

OGP



# The 5<sup>th</sup> National Action Plan

2021-2023

 KOREA

July, 2021





## Overview of the 5th National Action Plan

The Government of the Republic of Korea has made continued efforts to uphold the principles and values of open government and put them into practice in order to promote transparency, engage citizens, fight corruption, and establish governance harnessing new technologies. Since joining the Open Government Partnership (OGP), the Korean government has created and implemented four National Action Plans (NAPs), which demonstrates its passion for and commitment to open government and democracy. In addition, serving as co-chair of OGP over the last two years has offered a catalyst to further strengthen these efforts.

During an eight-year span from 2012 to 2020, the Korean government developed four NAPs for open government and carried out a total of 39 commitments. While the first three plans were initiated by the government with the engagement of civil society, the fourth NAP involved greater collaboration between the government and civil sectors, with civil society playing a central role in policy suggestions and relevant discussions. In recognition of these efforts, OGP scaled up Korea's rating in the level of public influence during the process of creating the fourth NAP from "involve" to "collaborate".

The fifth NAP for 2021-2023 was developed by taking into account a series of changes after the fourth NAP and by building on the lessons learned and evaluations performed during the course of creating and implementing the four previous NAPs. As the 11<sup>th</sup> co-chair of OGP, the Korean government strived to incorporate into its fifth NAP the three OGP co-chair priorities, which include strengthening civic space and public participation, tackling corruption, and promoting inclusive digital innovation. The planning process reinforced collaboration between the government and civil society and engaged a variety of stakeholders, at the heart of which was the Open Government Forum Korea (OGFK). It was launched in 2017 in accordance with the OGP Articles of Governance that recommends the formation and operation of a consultative body composed of government and civil society entities. Represented by a range of key stakeholders including seven central and local government agencies and 11 civic groups, OGFK is a public-civil council designed to propagate the values of open government such as openness, transparency, and democracy.

<b>Government members</b>	Ministry of the Interior and Safety (chair, secretary), Ministry of Science and ICT, Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Personnel Management, Seoul Metropolitan Government, National Information Society Agency
<b>Civil-sector members</b>	C.O.D.E.(chair), Open Net (secretary), Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation, Right to Know Research Institute Cooperative, Community for Improvement of Information Society Problems, Korean Council for Justice and Remembrance, Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society, Korean Association for Local Government and Administration Studies, Transparency International Korea, Citizens' Action Network, Citizens' Coalition for Better Government

In 2019, the Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS) created a plan to promote the operation of OGFK and institutionalized it by issuing an MOIS directive on the Rules on the Establishment and Operation of the Open Government Forum Korea.

The Korean government worked with civil society throughout the entire process of developing the fifth NAP, covering the overall direction, implementation methods and procedures, and schedules. It also engaged in close consultations with civil society, such as by encouraging citizens to participate actively in making suggestions on commitments that would benefit an open government.

From March 23 to April 22, 2020, the Korean government announced a call for proposal that invited citizens to suggest commitments for open government and received a total of 140 entries (77 suggestions from government entities and 63 suggestions from civil society). This resulted in the formation of a task force within OGFK. The task force consisted of four groups: digitization and openness, anti-corruption, fiscal transparency, and participation and social values. Led by members from civil society, each group worked vigorously to develop individual action plans. Discussions on the fifth NAP were held mostly online due to COVID-19, and it took approximately a year for civil society and relevant government agencies to reach an agreement and make the final selection regarding the commitments suggested. Through this process, a total of 14 commitments that are in line with the three OGP co-chair priorities were chosen for the fifth NAP.

Strengthening civic space and public participation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engage youth in policy making and strengthen overseas networking</li> <li>2. Promote the engagement of the underprivileged and their representation</li> <li>3. Engage citizens in policy making</li> <li>4. Allow citizens to participate in budgeting to enhance fiscal transparency</li> </ol>
Tackling Corruption	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide an online system for public institutions to order network equipment that matches their capacity</li> <li>2. Protect whistleblowers</li> <li>3. Leverage Big Data to address unfair practices in day-to-day life</li> <li>4. Create a transparent society through collaboration between citizens and government</li> <li>5. Lay the groundwork for civil society to grow</li> </ol>
Promoting Inclusive digital innovation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhance digital inclusiveness</li> <li>2. Make use of science and digital technologies in tackling issues for local residents</li> <li>3. Disclose data for citizen safety</li> <li>4. Make government data accessible and usable for citizens</li> <li>5. Increase the disclosure of meeting minutes</li> </ol>



## Future Plans for Developing the 6<sup>th</sup> NAP

By reinforcing OGFK's ability to promote government-wide collaboration and continuing to provide institutional support for greater involvement by civil society, the Korean government will do its utmost to ensure that the input from the government and civil society is incorporated into the 6<sup>th</sup> NAP in an exemplary and more balanced manner.

### Input from the government

The government wanted to incorporate as many suggestions from OGFK's civil-sector members as possible into the 5<sup>th</sup> NAP, but it was unable to include several suggestions that were made twice, regarding the disclosure of court decisions and the transparency of beneficial ownership transparency. This was because it was difficult to determine which agency was responsible for these issues and because the lack of sufficient deliberation warranted further discussion. When it comes to the operation of OGFK and the overall process and procedure for implementing NAPs, including the establishment of an institutional basis for OGFK and the enhancement of citizen engagement, incremental improvements have been made in step with the spirit of OGP but there is still a long way to go. With this in mind, the Korean government intends to further enhance the operation of OGFK such as by actively engaging a variety of stakeholders.

### Input from civil society

Civil-sector members were highly engaged in the process of creating the NAP. In particular, the secretaries of each division used their expertise in their respective policy areas to lead in-depth discussions with government agencies to make prudent and informed decisions. The active involvement of the youth working group also bodes well for the future of OGFK. Despite this commitment and efforts by civil-sector members, the fifth NAP focused mainly on soft options suggested by the government. This might be understandable because the COVID-19 pandemic and other issues posed significant challenges for the government, but it did not translate into significant progress from the fourth NAP and left some room for improvement, an outcome that may have been caused by the uncertain legal and institutional basis for OGFK. In this regard, it is a welcome move by the government to upgrade the status of the MOIS directive, which serves as the basis for OGFK, to a prime ministerial directive and to increase citizen engagement. Still, a range of improvements are called for, such as substantial delegation of authority and access to the right information and financial resources, all of which should underpin citizen participation to further promote the operation of OGFK. We hope that these issues will be addressed to ensure that the new forum to be formed will play the role of a true platform for citizen engagement.

It will also ensure OGFK plays a greater role by promoting the operation of the forum's divisions so that OGFK will go beyond being involved in the development of NAPs to lead the evaluation of NAP implementation and the creation of plans for improved outcomes. This will ensure that the sixth NAP is better aligned with the values of open government and that the NAP serves as the main platform for open government.

The Government of the Republic of Korea will continue to faithfully carry out the NAP to help realize the OGP co-chair vision and to promote the cooperation between the public and civil society sectors in order to lead the effort to uphold the values of open government such as openness, anti-corruption, and citizen engagement.

