
Open Government Partnership The 3rd National Action Plan

October 2016



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I. Introduction

Many governments around the world are faced with challenges like stagnated economic growth, high unemployment rate, low birthrate, ageing, and decreasing reliability on government. Against such backdrop, they are seeking ways to enhance government efficiency, while at the same time thoroughly redesigning government activities and transforming the method and scope of government work. Korea is no exception. By selecting government innovation as the key national agenda, Korea has constantly made efforts to establish a transparent and responsible government that provides quality public services to citizens and responds flexibly to the changing environment. As the result, Korea won the first place in three consecutive UN E-government Surveys and is now acknowledged as the world's best in terms of online provision of public services.

President Park's administration, launched in 2013, also focuses on government reform and improvement with the aim of recovering citizens' trust in government and improving the foundation for fair and transparent government operation. Making a reliable and trusted government, one of the national projects of Korea, is the actual fundamental for implementing other projects. Tasks for establishing a reliable government include achieving citizen-centric Gov3.0, preventing development of inappropriate regulations and their rationalization, achieving a clean and transparent government, and recovering citizens' trust in government authority. In particular, the Gov3.0 initiative aims to apply and spread the government operation paradigm with key values of 'openness, sharing, communication, and collaboration' throughout the entire government based on the e-government and other achievements. In fact, the Korean government is actually implementing diverse policies and practical programs by opening up government-owned information and data to citizens and ensuring customized services to each individual citizen. This also corresponds fully with the values pursued by Open Government Partnership (OGP) - promoting transparency, empowering citizens, fighting corruption, and harnessing new technologies to strengthen governance.

Unlike the governments of the United States or Indonesia, and some OGP member countries, the Korean government currently has no separate plan or initiative for open government; however, it approaches the vision of open government through diverse policies and plans including the Gov3.0 initiative. The first and second National Action Plans (NAP), set up since Korea's joining of OGP, are part of this journey and the third NAP (NAP3) also incorporates different plans and programs that are expected to contribute to an open government through enhancing government transparency, citizen engagement, integrity, and governance. Participation of the Korean government in OGP activities will significantly contribute to development of more feasible and practical tasks for open government and their effective implementation, as it will follow objective international standards and recommendations for improvement.

II. Open Government Efforts to Date

Even before joining OGP, the Korean government had constantly made efforts to improve transparency and responsibility as well as expand citizen engagement in government affairs. Such efforts have been facilitated even more with Korea's joining of OGP and launching of Gov3.0 initiative and now some of the achievements are already being visualized.

Regarding the development, implementation, and evaluation of NAP as key part of the OGP activities, Korea suggested 8 action items (or commitments) for transparent, competent, and service-oriented government in NAP1: disclosing original version of official document on a real-time basis; developing a master plan for encouraging the private sector to utilize public data; facilitating communication channels for strengthened public-private collaboration; promoting inter-ministerial information sharing; providing integrated services through the administrative information sharing system; collaborating and communicating to improve the government operational system; improving customized services and service accessibility of the disadvantaged group in terms of information use, and creating new services using information technology.

NAP2 set out five action items in three areas of improving public services, administrative transparency, and efficient management of public resources. The action items include strengthening public-private collaboration, providing customized services, broadening the range of information disclosure, strengthening public service ethics, and encouraging the private sector to utilize public data. Some of the activities and performances achieved through implementation of NAP2 can be summarized as below

1. Enhancing information disclosure

Information disclosure is the key element for an open government, which can contribute to improving citizens' right to know and their engagement in policy-making, preventing corruption of public officials, ensuring their responsibilities, and efficiently distributing human and material resources through transparent administration. In this regard, in order to disclose information owned and managed by government ministries, local governments and public institutions, the Korean government established the 'Official Information Disclosure Act (Public Information Act)' in 1996 for enforcement from 1998. It also built the integrated information disclosure system (www.open.go.kr) for operation to allow citizens to access information owned by public institutions more conveniently and promptly. However, there had been issues raised constantly that even in such well-organized environment with supporting laws and information systems, information disclosure of the government had been operated in a passive way.

The way the government disclosed information changed completely with the launch of Gov3.0 initiative in 2013. The initiative set out principles of disclosing information as it is, throughout the entire process, and for the citizens, and shifted the method of information disclosure from provider-centric to citizen-centric, from passive disclosure to proactive disclosure. To back up the change, the Public Information Act was amended in full-scale to enforce establishment of the legal basis for prior disclosure of the original information, expansion of the range of public institutions subject to information disclosure, improvement of procedures for appeals or notification, and strengthened right to claim for information. Along with such legal improvement, quantitative increase of information disclosure had been also planned with the goal of

making the number of cases reaching 770 million by 2017 from only 330,000 in 2013 after increasing by 100 million each year. The original information disclosure system for providing information in its original form was also developed for not only central government ministries and local governments but also public institutions to ensure information to be disclosed from the earliest stage of generation.

Forty-eight central ministries first adopted the system in 2014, and since then the number increased to 157 local governments, 17 provincial educational offices, 176 local educational offices, and 11,446 schools in 2015. In 2016, 116 public institutions have adopted the system. As of June 2016, 45.7% of the information in central government ministries are disclosed in its original form, while the percentage is 69.9% in local governments, 32.2% in educational offices, and 42.7% in public institutions.

In line with efforts to facilitate information disclosure, a group of citizen inspectors was organized, where 41 citizens, including some from the academia and civic groups, participated to enhance tangible benefits for citizens in terms of information integrity, propriety and user convenience. They reviewed the integrity and update level, and convenience level of disclosing process of information published by 164 institutions including the central ministries, local governments and public institutions, and the result was notified to each institution for application in future improvement.

2. Encouraging the private sector to utilize public open data

In addition to public information, public data can be also provided for use by citizens and businesses, which enables thorough analysis, understanding, and deliberation on government policies, enhances administrative transparency and reliability, ensures efficiency of policy-making and even contributes to cost-saving in government budget. Use of public data by a broad range of users such as citizens, businesses, and the government can also lead to development of creative services based on public-private collaboration. Considering such significance of public data, members

of OGP have selected disclosure and use of public data as one of the key action plans for realizing an open government and made concentrated efforts for this.

