South Korea
End-of-Term Self-Assessment Report
for Action Plan 2018-2020

Government of the Republic of Korea

1. Introduction and background

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is an international initiative for which governments and civil society collaborate to make governments more transparent, accountable and responsive to citizens. The Action Plans (AP) have been a great mechanism that makes open government efforts more concrete and deliverable.

The Government of the Republic of Korea joined the Partnership in 2011 and has designed and implemented four action plans. Through those action plans, Korea enhanced various policy areas such as open data, citizen participation, access to public services through digital technologies and innovation, anti-corruption, ethics and fiscal transparency.

The 4th Action Plan is the first plan that was co-created since a multi-stakeholder forum, Open Government Forum Korea, was launched in August 2017. Government and civil society co-created design processes, timeline and selection criteria for commitments, and diverse stakeholders in government and civil society participated in the design process.

The Open Government Forum Korea categorized proposals into three groups of 1) information disclosure and open data, 2) citizen participation, and 3) anti-corruption based on civil society members' specialties and selected commitments that secured government participation. The 4th Action Plan has 13 commitments of 7 organizations in areas of culture, diplomacy, safety and customs which are broader than that of previous commitments such as information disclosure, data sharing and anti-corruption.

This End-of-Term Self-Assessment Report reviews the 4th Action Plan 2018-2020's process, IRM recommendations, implementation of action plans based on OGP Handbook and OGP Participation and Co-creation Standards.

2. Action plan process

A. Participation and co-creation through the OGP cycle

The co-creation of 4th Action Plan was led by the Open Government Forum Korea with increased participation of stakeholders in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating.

Following the OGP Participation and Co-creation Standards, the Open Government Forum Korea designed a conceptual framework, design methods, procedures and timeline. To kick off the design phase, the Forum organized a meeting open to diverse stakeholders in legislative, administrative, judiciary branches, civil society and citizens. At the kick-off forum, nearly 200 participants joined breakout sessions to brainstorm ideas for open government commitments. A call for proposals had been open for one-and-a-half month to collect proposals, which were later consulted by stakeholders in a workshop in order to make better commitments.

B. Participation and co-creation when implementing, monitoring, and reporting on an Action Plan

Since September 2018, the Open Government Forum Korea had monitored the implementation of the 4th Action Plan in quarterly meetings where each implementing agency presented their own action plan for the year 2019.

In May 2019, the Open Government Forum Korea organized a working group on youth led by one of civil society members, Citizens' Coalition for Better Government. In 2019, nearly 60 young leaders participated in the working group and visited implementing agencies to monitor how commitments are implemented and propose ideas for better commitments in the next Action

Plan some of which were in fact submitted as proposals for the 5th Action Plan. In terms of participation and co-creation, it is promising to see that the 4th Action Plan increased the level of public influence compared to three previous action plans.

3. IRM recommendations

The Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) reports analyze member countries' open government efforts by monitoring the implementation of commitments and give recommendations to each context. In the South Korea Design Report 2018-2020, the IRM researcher recommended five things as below:

#	Recommendations
1	Broaden and deepen public participation in the OGP process through proactive communication, wider consultations, and enhanced citizen engagement
2	Design ambitious, relevant, and specific commitments in policy areas aligned with South Korea's OGP Steering Committee Co-Chair priorities
3	Expand the scope and ambition of open data initiatives through stronger collaboration with citizens and civil society
4	Consolidate public participation in the budget process by reinforcing existing participatory platforms and mechanisms
5	Promote whistleblowing and combat corruption by strengthening public awareness of whistleblower protections and entitlements

The Government of the Republic of Korea fully understands the importance of recommendations to better implement the 4th Action Plan and design the next plans.

1. **Broaden and deepen public participation in the OGP process through proactive communication, wider consultations, and enhanced citizen engagement**

In the South Korea Design Report 2018-2020, the IRM researcher recommends that Korea broaden the scope of partnership beyond the multi-stakeholder forum through proactive communication. To engage diverse stakeholders not limited to civil society members, the Open Government Forum Korea designed a refresh in February 2019 and organized a youth working group where nearly 100 young leaders participate in open government activities. Furthermore, when designing the 5th Action Plan, the Forum organized a webinar open to everyone to introduce how they can be part of the co-creation process by explaining the processes and the way of writing a good proposal.

2. **Design ambitious, relevant, and specific commitments in policy areas aligned with South Korea's OGP Steering Committee Co-Chair priorities**

The Government of the Republic of Korea was elected as 2020-21 lead Co-Chair of the Partnership with Civil Society Chair Maria Baron. To strategically pursue open government values and principles, Co-Chairs designed a joint vision and announced it globally. The vision lays out priorities that are 1) public participation and civic space, 2) anti-corruption and 3) digital innovation. To realize the vision worldwide, Co-Chairs will support member countries to reflect the priorities in their own action plans. Korea is no exception of designing ambitious commitments aligned with Co-Chair priorities.

3. Expand the scope and ambition of open data initiatives through stronger collaboration with citizens and civil society

The Government of the Republic of Korea has been leading the area of open data by ranking 1st in OECD OURdata Index (Open, Useful, Reusable data Index). Open data has been one of key areas in Korea's four action plans. Taking a step further, Korea is currently designing a commitment for the 5th Action Plan to make a responsive mechanism that helps civic hackers to use government data. In fact, government data proved to be essential in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic by safeguarding citizens' safety and enhancing the partnership between government and civil society. The government shared the public data of mask supplies and the private sector made an app that shows suppliers and inventories of masks. Likewise, the 5th Action Plan will have ambitious open data commitments that can make positive changes in our daily lives.

4. Consolidate public participation in the budget process by reinforcing existing participatory platforms and mechanisms

As the IRM researcher mentions in the Design Report, Korea runs a Public Participatory Budget program to enhance citizen participation in the budgeting process. Through the 5th Action Plan, the Government of the Republic of Korea will expand the scope of partnership in prioritization of initiatives and the budgeting process.

5. Promote whistleblowing and combat corruption by strengthening public awareness of whistleblower protections and entitlements

Anti-corruption is one of key areas in South Korea's 5th Action Plan. A whistleblower protections commitment has been proposed and shortlisted for a final list for deliberation. Besides that, the 5th Action Plan will have anti-corruption commitments that promote public-private partnership for anti-corruption issues and eradicate irregularities.

4. Implementation of action plan commitments

In the 4th Action Plan, the Government of the Republic of Korea presented 13 commitments as below. The Action Plan completed its implementation in August 2020, which led to 8 commitments completed, 4 substantially completed and 1 limitedly implemented.

#	Commitments	Organization	Status
1	Establishment of a Public-Private Partnership Anti-Corruption System	Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission	Completed
2	Expansion of a Management System of Technical Information for Performance Venues	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	Limited
3	Real-name Policy System	Ministry of the Interior and Safety	Completed
4	Adoption of a Safety Inspection System Powered by the Public Petition	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	Completed
5-1	Establishment of a Public Diplomacy System to Foster G2P Communication	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Substantial
5-2	Operation of an on-and-offline Open Communication Forum 'Gwanghwamoon 1st Street'	Ministry of the Interior and Safety	Completed
6	Government Innovation Citizen	Ministry of the Interior	Completed

	Forum to Realize Participatory Democracy	and Safety	
7	Disclosure of the Amount of Harmful Substance Contained in Foods	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	Completed
8	Open Data for Future Culture and Tourism Industries	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	Substantial
9	Disclosure of the Cultural Heritage Resources for New Industries in the Private Sector	Culture Heritage Administration	Substantial
10	Disclosure of the Nation's Priority Data with High Utility, Demand and Value in the Public Arena	Ministry of the Interior and Safety	Completed
11	Enforcement of the Quality Management of Public Data through Collecting the Public Opinions	Ministry of the Interior and Safety	Completed
12	Transition towards the Customs Administration System based on Voluntary Compliance	Korea Customs Service	Substantial