## List of Commitments

OGP Co-Chair Vision Priorities	Commitments	Lead Implementing Agency
<b>Strengthening civic space and public participation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote citizen participation in the policy making process</li> <li>Recovery and renewal from COVID-19 through citizen participation</li> </ul>	1. Engage youth in policy making and strengthen overseas networking	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
	2. Promote the engagement of the underprivileged and their representation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance gender diversity in all areas of society</li> <li>Expand balanced personnel management by enhancing representation of the disabled in the public sector</li> </ul>	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, Ministry of Personnel Management
	3. Engage citizens in policy making	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
	4. Allow citizens to participate in budgeting to enhance fiscal transparency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand Participatory Budgeting</li> <li>Enhance fiscal transparency of local governments by promoting Citizen Participatory Budgeting</li> </ul>	Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Interior the Interior and Safety
<b>Tackling Corruption</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve system to enhance social transparency</li> <li>Government-civil society cooperation to build social trust</li> </ul>	5. Provide an online system for public institutions to order network equipment that matches their capacity	Ministry of Science and ICT
	6. Protect whistleblowers	Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission
	7. Leverage Big Data to address unfair practices in day-to-day life	Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission
	8. Create a transparent society through collaboration between citizens and government	Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission
	9. Lay the groundwork for civil society to grow	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
<b>Promoting Inclusive digital innovation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digitally marginalized-friendly inclusive innovation</li> <li>Increase citizen and consumer-centered public data disclosure</li> </ul>	10. Enhance digital inclusiveness	Ministry of Science and ICT
	11. Make use of science and digital technologies in tackling issues for local residents	Ministry of Science and ICT, Ministry of Interior the Interior and Safety
	12. Disclose data for citizen safety	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
	13. Make government data accessible and usable for citizens	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
	14. Increase the disclosure of meeting minutes	Ministry of the Interior and Safety



# Strengthening Civic Space and Citizen Participation

## 1. Engage youth in policy making and strengthen overseas networking

2. Promote the engagement of the underprivileged and their representation
3. Engage citizens in policy making
4. Allow citizens to participate in budgeting to enhance fiscal transparency

Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Innovation Planning Division, Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Other Actors Involved	N/A
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Enhancing citizen participation and influence in the policy making process and fostering a civil society-friendly environment.

### What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

Although the importance of multi-stakeholder participation in realizing open government is well recognized, there are insufficient opportunities for youth to participate in policy making. Furthermore, as there is a perception that participation and interest on the part of youth in government operation and policies are lacking both at home and abroad, society-wide efforts to reflect opinions of the youth, who are the main actors of future society, in policies are important.

### What is the commitment?

The purpose of this commitment is to expand opportunities for youth to participate in the policy making process and to create opportunities to establish and strengthen domestic and international youth networks.

#### 1. Expand opportunities for youth to participate in policy making

(Current Situation) The Korean government and civil society run a multi-stakeholder forum (MSF), Open Government Forum Korea (OGFK), to realize the goal of open government. In 2019, a youth working group was established to reflect youth opinion. The youth working group consists of over 100 youth members recruited annually by the Citizen's Coalition for Better Government and takes part in establishing, implementing, and assessing NAPs.

(Future Plans) OGFK will create opportunities to consistently reflect the voice of Korean youth, who will be able to submit suggestions on realizing open government goals such as transparency, anti-corruption and citizen participation, not only during the half-year tenure when NAPs are established but throughout the year. Platforms for discussion with government institutions will be generated to develop their suggestions into policies.

#### 2. Government-wide innovation assessment

(Current Situation) As the lead ministry in government innovation, the Ministry of the Interior and Safety assesses government innovation across 43 central administrative agencies. Every year, the Ministry establishes the Government Innovation Assessment Implementation Plan, reflecting opinions of multi-stakeholders and rewards exemplary institutions.

(Future Plans) Youth will be included in the Citizen Assessment Group to voice their opinion on government innovation assessment. The degree to which government innovation efforts were felt by citizens will also be assessed.

### 3. Establish OGP youth network as OGP co-chair

(Current Situation) The Government of the Republic of Korea is the co-chair of the Open Government Partnership (OGP). Representing 78 OGP member nations as the lead co-chair since October 2020, Korea is leading international open government activities and laying out a vision for the OGP going forward, together with the civil society co-chair.

(Future plans) The Korean government will support Korean youth as they establish an international network and work together to solve global problems. To this end, participation of multi-stakeholders including youth will be incorporated in the co-chair vision and Korea will share its experience of running a Youth Working Group within the MSF so that other OGP countries can follow suit. In particular, with the 7<sup>th</sup> OGP Global Summit to be hosted by Korea and other major international meetings planned for 2021, Korea will create opportunities for youth from various countries to cooperate.

#### How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

The commitment will allow year-round suggestions to the MSF, enhance the effectiveness of youth participation through Government Innovation Assessment and establish policies that raise the quality of life enjoyed by youth. Furthermore, youth opinion is expected to be reflected in international open government efforts through the international youth network.

#### Exchange and Peer Learning

N/A

#### Additional Information

Currently running a youth working group within a multi-stakeholder forum, OGFK.

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Hold regular OGFK sessions and run the Youth Working Group	September 1, 2020	To continue indefinitely
Host International Youth Summit	September 1, 2020	October 2020
Establish and implement OGP co-chair vision	October 1, 2020	September 30, 2021
Government-wide participation in Government Innovation Assessment	November 1, 2020 November 1, 2021	December 31, 2020 December 31, 2021
Hold youth sessions, taking the opportunity to host the 7 <sup>th</sup> OGP Global Summit	January 1, 2021	Fourth quarter of 2021



# Strengthening Civic Space and Citizen Participation

1. Engage youth in policy making and strengthen overseas networking

## 2. Promote the engagement of the underprivileged and their representation

### (2-1. Enhance gender diversity in all areas of society)

3. Engage citizens in policy making

4. Allow citizens to participate in budgeting to enhance fiscal transparency

Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Women's Resources Development Division, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
Other Actors Involved	Ministry of Personnel Management, Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of National Defense, Korean National Police Agency, Korea Coast Guard, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, Ministry of Science and ICT
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment was designed to improve gender diversity by enhancing gender-balanced participation across society and contribute to realizing the social value of gender equality.

### What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

Compared to the size of Korea's economy, women's participation in social and economic activities falls far behind. In particular, the glass ceiling still persists, with a low proportion of women in major decision-making positions. Increasing women's representation will strengthen social diversity and inclusion, thereby laying the foundation for innovation and contributing to promoting fairness and enhancing national competitiveness. The public sector should spearhead these efforts for the private sector to follow suit.

\* Korea ranked last (29<sup>th</sup>) for 9 consecutive years in the Economist's glass-ceiling index (Women in managerial positions: 15.4% in Korea, against an OECD average of 33.2%. Women in executive and board positions: 4.9% in Korea, against an OECD average of 25.6%)

### What is the commitment?

This commitment will be promoted separately by the public and private sector.

The ministry will strengthen the institutional foundation for enhancing women's participation and representation in the public sector by thorough implementation and management of the Women Leader Appointment Plan (2018-2022), established in November 2017. The Women Leader Appointment Plan is an inter-ministry joint plan which sets and promotes women appointment targets for 12 major public officials such as senior civil service officials; director-level officials in central and local governments; executives of public organizations; government committee members; principals, vice principals and national university professors; and military and police officers.

Appointment Targets for 2022 (12 categories)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Senior civil service officials) 10.0% / (Director-level officials in central government headquarters) 25.0% / (Director-level officials in local governments) 22.5%</li> <li>• (Executives of public organizations) 23.0% / (Managers of public organizations) 28.0% / (Managers in local public enterprises) 11.0%</li> <li>• (National university professors) 19.1% / (Principals and vice principals) 45.0% / (Government committee members) 40.0%</li> <li>• (Military officers) 8.8% / Police 15.0% (7.0% Managers) / Coast guard 14.4% (2.9% Managers)</li> </ul>
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In 2019, the ministry launched a Public-Private Partnership for Gender Balanced, Inclusive Growth for the first time, based on the private sector’s autonomy and cooperation. Based on the partnership, voluntary agreements, consulting and other support measures for companies and related research will be promoted to increase gender diversity and women’s representation within companies.