The Korean government alike has adopted and applied various policy tools to facilitate disclosure and use of public data. The 'Act on Promotion of the Provision and Use of Public Data', which was enacted in 2013, serves as a legal mechanism that ensures citizens' right to use public data and facilitates private sector's use of public data. It specifies that each public institution should designate and publish information on chief officers and workers for public data provision, write, register, and publish the list of data, and register the data in the public data portal. The government is also developing annual goals for data disclosure, for example, selecting priority areas so value-added public data that is wanted by the citizens and businesses can be disclosed first.

There are examples where the government schemes for facilitating public data disclosure and use actually led to the private sector's using data, expanding new businesses, and even creating jobs. One of the examples are 'Kimgisa', smart phone navigation application for drivers in Korea, which uses public data such as traffic, address, and road sign information. Being highly renowned in Korea, with most Koreans using the application, it was taken over by a large business for KRW 62.6 billion. Another example is 'GoodDoc', which is a location-based service for searching hospital information. This application uses open API of the hospital and pharmacy information service of the Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service. Gradually expanding its business scope, it hired 20 times more employees than before its official launch, and contributed to job creation. Making efforts in various areas to revise laws on open data, build foundation for data disclosure, and facilitate private sector's data use, the Korean government was ranked the top in OECD's OUR (Open, Useful, and Reusable Government Data) Index in July 2015.

3. Providing customized services

As the society is being diversified, it is unlikely that provider-oriented, uniformed services will increase customer satisfaction. This is no exception in the public service sector. Even the same user may require different services in different situations or environments, which the service providers need to consider. In the end, the higher satisfaction level on public services will increase citizens' receptivity and trust on the government.

In this regard, the Korean government is vigorously promoting a scheme where it redesigns and provides government policies and services to suit each characteristic and need of individual citizens from the user perspective, as their expectations and needs for public services are changing. As part of the scheme, it first revised the 'Electronic Government Act' in July 2014 to manage and provide the list of available public services upon request from citizens, and process prompt delivery of requested services through immediate notification to the organization in charge. This allowed citizens to obtain integrated information on available services they can benefit from. In addition, it selected 50 customized services in central and local governments as the lead tasks in 2014 for policies, projects, and services of each institution to be offered in a customized manner. It also completed development of major projects for six areas, including 'Smart Choice', a portal providing information on communication charges in user-customized ways, and 'Workplus Center', a portal providing one-stop service on employment.

4. Strengthening public service ethics

Public service ethics must be ensured from all sides – throughout the entire life cycle of public workers from before service to in service and even till after retirement. However, Korea approaches the corruption or ethics issue based on consequentialism and its policies have been often assessed as focusing more on inspection (auditing), detection, and punishment. As there is a growing realization that it is more effective to take preventive action against corruption, public service ethics is being more emphasized.

Restricting employment of retirees has been introduced to prevent offering privilege for public officials' former posts especially in the cultural environment where nepotism and emotional ties are valued, prevent possibilities of alliance between public officials and private businesses which often lead to retired public officials working as lobbyists, and secure fair and unbiased work procedures. Any information that a public official obtained during service may benefit certain businesses. If a public official is given a future position in a certain business, there are always possibilities that he/she may also provide useful information to the business while in service or even make decisions benefiting the business. Such activities not only damage the public good directly but also cause a conflict of interests, which led Korea to restrict employment of public service retirees.

In order to take a step further and pursue stronger implementation of the scheme for firmly established public service ethics, the Korean government started amending the 'Public Service Ethics Act' and its Enforcement Decree in 2014. Some of the major amendments were extended period and number of institutions subject to employment restriction and strengthened employment screening procedures by expanding the criteria for evaluating business relevance in employment screening of higher-level public officials. As the result, employment restriction rate of retired public officials has significantly increased from only 8.3% in 2013 to 19.6% in 2014 and to 20.8% in 2015.

5. Strengthening public-private collaboration

The key value pursued by OGP is changing the way of government operation to reflect citizens' perspectives, encourage their participation and allow them to take the lead. It is about moving forward from the environment where the government alone proposes, decides, and enforces policies or invites only few experts and citizens to take part in providing opinions, to one where citizens engage themselves throughout the process of policy proposal, decision, implementation, and evaluation.

The Korean government has constantly developed measures or systems for citizen participation in administrative affairs of the central and local governments. In terms of legal background, it has the ‘Regulations on Citizen Proposal’, which specifies the general procedures of submission and deliberation of citizen proposals as well as their evaluation and awarding, and the ‘Administrative Procedures Act’, which specifies government efforts to expand citizen participation in administrative procedures and implementation of electronic policy discussions. The ‘E-Participation Portal’ is the major online platform, through which citizens can conveniently file petitions, proposals, or reports to the government and engage in policy discussions on the Internet. This portal is also linked to all administrative institutions (central and local governments, educational offices, and overseas diplomatic offices), judiciary, and other major public institutions to provide one-stop shop services. Citizen groups for Gov3.0 service design, life-related policy monitoring, and 1365 volunteer work portal are also being operated, along with more online and offline channels like expert groups in central and local governments, public hearings, forums, and resident audits.