1. Establishment of a Public-Private Partnership Anti-Corruption System	
Commitment Start and End Date: 2018. 9. 1. ~ 2020. 8. 31.	
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	NGO&Business Cooperation Division/ Anti-corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	In the 2017 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) released by Transparency International, Korea ranked 51st out of the 180 countries surveyed, with a score of 54 out of 100 points, and among OECD countries, Korea ranked 29th out of 35 countries, showing a low level of national transparency despite policy measures carried out by the government including introducing the financial disclosure system of public servants, strengthening the code of conduct for public servants, and enacting and enforcing the anti-graft law. Korea's anti-corruption policies have primarily focused on eradicating the public servants' corruption and strengthening punishment; therefore, they led to the public servants' negligence and indifference which in turn made the public to lose confidence in them. The public sphere is not the only sector that is prone to corruption; yet, the government's anti-corruption policies have excessively targeted the public servants while corruption in other areas have been overlooked. Consequently, a new way of approaching anti-corruption involving multi-stakeholders is needed instead of the government-led effort. With this in mind, the Moon administration laid out a variety of alternative anti-corruption policy measures and adopted 'the establishment of a public-private partnership anti-corruption system involving the government and citizens' as a policy task.
What is the commitment?	The purpose of this commitment is to establish a sustainable, anti-corruption governance system with public participation. To do so, a public-private sector cooperation body that reflects the public's opinions in policies and continues to carry out anti-corruption policies should be created and operated; a system that allows the public to participate in anti-corruption policies and communicate

	should be created; a national campaign for a transparent society should be carried out. In carrying out anticorruption policies, public-private governance and public participation will be actually made possible through implementing this commitment, and the public's appreciation on anti-corruption policies and the level of integrity throughout society will ultimately grow.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The following are specific ways to implement the commitment: 1) a committee for public-private partnership against corruption involving representatives from the public sector, economy, function, civil society, academia and press should be created and participate in the process of proposal, inspection and assessment of anti-corruption policies. 2) 'The public monitor panel for transparent policies' should be created and operated to reexamine comprehensive anti-corruption measures and important measures of each department that have a big impact with the public, from the public's point of view; also, the People's Idea Box, an online platform for policy proposals, should be used to promote the public's participation such as evaluating anti-corruption and transparent policies. 3) 'The Transparent Society Agreement' should be made at all levels of society by function and region so that the transparent culture can be spread.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen Participation / Anti-corruption
Additional information	It is a key part of the government's policy tasks (Task 2: To carry out anti-corruption reform for a corruption-free Korea) and is included in the 'Five-year comprehensive anti-corruption plan'.

Level of implementation	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
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Detailed activities	▪ The Korean government has adopted eight policy suggestions on anti-corruption and transparency made by the Public-Private Partnership Committee for a Transparent Society (a newly established public-private governance initiative), including special treatment of former judicial officials by their

incumbent colleagues.

※　The 1ˢᵗ Committee (Mar. 2018 - Feb. 2020) had public-private consultations (9 times), working-level consultations (8 times) and sub-committee meetings (more than 100 times).

▪ Transparent Society Agreements concluded on a regional or sectoral basis have laid the foundation for spreading a culture of transparency.

※　(Regional) A Transparent Society Agreement signed between 17 governors of metropolitan cities and provinces (the 7ᵗʰ popularly elected officials)(in Jan. 2019); and detailed agreements to practice transparency concluded by each of the 17 metropolitan cities and provinces (from Sept. 2018 to Oct. 2019)

※　(Sectoral) Agreements signed in the national defense sector (by 21 organizations in Mar. 2019); the defense industry (by 29 organizations and businesses in Jun. 2019); the public business sector (by 35 organizations in Jul. 2019); and accounting (by more than 45 organizations in Oct. 2019)

▪ The 17 metropolitan cities and provinces promulgated and established ordinances on the Public-Private Partnership Committee for a Transparent Society (from Jun. 2018 to May 2019).

※　Participating organizations (474 in total): private sector organizations (196); public service-related organizations (160); municipalities (102); and central government-affiliated organizations (16)

▪ The government has initiated the Public Monitor Panel to deal with anti-corruption and transparency issues.

※　The Public Monitor Panel composed of 70 selected ordinary citizens, including university students, has conducted online surveys and held two public forums to collect the people's opinions in finding ways to eliminate "fouls in daily lives".

Next Steps	▪ The government will continue to find ways to ensure the sustainability and effective operation of the public-private governance initiative. ▪ It will also establish a system to monitor and evaluate public organizations joining the public-private governance initiative (Public-Private Partnership Committee for a Transparent Society) in their efforts to spread a culture of transparency and carry out the Transparent Society Agreement, ensuring their compliance. ▪ Furthermore, the government will engage in more activities to promote a culture of transparency to civil society organizations and businesses.

Milestone status	State Date	End Date	Completion level
Finding anti-corruption policy agenda through a public-private partnership committee for a transparent society	2018. 3. 6.	2020. 2. 25.	Complete
Public monitoring on transparent policies	2018. 5. 1.	2019. 12. 31.	Complete
Finding and discussing anti-corruption policies by using the 'People's Idea Box' at all times	2018. 7. 1.	2019. 12. 31.	Complete
Supporting the signing of the transparent society agreement per function and region and collaborating with relevant parties	2018. 9. 1.	2019. 5. 16.	Complete
Reflecting the outcome of the public monitoring on transparent initiatives to policies	2019. 1. 1.	2019. 12. 31.	Completed

Contact Information	
Lead implementing agency	Anti-corruption and Civil Rights Commission
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Yang, Yeong seok

Title/ Department		Deputy Director, NGO & Business Cooperation Division
Email and Phone		y7073@korea.kr/044-200-7160
Other actors involved	Government Ministries Department/ Agency	N/A
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	
Additional information		N/A

2. Expansion of a Management System of Technical Information for Performance Venues	
Commitment Start and End Date: 2018. 9. 1. ~ 2020. 8. 31.	
Lead Implementing Agency / Actor	Performing and Traditional Arts Division / Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	A technical capacity is key in delivering quality performances. The technical information for performance venues contains a broad range of technical capabilities, and it assists performers' technical aspects of their work. Currently, the Korean Cultural & Arts Centers Association (KOCACA) provides information on stage installation (technical information for performance venues) of some venues via the theater technical information DB, but there is ample room for improvement regarding convenience and information disclosure due to the absence of an integrated database.
What is the commitment?	This commitment is about building a comprehensive management system of technical information for performance venues, providing information such as technical capabilities and floor plans. The purpose of the commitment is to enhance technicality and reliability of technical information offered to performance-venue goers through providing precise and objective technical information based on the outcome of a due diligence on public and private venues and presenting the Korean standard of technical information for theaters according to the international standard. In carrying out the commitment, a data-base providing easy access to a ll will be expanded, and the services regarding the data will be provided online.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) To expand the current technical information DB available at the website of the KOCACA (as of August, 2018, 26 theater installations and floor maps of 70 venues are provided); to update the current DB with additional information including the purchasing route and price of theater installations and the maintenance status; 2) public performance venues should provide general information through their website and technical information via the integrated management system.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency / Public Service Delivery through New Technologies			
Additional Information	N/A			

Level of implementation	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
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Description of the results	▪ Establishment of Integrated Management System for Technical Information in Performance Venues - 2018: Fifteen Performance Venues, 2019: Ten Performance Venues, 2020: Ten Performance Venues ▪ Out of 507 National and Public Performance Venues (based on '19 performance art survey'), 104 Performance Venues technical information, which is 20.5%, has been completed
Next steps	▪ Establishing an integrated management system for technical information in Performance Venue (requires securing budget) - Establishment of equipment management system, renewal of integrated homepage, etc. ▪ Continuing the establishment of technical information on public Performance Venue ▪ Continued to establish technical information for private Performance Venue (after completion of construction of public Performance Venue)

Milestone status	Start Date	End Date	Completion level
Establishing a technical information investigation system Conducting preliminary investigations on performance venues Carrying out fact-finding missions on performance venues and interviews	2019. 1. 1.	2019. 12. 31.	Limited
	2020. 1. 1.	2020. 12. 31.	
Collecting and sorting out	2019. 1. 1.	2019. 12. 31.	Limited

technical information for the DB	2020. 1. 1.	2020. 12. 31.	
Building, verifying and modifying the DB	2019. 12. 31.	2019. 12. 31.	Limited
	2020. 1. 1.	2020. 12. 31.	

Contact information		
Lead Implementing	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Hyunji Ha	
Agency/Actor	Administrative Officer, Performing and Traditional Arts Division	
Email and Phone	hhj1225@korea.kr	
Relevant Person	Other Actors Involved, State Actors Involved	N/A
	CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, WorkingGroups	Iljoo Jeon, Co-CEO of 3,000 won, a Social Start-up and Advisor on Performance Venue Management of the Second Creative Art Center
Other Information		

3. Real-name Policy System	
Commitment Start and End Date: 2018. 9. 1. ~ 2020. 8. 31.	
Lead implementing agency	The Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The real-name policy system, in accordance with Article 63 (Implementation of Realname Policy System), Presidential Decree 'Effective Operation of Administrative Work', is intended to ensure transparency in policy and accountability of those in charge through recording real names and opinions of those in charge and participants in the process of deciding on and implementing policies and systematically managing them. However, the subject of disclosure has been solely decided by the relevant organization disregarding the public's demand. Also, critics have pointed out that the effect of online disclosure has been rather limited.
Commitment Description	The purpose of this commitment is to strengthen the existing real-name policy system to guarantee democracy and accountability from the public's point of view, and the primary content is as follows: 1) to adopt and operate a procedure where the public's application is received and reviewed (the public-application real-name system) when selecting a real-name policy system instead of leaving it all up to a relevant organization; 2) to make the project overview and real names in relation to the Moon administration's policy tasks publically available with an exception of nondisclosure cases specified in Official Information Disclosure Act; 3) to expand the range of those whose names must be revealed from working-level personnel (the director-level or lower) to those who grant final approvals; 4) the relevant information, which used to be offered separately by an organization in charge, will now be integrated and comprehensively provided at www.open.go.kr.