These efforts on the part of the public and private sector are expected to contribute to realizing gender equality across society and spreading fairness by reflecting a gender-balanced perspective in the policy and decision-making process and enhancing gender diversity in organizations and workplaces.

### How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

Specific plans to implement the commitment will also be promoted separately by the public and private sector.

Implementation plans to increase women’s representation in the public sector will be established every year, to be assessed and managed on a semiannual basis. The public sector will continue to identify and address areas of improvement in systems to strengthen the foundation for women’s participation through close cooperation with competent ministries.

To increase women’s representation in the private sector, voluntary agreements with companies will be extended, and information on the gender makeup of the executives of listed corporations will be researched and disclosed every year.

### Exchange and Peer Learning

N/A

### Additional Information

N/A

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Assess yearly performance in increasing women’s representation in the public sector and establish implementation plans	Previous December	Next March
Assess and publish performance related to increasing women’s representation in the public sector for the first half of the year	Every July	Every September
Provide consulting on gender-balanced, inclusive growth	Throughout the year	-
Research and disclose information on the gender makeup of listed corporations’executives	Every July to September	-



## Strengthening Civic Space and Citizen Participation

1. Engage youth in policy making and strengthen overseas networking

### 2. Promote the engagement of the underprivileged and their representation

#### (2-2. Expand balanced personnel management by enhancing representation of the disabled in the public sector)

3. Engage citizens in policy making

4. Allow citizens to participate in budgeting to enhance fiscal transparency

Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Balanced Personnel Division, Ministry of Personnel Management
Other Actors Involved	N/A
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment can contribute to realizing social values such as expanding employment for the disabled and fostering a disability-friendly working environment to enhance diversity in public offices.

#### What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

Although the overall employment rate of the disabled in central administrative agencies (3.56%) exceeds the mandatory employment quota of 3.4%, some agencies have failed to reach the mandatory quota. The government should expand the employment of the disabled to fulfill its duty as a model employer.

#### What is the commitment?

The purpose of this commitment is to gradually reduce the number of organizations that fail to reach the mandatory employment quota for the disabled by increasing the employment of disabled individuals. First, when conducting open recruitment for Grade 9 and 7 civil servants, public officials, a separate recruitment scheme for the disabled will be conducted for a proportion higher than that of the mandatory employment quota (3.4%). Competitive Recruitment for Severely Disabled Persons for Career Positions will be carried out to provide support for the severely disabled to advance into public office.

Also, the government will continue to expand Work Support Services for Public Officials with Disabilities such as providing assistive devices and workplace personal assistants. Furthermore, a Survey on the Working Conditions of Public Officials with Disabilities will be conducted.

With the government taking the lead in employing people with disabilities and fostering a disability-friendly working environment, the commitment will contribute to realizing social value and inclusion.

#### How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

Those hired through the separate recruitment scheme for the disabled will be specifically assigned to organizations falling short of the mandatory employment quota to reduce the number of such organizations.

#### Exchange and Peer Learning

N/A

#### Additional Information

N/A

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Separate recruitment scheme for the disabled	Every January	Every December
Competitive Recruitment for Severely Disabled Persons for Career Positions	Previous December (conduct demand surveys)	Every December
Expand Work Support Services for Public Officials with Disabilities	Throughout the year	-
Survey on the Working Conditions of Public Officials with Disabilities	2022 (biennially)	-



## Strengthening Civic Space and Citizen Participation

1. Engage youth in policy making and strengthen overseas networking
2. Promote the engagement of the underprivileged and their representation

### 3. Engage citizens in policy making

4. Allow citizens to participate in budgeting to enhance fiscal transparency

Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Public Participation Innovation Division, Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Other Actors Involved	N/A
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen participation

#### What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

With quantitative increase in citizen participation systems and channels over the last few years, opportunities for citizen participation have increased\* greatly.

- Public Petition (~end of April 2020): 826,156 petitions (an average of 837 petitions per day), 136.35 million signatures
  - Increase in Gwanghwamoon 1<sup>st</sup> Street members: 40,000 members in 2019 → 263,000 members in December 2020
  - Open Communication Forum: 11 Forums hosted in 2019 with 838 participants → 13 Forums hosted in 2020 with 2,923 participants
  - Citizen Forum policy proposals: a total of 3,595 policy proposals → 67 selected as government innovation tasks
- The importance of connecting and integrating the participation platforms of multiple ministries to ensure substantial results from expanded participation opportunities has been emphasized. Also, in a time where offline participation in the policy making process has weakened due to COVID-19, reinforcing and promoting citizen participation systems through flexible operation of on- and off-line public participation channels has gained importance.

#### What is the commitment?

The government will improve laws and policies to support citizen participation and lay the foundation to boost citizen participation by connecting different participation platforms and strengthening the function of on- and off-line public platforms for policy discussions.

#### How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

- Connect participation channels of multiple ministries via Gwanghwamoon 1<sup>st</sup> Street, develop public suggestions into policies and provide feedback through Big data analysis.
- Thoroughly prepare\* for the implementation of the first amendment of the Petition Act in 60 years to ensure people's right to petition.
  - \* Enact an Enforcement Decree, establish an online system, train relevant organizations, conduct nationwide promotions, etc.
- Promote the 'pre-notification of policies for citizens to participate in' system which preselects major policies of different ministries for citizens to participate in, uploads them on ministry websites and the Gwanghwamoon 1<sup>st</sup> Street citizen participation platform and later discloses the results to ensure accountability.

- Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, enhance participation by operating an on- and off-line Gwanghwamoon 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Open Communication Forum, a platform where citizens, experts and public officials discuss social issues closely related to people’s daily lives.
- When policy proposals submitted to the Gwanghwamoon 1<sup>st</sup> Street citizen participation platform go through adequate public discussion, further develop the proposal with the proposer, relevant experts and responsible public officials to reflect the proposals in policies through the Government Innovation Citizen Forum and Government Innovation Committee. This process is to be disclosed on the citizen participation platform.

## Exchange and Peer Learning

N/A

## Additional Information

N/A

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Connect different participation platforms via Gwanghwamoon 1 <sup>st</sup> Street	January 1, 2021	October 31, 2021
Enact the Enforcement Decree of the Petition Act	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021
Establish an online petition system	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2022
Conduct training and promotion on amendments to the Petition Act	July 1, 2021	December 31, 2022
Operate a ‘pre-notification of policies for citizens to participate in’ system	January 1, 2021	October 31, 2023
Operate Gwanghwamoon 1 <sup>st</sup> Street Open Communication Forum	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2023



## Strengthening Civic Space and Citizen Participation

1. Engage youth in policy making and strengthen overseas networking
2. Promote the engagement of the underprivileged and their representation
3. Engage citizens in policy making

### 4. Allow citizens to participate in budgeting to enhance fiscal transparency

#### (4-1. Expand Participatory Budgeting)

Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Participatory Budgeting Division, Ministry of Economy and Finance
Other Actors Involved	N/A
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen participation

#### What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

The Korean government introduced the Participatory Budgeting (PB) system in the central government's budget process in 2018 to enhance fiscal transparency and democracy through citizen participation. The system allows citizens to propose publicly funded projects for the central government and participate in the budget planning process through activities such as setting priorities.

However, the development process for projects in various sectors was insufficient because citizen participation was concentrated on the call for citizen proposals and preference voting at the beginning of the year. Furthermore, debates were held on limited topics such as certain social problems, making it difficult to find solutions for the fiscal problems of ministries promoting different projects.