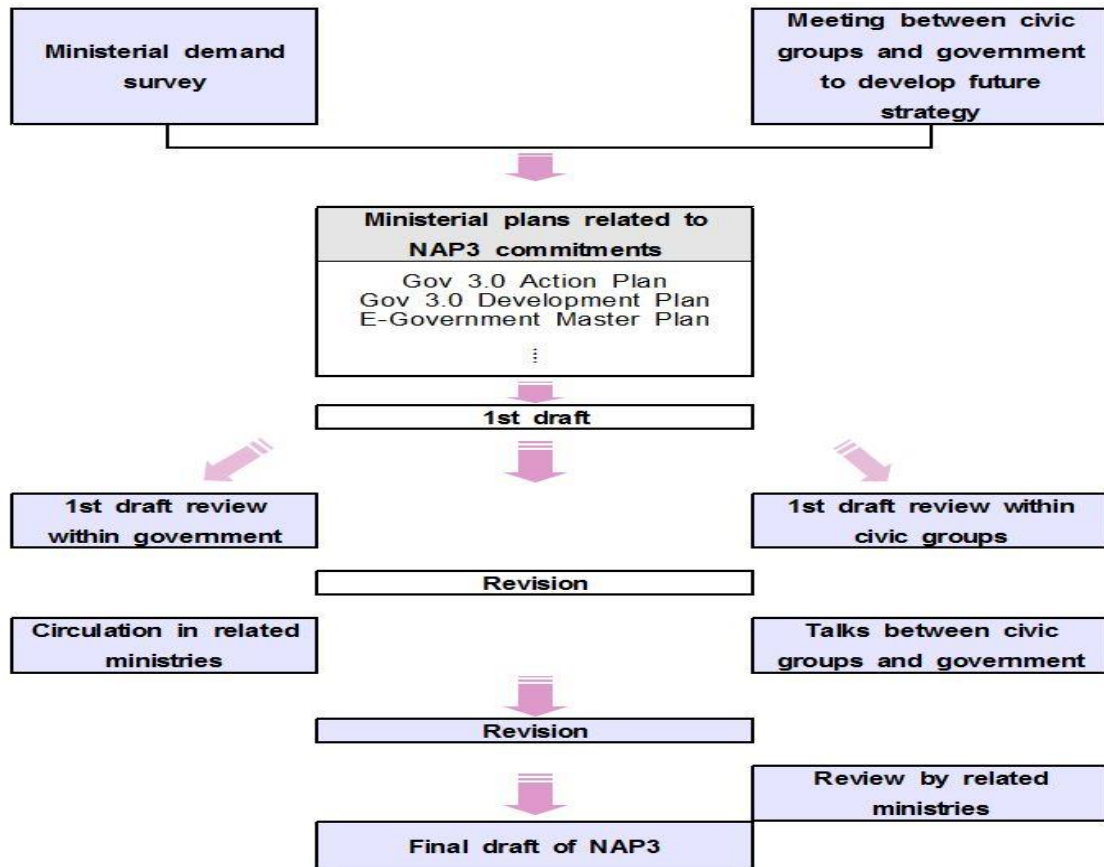
III. National Action Plan Development Process

The process of developing, implementing, and evaluating the past two National Action Plans found relatively low levels of collaboration between government ministries and between government and the private sector. Upon fully recognizing such limitations, the Korean government strived for various stakeholders within the government as well as civic groups in the private sector to contribute as much opinions as they could and actually participate in drafting the NAP3.

To raise the government ministries’ level of understanding on OGP and its activities, they have been provided with information on the progress and invited to do a survey on action items they want to be included in NAP3. At the same time, civic groups leading OGP activities in Korea and the overall OGP activities of the Korean government have been also reviewed and their future strategies have been discussed. During the process of communicating with the civic groups, the government explained

the direction and contents for drafting NAP3, and the civic groups also proposed action items they want to see included in NAP3.

The first draft of NAP3 was made based on the comprehensive consideration of the survey results within the government, talks with civic groups, and various policies and programs like Gov3.0, which the government is already implementing or planning to launch for an open government. The draft was circulated for review by related ministries, whose opinions on whether the commitments suit the OGP values and ideas on the contents and time plans were collected along with opinions from related civic groups. In particular, the government classified the opinions collected from civic groups into items that can be reflected in NAP3 right away, items that need more consultation within the government, and items that need more research in the mid and long terms. The first two were included in the first draft of NAP3, which was later finalized after going through talks with civic groups, online opinion collection from the citizens, and final review by related ministries.



IV. Action Items and Commitments

NAP3 of Korea consists of 14 commitments in 6 areas – the areas including proactive disclosure of public information, public data disclosure, and citizen participation. 3 commitments including ‘Increasing the number of organizations disclosing information online’ are continued tasks from NAP2, while the other 11 commitments including ‘Facilitating use of the standard model for pre-release of information’ are new.

2016-2018 NAP3 Commitments

Theme	Commitment	OGP Value*				new	on going
		1	2	3	4		
1. Proactive disclosure of public information	1-a. Increasing the number of organizations disclosing information online						√
	1-b. Constantly developing and providing useful information in original form						√
	1-c. Facilitating use of the standard model for pre-release of information					√	
2. Public Open data disclosure	2-a. Disclosing high-demand and high-value national data first					√	
	2-b. Evaluating public data quality management					√	
	2-c. Expanding provision of open format for free processing and use					√	
	2-d. Developing or revising open data standards and widening their application					√	
3. Citizen participation	3-a. Facilitating operation of the citizen group for government service design						√
4. Improved accessibility to public services through technology and innovation	4-a. Improving environment for e-government service use					√	
	4-b. Integrating service portals for citizens					√	
	4-c. Developing and providing an application introducing services for citizens					√	
5. Anti-corruption and public service ethics	5-a. Reinforcing research and evaluation on public sector corruption					√	
6. Improved financial transparency	6-a. Disclosing information on international aids					√	
	6-b. Improving citizens' accessibility to ODA statistics					√	

* 1) : Access to information 2) Civic participation, ; 3) Public accountability ; and 4) Technology and Innovation for openness and accountability

1. Proactive disclosure of public information

1-a. Increasing the number of organizations disclosing information online

Currently, citizens can request the central and local governments and most of the public institutions to open up their information via online. However, some institutions like private universities, even though being subject to the Public Information Act, still cannot handle information disclosure through the online system, which causes substantial inconvenience to the citizens. Against such backdrop, NAP3 expands online information service to 290 private schools starting from October 2016, and also provides education and training on information disclosure to the faculties of private schools.

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

As the amount of disclosed information is increasing quantitatively, citizens are showing more interest in the quality of the information, calling for constant development and provision of useful information in its original form. To satisfy such demand from citizens, the Korean government plans to collect and select useful information from the government and public institutions in 2016, and further develop, share, and promote best practices of disclosing information in its original form.

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

The Public Information Act mandates public institutions to release information that is closely related to citizens' life, large-scale budgetary program information, and administrative monitoring information on a regular basis. However, each institution has selected and released information based on its own subjective viewpoint without any common standard and complaints have been raised that this causes inconvenience to citizens. To find solutions to this issue, the Korean government developed and distributed the standard model for pre-release of information that specifies the list of

information to be released and sub-categories, which can be commonly applied when releasing information. Even though it aims to increase the amount of released information and improve its quality, the rate of information release using the standard model is still low at around 49.6% on average (as of December 2015).