	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) 'The operational guidance on the real-name policy' should be drafted and distributed to each organization to raise the level of awareness and boost implementation; 2) If needed, the e-government system should be used to make the real-name recording and disclosure process more convenient.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	Transparency and Accountability
Additional information	N/A

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
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Description of the results	▪ The government has revised "Regulations on the Promotion of Administrative Efficiency and Collaboration" to introduce the public-application real-name system (in Nov. 2018). ▪ Policy tasks subject to the real-name system (designated target of real-name disclosure) have been disclosed to the public, along with the details of policy tasks and the name of the person who gives the final approval for each policy task (as prescribed by the operational guidance, which is released every year). * In 2018, a total of 2,044 policy tasks were designated as the target of real-name disclosure (981 central government policy tasks and 1,063 local government policy tasks). * In 2019, the number of the designated policy tasks was 2,107 in total (1,012 central government policy tasks and 1,095 local government policy tasks). * In the second half of 2020, 1,848 policy tasks have been subject to real-name disclosure (980 central government policy tasks and 868 local government policy tasks). ▪ The designated policy tasks have been made public (by government office) on the integrated public data portal (open.go.kr).

	* Click "public data (공개정보)" and then "the real-name policy system (정책실명제)" to access the list of target policy tasks of central government offices which are subject to the real-name disclosure. ▪ The government has added channels for applications and submissions to the real-name policy system within the Gwanghwamoon 1st Street website (from Jul. 1, 2020).
Next steps	▪ The government will put more efforts into promoting the public-application real-name policy system to ensure greater citizen participation in the process of selecting policy tasks subject to real-name disclosure.

Milestone status	Start Date	End Date	Completion level
Revising the "Regulations on the Promotion of Administrative Efficiency and Collaboration" to adopt the public-application real-name system		'18.11.27.	Completed
Disclosing policy tasks on the integrated public data portal (open.go.kr) by linking the portal with central government offices' webpages	'18.5.1.	'18.5.31.	Completed
Circulating the 2019 operational guidance for the real-name policy system		'19.2.27.	Completed
Circulating the 2020 operational guidance for the real-name policy system		'20.2.24.	Completed
Adding channels for applications and submissions to the public-application real-name system within the Gwanghwamoon 1st Street website		'20.7.1.	Completed

Contact information	
Lead implementing agency	The Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Kim, Min Kyu

Title, Department		Deputy Director, Information Disclosure Policy Division
Email and Phone		mg6446@korea.kr / 044-205-2263
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	N/A
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	
Additional Information		

4. Adoption of a Safety Inspection System Powered by the Public Petition
Commitment Start and End Date: September 1. 2018 ~ August 31. 2020

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

	based on the analysis of cases.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Enhancing government-to-public communication and transparency
Additional Information	The budget for collecting and inspecting subjects of safety inspection needs to be secured

Level of Implementation	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
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Detailed Activities	1) The petition-based safety inspection system initiates inspections upon the receipt of petitions expressing public anxiety over MFDS-regulated items including foods, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics. Once a certain number of signatures are collected on the petition, the MFDS carries out the inspection and discloses the inspection results. A dedicated website for the system (petition.mfds.go.kr) was built in December 2019 to facilitate the sharing of information such as updates on the progress and results of inspections and make the petitioning and signing processes more accessible and convenient. 2) To ensure objectivity and expertise in the selection process for the inspections and the validity of inspection results, the MFDS organized a discussion committee. The Ministry also prepared the "Operational regulations for the discussion committee on petition-based safety inspections." The committee was expanded in August 2020 to include 100 members (95 external experts and 5 internal experts) from consumer organizations, the legal sector and experts from relevant fields. It is divided into 10 sub-committees* for each field. * 10 sub-committees: general management, foods, health-functional foods, livestock products, packaging, pharmaceuticals, quasi-drugs, cosmetics, medical devices and personal care products. 3) The threshold to trigger a safety inspection by the MFDS was not set in the beginning of the system's launch. Following a comparative analysis of domestic and international cases through case studies and policy research projects,* a threshold of signatures was set at 2,000 in January 2019. * Establishing strategies for the stable operation of petition-based safety inspection system (Korea Consumer Law Society) 4) A total of 10 safety inspections* were conducted until now,

and the inspection results have been disclosed transparently through press release, the dedicated website and Youtube channels for petition-based safety inspections, among others. The system has contributed to alleviating public anxiety and enhancing public trust and confidence in government by taking administrative measures such as recall, disposal, and restriction of import and trade of non-conforming products and the creating of standards and specifications** according to the inspection results.

* wet wipes (1st inspection, June 2018), children's diapers (2nd inspection, June 2018), fermented pineapple vinegar beverages (3rd inspection, September 2018), herbal medicinal ingredients (4th inspection, December 2018), Noni powder·tablets (5th inspection, March 2019), cosmetic serum (6th inspection, June 2019), protein supplements (7th inspection, September 2019), Artificial tears (8th inspection, December 2019), face lotions (9th inspection, May 2020), barley grass (10th inspection, August 2020)

** children's diapers: preparation of new test methods for the measurement of VOCs emission and content (December 2018), Noni powder·tablets: prepare a regulation mandating the installation of metal impurity removal equipment (May 2019)

5) The system has been recognized as a democratic system that encourages the participation of the people and was also selected as one of the most successful policy practices multiple times. In June 2020, it was put on the "17 best policies encouraging the public participation 2020" list created by the Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS).

* won the presidential award at innovation contest hosted by the MOIS; chosen as the Republic of Korea's policy of the year by the Ministry of Personnel Management (December 2018)

* selected as one of the best examples of public sector innovation by the OECD (August 2019)

* Participating the first Government Innovation Exposition (December 2019)

Next steps	▪ Select and manage the subjects of safety inspections every quarter ▪ Continue online and offline PR		
Milestone status	Start Date	End Date	Completion level
Building and operating a public petition safety inspection website	June 2019	December 2019	completed
Creating and operating the committee for the public petition safety inspection	March 2018	August 2020	completed
Creating selection standard	January 2019	January 2019	completed
Contact Information			

Lead Implementing Agency	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	
Name of Responsible Person	Yoon Young Jun	
Devision/Title	Customer Support Office / Assistant Director	
Email/Phone	apple80@korea.kr / 043-719-1054	
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	N/A
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	N/A
Additional Information	N/A	

5-1. Establishment of a Participatory Diplomacy System to Foster G2P Communication	
Commitment Start and End Date : 2018. 9. 1. ~ 2020. 8. 31.	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Hyeju Jeong
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The government has recently shifted its governing direction from unilateral to inclusive, highlighting the importance of inclusive governing; against this backdrop, citizen participation has become ever more important in foreign affairs. Indeed, nations namely Germany, Japan and Australia have tried to reflect the citizen's voice in foreign policy making through running a dedicated unit. The Moon administration has also adopted 'participatory diplomacy' as one of the policy tasks to gain the public's trust and support in the foreign policy making process; as a result, a positive environment needs to be built to enable government-to-public communication and boost citizen *participation in the foreign policy making process.*
What is the commitment?	This commitment is about building and operating an offline diplomacy center that facilitates the public's opinion sharing and participation in foreign policy. The purpose of the commitment is to obtain the public's understanding and support regarding foreign policy by taking in their opinions and carry out people- and national interest-driven diplomacy through fostering the citizen participation and harnessing their diplomatic capacity.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) to establish and operate 'the Center for Participatory Diplomacy' along with 'Gwanghwamoon 1st Street, an open communication forum' at the lobby on the first floor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 2) to conduct research on how to build a system analyzing opinion surveys to meticulously determine the public opinion on major diplomatic issues and relevant big data; to build a citizen participation model

	catered to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and engage the public in policy making; to take in suggestions and opinions from the public at all times throug various on- and off-line channels; to select suggestions to be reflected in policy making through multilateral communication and consultation if needed.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The enhancement of government-to-public communication and citizen participation in the process of foreign policy making is in lined with the values and objectives of the OGP due to the following reasons: 1) increasing accessibility of the public to foreign policy; 2) improving transparency in policy making; 3) strengthening the public's right to make democratic decisions
Additional Information	"Participatory diplomacy" is not only one of the 100 policy tasks of the government but also one of the six policy tasks of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also it, as a government innovation task of the Ministry, educates internal stake-holders within the Ministry to better understand the importance of citizen participation and government-to-public communication in the process of foreign policy making, thereby functioning as an innovation mechanism within the Ministry.

Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
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Description of the results	- MOFA established the 'Center for Participatory Diplomacy', an offline focal point for communicating with the people on the first floor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in May, 2018. - MOFA launched Participatory Diplomacy Mobile Application service in June 2019 based on the policy recommendations suggested by the people who participated in the 2018 open contest for foreign policy recommendations and the trilateral discussion among MOFA, the Korean public and application developers.