#### What is the commitment?

Under Article 16 of the National Finance Act (Budgeting Principles) and Article 7 (2) of the Enforcement Decree of the National Finance Act (Citizen Participation in the Budget Process), while continuing to operate PB, the government will expand citizen participation in the project development process in the following ways:

##### 1) Proposal-type participation where citizens propose and develop projects

Citizen proposals will be developed into concrete publicly funded projects through online calls for proposals, proposal contests, citizen visits to collect suggestions and policy meetings. The Participatory Budgeting Citizen's Committee composed of more than 2,000 citizens, including 100 from the vulnerable classes, will be able to participate in the project development process and voice their opinions through votes on citizen proposals and on- and off-line discussions.

##### 2) Debate-type participation by suggesting ways of improvement for various social problems

Opportunities will be provided for citizens to suggest ideas in the process of responding to major social problems. In particular, existing debates originally hosted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF) will be reorganized into calls for proposal-type debates (hosted by MOEF) and debates hosted by each ministry. The government's solution will be suggested and citizen opinion will be collected. Debates should be held both on- and off-line for about a month.

## How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

This commitment will address the problem of citizen participation being concentrated on calls for citizen proposal and preference voting and expand opportunities for development by adopting two types of participation; proposal-type participation and debate-type participation. Furthermore, the status of PB activities will be regularly examined to enhance the effect of citizen participation.

## Exchange and Peer Learning

N/A

## Additional Information

2.4 billion won of budget for 2021

\* Open to further discussion with civil society in the implementation process

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
The Participatory Budgeting Citizen's Committee composed of members over the age of 19 reflecting the population ratio of gender, region and age will be formed and meet every fiscal year to ensure representativeness. The Committee will follow the reform schedule for year-round operation.	May 2020 August 2021 August 2022	July 2021 July 2022 July 2023
MOEF will sort citizen proposals for the central government budget before sending them to each ministry to be reviewed for eligibility. Ministries will submit review results to MOEF.	February 2021 February 2022 February 2023	April 2021 April 2022 April 2023
Hold online discussions on the Participatory Budgeting website to select topics for debate.	September 2020 September 2021 September 2022	April 2021 April 2022 April 2023
Hold offline discussions to build on the results of the online debate for each issue.	December 2021, March 2022 December 2022, March 2023	December 2021, April 2022 December 2022, April 2023
Hold debates for further development and votes on citizen proposals on the website.	April 2021 April 2022 April 2023	April 2021 April 2022 April 2023
Carry out preference voting after the Participatory Budgeting Citizen's Committee reviews the projects.	June 2021 June 2022 June 2023	July 2021 July 2022 July 2023
Reflect the projects in the government's budget through MOEF's project review.	June 2021 June 2022 June 2023	August 2021 August 2022 August 2023



# Strengthening Civic Space and Citizen Participation

1. Engage youth in policy making and strengthen overseas networking
2. Promote the engagement of the underprivileged and their representation
3. Engage citizens in policy making

## 4. Allow citizens to participate in budgeting to enhance fiscal transparency

### (4-2. Enhance fiscal transparency of local governments by promoting Citizen Participatory Budgeting)

Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Local Finance Cooperation Division, Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Other Actors Involved	N/A
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p><b>(Enhance Transparency, Anti-corruption)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance transparency in local finances by expanding citizen participation in all budget processes.</li> </ul> <p><b>(Citizen Participation)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand the means of citizen participation in the budget process of local governments and invigorate CPB by producing and distributing promotional content.</li> </ul> <p><b>(Harnessing ICT to strengthen governance)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance governance by boosting citizen participation through online and mobile channels.</li> </ul>

### What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

Transparency and accountability need to be reinforced by promoting Citizen Participatory Budgeting (CPB) for sound management of local finances. For the efficient management of local finances, residents' needs should be reflected in budget planning, settlement of accounts and feedback. Problem-solving projects centered around regional issues reflecting regional factors and characteristics such as environmental, welfare and economic concerns that are closely related to resident's everyday lives should be selected and promoted to enhance residents' satisfaction.

Examples of (public) problem-solving Citizen Participatory Budgeting		
<b>Safety issue</b> (Daegu-si)	Prevent fires in narrow alleys	Installed fire extinguishers in areas fire trucks have trouble navigating, such as fire-prone alleys.
<b>Sanitation issue</b> (Uiju-gun, Ulsan)	Create a hygienic environment by installing UV light sanitizers	Installed UV light sanitizers for often-used products such as strollers and wheelchairs.
<b>Employment issue</b> (Chuncheon-si, Gangwon)	Gangwon) Residents helping people with local bus routes	Revitalized the local economy by generating new jobs for the elderly and youth.
<b>Welfare issue</b> (Nonsan-si, Chungnam)	Home visits for home repairs	Home repair visits for marginalized people with poor living conditions such as the elderly living alone and single-parent households.

### What is the commitment?

The primary content of the commitment is as follows: Establish yearly implementation plans for CPB to promote a citizen-led CPB system where citizens can participate in all stages of the budgeting process from budget preparation to settlement of accounts. Establish various ways to collect public opinion such as promoting the operation of the CPB Organization, enabling year-round online and mobile citizen participation and running CPB schools and other

promotional activities. Conduct consulting to invigorate CPB and raise regional interest and select exemplary case studies (or exemplary organizations) to encourage others to follow suit.

### How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

Provide consulting to help develop CPB tailored to unique regional characteristics and expand autonomous CPBs\* to boost eup (town), myeon (township) and dong (neighborhood) level CPBs. (\*such as by collecting ideas and resident opinions, conducting surveys, holding public hearings, electronic voting, etc.)

Encourage the use of online and mobile channels for wider resident participation and promote resident participation in all budget processes and key projects such as budget preparation, execution, settlement of accounts and feedback. (e.g. hold pre-briefings and discussions on the budget process and disclose relevant information on the website and through social media platforms)

Promote wider participation of the vulnerable such as the elderly and the disabled to enhance inclusion (through virtual meetings and small-scale local meetings).

### Exchange and Peer Learning

Strengthen exchange and cooperation between the central and local governments and between local governments through communication and sharing of CPB operational know-how that reflects unique regional characteristics.

### Additional Information

Government Policy Task 75-5: Expansion of CPB

- Apply CPB to major projects and policies of local governments to enable citizen-centered budget preparation and strengthen accountability.

\* Open to further discussion with civil society in the implementation process

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Establish plans for and operate CPB	April 2021	August 31, 2023
Provide year-round consulting to local governments on ways to expand citizen participation by sharing examples of diverse citizen participation and cooperation with various regional groups such as resident associations.	April 2021	August 31, 2023
Plan and conduct assessment on CPB operation reflecting factors such as boosting participation in all budget processes, disclosing information on CPB and cooperating with various regional resources such as resident associations.	August 2021	August 31, 2023
Plan and select CPB-focused local governments that expanded participation among the vulnerable. Provide incentives and share such case studies.	April 2021	August 31, 2023
Publish status of CPB projects and resident opinions.	February 2022	February 2023
Design, build and distribute CPB online platforms for local governments that enable online and mobile resident voting and disclosure of CPB information in all budget processes.	April 2021	December 2023



When the informatization personnel at public institutions enter the institution's traffic status and equipment requirements, the Network Equipment Sizing System will automatically calculate the optimal equipment capacity to be submitted when placing orders for equipment establishment projects.

To this end, a prototype of the system for 2020 was developed and operated on a trial basis from December 2020 to April 2021, in cooperation with public institutions such as the Korea Public Finance Information Service and Korea Environment Corporation.

To ensure stability, operating the Network Equipment Sizing System, providing technical support for the informatization personnel of public institutions and promoting the active use of the system will be accomplished through cooperation with a private institution with expertise in network equipment (Korea Association of Network Industries).