2. Public Open data disclosure

2-a. Disclosing high-demand and high-value national data first

As specified in the ‘Act on Promotion of the Provision and Use of Public Data’, the Korean government has organized the Open Data Strategy Council, consisting of the Prime Minister and a private sector expert as co-chairs and ministers from related ministries, heads of local governments, public institutions, and representatives from civic groups, press, and industries as members. The council serves as a control tower that deliberates and coordinates government policies and plans for open data and reviews and evaluates the progress based on public-private collaboration. The Open Data Strategy Council has selected 36 areas having substantial impact on the society and economy to be the focus of national movement for open data, and it is concentrating efforts from the nation-wide level to ensure provision of useful data to users. Information of 11 areas, including construction, local government permits and licenses, and market areas and real-estate have been completely open by 2015. More information in 22 areas including food and drugs will be open by 2016. 3 areas – national tax, social security, and written judgement – will be disclosed in stages. There will also be more efforts in the way for open data in 42 areas which have been identified through citizen demand survey – university entrance rate, radioactivity levels in food, patent-product information, intellectual property rights, etc.

2-b. Evaluating public open data quality management

In addition to open data expansion, its usability in the private sector will be also improved with better public data quality. The government will evaluate the level of data

quality management process in each institution and provide support for building capacity for voluntary quality improvement, which will ultimately enable continuous disclosure of high-quality public data. As the first step, the government will conduct assessment of public data quality management on 21 databases, which have large social and economic impact and are often used by the private sector. The databases going under assessment will increase from 21 in 2016 to 42 in 2017. The evaluation scope will even expand further to cover the entire public institutions by 2018 and the quality management level on their key data will be evaluated. For quality management level assessment, professional examiners will be also nurtured each year by selecting and training human resources with expertise and experiences.

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

There will also be efforts to enhance data usability by expanding provision of the open format in the Open Data Portal (data.go.kr) so the provided data can be freely processed and used. As for data that are impossible to process or operated upon certain software only, they are converted to open format when updated. Registration of newly generated data will also require level 3 or higher in terms of openness. The government will continue to update public data of each institution to ensure the latest data to be open. The share of data in open format, therefore, is planned to increase from 38.9% in 2015 to 60% in 2016 and to 70% in 2017.

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

The Korean government has established and distributed open data standards so different institutions can open up their data based on common standards and further promote private sector's use of their key data. Such standards were developed in 2014, ensuring organized disclosure of data, which are all different by institution in terms of categories and formats. In 2015, a total of 43 standard datasets were developed, including parking lot information and urban park information. 30 more datasets will be developed in 2016 with the goal of expanding the total number to 100 by 2017. An

automation tool will be also developed for self-evaluating compliance with the standards in the process of data registration.

3. Citizen participation

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

The citizen group for government service design is a new type of citizen participatory model, where design elements are applied to policies in 2014 and citizens directly participating in policy development. It is a policy driving group where public officials, citizens, and service designers all collaborate throughout the entire process of policy-making from agenda setting to policy decision, implementation, evaluation, and to feedback, to develop and improve public services using the method of service designing. Under the aim of facilitating citizen participation in policy-making through the design group, the Korean government increased the pool from 1,300 to 2,000. It will also encourage the central government ministries to develop and improve design tasks for each area including life and safety and local governments to join hands with universities or use talent donation schemes to strengthen participation of the local communities, select special tasks that are closely related to everyday life of citizens, and focus working on them.

4. Improved accessibility to public services through technology and innovation

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

Korea's e-government provision has maintained its level at the world's top, as introduced in UN E-government Survey results. As the e-government user environment has recently changed from PC to web browsers on various devices, issues have been raised that e-government services provided through non-standard technologies like

Active-X or certain browsers cause inconvenience and limit accessibility. In this regard, Korean government plans to continue revising the ‘Guidelines for E-Government Service Compatibility’ to enhance citizens’ universal access to services while at the same time extend its efforts to remove non-standard technologies and secure interoperability in mobile services.

In particular, should there be any alternative technology to replace Active-X, one of the major non-standard technologies used in Korea, the government will gradually remove it by 2017 and promote replacement with the web standard technology to ensure web compatibility and step up security. Considering the safety and security of the alternative technology, Active-X will be removed starting from G4C services. The Active-X free rate will reach as far as 95% by 2017, with Active-X in internal websites of the government gradually removed as they are not directly related to citizen inconvenience.

4-b. Integrating service portals for citizens

The service provision framework for citizens, currently being separately operated in each area of welfare, employment, SME, and more, will be interconnected and integrated based on user-centric perspectives. Each ministry developed a portal using its own service categorization method and users found it inconvenient to pay a visit to each different site to receive the services they need. This calls for unification of online windows of the government for citizens as well as an integrated and open service platform for stronger interconnection among different ministerial systems. As the first step, Minwon24, Government Portal, and customized service portals will be integrated in 2016 and the movement will further expand to integration with portals of other ministries including Bokjiro (welfare portal) and WorkNet (employment portal) after 2017.

4-c. Developing and providing an application introducing services for citizens

Through the constant efforts to achieve an e-government, citizens can now enjoy diverse government services online; however, they are scattered around different institutions and websites and citizens found it difficult to access and use the services and information they need. Despite the high rate of smart phone penetration and use, provision of government services via mobile means is still limited. Therefore, the Korean government plans to develop a service, which enables citizens to enjoy major services from government ministries and public institutions through a single channel in the mobile environment. It plans to develop an application in 2016, which collects and provides information on government services that benefit everyday life of citizens for their easy access and use. The application will be also improved to provide government service information in a customized manner based on input of the users' interests, age, and residence.

5. Anti-corruption and public service ethics

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

Since 2002, the Korean government has conducted researches on transparency level and causes for corruption in public institutions using related data and surveys on public service users with the aim of improving public sector transparency. Though this saw substantial improvement in the integrity and transparency level of the public sector, there is constant demand that more efforts be made to enhance the integrity further by enacting and enforcing the anti-corruption law, conducting researches on anti-corruption activities taken in public institutions, and developing the legal basis for evaluation. Therefore, the category of 'improper solicitation' will be included in the research and procedures will be developed in detail and enforced to disclose the research and evaluation results on the Internet.

6. Improved financial transparency

6-a. Disclosing information on international aids

As a member of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), Korea has Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) as an institution providing grants and Korea Export-Import Bank as an institution providing loans from the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF). Some 740 sets of information on the projects that are currently being carried out or planned as part of the initiative will be converted to meet the IATI format and opened to the public. Information in 13 required categories – institution name, project identifier, project name, project description and progress, participating institutions, beneficiary region and area, etc. – will be open first in 2016 and the rest will be gradually disclosed through consultations among related stakeholders. The range of ODA information disclosure and the number of participating institutions will be also expanded in stages.