	- MOFA decided to add birthplace in the passport upon request by accepting the grand prize winner's suggestion at the open UCC policy recommendation contest. - MOFA implemented the first Public Participation Project, entitled "Range and method of consular assistance for the protection of overseas Koreans", and its result will be reflected in the legislation of the lower statute of the Consular Assistance Act for the Protection of Overseas Koreans.
Next steps	▪ MOFA will implement the second Public Participation Project, entitled "Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030(P4G) Summit and Climate Environmental Diplomacy" and try to reflect its result in the foreign policy making process. ▪ MOFA will actively hold various events that enhance public participation and communication by using on- and offline platform. ▪ MOFA will open a new Center for Participatory Diplomacy in Yangjae-the southern part of Seoul- and hold regular participatory diplomacy events at the Center to reinforce interactions between the government and the public.

Milestone status	Start Date	End Date	Completion level
Conducting a survey and a public participation project	September 1, 2018	December 31, 2018	Complete
Carrying out a survey, a policy discussion seminar, occasional calls for policy proposals, a public participation project and etc.	January 1, 2019	December 31, 2019	Complete
Carrying out a survey, a policy discussion seminar, occasional calls for policy proposals, a public participation project and etc.	January 1, 2020	August 31, 2020	Considerably Complete

Contact information		
Leading Implementing Agency	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Hyeju Jeong	
Title, Divison	Deputy Director, Participatory Diplomacy Team	
Email and Phone	hjjeong19@mofa.go.kr, +82-2-2100-8279	
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	N/A
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	N/A
Additional Information		

5-2. Operation of an On- and Off-line Open Communication Forum 'Gwanghwamoon 1st Street'	
Commitment Start and End Date: 2018. 9. 1. ~ 2020. 8. 31.	
Lead implementing agency	The Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Shortly after the inauguration, the Moon administration took in policy proposals from citizens for 50 days (May 25 – July 12, 2017) by launching the Gwanghwamoon 1st Street, a communication channel, at Sejongno Park. Of 180,705 sets of idea collected through the Gwanghwamoon 1st Street, 1,718 were selected, and 99 of them were reflected to the Moon administration's policy tasks. Indeed, this case showed the public's drive for participation in policy making. Consequently, a sufficient channel that enables public access and actually facilitates citizen participation needs to be built to respond to the skyrocketing demand amongst citizens for citizen participation such as opinion sharing, discussions and consultations.
Commitment Description	The purpose of this commitment is to expand the on- and off-line public participation platform which boosts citizen participation and taps into the public's collective intelligence in policy making. The primary content of the commitment is as follows: find topics for discussion such as chronic social problems and causes for inconvenience that affect people's lives; operate a public platform for policy discussions to have the public's input in the solution building process; provide integrated services to diversify channels of citizen participation in policy making through conneted participation channels of multiple organizations and providing a single point of access to relevant services.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) to operate an off-line open communication forum as a public policy discussion platform where citizens, experts and public servants discuss social issues closely related with people's lives; to host open communication forums and policy conferences on a regular basis, thereby collecting policy suggestions and forwarding them to relevant offices so that they could be reflected in policy making; to send the forum outcome report to relevant ministries as an official document so that the ministries could collaborate through conducting follow-up meetings and discussions to reflect the outcomes in policy making; to share the entire process with the public through the "the Day of Citizen Participation" ceremony and the publication of a white paper; 2) to provide O2O services via the online citizen participation platform (website); to re-launch the website, currently in provisional operation, as the online citizen participation platform, providing live video streaming of forums and a real-time comment feature during the later half of this year in connection with other citizen participation platforms such as People's Idea Box, an online platform for policy proposals, and e-People officer; to bring about a paradigm shift in the government's operation so that the public could transform social issues into policy agenda and work with the government to solve problems.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen Participation
Additional information	Budget for 2019: 800 million won Budget for 2020: 1.2 billion won

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				○

Description of the results	In implementing the commitment, the government has engaged in the following activities: holding on- and off-line forums where the people can freely share their views; providing a full list of public participation services provided by government

	offices through the newly established "Gwanghwamoon 1st Street Public Participation Platform" (from Jan. 31, 2019); launching Sejong Open Communication Forum (on May 17, 2019) to engage more citizens and public servants; integrating the proposal submission channel of the Public Participation Platform with the Government Innovation Public Forum (in November 2019) to ensure that the process of collecting public opinions is more than just a one-off event and serves as a stepping stone to more in-depth discussions; and, for a similar purpose, adopting an "idea maturation process" as a follow-up to the Open Communication Forum (in 2020) to ensure that more ideas from the people are reflected in government policies.
	All this has boosted public participation in policy making. More specifically, a total of 10 forums were held in 2018 engaging 550 citizens and leading to 72 policy suggestions, 45 of which were adopted (62.5% in the adoption rate); in 2019, 11 forums were held with 838 participants and 60 policy proposals, 47 of which were adopted (78.3% in the adoption rate); and in 2020, six forums were held with 2,493 participants making 37 policy suggestions, out of which 19 were adopted (51.4% in the adoption rate) and 18 under review (as of Nov. 5, 2020).
	The examples of suggestions which developed into government policies include the installation of ice pack-only bins for collection to prevent microplastic pollution (Ministry of Environment), the introduction of a simplified insurance benefit claims process where the claims can be made online without a paper-based application (Financial Services Commission and the Ministry of Health and Welfare) and the installation of emergency sensor and alert devices at the houses of seniors living alone to support 119 rescue and emergency medical services (Ministry of Health and Welfare).
Next steps	The government will establish a plan for the 2021 Open Communication Forum, which will include the launch of an

	online public participation deliberation and discussion process to meet the growing demand for contact-free services amid the COVID-19 outbreak. In so doing, the government aims to further expand public participation channels and opportunities.

Milestone status	Start Date	End Date	Completion level
Hosting the 10th Open Communication Forum (2018)	2018.9.13	2018.9.13	Completed
Hosting a regional conference (with the theme of "islands")	2018.10.24	2018.10.25	Completed
Hosting a policy conference	2018.11.13	2018.11.13	Completed
Hosting the 1st to 8th Open Communication Forums (2019)	2019.6.4.	2019.11.12.	Completed
Hosting Community-Driven Forums (held in Gwangju, Gyeongnam and Sejong)	2019.8.13.	2019.11.29.	Completed
Participating in the 1st Korean Government Innovation Exhibition (with an exhibition booth)	2019.11.22.	2019.11.24.	Completed
Hosting the 1st to 6th Open Communication Forum idea maturation meetings	2020.6.5.	2020.11.3.	Completed
Hosting the 1st to 6th Open Communication Forums (2020)	2020.5.28.	2020.10.29.	Completed
Hosting Open Communication Forum 2020 Policy Participation Yard, "We're now meeting"	2020.10.16.	2020.11.6.	Completed
Hosting the Comprehensive Open Communication Forum 2020	2020.11.6.	2020.11.6.	Completed
Contact information			
Lead implementing agency	The Ministry of the Interior and Safety		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Ha, Bo-yun		

Title, Department	Deputy Director, Public Participation Policy Division		
Email and Phone	1004qhdbs@korea.kr / 044-205-2425		
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency		
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	N/A	
Additional Information			

6. Government Innovation Citizen Forum to Realize Participatory Democracy	
Commitment Start and End Date: 2018. 9. 1. ~ 2020. 8. 31.	
Lead implementing agency	The Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	As the Gwanghwamoon 1st Street project indicates, citizens' demand for participation in the policy-making process has increased. The need for government innovation is not an exception. When it comes to government innovation, previous governments designed government-led strategies with limited citizen participation. As a result, their effort failed to bring about changes that the public could actually feel though they created internal innovation. The Moon administration, on the other hand, has engaged the public in the policy-making process with a notion that policy is created and implemented for the people; therefore, the purpose of the Moon administration's government innovation is to transform the public's opinions into policy. To do so, diverse mechanisms are needed to make change.
Commitment Description	The purpose of this commitment is to introduce and apply a governance system and mechanism to facilitate government innovation based on citizen participation. In relation to the governance system and mechanism, various organizations including Government Innovation Citizen Forum, the Government Innovation Committee and Government Innovation Support Unit have been established to involve all citizens who would like to participate as agents of innovation in policy making. Against this backdrop, relevant regulations (a presidential instruction) regarding the establishment and operation of the Government Innovation Committee and the Government Innovation Support Unit were laid out to provide institutional support. Also, an online channel to operate the Government Innovation Citizen Forum will be operated. Government innovation tasks which draw the public's interest

	or require the public's opinions will be selected and put into a yes-orno vote. The tasks with more than a certain number of yes votes are to be submitted to the committee. Finally, the tasks deliberated by the Committee are to be submitted to a government innovation strategy meeting chaired by the president.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The purpose of this commitment is to introduce and apply a governance system and mechanism to facilitate government innovation based on citizen participation. In relation to the governance system and mechanism, various organizations including Government Innovation Citizen Forum, the Government Innovation Committee and Government Innovation Support Unit have been established to involve all citizens who would like to participate as agents of innovation in policy making. Against this backdrop, relevant regulations (a presidential instruction) regarding the establishment and operation of the Government Innovation Committee and the Government Innovation Support Unit were laid out to provide institutional support. Also, an online channel to operate the Government Innovation Citizen Forum will be operated. Government innovation tasks which draw the public's interest or require the public's opinions will be selected and put into a yes-orno vote. The tasks with more than a certain number of yes votes are to be submitted to the committee. Finally, the tasks deliberated by the Committee are to be submitted to a government innovation strategy meeting chaired by the president.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Government transparency/ Public participation
Additional information	N/A