### Exchange and Peer Learning

After developing the Network Equipment Sizing System, the opinion of the Public Ordering Sector Conference will be frequently collected and reflected to ensure the stable operation of the system.

\* Public Ordering Sector Conference: A public-private consultative body composed of some 150 organizations including government ministries, public corporations, public enterprises (about 300 informatization personnel) and private system integrators. Conducts at least four exchange events to share information on laws and policies that need to be complied with when promoting informatization projects and the latest technology trends.

### Additional Information

Other policies and strategies: Strategy for Establishing Hyper-Connected and Intelligent Network in Preparation for the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Presidential Committee on the Fourth Industrial Revolution, 2017.12.28.), fostering the network equipment industry

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Promote the trial operation and use of the Network Equipment Sizing System (developed in 2020) - Trial operation among users of Korea Public Finance Information Service and Korea Environment Corporation	December 31, 2020	April 30, 2021
Promote the follow-up development of Network Equipment Sizing System - Build a database for switching equipment and additional features for the service	May 1, 2021 *to be designed between January and April, 2021	December 31, 2021
Collect opinion and feedback on the features of the Network Equipment Sizing System - Check on user-demanded features	January 1, 2022	August 31, 2022
Promote the follow-up development of the Network Equipment Sizing System - Build a database for transmission equipment and additional features for the service	May 1, 2022 *to be designed between January and April, 2022	December 31, 2022
Promote the Network Equipment Sizing System and increase the number of organizations using the system	January 1, 2023	To continue indefinitely



## Tackling Corruption

1. Provide an online system for public institutions to order network equipment that matches their capacity

### 2. Protect whistleblowers

3. Leverage Big Data to address unfair practices in day-to-day life

4. Create a transparent society through collaboration between citizens and government

5. Lay the groundwork for civil society to grow

Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Protection and Reward Policy Division, Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC)
Other Actors Involved	N/A
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Enhance transparency

### What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

Expanding the safety net for whistleblowers such as ensuring confidentiality and strengthening exemption from responsibility is necessary because there is still a lack of general awareness that the whistleblower protection system is a trustworthy system for reporting, even with continued efforts to revise relevant laws.

\* 67.5% of respondents pointed to 'subsequent career-related disadvantages due to whistleblowing' as a barrier to whistleblowing. (2019 Corruption Perceptions Survey, 1,400 citizens respondents)

Besides strengthening the whistleblower protection system, providing practical incentives to encourage insider whistleblowing is necessary as major cases of corruption are difficult to detect without insider whistleblowing disclosure.

### What is the commitment?

**(Strengthen confidentiality for whistleblowers)** Create effective sanctions for when the whistleblower's identity is disclosed due to negligence.

**(Expand exemption from responsibility)** Lay the legal grounds for public institutions to reduce disciplinary actions or administrative measures against the whistleblower or exempt the whistleblower from such disciplinary actions or administrative measures without the commission's request.

**(Expand relief funds)** Expand relief funds to cover expenses incurred in the civil and criminal litigation procedures resulting from whistleblowing.

- Provide financial support, including attorney fees, when the whistleblower is charged with false accusations, defamation or obstruction of business.

**(Support non-real name disclosures by proxy)** Ease the financial burden of whistleblowers by supporting expenses incurred in non-real name disclosures by proxy.

⇒ (Expected effect) Encourage whistleblowing by strengthening the whistleblower safety net and expanding financial support measures.

### How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

The commitment will strengthen protection and increase financial support for whistleblowers by amending the Act on the Prevention of Corruption and the Establishment and Management of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission and the Protection of Public Interest Reporters Act.

## Exchange and Peer Learning

N/A

## Additional Information

Relevant to Government Policy Task 2. To carry out anti-corruption reform for a corruption-free Korea

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Amendment of the Act on the Prevention of Corruption and the Establishment and Management of the Anti-corruption and Civil Rights Commission	September 1, 2020	August 31, 2023
Amendment of the Protection of Public Interest Reporters Act	September 1, 2020	August 31, 2023



## Tackling Corruption

1. Provide an online system for public institutions to order network equipment that matches their capacity
2. Protect whistleblowers

### 3. Leverage Big Data to address unfair practices in day-to-day life

4. Create a transparent society through collaboration between citizens and government
5. Lay the groundwork for civil society to grow

Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	General Institutional Improvement Division, Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission
Other Actors Involved	N/A
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen participation / Government accountability

### What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

- Korea's objective anti-corruption indicators have improved, receiving a record high score in the 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), ranking 33rd out of 180 countries, thanks to anti-corruption efforts.
- However, Koreans have a strict perception of 'corruption', going beyond conventional corruption such as bribery and embezzlement to factor in the value of integrity shared by members of society in everyday life. This is leading to various unfair practices and privileges becoming a social issue\*. Therefore, enhancing social trust has become necessary.

\*A wide range of unfair practices related to socioeconomic class, the socially privileged and irregularities in university admissions and hiring

- With future generations such as the Millennials and people in their 20s and 30s especially dissatisfied with the unfairness in opportunities, robust measures to enhance fairness are required.

### What is the commitment?

- (Commitment) Discover and rectify the factors in everyday life that hinder transparency and fairness in opportunities and processes and that prevent the building up of social trust.
  - Scientifically and systematically analyze Big Data from petitions filed through the 'e-People' portal to identify fairness issues felt directly by the people.
  - In particular, focus on rectifying unfairness in opportunities in education and recruitment so that changes can be felt by the youth, who are highly sensitive to fairness issues.
- (Expected impact) Build a palpable sense of social trust by rectifying unfair factors and privilege issues entrenched in social institutions closely related to people's everyday lives.

### How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

- (Phase 1) Discover unfair factors in everyday life through Big Data analysis
  - Analyze citizen's opinions on major fairness issues using petition data\* collected in the Petition Analysis System, such as 'e-People' petitions, petitions filed via local government channels and citizen suggestions.
  - \* 12.3 million petition records were collected in 2020
  - Identify tasks for improvement based on petition types, examples, requests and implications.

- **(Phase 2) Come up with directions for improvement through citizen communication and participation**
  - Collect ideas for improvement through the promotion of citizen participation such as by issuing calls for ideas from adolescents and youth and reviewing suggestions from the People’s Integrity Policy Monitoring Group.
  - Boost communication with the public on major issues by carrying out votes, surveys and debates on the People’s Idea Box platform, gathering expert opinion and hosting both on- and off-line debates.
- **(Phase 3) Recommendations on rectifying unfairness in everyday life**
  - Rectify unfairness in major policies and systems citizens encounter throughout their life cycle as well as in everyday life-related tasks\* related to youth entering the workforce such as education, recruitment and housing.
    - \* Tasks involving certification exams, dormitory room allocation, scholarships, rental housing, etc.
  - Deal with fairness issues that arise with sudden social changes such as the trend of non-face-to-face consumption, to meet the expectations of the people.
    - \* (e.g.) A lack of laws and policies concerning the transition towards a sharing and subscription economy
- **(Phase 4) Build social trust by bringing about actual improvements in laws and systems through implementation management**
  - Conduct periodic inspections (half-yearly) and assessments (yearly) on whether recommendations for policy improvements are being followed.
    - \* Reflect actual examples of improvements on the Anti-corruption Initiative Assessment and the Comprehensive Assessment of the Civil Complaint Service
  - Share with the public how citizen opinion and participation in addressing unfair practices in daily life are bringing about changes by widely disclosing improvements that are closely related to people’s everyday lives and have substantive ripple effects.

