized e-Notification, and Minwon24) - Then work on integration with major services from 2017 based on annual plans
Relevance to OGP Value	• (Access to information) As anyone can easily and conveniently use the administrative service he/she needs at one stop, it will contribute to greater transparency and public access. • (Technology and innovation) System integration and connection to major services will provide better services for citizens.
Interaction and Peer-learning	
Additional Information	

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantially Completed	Completed
				V

Activity Description	• 3 systems within the Ministry of the Interior and Safety have been integrated (Government Portal + Minwon24 + customized e-Notification) (Mar. 2017). • Launch of an integrated administrative service platform called "Gov24" (July 2017) • 107 types of government services integrated (June 2018)
Next Step	

Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
Establishment of an integrated administrative information service portal	July 1, 2016	July 26, 2017	Completed
Integration and connection with service portals in different fields	July 1, 2016	June 30, 2018	Completed

Contact Information		
Lead Implementing Organization		Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Responsible Persons		Ko, Seung-Ji
Department / Title		Government Service Integration Task Force / Deputy Director
Email / Phone		bluesim2@korea.kr / 02-2100-4218
Involved Actors	Government Ministries /	Central government ministries, public agencies, and local governments

	Departments	
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups	
Other Information		

4. Improved accessibility to public services through technology and innovation	
4-c. Developing and providing an application introducing services for citizens	
July 1, 2016 ~ June 30, 2018	
Lead Implementing Organization/ Person	Ministry of the Interior and Safety / Innovation Planning Division/ Deputy Director Lee, Hyo-Soon
Commitment Description	
Public Problem	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 shop where people can easily find key government services from different agencies, including central government ministries and public agencies.
Commitment	The government aims to provide a one-stop shop for people to access core government services of each ministry of public agency on a mobile basis. By 2016, it plans to develop a public notification service application to provide all government service information, allowing people to readily access any government services they need in their daily lives on one screen. Moreover, it will improve the system to provide personalized government service information when people type in their areas of interest, age and residential location.
Public Problem-solving through Commitment	To provide people with safe access to government services, the public service notification application will continue to review 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.
Relevance to OGP Value	• (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 Minwon24 (certificate issuance), Korea Government Portal (policy information) and customized e-Notification (information on public services) were integrated into a one-stop government service portal, Gov24, and its mobile application has been also 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	Substantially Completed	Completed

Activity Description	• The Government 3.0 webpage built as a responsive web and implemented in the form of an application (hybrid application). • "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 • No. of web visitors: 240,000 on average per month; No. of application downloads: some 820,000 • 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 household consumption', all of which are deeply connected to people's lives • Integration of the application into Gov24 • Installation of an OGP page in the government website
Next Step	This commitment has been integrated into 4-b.

Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
Public service notification application	Aug. 19, 2016	-	(Incorporated into 4-b)

Contact Information		
Lead Implementing Organization		Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Responsible Persons		Lee, Hyo Soon
Department / Title		Innovation Planning Division/ Deputy Director
Email / Phone		leehs30@korea.kr / 02-2100-3418
Involved Actors	Government Ministries / Departments	
	Civil society	
	Private sector	
	Multilateral bodies	
	Working groups	
Other Information		

5. Anti-corruption and public service ethics

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

Mar. 3, 2016 ~ June 30, 2018

Lead Implementing Organization/ Person	Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission / Anti-Corruption Survey and Evaluation Division/ Deputy Director Won, Hyunsim

Commitment Description

Public Problem	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.
Commitment	• The government is committed to reflecting "improper solicitation" in integrity surveys. • The government will establish and implement detailed procedures to ensure the disclosure of the survey and evaluation results on webpages.
Public Problem-solving through Commitment	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 enforcement of a law against improper solicitation, and the establishment of grounds for anti-corruption surveys and assessments among public agencies.
Relevance to OGP Value	• (Access to information) The integrity survey results published on the webpages of agencies, including the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission, will provide greater public access to such information. • (Citizen engagement) People who have used public services, experts, those working in related fields, local community residents, parents and others will participate as the target of integrity evaluation. • (Accountability) The integrity surveys will include questions to measure the accountability of persons in charge.
Interaction and Peer-learning	• From Aug. 18-26, 2017, the Korean government provided anti-corruption training, including the integrity assessment model, 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 model to other countries (six countries, such as Indonesia, Thailand, Mongolia, Bhutan, Vietnam, and Malaysia).
Additional Information	Allocated budget: KRW 2.176 billion (2016); KRW 2.091 billion (2017)

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantially Completed	Completed
				V

Activity Description	• Conducted integrity surveys with a new question on 'improper solicitation' added from August 2016 　* The question: Do you think there are cases where any public official (worker) receives improper solicitation from a stakeholder or through a third person and handles the work unlawfully? • An article specifying that the head of a public institution undergoing an investigation and evaluation by the Commission shall publish the results of such investigation and evaluation on its website was included in the Act on the Prevention and Management of the Anti-corruption and Civil Rights Commission (Sept. 2016); each public institution is requested to publish the result of integrity survey.
Next Step	• A question on experiences of receiving improper solicitation will be included in the integrity surveys (~ Nov. 2017) 　* The question on indirect experiences of improper solicitation will be added to the questionnaire for internal circulation, asking the effectiveness of anti-

		corruption schemes and corruption cases of outside the organization. • Integrity survey results will be published on the Internet (Dec. 2017)		
Milestone Status		Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
Adding questions on improper solicitation to integrity surveys		July 2016	Dec. 2017-	Completed
Publishing the integrity survey results online		Mar. 2016	June 2018	Completed
Contact Information				
Lead Implementing Organization		Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission		
Responsible Persons		Won, Hyunsim		
Department / Title		Anti-Corruption Survey and Evaluation Division / Deputy Director		
Email / Phone		whs12@korea.kr/044-200-7632		
Involved Actors	Government Ministries / Departments	Central government ministries, local governments, educational offices, public service-related groups, and other public agencies		
	Civil society Private sector Multilateral bodies Working groups	Related organizations of different levels having relationship with public agencies * They participate as evaluators when measuring integrity of each organization.		
Other Information				