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed

				○
Description of the results	○ The government took preparatory steps to launch the Government Innovation Public Forum Bureau (from Aug. to Sept. 2018). ○ It launched the "1st Public Forum" as a public participation platform for government innovation (Oct. 11, 2018). - For effective operation of the Forum, the Government Innovation Public Forum Bureau consists of the delegation (15 people), teams (five teams by subject) and the steering committee (110 people). - Within the 1st Public Forum, there were three steering committee plenary sessions, 11 team meetings (five teams) and 10 delegation meetings. ○ The government organized "the 2nd Public Forum" composed of passionate citizens selected through an open call (Oct. 11, 2019). - The composition has been slightly modified to strengthen the Forum's function as a participation mechanism into the delegation (16 people), teams (6 teams by subject) and the steering committee (150 people). - Within the 2nd Public Forum, there was one steering committee plenary session, 24 team meetings and 10 delegation meetings.			
Next steps	▪ The government plans to organize the "3rd Public Forum" with committed participants, selected via an open call (in Nov. 2020). ▪ Steering committee plenary sessions and team meetings will be held within the 3rd Forum (from Nov. 2020).			

Milestone status	Start Date	End Date	Completion level
Launching the Government Innovation Public Forum Bureau	2018. 8	2018. 9	Completed
Operating the Government Innovation Public Forum	2018. 10. 11.	Continued	Completed

Contact information	
Lead implementing agency	The Ministry of the Interior and Safety

Persons responsible from implementing agency		Jeon, Seolhui
Title, Division		Deputy Director
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	N/A
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	N/A
Additional Information		N/A

7. Disclosure of the Amount of Harmful Substance Contained in Foods	
Commitment Start and End Date: 2018. 9. 1. ~ 2020. 8. 31.	
Lead implementing agency	Residues and Containments Standard Division, Ministry of Food and Drug Safety
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	While there is a growing risk of food contamination due to environmental pollution, climate change and changing eating habits, the public has raised the bar on food safety as the income level goes up. However, the mere fact that harmful substance is contained in foods becomes social issues or negative news spreads due to lack of accurate information on the level of contamination. Therefore, a proactive response is called for in order to eliminate public anxiety over food safety.
Commitment Description	This commitment is about making the following information publically available: the amount of harmful substance contained in foods largely and frequently consumed by the public (19 types). The changes in the amount of harmful substance contained in foods as a result of global warming and environmental pollution are continuously made available to the public. Such changes include the following raw data: the food type (item), the manufacturer/producer country, the area of production, the area of collection and the detected amount. The public's anxiety over the food safety could be relieved, and citizens would be given choices for healthy foods as the aforementioned information is made publically available.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) to create and update a database with the information on the level of contamination of foods every five years and provide 'the harmful substance quick search service' to allow convenient search; 2) to provide detailed information on types of inspected foods, items, manufacturer and producer

	countries, areas of collection, places of collection (small, medium and large-sized supermarkets and traditional market places), the level of contamination by food in downloadable files for research purposes; 3) to share the management approach with the public according to the findings through disclosing the reevaluation report on standards.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Enhancing Transparency / Citizen Participation
Additional information	Supplementary budget needed to add 20,000 data sets to the DB per year

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				○

Description of the results	The government has inspected highly and frequently consumed foods for the levels of contamination from harmful substances (19 types) and released the amounts of fungal toxins (13 types) contained in those foods as well as potential exposure levels and management guidelines according to the levels of exposure. To ensure that the information serves the people better, the government has upgraded the quick search service for harmful substances, allowing content information search by food type, harmful substance and year. Furthermore, the search service is now linked to the food consumption safety guidelines program, which calculates the levels of exposure to harmful substances for users based on the daily intake they type in and provides personalized consumption guidelines according to the results.
Next steps	▪ The government will inspect home meal replacements (HMRs) for the levels of contamination from harmful substances (19 types). ▪ It will also disclose the levels of contamination from seven heavy metals (via quick search, research materials and a

	reevaluation report).			
	Milestone status	**Start Date**	**End Date**	**Completion level**
	Inspecting highly and frequently consumed foods for the levels of contamination from harmful substances (19 types)	2018.1.12	Continued	Completed
	Disclosing the levels of contamination from fungal toxins (8 types) (via quick search, research materials and a reevaluation report)	2018.5.14	Continued	Completed
	Disclosing the levels of contamination from dioxin and PCBs (via quick search, research materials and a reevaluation report)	2018.12.28	Continued	Completed
	Disclosing the levels of contamination from benzopyrene (via quick search, research materials and a reevaluation report)	2019.5.9	Continued	Completed
	Disclosing the levels of contamination from 3-MCPD and melamine (via quick search, research materials and a reevaluation report)	2020.5.21	Continued	Completed

Contact information	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Eom, Mi-ok
Title, Department	Residues and Containments Standard Division,
Email and Phone	miokeom@korea.kr / 043-719-3853
Other Actors	Government Ministries,	N/A

Involved	Department/Agency	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	
Additional Information		N/A

8. Open Data for Future Culture - and - Tourism Industries	
Commitment Start and End Date: 2018. 9. 1. ~ 2020. 8. 31.	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The number of foreign visitors to Korea has increased, but they have not been provided with sufficient information on culture and tourism, which led to growing visitor complaints. The Korea Tourism Organization (KTO) does have quality content; yet, it is not equipped with proper information technologies to manage and use such content. Consequently, the KTO has focused on merely providing information without tapping into new technologies to provide cultural content. Meanwhile, the number of global companies providing the cultural content of Korea through their own platforms has been on the rise. That said, domestic start-ups have not been actively engaged in building content, and companies in the travel industry have not invested in developing new technologies.
Commitment Description	The purpose of this commitment is to further disclose the core data on culture, thereby supporting new industries. The scope of this initiative does not include the data made public through the Korea Tourism Organization and the National Museum of Korea. A relevant service platform will be established as a part of this commitment to provide services integrating local governments' cultural data.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) to gather core data that could be used to support the VR, AR, AI and IoT industry and disclose them; to this end, a cooperation system to work with local governments should be built to mine core data at the local level; 2) to build a platform providing connected services that allows integrated collection, sharing and utilization of cultural data; the establishment of the platform involves the

	standardization of cultural information meta data, the establishment of the meta data management platform, the establishment of a system to use the external knowledge base (i.e. the Korean dictionary and the encyclopedia of Korean culture) and the establishment of a LOD-based cultural data base categorized by topic (i.e. traditional patterns, the Korean cuisine and Hangul).
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency / Citizen Participation / Government Accountability
Additional information	- Relevant Policy : policy to provide public data and encourage usage of the data - Relevant Project : building cultural information focused, multi-ministry connected service platform (2018 - 2021)

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			○	

Description of the results	- **(Standardization of cultural metadata)** The government has established a standard metadata classification model to integrate cultural data provided by different government offices and a management system for cultural metadata standards and regulations. * The government referred to the metadata element sets of international Standards (Dublin Core, Schema.org, etc.) in establishing the standard (data entity-oriented) cultural metadata classification model (8 cultural areas - 7 data identities – 22 types). * Nonstandard cultural data (some 78 million data points) on the "integrated management platform (mdcenter.kcisa.kr)" (launched in 2011) have been upgraded and standardized in accordance with the standard metadata classification model. - **(More organizations integrated into the cultural data platform)** With the integration of more organizations, including central and regional government bodies and other public agencies, into the

	cultural data platform, the government has provided a universal cultural data service for the public, ensuring that the data benefit more people.
	* (2018) 60 organizations → (2019) 76 organizations (136 cumulatively) → (2020) 83 organizations (219 in the cumulative total)
	- (More cultural data services available)
	The government has added new services, such as analyses and statistics of the usage of the integrated cultural metadata platform, data visualization (four types) and related web links by topic (culture.go.kr/topic).
Next steps	▪ The government aims to engage more organizations, such as central and regional government bodies and public organizations, on the integrated platform to promote data convergence and share the results with the public.
	▪ It also plans to offer training to build capacity in utilizing cultural data, strengthen partnerships with the private sector and harness Big Data and AI technologies to ensure that the open cultural data are more widely used in the private sector.
	▪ The government will add pseudonymous data to the integrated platform, allowing more cultural data to be made public.