## Exchange and Peer Learning

N/A

## Additional Information

Relevant to Government Policy Task 2. To carry out anti-corruption reform for a corruption-free Korea

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Analyze Big Data from petitions (frequently)	September 1, 2020	August 31, 2023
Call for ideas from adolescents and youth (every year)	September 1, 2020	August 31, 2023
Collect opinions through the People’s Idea Box platform (frequently)	September 1, 2020	August 31, 2023
Recommendations on rectifying unfair practices in everyday life (frequently)	September 1, 2020	August 31, 2023
Conduct inspections (half-yearly) and assessments (yearly) on implementation and promote improvements (frequently)	September 1, 2020	August 31, 2023



## How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

- Promote ways to secure sustainability and efficiently manage public-private governance integrity
  - Elevate the status of the legal grounds for the establishment and management of central and local Public Private Consultative Councils for Transparent Society from a Prime Minister's Directive to the Act on the Prevention of Corruption and the Establishment and Management of the Anti-corruption and Civil Rights Commission.
  - Streamline the decision-making process (from 3 phases to 2 phases) of the central Public-Private Consultative Council for Transparent Society to boost its policy suggestion and discussion functions and involve experts in the policy making process, if necessary, to improve the quality of policy suggestions.
  - Carry out consulting for institutions participating in local Public-Private Consultative Councils for Transparent Society to share understanding on integrity and to promote transparent administration and management. Promote active exchanges between central and local Public-Private Consultative Councils for Transparent Society to share the outcomes of policy suggestions.
- Secure implementation drivers by examining and evaluating the efforts by public institutions to implement the Transparent Society Pact.
  - Reflect 1) efforts to spread transparent culture in the private sector, 2) indicators assessing public-private good governance activities (9 points out of 100) in the Anti-corruption Initiative Assessment which evaluates public institutions' efforts in implementing anti-corruption and integrity policies.
- Target of assessment for 2020 (264 public institutions): 38 central government ministries, 226 public institutions (local governments, local offices of education, public medical institutions, public universities and public service-related organizations) participating in the Public-Private Consultative Councils for Transparent Society in each of the 17 metropolitan cities and provinces
- Expand activities to spread a culture of transparency across CSOs and private companies
  - Foster and support private organizations to promote the spread of transparent culture and empower citizens in their respective fields (150 million ~ 200 million won in funding every year, selected and supported on an annual basis)
  - Distribute monthly newsletters on anti-corruption and integrity issues, which also provide information on ethical management for private companies. Provide ethical management lectures to SMEs that have relatively weaker ethical management capabilities (around 20 lectures per year).

## Exchange and Peer Learning

N/A

## Additional Information

Relevant to Government Policy Task 2. To carry out anti-corruption reform for a corruption-free Korea

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Establish legal grounds for the establishment of the (central) Public-Private Consultative Council for Transparent Society	September 1, 2020	August 31, 2022
Streamline the decision-making process of the (central) Public-Private Consultative Council for Transparent Society and improve the quality of policy suggestions (by involving experts in the process)	September 1, 2020	August 31, 2022
Establish an assessment system to evaluate activities to promote the spread of a culture of transparency and the implementation of the Transparent Society Pact	September 1, 2020	August 31, 2022 (assessed on an annual basis, to continue indefinitely)
Foster and support private organizations' efforts to spread a culture of transparency	September 1, 2020	August 31, 2022 (continued every year)
Support ethical management for private companies (newsletter, lectures)	September 1, 2020	August 31, 2022 (continued every year)



## Exchange and Peer Learning

N/A

## Additional Information

Government Policy Task

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Operate a Civil Society Committee	Throughout the year	
Promote both on- and off-line communication between the government and civil society	Throughout the year	
Support non-profit, non-governmental organizations' activities in the public interest	Every January	Every December
Create a standard ordinance on promoting local civil societies	January 2021	December 2021



## Promoting Inclusive digital innovation

### 1. Enhance digital inclusiveness

2. Make use of science and digital technologies in tackling issues for local residents
3. Disclose data for citizen safety
4. Make government data accessible and usable for citizens
5. Increase the disclosure of meeting minutes

Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Digital Inclusion Policy Team, Ministry of Science and ICT
Other Actors Involved	N/A
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Guarantees access to information and promotes social participation of the vulnerable by closing the digital divide.

### What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

Although the spread of intelligent information technology in the Fourth Industrial Revolution era can have a positive impact on all areas of society and the economy, there is also the possibility that a gap in accessibility and utilization related to ever-advancing digital technology may exacerbate social and economic inequality and discrimination. Furthermore, the government is promoting non-face-to-face industries such as online education and digital work to prepare for the post-COVID-19 era, but without digital inclusion, the vulnerable may be left out on both the supply and demand sides. We must prepare for the post-COVID-19 era so that everyone can go beyond simply collecting information to move toward the goal of engaging in economic activity by utilizing digital technologies and improving overall quality of life. It is time for digital utilization policies to bridge the digital divide and realize the vision of an innovative and inclusive nation in the face of digital transformation.

### What is the commitment?

#### 1) Enhancing the digital capabilities of the entire nation

**(Current Situation)** Group education on information for the vulnerable such as the elderly, the disabled and multicultural families is being carried out in welfare centers, gu (district)-offices and community service centers but there are limitations in terms of accessibility as such education is mainly provided in facilities for the vulnerable and the actual number of people taking such programs falls far behind the number of people eligible for such programs. Although a considerable proportion of the general public lack the digital capabilities required in an intelligent information society, political interest in this issue was not as strong as it could have been.

**(Future Plans)** First, the Korean government will expand the basis of nationwide offline digital education by utilizing existing residential infrastructure. To be specific, the government will operate 1,000 digital learning centers located in residential infrastructure such as libraries, welfare centers and community service centers targeting certain vulnerable classes such as the elderly, the disabled and multicultural families, and expand such programs to reach anyone lacking digital capabilities. Education will be on basic digital skills required in everyday life such as booking train tickets and banking using smartphones and ways to prevent cyber fraud. 1:1 visits will be made to provide digital education to people with severe disabilities who have impaired mobility or cannot participate in group classes. Second, the government will develop a scale measuring digital skills for anyone who wishes to do so and build an integrated online platform for education catering to different levels and circumstances.

#### 2) Fostering an inclusive digital user environment

**(Current Situation)** The Korean government is improving the broadcasting and communications user environment for

rural residents and the disabled by providing nationwide affordable high-speed internet. However, there is still a substantial gap in terms of digital device ownership according to class and income levels.

**(Future Plans)** First, the Korean government will build internet infrastructure that can be enjoyed nationwide and expand public Wi-Fi service to narrow the digital divide between cities and rural areas. It will also expand high-speed internet access by building high-speed internet infrastructure in more than 1,300 rural areas that have relatively weaker internet connectivity.

Second, the government will provide support for the vulnerable classes through smart devices and telecommunications cost subsidies needed to ensure minimum digital technology adoption in the digital era.

### 3) Laying the foundation for digital inclusion

**(Current Situation)** Private digital companies are promoting various digital inclusion activities such as closing the digital divide as part of CSR activities. The government’s active efforts to actively utilize the private sector’s participation and capability in the process of policy making and carrying out projects to alleviate digital inequality are needed. Continued interest and legal and institutional support to close the digital divide are necessary as this remains an inevitable issue as long as technology continues to advance. Therefore, the government’s duty to close the digital divide and establish an implementation system for mid- to long-term policies and projects on digital inclusion needs to be stipulated by law.

**(Future Plans)** The government will form and operate a digital inclusion coalition where both civil society and businesses participate, thereby coming up with relevant policies, improving laws and systems and systematically promoting nationwide campaigns. In addition, the government will promote the enactment of a digital inclusion law which includes the government’s duty to close the digital divide and establish an implementation system for digital inclusion related policies and projects. Furthermore, the government will identify factors in our laws and systems that can result in discrimination and exclusion targeted at the vulnerable with the rapid development of digital technology and preemptively come up with improvement plans.