6-b. Improving citizens' accessibility to ODA statistics

The ODA statistics are currently provided mostly focusing on the progress and status of the projects with data on the supervising ministries, fund types, aid types, areas, and regional status. This will change through renovation of the ODA statistics system, where citizens will be able to find more information about the projects including their goals, descriptions, and periods.

V. Implementation Strategy

NAP3, which will go under the planning stage from 2016 to 2018, will be implemented based on the procedures and methods as recommended by OGP, including annual review and assessment. It is noted that successful implementation of the commitments in NAP3 will most likely require a collaborative framework within the government, and building and operating an organic network between the government and the private sector will also play significant roles in planning, implementing, and evaluating the commitments. Therefore, a governance framework will be operated as below:

First, there will be a collaborative body organized within the government where related departments or task managers will join. This body will review the progress and performances of task implementation on a regular basis, systematically evaluate performances through a self-assessment scheme, and also identify errors or problems that hinder the implementation, as well as find solutions together.

A collaborative framework with civic groups will be also established in form of a consultative body for facilitating their meaningful participation and cooperation in OGP activities. Representatives from the government and civic groups will lead the group together, with its members consisting of working-level public officials for the OGP initiative, civic group members and experts in the field. They will regularly review the progress and achievements of the OGP NAP, propose additional tasks or commitments to meet the demand from the changing society, and discuss methods for active promotion and communication with citizens. These activities will further expand opportunities for exchanges and collaboration through regular talks and joint seminars between the government and citizens, which will ultimately help achieve successful implementation of NAP3.

Appendix Specifics of ROK's Commitments

Commitment		
1. Proactive Disclosure of Public Information		
1-a. Increasing the number of organizations disclosing information online		
Commitment Start and End Date	Ongoing / 1 July 2016 ~ 31 December 2017	
Lead implementing Ministry, Department, Agency	Ministry of the Interior	
Person responsible from implementing agency	Jeong, Min-sun	
Title, Department	Public Data Policy Division, Deputy director	
Email	msjeong40@korea.kr	
Phone	+82-2-2100-3448	
Other actors involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Central government ministries, local governments, educational offices, public institutions, etc.
	CSOs private sector, multilaterals, working groups	general public, civic groups, etc.
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment	As the government introduced the integrated information disclosure system to central ministries, local governments, and educational offices in 2016, which transformed the entire process of information disclosure to operate online and process electronically, users can now file request for information disclosure through the Internet and use a wide range of services including online payment of service charges, viewing and downloading of information through a number of file viewers, and searching in the information list. However, there are still some institutions not providing the online information disclosure service, even though being subject to the Official Information Disclosure Act, and this is causing inconvenience of citizens when accessing or using public information.	
Main Objective	To expand use of the information disclosure system and enhance user accessibility to public information.	

Brief Description of Commitment	Coverage of the integrated information disclosure system will be expanded each year to institutions that are subject to the law but have not yet introduced the system. The first target for 2016 will be 290 private universities that have been established based on the Higher Education Act.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Improving public services and Increasing public integrity.	
Relevance	This commitment is relevant to access to information, but also relevant to civic participation and public accountability.	
Ambition	Information disclosure to citizens through online service will significantly enhance their information accessibility and convenience when making information request.	
Milestone	Start Date:	End Date:
1. Expand integrated information disclosure system coverage to private universities and interconnect with the Open Data Portal..	1. July 2016	1. December 2017

Commitment	
1. Proactive Disclosure of Public Information	
1-b. Constantly developing and providing useful information in original form	
Commitment Start and End Date	Ongoing / 1 July 2016 ~ 30 June 2018
Lead implementing Ministry, Department, Agency	Ministry of the Interior
Person responsible from implementing agency	Jeong, Min-sun
Title, Department	Public Data Policy Division, Deputy director
Email	msjeong40@korea.kr
Phone	+82-2-2100-3448
Other actors involved	<p style="text-align: center;">Government Ministries, Department/ Agency</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CSOs private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Central government ministries, local governments, educational offices, public institutions, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">general public, civic groups, etc.</p>
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment	The amount of disclosed information is constantly increasing through full-scale amendment of the Official Information Disclosure Act, introduction of world's first system disclosing information in original form, and increased number of institutions disclosing information. Even though the environment has been already established for citizens to easily use information they want regardless of time and place, there are still concerns that the level of information disclosure has not yet improved to meet expectations and demand of citizens
Main Objective	To ensure citizens' right to know, contribute to enhanced government transparency, and develop and provide useful information that can help citizens in their everyday life.
Brief Description of Commitment	Useful information for citizens will be collected and selected from government and public institutions in original form and the best practices of such efforts will be widely publicized

OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Improving public services and Increasing public integrity.	
Relevance	This commitment is relevant to access to information, but also relevant to civic participation and public accountability.	
Ambition	Accessibility will be improved to public information that citizens need so they can actually feel the benefit from using open information.	
Milestone	Start Date:	End Date:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research and select original information that is useful to citizens. 2. Spread and publicize best practices. 3. Carry out promotional campaigns for citizens. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. July 2016 2. July 2016~ 3. December 2016 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. December 2016 2. ongoing

Commitment		
1. Proactive Disclosure of Public Information		
1-c. Facilitating use of the standard model for pre-release of information		
Commitment Start and End Date		New / 1 July 2016 ~ 30 June 2018
Lead implementing Ministry, Department, Agency		Ministry of the Interior
Person responsible from implementing agency		Yang, Myeong seok
Title, Department		Public Data Policy Division, Deputy director
Email		Ilmoo10@korea.kr
Phone		+82-2-2100-3185
Other actors involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Central government ministries, local governments, public institutions, etc.
	CSOs private sector, multilaterals, working groups	general public, civic groups, etc.
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment		In order to mitigate inconvenience of citizens caused by each institution selecting and releasing information based on its own subjective viewpoint without any common standard, the government developed a standard model for pre-release of information and distributed for application in public institutions. However, its penetration level is still low, in particular, with only 49.6% of primary local governments following the standard model on average as of December 2015.
Main Objective		To enhance user convenience by providing open information based on standardized categories and method so citizens can better understand, access, and easily use the information.
Brief Description of Commitment		Efforts will be made to gradually increase the rate of public institutions' information pre-release based on the standard model so that citizens can find categories and contents of the disclosed information in a consistent manner. In particular, the information pre-release rate of

	primary local governments will be improved from 49.6% in 2015 to 55% by the end of 2016.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Improving public services and Increasing public integrity.	
Relevance	This commitment is relevant to access to information and Public accountability	
Ambition	More pre-emptive and proactive disclosure of useful information for citizens will improve administrative transparency and facilitate public services.	
Milestone	Start Date:	End Date:
1. More pre-emptive and proactive disclosure of useful information for citizens will improve administrative transparency and facilitate public services.	1. July 2016	1. ongoing