6. Improved financial transparency

6-a. Disclosing information on international aids

July 1, 2016 ~ June 30, 2018

Lead Implementing Organization/ Person	Office for Government Policy Coordination/ ODA bureau/ Senior Deputy Director Maeng, Joonho

Commitment Description	
Public Problem	As the Korean government joined the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) in December 2015, it is following the IATI criteria and releasing information on assistance to enhance transparency of ODA budget spending and accountability to the taxpayers.
Commitment	Following the IATI's common standards for information disclosure, information on ODA provision, program regions, and aid strategy for each country is published on the website. This is expected to promote transparency and accountability in ODA programs, efficient budget spending, and more effective development with greater predictability for recipient countries, and contribution to fulfilling people's rights to know.
Public Problem-solving through Commitment	ODA program information, supported by the Korean government, is published on the ODA website of Korea (www.odakorea.go.kr) and the IATI website (www.aidtransparency.net).
Relevance to OGP Value	• (Transparency enhancement) When 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. • (Citizen engagement) Making available for the public the information on government policy-making results will contribute to a better environment for citizen engagement. • (Government accountability) Transparency of information will help public officials make policy decisions more carefully and have responsibilities more clearly defined.
Interaction and Peer-learning	
Additional Information	

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantially Completed	Completed
				V

Activity Description	All ODA program information that ODA implementing institutions in Korea (49 institutions including local governments) have registered in the 'Integrated ODA Information System are made open.
Next Step	The government plans to continue its work on disclosing aid information based on consultation with relevant bodies.

Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
Disclosing information on international aids	July 2016	June 2018	Completed

Contact Information		
Lead Implementing Organization	Office for Government Policy Coordination	
Responsible Persons	Maeng, Joonho	
Department / Title	ODA bureau / Senior Deputy Director	
Email / Phone	maeng@korea.kr / 044-200-2153	
Involved Actors	Government Ministries / Departments	Ministry of Strategy and Finance / Development Finance Bureau Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Development Cooperation Bureau Export-Import Bank of Korea / Economic Planning and Cooperation Department Korea International Cooperation Agency / ODA Research Information Center International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)
	Civil society	
	Private sector	
	Multilateral bodies	
	Working groups	
Other Information		

6. Improved financial transparency	
6-b. Improving citizens' accessibility to ODA statistics	
July 1, 2016 ~ June 30, 2018	
Lead Implementing Organization/ Person	Office for Government Policy Coordination/ ODA bureau/ Expert Advisor Jeong Hyun-Yi
Commitment Description	
Public Problem	The commitment was developed to provide visualized statistical data using graphs about aid information by type, area, and region along with in-depth description of the ODA programs by reorganizing the ODA statistics system so as to further improve transparency of ODA program implementation and the citizens' access to ODA statistics.
Commitment	The government plans to reform the ODA statistics system, from currently providing information on the overall aid status to allowing the citizens to understand detailed information about the programs including their purposes and activities.
Public Problem-solving through Commitment	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.
Relevance to OGP Value	• (Transparency enhancement) With the ODA statistical system reform, various statistics on the programs details and outcomes by field, country, agency and program will be provided for people, contributing to more transparent ODA finances. • (Citizen engagement) A user-friendly system showing graphs will allow people to see data more clearly, have greater access to information, and extract and utilize information they need. • (Government accountability) Transparent ODA program information will hold the government accountable for ODA policy decisions.
Interaction and Peer-learning	
Additional Information	

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantially Completed	Completed
				V

Activity Description	• Revamping the integrated ODA management system completed (new system launched in April 2017) - 'ODA Statistics Search' is linked with the ODA Korea website (www.odakorea.go.kr) and the integrated ODA report system (stats.odakorea.go.kr), providing Korea's yearly ODA statistics information. Citizens can search and download the statistical data on the overall status of ODA from Korea. 　* The ODA monitoring system in the integrated ODA report system is an internal system for managing and monitoring ODA programs of supervising ministries and implementing agencies. It contains confidential information on ODA programs to be launched or already in progress; therefore, it cannot be open to the public. - There will be added features of country-specific mapping, automatic finding of statistical figures, expanded scope of program information disclosure, and in-depth analysis. • Statistics of up to 2016 have been already open as of June 2018. - Provisional statistics for 2017 have been released in April 2018 (OECD DAC). • 3 briefing sessions on the new integrated ODA management system held for ODA implementing agencies (Feb. 2017, May 2017 and Feb. 2018)
Next Step	• The government will encourage each implementing agency to provide thorough data input in the ODA monitoring system, ensure that more accurate ODA statistics information is provided, and promote constant ODA information disclosure through

	the statistics system. - Final ODA statistics for 2017 will be released through the statistics system at the end of August.			
Milestone Status		Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
Improving citizens' accessibility to ODA statistics		July 2016	June 2018	Completed
Contact Information				
Lead Implementing Organization		Office for Government Policy Coordination		
Responsible Persons		Jeong Hyun-Yi		
Department / Title		ODA bureau / Expert Advisor		
Email / Phone		hyunyi@koreaexim.go.kr/ 044-200-2159		
Involved Actors	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			
Other Information				