### How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

The commitment will prevent deepening inequalities that may arise with digital transformation by promoting policies that reduce the digital divide and enhance the quality of life for the vulnerable by utilizing digital technology.

### Exchange and Peer Learning

N/A

### Additional Information

N/A

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Operate 1,000 digital capability centers each year (e.g. infrastructure education centers)	From August 2020	To continue indefinitely
Establish integrated platforms for digital skills education	2021	-
Newly install Wi-Fi access points in public places (41,000 sites)	2020	2022
Install high-speed internet connectivity in more than 1,300 rural villages	2020	2022
Promote the enactment of the Digital Inclusion Act (final name to be determined)	2020	2021



## Promoting Inclusive digital innovation

1. Enhance digital inclusiveness

### 2. Make use of science and digital technologies in tackling issues for local residents

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5. Increase the disclosure of meeting minutes

Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Public Engagement Division, Ministry of the Interior and Safety Space and Big Science Policy Division, Ministry of Science and ICT
Other Actors Involved	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Ministry of Science and ICT
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Enhance transparency) Guarantee residents' access to information on policy projects by openly disclosing the process of identifying, redefining and solving regional social problems.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance transparency in the policy implementation process by supporting residents, local government public officials and researchers in order for them to share information and communicate on regional social problems.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• (Citizen participation) Guarantee and diversify participation opportunities for residents, the vulnerable, as well as socioeconomic and civil society organizations in the policy making process.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lay the foundation for sustainable cooperation in solving regional problems through the participation of socioeconomic and civil society organizations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• (Harnessing science, technology and ICT) Support the active use of science, technology and ICT to solve problems in daily life.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create social value and strengthen regional capabilities by harnessing digital and science technologies.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

- Although ministries have many projects that support building infrastructure and systems, projects that support local residents as they attempt to solve real life problems with science and digital technologies are lacking.
  - New avenues for residents to substantially participate should be developed since technology operator-centered infrastructure and system building projects are limited in guaranteeing resident participation.
- Due to similar or overlapping projects targeted at tackling regional problems being carried out separately by different ministries, there are limitations in bringing about practical changes felt by residents.
  - (Ministry of the Interior and Safety) Although the ministry is promoting local government-centered projects addressing regional problems, there are limits to procuring support from science, technology and ICT experts and the use of infrastructure.
  - (Ministry of Science and ICT) There are cases where local governments or residents refuse to adopt technologies developed by researcher-centered R&D projects that are not well understood by citizens (or local residents).
    - \* e.g.) Local governments refused to make use of an 'algae removal coagulant' developed (and applied in trials involving the Hangang River and Nakdonggang River) by a multi-ministry R&D project (involving the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Science and ICT, 2014-2017) due to concerns over drinking water contamination.
- According to a citizen perception survey, citizens perceive social problems in Korea to be serious and acknowledge the important role of science and technology in solving these same problems.

- Perception survey on social problems and relevant policies in Korea: surveyed 1,000 ordinary citizens (all responded) and 432 experts from different fields. (Survey conducted in March 2018, Source: Second Comprehensive Plan for Science and Technology-based Solutions to Social Problems, 2018-2022)
  - Citizens perceive Korea's social problems to be serious but note that the country lacks problem solving capability and recognize the need to reinforce the role of science and technology to address this issue.
  - \* Those who perceived domestic social problems to be serious: 83% of ordinary citizens and 77% of experts Those who perceived the importance of science and technology to be moderate or higher: 89% of ordinary citizens and 79% of experts
  - Although ordinary citizens have a very low level of participation experience, their desire to participate is very high.
  - \* 93.7% of ordinary citizens have no experience in participating as stakeholders in solving social problems but responded that participation by ordinary citizens is 'absolutely necessary' (67.5%) and that they will 'definitely participate or participate if possible when given the chance' (80.5%)

## What is the commitment?

The primary content of the commitment is as follows:

### 1) Promote projects related to solving regional problems based on digital and science technologies

- Promote joint projects between ministries (Ministry of the Interior and Safety and Ministry of Science and ICT) where residents, local governments and researchers can directly communicate and harness science and technology to solve regional problems.
- Promote new joint projects\* that connect the Ministry of the Interior and Safety's communication system with local governments and residents and the Ministry of Science and ICT's expertise in science-technology and ICT.
- \* The Ministry of Science and ICT will be responsible for developing and demonstrating technologies for problem solving while the Ministry of the Interior and Safety will be responsible for identifying regional problems, communicating with residents and local governments and taking follow-up measures for technology application. All relevant processes shall be promoted by both ministries.
- Provide local governments with tailored consulting\* involving technology advisory groups and expert groups and develop an organic cooperation system\*\* for citizen participation.
- \* Form a technology advisory group and consult with each local government
- \*\* Expand opportunities for residents to participate in ministry projects through cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior and Safety and local governments/the Ministry of Science and ICT and local governments

### 2) Diversify means of participation for residents

- (Self-Solving Group) When promoting projects, a 'Self-Solving Group' composed of residents, local governments and experts must be created to reflect residents' opinions in order to increase resident participation in projects addressing regional problems and bring about real changes that can be felt by residents.
- \* Members and roles: 11-15 members. Responsible for sharing opinions on the direction of the project, technology development and application and monitoring.
- (Implement Living Labs) Operate 'Living Labs Targeting Regional Problems' where science and technology researchers, residents and local governments communicate with each other to identify regional problems, develop technology, apply and spread the technology in order to come up with ways to solve regional problems.
- \* Living Labs Targeting Regional Problems (Identifies regional issues and problems and sets directions for solutions) → R&D → Apply and spread technology widely



## How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

### 1) Solving social problems and delivering results by harnessing digital and science technology

- Identify regional needs and solve problems by providing support to residents, public officials of local governments and researchers cooperating to address regional problems.
- ※ Share problem solving experience and achievements with other local governments
- Enhance regional communities' capabilities in harnessing science and technology and increase researchers' understanding of regional issues by providing support to residents, local governments and researchers to communicate and share\* regional issues and suggestions related to technology development.
- \* Residents and local governments: Review researchers' suggestions on technology development and adopt appropriate suggestions.  
Researchers: Receive information on regional issues and improve suggestions on technology development.

### 2) Expand opportunities for residents to participate in policy making and ensure their rights to participate

- Expand opportunities for major stakeholders, involved actors and interested residents to participate in policy projects solving regional issues closely related to people's daily lives.
- Ensure the right of socially vulnerable people to participate in policy projects by promoting and providing support for projects aimed at enhancing living conditions in regions in danger of population loss and raising the quality of life of vulnerable residents such as the disabled, the elderly, women and children.

### 3) Strengthen the foundation for cooperation between ministries and among ministries, local governments and major CSOs

- Create a "R&D+non-R&D" model which enables cooperation across all stages of problem solving such as R&D, demonstration and application and adopt the model in relevant ministries and departments.
- \* Contribute to bringing about achievements that can be felt among residents by cooperating throughout the cycle in technology development (R&D), application and diffusion (non-R&D)
- ※ Spread the successful Ministry of the Interior and Safety-Ministry of Science and ICT cooperation model to other ministries
- Support a sustainable problem solving ecosystem by connecting the products and services derived from the problem solving process with public procurement and social innovation business models.

## Exchange and Peer Learning

- Hope to exchange case studies on central, local government and civil society cooperation and problem solving through living labs with other living lab operators globally.
- Willing to share Korea's experience and achievements with interested OGP countries.