Commitment		
2. Public Open Data Disclosure		
2-a. Disclosing high-demand and high-value national data first		
Commitment Start and End Date		New / 1 July 2016 ~ 30 June 2018
Lead implementing Ministry, Department, Agency		Ministry of the Interior
Person responsible from implementing agency		Song, hee-ra
Title, Department		Public Data Policy Division, Deputy director
Email		lapaella@korea.kr
Phone		+82-2-2100-3453
Other actors involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Central government ministries, local governments, public institutions, etc.
	CSOs private sector, multilaterals, working groups	All citizens including the general public, private-sector organization members, and university students; developers using open government data; startups and data-related industries.
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment		To open up public data and facilitate its use, Korean government has selected data of 36 areas as focus of national movement for open data and implemented data disclosure each year from 2015 to 2017. However, some areas are seeing constant demand increase from the private sector and also with their large social and economic impact, the need is steadily growing for early disclosure of information in these areas.
Main Objective		To maximize the impact through early disclosure of high-demand, high-value data and establish an environment for open data use as early as possible.
Brief Description of Commitment		Besides the 11 areas opened up in 2015, the remaining 25 areas were planned to be open by 2017. However, 22 areas which are highly demanded by the private sector and have large impact such as the road name-based address data and real-estate transaction data will be disclosed earlier in 2016. National tax information of the National Tax Service and social security information of

	Ministry of Health and Welfare, which contain sensitive personal information and are difficult to be disclosed early will be opened up in 2017; written judgement information will be also disclosed through collaboration and coordination with the Supreme Court.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Improving public services.	
Relevance	This commitment is relevant to access to information, but also relevant to civic participation and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.	
Ambition	Early disclosure of data will satisfy the private sector demand for open government data.	
Milestone	Start Date:	End Date:
1. First disclose 22 areas of national focus. 2. Promote disclosure of national tax and social security information.	1. July 2016 2. January 2017	1. December 2016 2. December 2017

Commitment		
2. Public Open Data Disclosure		
2-b. Evaluating public data quality management		
Commitment Start and End Date	New / 1 July 2016 ~ 30 June 2018	
Lead implementing Ministry, Department, Agency	Ministry of the Interior	
Person responsible from implementing agency	Song, hee-ra	
Title, Department	Public Data Policy Division, Deputy director	
Email	lapaella@korea.kr	
Phone	+82-2-2100-3453	
Other actors involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Central government ministries, local governments, public institutions, etc.
	CSOs private sector, multilaterals, working groups	general public, civic groups, etc.
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment	While activities for public data disclosure are actively being implemented under the goal set for each stage, lack of quality data for use by the private sector and low quality of data disclosure are still challenging their use.	
Main Objective	To introduce an open data quality management framework and improve quality of public data to a level where it can be used immediately for service development	
Brief Description of Commitment	Quality management level evaluation will be conducted on massive public data having large social and economic impact. The evaluation will cover 21 datasets in 2016, 42 datasets in 2017, and key data in 2018. Considering the life cycle of data, the evaluation will be conducted in 36 categories of each area and procedure; follow-up measures for improvement based on the evaluation result will be reviewed and consulting or technical support provided for improvement. In addition, a quality management grade system will be introduced along with guidelines for evaluation and improvement procedures for	

	stable operation and early stabilization of the system. Talented human resources with expertise and experiences will be selected and trained to become specialized evaluators for quality management evaluation.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Improving public services and more effectively managing public resources.	
Relevance	This commitment is relevant to access to information, but also relevant to civic participation and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.	
Ambition	Securing a certain level of open data quality will improve its usability in the private sector. The usability will be also enhanced by disclosing public data in an open and standard form, which is highly demanded by the private sector, as it makes convergence service development easier.	
Milestone	Start Date:	End Date:
1. Enforce quality evaluation. 2. Revamp the implementation framework and nurture evaluators.	1. July 2016 2. July 2016	1. December 2017 2. December 2017

Commitment

2. Public Open Data Disclosure	
2-c. Expanding provision of open format for free processing and use	
Commitment Start and End Date	New / 1 July 2016 ~ 30 June 2018
Lead implementing Ministry, Department, Agency	Ministry of the Interior
Person responsible from implementing agency	Song, hee-ra
Title, Department	Public Data Policy Division, Deputy director
Email	lapaella@korea.kr
Phone	+82-2-2100-3453
Other actors involved	<p style="text-align: center;">Government Ministries, Department/ Agency</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CSOs private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment	There have been consistent efforts for data disclosure in open format, inducing registration of data which run on certain software only (Hangul, MS Excel, etc.) after converting to open format. However, the share of data disclosed in open format is only 38.9% as of the end 2015.
Main Objective	To increase data usability by expanding open format application
Brief Description of Commitment	The share of open format applied in the disclosed data will be gradually increased from 38.9% in 2015 to as much as 70% in 2017. As part of the plan, the government will induce data registration after converting to open format for data which are impossible to process (PDF) or run on certain software (Hangul, Excel, etc.) only. As for new open data, it will tighten screening so more data will be registered in open format. In addition, it will develop and provide a tool which automatically converts data in the Open Data Portal to an open format (XLS->CSV), and induce voluntary data disclosure in open format by

	measuring and evaluating the format of data disclosed by each institution.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Improving public services and more effectively managing public resources.	
Relevance	This commitment is relevant to access to information, but also relevant to civic participation and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.	
Ambition	More economic and social values will be created through increased data usability.	
Milestone	Start Date:	End Date:
1. Tighten screening of data registration. 2. Develop a tool for automatic conversion.	1. July 2016 2. July 2016	1. ongoing 2. December 2017