Milestone status	Start Date	End Date	Completion level
Disclosing more cultural data essential in new industries	2018. 9.	2021. 12.	Substantial Completed
Creating a Public-Private Partner entity in disclosing and using cultural data	2018. 9.	2021. 12.	Substantial Completed
Creating standards to share and connect cultural data	2018. 9.	2021. 12.	Substantial Completed

Building a platform connecting services provided by local governments	2018. 9.	2021. 12.	Substantial Completed
Contact information			
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Yang, Gyeongcheol		
Title, Department	Deputy Director in charge of public data		
Email and Phone	kcyang19@korea.kr / 044-203-2374		
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	The Ministry of the Interior and Safety	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	- Korea Culture Information Service Agency (KCISA) (responsible for cultural digitalization): a public organization affiliated with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism - A Public-Private Partnership Entity to promote the disclosure and utilization of cultural data: to be run by the KCISA	
Additional Information	N/A		

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

Commitment Start and End Date: 2018. 9. 1. ~ 2020. 8. 31.

Lead implementing agency	Culture Heritage Administration

Commitment Description	

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	There is a lack of quality 3D content of cultural heritage such as 3D printing data that could be utilized in industries in relation to 3D printing, one of the core technologies of the 4th industrial revolution. As a result, citizens only have limited access to cultural heritage, and pricey 3D scanning equipment has become a financial burden.
Commitment Description	The purpose of this commitment is to help the private sector build high value-added industries such as a 3D printing industry through converting the raw data derived by using a high precision 3D scanner to restore the original form of cultural heritage in case of loss or damage due to an earthquake or fire into offering ready-to-use data for 3D printing.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) to build and operate a cultural heritage 3D web portal (Dec, 2018~) by collecting and converting 3D scanner raw data created by the Culture Heritage Administration, its affiliated organizations and local governments in order to allow citizens to access all cultural heritage 3D data; to disclose 1,000 sets of various data including 264 sets of 3D scanned data, 100 sets of printing data, 5 sets of braille data and 3D modeling data within 2018 through the web portal; to disclose additional 50 sets of 3D printing data, thereby disclosing about 1,500 sets of public data in 2019 and accumulatively increase the number to 2,000 in 2020; 2) to create and distribute 3D content tailored to diverse sectors through an industry university-research institute-government partnership involving 3D printing related associations, metropolitan and provincial Offices of

	Education, universities, museums and research institutes; 3) to strengthen the quality management of 3D data such as developing a production guideline on 3D scanned data.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Developing inclusive governance powered by citizen participation / Enhancing the public's access to information
Additional information	The Moon administration's policy task, 'the Presidential Fourth Industrial Revolution Committee'

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			○	

Description of the results	▪ The government has established 299 sets of 3D data for cultural heritage (2020) and launched a cultural heritage 3D web portal with 1,521 sets of data open to the public (Dec. 2019). ▪ As of Dec. 2019, 32,844 sets of data had been accessed on the public data portal (data.go.kr) , the national cultural heritage portal (heritage.go.kr), etc. ▪ The government has hosted a cultural heritage-themed 3D printing competition (3D Printing Korea Expo) (from 2018), special exhibitions using 3D content as part of Heritage Korea (from 2018) and International Symposium on Digital Cultural Heritage (from 2019). ▪ It has also published guidelines for producing 3D scanned data, helping to enhance the quality of 3D data (from 2018).
Next steps	▪ The government plans to build high precision 3D DB of 3,942 state-designated cultural properties (2021 -2025) ▪ It will also build a data archive and integrated DB of original forms of cultural heritage (2020 -). ▪ The government will maintain its partnerships with relevant organizations for International Symposium on Digital Cultural Heritage, 3D printing competition, etc.

Milestone status	Start Date	End Date	Completion level
Building a 2018 cultural heritage 3D	2018.4.18.	2018.11.14.	Completed

database – 50 sets of 3D scanning and 50 sets of printing			
Building a cultural heritage 3D web portal	2018.5.28.	2018.12.24.	Completed
Hosting a cultural heritage- themed 3D printing competition (3rd 3D Printing Korea Expo, Gumi, Korea)	2018.9.5	2018.9.8	Completed
Hosting a special exhibition using 3D content as part of HERITAGE KOREA 2018 (Gyeongju Hwabaek International Convention Center, HICO)	2018.9.12.	2018.9.14.	Completed
Delivering a presentation on best practices in exchanges of advanced technologies at the Digital Heritage 2018 (San Francisco) - 3D scanning and printing of cultural heritage	2018.10.25.	2018.10.31.	Completed
Disclosing 1,000 sets of public data, including 3D modeling data for cultural heritage	2018.12.1.	2018.12.24.	Completed
Building a 2019 cultural heritage 3D database - disclosing 1,500 sets of public data (in cumulative terms), including 50 sets of 3D printing data	2019.4.1.	2019.12.24.	Completed
Building a 2020 cultural heritage 3D database - disclosing 2,000 sets of public data (cumulatively), including 50 sets of 3D printing data	2020.4.1.	2020.8.31.	Substantial Completed

Contact information	
Lead implementing agency	Culture Heritage Administration
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Yeongyu Choi
Title, Department	Deputy Director/ Director for ICT Management

Email and Phone		onlyduck@korea.kr / 042-481-4752
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, Ministry of Education, Korea 3D Printing Association, etc.
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	
Additional Information		

10. Disclosure of the Nation's Priority Data with High Utility, Demand and Value in the Public Arena	
Commitment Start and End Date: 2018. 9. 1. ~ 2020. 8. 31.	
Lead implementing agency	The Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The disclosure and usage of public data could make a big impact such as enhancing government transparency, delivering effective and efficient services to the public and contributing to the nation's economic growth. The Korean government, with the importance of public data in mind, has made active efforts in this regard such as enacting and enforcing the Act on Promotion of the Provision and Use of Public Data in 2013. As the third NAP shows, 526 types of public data in 33 areas highly valued by the public (i. e. information on buildings, local governments' licensing, national disaster management, national space, real-estate transaction, national tax, social security, etc.) were disclosed. As a result, the level of understanding and interest of the public and businesses on public data has significantly increased. Also, the demand for the disclosure of public data with limited access and the potential to resolve social problems including the data on transportation, safety and jobs has increased. In addition, the government needs to respond to the public's increasing demand for data in relation to the fourth industrial revolution such as AI, IoT, and self-driving vehicles.

Commitment Description	The purpose of this commitment is to dramatically expand the subject of public data disclosure to include areas closely related to people's lives such as environment, safety and healthcare and sectors in relation to new technologies such as AI, IoT and self-driving vehicles. 38 sets of important data determined through a public survey on public data, interviews on relevant associations and companies, a study on utilization of public data will be disclosed by 2019. The data sets include the following: information on buildings based on their age and use, earthquake emergency shelters, buildings with seismic design, safety management of public facilities, statistics of food and drug, sales of meat and processed meat, jobs, automobiles, national energy, public health alert, public health nutrition, air pollutant emission and intelligent traffic accident analysis.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	The following will be conducted to implement the commitment: 1) conducting a demand survey on the public and businesses to determine the national importance of the data, usage of the data, conditions regarding the disclosure and usage and the potential value of the data in order to select the data to be disclosed; 2) establishing disclosure strategies, developing a system for the disclosure and managing the quality in relation to the selected data.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen Participation / Transparency
Additional information	Other related policies and strategies: the 2nd Public Data Basic Plan (2017 – 2019); public data innovation strategies (Public Data Strategy council, Feb, 2018); the plan to standardize public data and encourage the usage (a steering session on pending policy issues, April, 2018); and the comprehensive plan for government innovation

	(March, 2018)			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				○

Description of the results	○ The government has completed the second round of disclosure of the nation's core data in 63 areas of intelligent and new industries, such as artificial intelligence and IoT (converged spatial information, general information on financial standards, health and medical image data, etc.) ○ The government has conducted public demand surveys (throughout the year) and held meetings with private businesses and organizations to collect their views. * (2019) 9 meetings engaging 17 businesses; (Aug. 2020) 3 meetings with16 participating businesses - It has also conducted an online public demand survey (from Jun. 1 to Jun. 30, 2020, on the public data portal). ○ The government has established and implemented a plan for the third round of disclosure of the nation's core data. - The government has gathered public opinions in establishing a plan for the third round of disclosure. - The plan was established in Dec. 2019. - The process of selecting and disclosing the nation's core data for 2020 is underway (from May 2020).
Next steps	▪ The government will continue to implement the third round of disclosure. ▪ It will also keep listening to businesses utilizing public data through meetings with them.