## Additional Information

- Included as a 2020 Government Innovation Task
- A major Digital Regional Innovation task of the 2020 Comprehensive Plan for Regional Innovation (Ministry of the Interior and Safety)
- Related to the Second Comprehensive Plan for Science and Technology-based Solutions to Social Problems (2018-2022, Ministry of Science and ICT)

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
<b>Making use of science and digital technologies in tackling issues for local residents (2021)</b>		
Research regional issues and R&D demands for selection as 2021 Implementation Projects	June 2020	September 2020
Pre-plan the selection of 2021 Implementation Projects (operate Living Labs Targeted at Regional Problems)	September 2020	January 2021
Confirm 2021 Implementation Projects and business agreements between the Ministry of the Interior and Safety, the Ministry of Science and ICT and local governments	April 2021	April 2021
Support R&D and application after the 2021 Implementation Projects are confirmed	April 2021	June 2022
<b>Making use of science and digital technologies in tackling issues for local residents (2022)</b>		
Research regional issues and R&D demands for selection as 2022 Implementation Projects	June 2021	September 2021
Pre-plan for the selection of 2022 Implementation Projects (operate Living Labs Targeted at Regional Problems)	September 2021	January 2022
Support R&D and application after the 2022 Implementation Projects are confirmed	February 2022	June 2023
<b>Sharing and spreading results to other ministries and local governments</b>		
Share the results of 2021 Implementation Projects	November 2022	December 2022
Share the results of 2022 Implementation Projects	November 2023	December 2023
Select innovative technology and products and connect them with public procurement initiatives	December 2022	December 2023



## Exchange and Peer Learning

N/A

## Additional Information

N/A

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
2.1. Newly establish the National Safety Information Integrated Disclosure System	2020	-
2.2. Develop a mobile application to expand the range of integrated systems and enhance user convenience	2021	2022



## Promoting Inclusive digital innovation

1. Enhance digital inclusiveness
2. Make use of science and digital technologies in tackling issues for local residents
3. Disclose data for citizen safety

### 4. Make government data accessible and usable for citizens

5. Increase the disclosure of meeting minutes

Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Public Data Policy Division, Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Other Actors Involved	N/A
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Enhance government transparency by disclosing as much public data as possible to the public and meet public demand by enabling people to participate in solving social problems.

### What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

Korea has been actively disclosing public data to the extent that it ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in the OECD OURdata Index which assesses data availability, accessibility and government support for data utilization. However, compared to the vast amount of data disclosed thanks to the government's efforts, public data utilization from the private and research sector to create value has fallen short. With Corona Map (a mobile application visualizing the travel routes of individuals who have tested positive) and the mask inventory application (a mobile application providing information on mask stock at government-appointed outlets) which citizens and developers created using public data, playing a key role in flattening the COVID-19 curve, the importance of public data disclosure and utilization as a means of restoring the public's trust in government and overcoming the COVID-19 crisis has been brought into sharp relief. The government needs to aggressively utilize the public's ideas and technologies to overcome crises, achieve economic development and solve social problems.

### What is the commitment?

Based on the public demand-centered Public Data Disclosure 2.0 strategy, the government will spare no effort to take the lead in the Digital New Deal, Digital Government and Data Economy.

The Public Data Disclosure 2.0 strategy will 1) disclose high-quality user-centered data, 2) provide various types of data in a convenient manner, and 3) work with the public to disclose and utilize public data to enable data utilization through public-private cooperation.

- 1) Reflecting the market's demand for various types of data utilization, disclosure of National Core Data based on new industries such as autonomous driving, smart cities, health care and financial information will be promoted. Identification and disclosure of data on disaster and safety management and living environment that reflect current social issues will also be promoted and data related to solving social problems will be disclosed first.
- 2) Data that proves difficult to disclose directly will be disclosed in various ways so that the public can conveniently use public data.
- 3) The government will work with the public to generate and disclose data through public-private cooperation.

## How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

- 1) Disclosure of National Core Data will be expanded. Related plans will be renewed every year to reflect the demand for data closely related to new industries and people's everyday lives. Data disclosure will be expanded reflecting each sector's expert task force teams, data utilizing firms, technology development, readiness of organizations and system improvements.
- 2) Unstructured data (documents, images, videos, etc.) will be disclosed in phases. For data that poses disclosure difficulties, various means will be used such as verifying authenticity.
- 3) The government will collect, generate and disclose data with the public to provide highly sought after data based on the participation of citizen developers and the public (crowdsourcing).

## Exchange and Peer Learning

N/A

## Additional Information

N/A

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
1. Disclosure of National Core Data	2020	2022
2-1. Phased disclosure of unstructured data	2020	2022
2-2. Providing data in various ways such as authenticity verification	2021	2022
3. Data collection, generation and disclosure based on crowdsourcing	2021	2022



## Promoting Inclusive digital innovation

1. Enhance digital inclusiveness
2. Make use of science and digital technologies in tackling issues for local residents
3. Disclose data for citizen safety
4. Make government data accessible and usable for citizens

### 5. Increase the disclosure of meeting minutes

Lead Implementing Agency/Actor	Administrative Records Support Division, National Archives of Korea, Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Other Actors Involved	N/A
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Enhance transparency: Establishing accountable and transparent administration by thoroughly documenting the decision-making process of public institutions.

#### What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

The standards of recording meeting minutes need to be reinforced so that people can see the content actually discussed in the decision-making process of public institutions. Issues have been raised regarding difficulties in verifying the decision-making process with the current minute format under the Public Records Management Act\* (containing the name of the meeting, host institution, date, time and place, list of attendants and those sitting in an associate capacity, order of proceedings, agenda items, gist of comments made at the meeting, matters resolved and details of the decision made by voting).

#### Article 17 (2) of the PUBLIC RECORDS MANAGEMENT ACT

A public institution shall take minutes, stenographic records, or sound recordings of important meetings, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

#### LEGAL GROUND

#### Article 18 (2) of the ENFORCEMENT DECREE OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS MANAGEMENT ACT

The meeting minutes shall contain the matters concerning the name of the meeting, host institution, date, time and place, list of attendants and those sitting in an associate capacity, order of proceedings, agenda items, gist of comments made at the meeting, matters resolved and details of the decision made by voting, and such meeting minutes shall be created or registered, and managed through an electronic records creation system.

#### What is the commitment?

The purpose of this commitment is to strengthen minute creation and management for meetings for which minutes are deemed necessary, as designated in each subparagraph of Article 18 (1) of the Enforcement Decree of the Public Records Management Act in order to secure transparency in the decision-making process of public institutions. To this end, the status of public institution meetings, which is the foundation of minute creation and management, should be examined, determined for each type, analyzed, and serve as a basis for reinforcing minute recording standards.

#### How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?

The detailed implementation methods are as follows: 1) Meetings of different organizations for which minutes are

deemed necessary as specified in each subparagraph of Article 18 (1) of the Enforcement Decree of the Public Records Management Act, will be thoroughly investigated to lay the foundation for the seamless creation and management of meeting minutes. 2) Among the inspected meetings, select key meetings for each type of public institution such as central administrative agencies, local governments and education offices, collect meeting minutes and analyze whether the minutes include required elements and serve the intended purpose. 3) Come up with improvement measures to strengthen meeting minute creation and management such as renewed guidelines based on the analysis of the collected minute examples.

### Exchange and Peer Learning

N/A

### Additional Information

N/A

Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Investigate the status of meetings for which minutes are deemed necessary, examine and analyze minute examples (Subjects: central government ministries, local governments and education offices)	September 2020	December 2020
Investigate the status of meetings for which minutes are deemed necessary (Subjects: universities, public enterprises supervised by National Archives of Korea, military agencies)	January 2021	July 2021
Strengthen minute recording standards (review and improve relevant guidelines (manuals))	August 2021	December 2021