Commitment

2. Public Open Data Disclosure		
2-d. Developing or revising open data standards and widening their application		
Commitment Start and End Date	New / 1 July 2016 ~ 31 December 2017	
Lead implementing Ministry, Department, Agency	Ministry of the Interior	
Person responsible from implementing agency	Song, hee-ra	
Title, Department	Public Data Policy Division, Deputy director	
Email	lapaella@korea.kr	
Phone	+82-2-2100-3453	
Other actors involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Central government ministries, local governments, public institutions, etc.
	CSOs private sector, multilaterals, working groups	general public, civic groups, etc.
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment	There are many cases where public institutions disclose the same data under different categories and in different forms, causing additional steps to adjust and process the data before use, which is another restriction against facilitated data use.	
Main Objective	To apply common standards to the same types of data generated and disclosed by each local institution in order to achieve provision of nation-wide services as well as facilitate the private sector's use of the data.	
Brief Description of Commitment	Key data which should be disclosed based on the common standards will be selected and 100 standards developed by 2017 in order to enable the private sector to better use data which is commonly owned by many institutions. In addition, an automation tool will be also developed for self-assessment when registering the standard data in the Open Data Portal	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Improving public services and more effectively managing public resources.	

Relevance	This commitment is relevant to access to information, but also relevant to civic participation and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.	
Ambition	With more data disclosed in standardized form, the private sector will be able to save costs for data processing (integrating or converging) before use, which will further make the data use easier.	
Milestone	Start Date:	End Date:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop 100 standards for data disclosure (accumulated number). 2. Develop and apply an automation tool for self-assessment of standardized data. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. July 2016 2. July 2016 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. December 2017 2. ongoing

Commitment	
3. Citizen Participation	
3-a. Facilitating operation of the citizen groups for government service design	
Commitment Start and End Date	Ongoing / 1 July 2016 ~ 30 June 2018
Lead implementing Ministry, Department, Agency	Ministry of the Interior
Person responsible from implementing agency	Kim, young-suk
Title, Department	Public Participation Policy Division, Deputy director
Email	Gskim5810@korea.kr
Phone	+82-2-2100-3466
Other actors involved	<p style="text-align: center;">Government Ministries, Department/ Agency</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CSOs private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Central government ministries, local governments, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Projects implemented by Gov 3.0 Citizen Design Groups (working groups) each consisting of about 7 citizens – public officials, designers, regular citizens, etc.</p>
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment	<p>The Citizen Design Group is a citizen participatory policy operation model in which the citizens and the government together design policies from the citizens' viewpoint. Since its pilot operation in 2014, central and local governments and some 1,300 citizens have participated and contributed to developing more than 240 policies. As the result, Gov 3.0 Design Group won the gold award in service design from iF World Design Guide, one of the top 3 global design awards. Operation and activities of the Design Groups need to be facilitated in order for the groups to settle as a new model of policy planning based on collaboration between the government and citizens. Issues on the lack of understanding on public service design in participants, who join the design tasks, and securing manpower specialized in service design should be addressed.</p>
Main Objective	<p>To design public services from the citizens' viewpoint and expand policy-engaged customers by inviting citizens to</p>

	directly participate in the entire process of policy development.	
Brief Description of Commitment	Citizen Design Groups have been organized and design tasks are being carried out (382 tasks in total by December 2016). The government plans to publish and distribute the manual for local governments' operation of Citizen Design Groups and expand its pool.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Improving public services.	
Relevance	This commitment is relevant to civic participation.	
Ambition	Facilitated citizen participation in the policy-making process will help achieve a 'user-oriented government', improve customer (citizen) satisfaction and their trust in government.	
Milestone	Start Date:	End Date:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A total of 382 citizen design tasks already being implemented (44 tasks in central ministries, 338 in local governments) 2. Organize a performance sharing event in 2016. 3. Expand the pool for Citizen Design Groups 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. May 2016 2. December 2016 3. July 2016 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. November 2016 2. ongoing 3. ongoing

Commitment		
4. Improved Accessibility to Public Services through Technology and Innovation		
4-a. Improving environment for e-government service use		
Commitment Start and End Date		New / 1 July 2016 ~ 30 June 2018
Lead implementing Ministry, Department, Agency		Ministry of the Interior
Person responsible from implementing agency		-
Title, Department		-
Email		-
Phone		-
Other actors involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Central government ministries, local governments, public institutions, etc.
	CSOs private sector, multilaterals, working groups	All users of government services for citizens
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment		Korea widely uses Active-X, a non-standard technology, to provide e-government services, which has constantly caused inconvenience as it only runs services on certain OS or web browsers and is vulnerable to security threats like hacking. It is expected that use of Active-X will be gradually minimized and instead the web standard HTML5 will be widespread; therefore, the environment for service use should be improved by removing Active-X.
Main Objective		To enhance accessibility to public services by improving service environment through innovations like helping administrative and public institutions remove Active-X from their websites and apply alternative technologies.
Brief Description of Commitment		In order to first remove Active-X in citizen services, the government plans to remove 3,321 Active-X's from 1,638 websites in 2016, making the share of Active-X free websites reach 88.1%, and remove 2,161 from the remaining 844 websites by 2017, reaching 95.1%. Active-X in websites for government's internal use will be also

	gradually removed for improvement.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Improving public services.	
Relevance	This commitment is relevant to access to information, but also relevant to civic participation and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.	
Ambition	Removing Active-X from websites which provide services for citizens and applying a web standard technology (HTML5) will minimize user inconvenience caused by plug-in installation and improve web accessibility of citizens with better web compatibility and security.	
Milestone	Start Date:	End Date:
1. Remove Active-X in stages and facilitate its removal by each institution. 2. Support application of alternative technology replacing Active-X.	1. July 2016 2. December 2017	1. June 2018 2. June 2018

Commitment		
4. Improved Accessibility to Public Services through Technology and Innovation		
4-b. Integrating service portals for citizens		
Commitment Start and End Date	New / 1 July 2016 ~ 30 June 2018	
Lead implementing Ministry, Department, Agency	Ministry of the Interior	
Person responsible from implementing agency	Ha, Yong-jae	
Title, Department	Steering Group for Administrative Information Service Integration / Assistant Official	
Email	-	
Phone	+82-2-2100-4215	
Other actors involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Central government ministries, local governments, public institutions, etc.
	CSOs private sector, multilaterals, working groups	All users of government services for citizens
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment	It is inconvenient for citizens who have to find information or services they want and visit different sites because online services for citizens are developed and operated by each separate area of welfare, employment, and SME.	
Main Objective	To provide user-oriented, customized services by integrating the channels for all online government services for citizens and strengthening linkage with individual systems.	
Brief Description of Commitment	The three major systems (Government Portal, Information Page on Customized Benefits, and Minwon24 – G4C service portal) representing Korea's online government services for citizens will be first integrated, followed by its integration and linkage with the service portal of each area such as Bokjiro (welfare) and WorkNet (employment) from 2017.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Improving public services.	