Milestone status	Start Date	End Date	Completion level
Conducting the second round of disclosure of the nation's core data primarily on intelligent and new industries	2017.1.1.	2019.12.	Completed
Conducting public demand surveys	Continued	Continued	Completed

Determining the nation's potential core data based on the review of private-sector experts (the expert committee)	2019	2020.5.	Completed
Contact information			
Lead implementing agency	The Ministry of the Interior and Safety		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Sin Dong-hwa		
Title, Department	Deputy Director, Public Data Policy Division		
Email and Phone	044-205-2814		
Other Actors Involved — Government Ministries, Department/Agency	N/A		
Other Actors Involved — CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	N/A		
Additional Information	N/A		

Enhancement of the Quality Management of Public Data through Collecting the Public's Opinions	
Commitment Start and End Date: 2018. 9. 1. ~ 2020. 8. 31.	
Lead implementing agency	The Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	As the data with the huge demand from the public and businesses are increasingly disclosed, they are being used actively. Indeed, the number of data usage has jumped from 13,000 in 2013 to 166,000 in 2016, a 120-fold increase. That said, the public and businesses have continuously raised concerns over a lack of quality and standardized public data.
Commitment Description	The purpose of this commitment is to produce more quality data and increase the usage of such data through encouraging the public including citizens and businesses to participate in policy making regarding the quality management of public data. To do so, the following will be conducted: 1) providing more standards for disclosing the public data and open formats regarding data with high demand amongst the public and owned by multiple organizations (e. g. the domains of self-driving vehicles, smart city, health care and smart farm are selected considering the demand in the public) 2) reflecting the user's request regarding the problems in the quality of public data through operating the suggestion box year-round 3) involving the public throughout the entire policy implementation process including the establishment, implementation and outcome (impact) of policies on the quality management of public data. The implementation of this commitment will support free convergence between the public and private data, reduce the cost of processing and refining data of the public and businesses and enhance the value of using the public data.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The detailed implementation method of this commitment is as follows: 1) conducting a public demand survey on standardization and quality enhancement of public data 2) operating the year-round public suggestion box such as "the error report center for public data" within the public data portal and "the Data 1st Street" 3) receiving the public's opinions regarding the quality management through establishing the public council.
Why is the commitment relevant to OGP values?	- (Transparency) The public data created and collected throughout carrying out the administrative work helps enhancing work transparency - (Citizen Participation) Disclosure standards and quality management policies are conducted with the help of the public council
Additional information	○ Other policies and strategies: the 2nd Public Data Basic Plan (2017 – 2019); public data innovation strategies (Public Data Strategy council, Feb, 2018); the plan to standardize public data and encourage the usage (a steering session on pending policy issues, April, 2018); and the mid- and long-term plan for the quality control of public data (Public Data Strategy Council, Dec. 2019)

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				○

Description of the results	○ The government has selected 120 standards for the disclosure of data owned jointly by multiple organizations. - The 120 standards are related to subjects found in high demand according to public demand surveys, such as parking lot information, public rest rooms and earthquake and tsunami evacuation shelters. * No. of disclosed standards (cumulative): (2016.) 79 → (2017) 109 → (2019) 120 → (2020) 122 ○ The government has also been establishing a preventive quality control system to provide better quality public data. - It has applied the preventive quality control system on a pilot basis to projects for building key data systems within the public sector and been establishing relevant schemes based on reviews on quality control standards by data experts and data project operators from the private sector (from May 2020 -). ○ The government runs a year-round suggestion box for public data users. - Public data users' opinions collected via the public data error reporting center within the public data portal and the "Data 1st Street" have been reflected in the government's policymaking throughout the year. ○ The government has also conducted public data quality management evaluation (from 2018). - A total of 287 organizations across the country (e.g. central government offices and metropolitan and municipal governments) are subject to public data quality management evaluation. * The target of evaluation has been expanded to include: (2018) central and metropolitan governments → (2019) central, metropolitan and municipal governments → (2020) central, metropolitan and municipal governments and public institutions. ○ The government has established standard terms for public

	data (in Aug. 2020).
	- Through the standardization of public data terms and formats, the government has made it easier to converge and utilize public data and helped save time and money designing data.
	* The terms have been established based on the results of public surveys and reviews by experts from both the public and private sectors (National Institute of Korean Language (Korean terms), Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (English terms) and data-specialized private businesses (IT terms)).
Next steps	▪ The government will conduct a survey on how "public data disclosure standards" are being utilized, add new standards for subjects high in demand and find and share cases where those standards have been applied (from Nov. 2020).
	▪ The government will examine the quality of all data files and open APIs registered on the public data portal (from Dec. 2020) to enhance the quality of public data (to be available from 2021).
	▪ It will establish more standard terms for public data based on the results of public demand surveys and introduce a preventive quality control system (in 2021), with the aim of saving data processing and refining costs and adding value to the utilization of public data.

Milestone status	Start Date	End Date	Completion level
Conduct public demand surveys on public data standardization and quality enhancement	Throughout the period	Throughout the period	Completed
Operating a year-round suggestion box for public data users	Throughout the period	Throughout the period	Completed
Building and operating a public-private cooperative body for public data	2018	Continued	Completed

standardization			
Conducting evaluation of public data quality management and engaging quality evaluators from the private sector in the process	2018	Continued	Completed

Contact information		
Lead implementing agency	The Ministry of the Interior and Safety	
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Hwang, In-hee	
Title, Department	Deputy Director, Public Data Policy Division	
Email and Phone	044-205-2812	
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	N/A
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	N/A
Additional Information	N/A	

12. Commitment: Transition towards the Customs Administration System Based on Voluntary Compliance	
Commitment Start and End Date: 2018. 9. 1. ~ 2020. 8. 31.	
Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Creative Planning and Finance Office, Korea Customs Service
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	• The customs administration has been done primarily through coerced investigation, tax charge, crackdown and publishment, but such practices have created additional social costs and conflicts such as disobedience on a large scale and tax conflict. The existing methods are limited in their capacity in protecting the public; therefore new border management strategies need to be made to gain public trust by involving stake-holders.
What is the commitment?	• Notify relevant parties of errors and violations in import/export in advance to encourage them to voluntarily comply with the law through faithful declaration • Give guidance and enforcement notification on illegal trade instead of prosecuting offenders and import tax settlement system will be put in place for businesses to voluntarily check import tax on a regular basis in accordance with the information provided by Korea Customs • Prevent coerced administrative execution through private-public cooperation and autonomous compliance and increase the public level of understanding on customs policies and ensure their right to know by preventing possible violations • Resolve social conflict among businesses, governments, people through autonomous compliance and preemptive provision of information, encourage honest and accurate tax report, promote more effective border control to garner public confidence in customs administration and achieve safe and secure administration

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	• Provide information tailored to the needs of tax payers on how to file a customs declaration using big data including import/export declaration via Customs Law Information Portal and make it accessible to the public in real time • Provide information on possible tax payment errors to businesses and individuals to promote accurate customs declaration and render tax payment support services via e-customs clearance system • Inform the public of the possibility of legal violation through monitoring online advertisements on reselling products directly purchased from overseas and selling counterfeits in partnership with operators of internet communities; ensure the right to know and prevent social conflicts rising from penalties • Reform the government's internal performance evaluation system from seizure, crackdown and collection to the operation of dutiful declaration support, tax payment cooperation programs and preliminary guidance
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	• To bring about a paradigm shift in the government's one-sided operation and preemptively provide import/export information for relevant parties and ensure their right to know / encourage active participation of civil society for safer border control, saving social costs and resolving conflicts / enhance honest tax report and gain public trust and secure better life
Additional information	

Performance	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			○	

Activities	① Updating the DB of the Customs Law Information Portal (Completed) ○ Update "Customs Law Information Portal" to increase the usage of legal information ('18.10) - Check duplication of legal interpretations, contradictions, relevance, publicity and make revisions (Open 665 cases out of 824 cases) - Make public instructions/guidance, which were previously not available and provide useful information to people who raised petitions (441 cases out of 1,408 cases) - Provide Q&As in relation to legal provisions, instructions, disobedience, lawsuit and relevant provisions can be easily accessed through one-click ② Building the system to provide information on possible tax payment errors tailored to businesses (Completed) ○ Help businesses to do self-check on tax payment errors and prevent the post-collection of duties to address issues such as the shortage of personnel and lack of information by providing information on possible errors - (Legal framework) Newly make or revise regulations (possible errors) to assist companies with voluntary report * Tax payment information and check-list guidance for voluntary tax payment ('19.4.) ** Notification, Order on Handling Tax Payment ('20.5.) Revise Order on Correction Audit ('20.7.) - (System Development) Set up system for all importing companies to check tax payment errors and its result (Budget: KRW 210 million) ('18.7.~'19.11.) * 〔Stage 1〕 Establish check-up system ('18.7.~'19.2.) ⇨ 〔Stage 2〕 Establish web-based system ('19.4.~11.)

- (Team) Organize 'Support team for honest report' at 34 customs offices nationwide ('19.4.~)

○ Facilitate process to provide useful information for businesses

- (Mailing) Mailing service targeting 230 importing SMEs (possible tax payment errors, import value below KRW 30 billion) before the establishment of web-based system ('19.4.~12)

- (Tailored information) Established web-based system ('19.11.) and provide guidance on honest tax report for users with Customs Information System

* Competent customs office provides alert information on errors derived from customs data analysis

③ Establish the check-list of errors per industry and item (Completed)

○ Establish the check-list of errors per industry and item for all importing companies with Customs Information System (July 2018)

○ Add menu 「Self-check on risk factors and benefits relating to customs and trade」 on Customs Information System after revising the previous Check List (September 2020)

④ Hosting an annual briefing per customs office (Almost completed)

○ Customs office provides user-friendly information on tax payment upon the establishment of Tax Payment Assistance System ('19.11.)

Customs	Date	Place	Number of participants
Incheon	December 5 13:30~14:30	Incheon Office	41
Gwangju	December 11 13:30~14:30	Gwangju Office	36
Busan	December 12 10:00~11:00	Busan Office	53
Daegu	December 12	Daegu	20

	15:00~16:00	Office	

⑤ Publishing a guide book on dutiful tax declaration (Completed)

○ Brief on procedures about overall customs service and support policy for exporting SMEs who have lack of expertise in customs ('19.10)

- Add new schemes and regulation revisions to support companies

- Add 'Passenger Clearance' section (Clearance procedures on items directly bought from overseas, refund method, passenger belongings)

- Introduce programs to support companies (By each customs procedure)

○ Distribute free e-book on Korea Customs website or Kyobobook to increase user-friendliness ('19.10)

⑥ Carrying out an initiative to support SMEs from getting officially certified (Almost completed)

○ Project to support SMEs for getting official certification (with public enterprise and fund)

- Signing of MOU to support SMEs from getting officially certified (with 7 energy public agencies) (20.2.18)

- Reduce burden and cost relating to certification

⑦ Disclosing the evaluation standard of compliance and providing training (Completed)

○ Open law compliance factors (including non AEO-accredited companies) and monitor its implementation to give benefits ('18.12)

○ Inform evaluation area, item and details through revised Notification ('18.12)

⑧ Operating the public design group to encourage voluntary tax declaration (Completed)

○ Designation of officials for 2019 public design group ('19.02)

- Theme : "Giving due consideration for reliving stress of passengers"*

* Public Design Group designated by Ministry of the Interior and Safety in 2019

○ 'Public Design Group' engaged by service designers and public (10 people, '19.05)

○ Host meetings including kick-off (3 times)

Objective	Activities	Date
Kick-Off	Introduction, briefing, planning	19.6.19
On-site visit	work briefing, on-site visit to passenger entry site	19.6.25
Brainstorming	Discuss problems and improvements	19.7.09

○ (Way forward) Make prototype for improving service ('19.09), Share achievements made in Public Design Group ('19.10)

⑨ Conducting a survey on the public's level of awareness on the declaration of personal belongings when traveling (Completed)

○ Conducting a survey on the public's level of awareness on voluntary reporting of passenger belongings

① Very well (18%)

② Well (less voluntary) (47%)

③ Not voluntary (30%)

④ No idea (5%)

○ Research on ways to promote voluntary reporting (2018 Public Design Group)

⑩ Carrying out the regular import-tax settlement system (Completed)

○ Implementation of 「import-tax settlement system」 through public-private partnership

- Designation of compliant companies for import-tax settlement

('20.02)

* Number of companies : ('17) 10 companies → ('18) 19 companies
     → ('19) 23 companies → ('20) 27 companies

- Encourage the engagement of public enterprise for public interests

* Meeting between KCS and energy public enterprise for active
engagement ('20.Feb.18)

⑪ Providing preliminary information on legal violation (on-and off-
     line) (Almost completed)

○ (Notify regulation) Provide information for consigners in response
     to identity theft and under-declaration of purchasing agents
     with the growing items directly purchased from overseas

* Number, foreign suppliers, product name, taxable value, tax
     payment value and caution on violation (May)

- Send messages through Kakao Talk by shipping region, item and
     declaration method for consignor who initially declared imports
     of express cargo (19,861 cases)

⑫ Conducting monitoring and guidance activities to prevent crimes
     and irregularities regarding customs duty (Limited)

○ Tracing and enforcement to prevent frequent reselling while
     monitoring online reselling practices of items directly bought
     from overseas

- Send messages for express cargo consignors notifying them of
reselling instructions (frequent) and entry information

⑬ Promoting the preemptive provision of legal information offered
     offline (Completed)

○ Host off-line meeting (1 July) to prevent illegal activities of
     currency exchange traders and give instructions regarding
     currency exchange transactions via KCS website

○ A campaign for honest customs declaration to prevent the illegal
     entry of high-risk goods harming social safety, using banner and
     board at major airports and ports (6.29~7.10)

Way forward	② Building the system to provide information on possible tax payment errors tailored to businesses (Audit) ○ (Capacity building) Special training course for customs officers in charge - Special training course at Customs Border Control Training Institute and mentor matching at each customs office, focusing on correction audit, customs-related information ⑥ Carrying out an initiative to support SMEs from getting officially certified (Audit) ○ Explore new types of support projects through P2P cooperation (local government and public enterprises) - Implement new projects to assist SMEs especially in Gyeonggi Province and Gumi for official certification - Discussion on creating synergy among collaboration projects targeting SMEs * (Present) Ministry of SMEs and Startups-'Export Voucher' Project → (Future) Public Procurement Service -'G-PASS' project ⑫ Conducting monitoring and guidance activities to prevent crimes and irregularities regarding customs duty ○ Increase the number of customs officers for further monitoring of online reselling of goods directly purchased from overseas and distribution of counterfeits ⑬ Promoting the preemptive provision of legal information offered offline ○ Using non face-to-face channels for briefing session on foreign exchange system with Financial Supervisory Service (annually) after the pandemic (December)

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date	Level
① Updating the DB of the Customs Law Information Portal	2018. 7.	2018. 10.	Completed
② Building the system to provide information on possible tax payment errors	2018. 7.	First half of 2019	Completed

tailored to businesses			
③ Establish the check-list of errors per industry and item	2018. 4.	2019. 1.	Completed
④ Hosting an annual briefing per customs office	2018. 9.	Ongoing	Almost completed
⑤ Publishing a guide book on dutiful tax declaration	2018. 9.	-	Completed
⑥ Carrying out an initiative to support SMEs from getting officially certified	By end of the year	By end of the year	Almost completed
⑦ Disclosing the evaluation standard of compliance and provide training	2018. 12.	Ongoing	Completed
⑧ Operating the public design group to encourage voluntary tax declaration	2018. 8.	2018. 11.	Completed
⑨ Conducting a survey on the public's level of awareness on the declaration of personal belongings when traveling	2018. 8.	2018. 9.	Completed
⑩ Carrying out the regular import -tax settlement system	2017. 4.	Ongoing	Completed
⑪ Providing preliminary information on legal violation (on-and off-line)	2018. 1.	Ongoing	Almost completed
⑫ Conducting monitoring and guidance activities to prevent crimes and irregularities regarding customs duty	2018. 1.	Ongoing	Limited
⑬ Promoting the preemptive provision of legal information offered offline	2018. 8.	Ongoing	Completed
Contact Information			
Implementing Agency	Korea Customs Service		

Name of Responsible Person	Park, Chan-hyeong
Division, Title	Creative Planning and Finance Officer, Deputy Director
Phone	+82-42-481-7715

Other Actors Involved	State Actors	Creative Planning and Finance Officer, Audit Policy Division, Corporation Audit Division Investigation Planning Division, Cyber Investigation Division at Seoul Customs of Korea Customs Service
	CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	Web portal groups (e.g. Naver cafe, Joonggonara), online shopping malls (e.g. the 11th street) Association of major industries including automobile and fabric Customs administration innovation T/F Various stake-holders including customs brokers and logistics companies
Other Information	

5. Conclusion and next steps

The implementation of the 4th Action Plan has completed in August 2020 and it has been evaluated overall as substantially completed. Out of 13 commitments, 8 commitments are completed, 4 substantially completed and 1 limitedly implemented.

However, there is still room for improvement throughout the design and implementation phases. For nearly 10 years when Korea designed and implemented four action plans, there was no transformative commitment. To make ambitious, transformative commitments, the Korean government will continue to pursue a whole-of-government innovation and make those efforts aligned with open government activities.

Moreover, we need to make more efforts to reflect proposals of citizens and civil society in the Action Plan. We have learnt that there are proposals that need to be studied and discussed in a longer term than six months to be developed as a commitment. Reviewing the same proposal every two years with no further deliberation wouldn't make much difference – not selected. Therefore, the multi-stakeholder forum needs to spend two years – the implementation period – to make a proposal more actionable, concrete and deliverable, for which the Open Government Forum will have working groups to look into proposals that were not selected but worth being developed as prospective commitments for the next plan.

The Government of the Republic of Korea, as Co-Chair of the Partnership, has reaffirmed our commitment to uphold open government values and collaborate with civil society. While being dedicated to domestic open government activities, Korea will make an effort to lead by example and disseminate outcome globally.