Relevance	This commitment is relevant to access to information, and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.	
Ambition	Proactive and customized services will be developed and provided, allowing citizens to enjoy all government services they need by visiting one website only, as compared to the past when they had to go through the cumbersome process, visiting different websites and requesting services here and there	
Milestone	Start Date:	End Date:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build an integrated portal for administrative information services. 2. Promote further integration and linkage with service portals. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. July 2016 2. January 2018 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. June 2018 2. on going

Commitment

4. Improved Accessibility to Public Services through Technology and Innovation

4-c. Developing and providing an application introducing services for citizens

Commitment Start and End Date		New / 1 July 2016 ~ 31 December 2017
Lead implementing Ministry, Department, Agency		Ministry of the Interior
Person responsible from implementing agency		Lee, hyo soon
Title, Department		Creative Government Planning Division / Deputy director
Email		leehs30@korea.kr
Phone		+82-2-2100-3418
Other actors involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Central government ministries, local governments, educational offices, public institutions, etc.
	CSOs private sector, multilaterals, working groups	All users of government services for citizens
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment		Even though the government has developed a wide range of services, citizens cannot know them all; the services are also dispersed in different institutions and websites, causing citizens trouble finding the right information they need. Efforts are being made to integrate major government services provided by government ministries and public institutions so citizens can use the services via one single window. In this regard, the government plans to launch 'Gov 3.0 Service Information' app on 19 August 2016, which integrates information on 194 major government services in one site for easy access and use.
Main Objective		To provide convenient government services to citizens by moving to the mobile environment and achieving the 'government at fingertips', as ministries and public institutions have integrated their major services into one single window and the paradigm for citizens' service use is also changing to 'mobile first'

Brief Description of Commitment	'Gov 3.0 Service Information' app will be under thorough management to prevent any problems on personal information on smart phone and ensure safe use by citizens. The 194 government services included in the app will be constantly reviewed in terms of number of uses and improvement of the mobile environment and qualified services will be selected and provided. It is expected to improve and develop more convenient government services for citizens.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Improving public services.	
Relevance	This commitment is relevant to access to information, but also relevant to civic participation and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.	
Ambition	Constant review in terms of number of uses and improvement of the mobile environment and qualified service selection and provision is expected to improve and develop more convenient government services for citizens.	
Milestone	Start Date:	End Date:
1. Provide application service introducing government services.	1. August 2016	1. on going

Commitment	
5. Anti-Corruption and Public Service Ethics	
5-a. Reinforcing research and evaluation on public sector corruption	
Commitment Start and End Date	New / 3 March 2016 ~ 30 June 2018
Lead implementing Ministry, Department, Agency	Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission(ACRC)
Person responsible from implementing agency	Park, en-ryung
Title, Department	Anti-Corruption Survey and Evaluation Division / Deputy director
Email	fidelis@korea.kr
Phone	+82-44-200-7632
Other actors involved	<p style="text-align: center;">Government Ministries, Department/ Agency</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CSOs private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment	In order to improve public sector transparency, the government has assessed transparency level and causes for corruption through surveys on public service users and corruption status data since 2002. While integrity and transparency level of the public sector showed substantial improvement, there needs to be more efforts to further enhance the integrity level.
Main Objective	To encourage anti-corruption and clean working culture in public institutions by further reinforcing surveys and evaluations for anti-corruption in the public sector.
Brief Description of Commitment	The category of 'improper solicitation' will be included in anti-corruption surveys as the anti-corruption law has been enacted and enforced along with researches on anti-corruption activities in public institutions and establishment of legal basis for evaluation. The government will develop and enforce procedures on how to disclose the anti-corruption research or evaluation

	results on the Internet.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Improving public services and Increasing public integrity.	
Relevance	This commitment is relevant to access to information, but also relevant to civic participation, public accountability.	
Ambition	The actual level of anti-corruption in public institutions will be improved.	
Milestone	Start Date:	End Date:
1. Add 'improper solicitation' category in anti-corruption researches. 2. Publish the result of anti-corruption evaluation.	1. September 2016 2. July 2016	1. on going 2. on going

Commitment		
6. Improved Financial Transparency		
6-a. Disclosing information on international aids		
Commitment Start and End Date		New / 1 July 2016 ~ 30 June 2018
Lead implementing Ministry, Department, Agency		Office for Government Policy Coordination (Export-Import Bank of Korea)
Person responsible from implementing agency		Maeng, Jun-ho (Judge of Economic Policy Coordination Office)
Title, Department		Office of Director General for Development and Cooperation Policy (EDCF Planning and Cooperation Department, EXIM Bank)
Email		maeng@pmo.go.kr(jhjeong@koreaexim.go.kr)
Phone		+82-44-200-2153(+82-2-3779-6608)
Other actors involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Development Policy Division; Ministry of Strategy and Finance / International Financial Cooperation Division
	CSOs private sector, multilaterals, working groups	
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment		In December 2015, Korea joined the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), which operates activities for transparency improvement through disclosure of aid project information based on participation of donor countries, international organizations, and private sector institutions for development cooperation. The Korean government, therefore, should disclose information on its performances in providing ODA, future plans and strategies through the national website and IATI website following the common standards set by IATI.
Main Objective		To enhance transparency of ODA project implementation through disclosing Korea's ODA project information with IATI, improve effectiveness of development through ensuring predictability for beneficiary countries, and satisfy

	citizens' right to know	
Brief Description of Commitment	Out of 39 categories selected by IATI for information disclosure, 13 required categories will be opened up first for 740 KOICA and EDCF programs, which are currently being carried out or planned to help developing countries. The rest of the information will be gradually disclosed through consultations between related institutions.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Improving public services and more effectively managing public resources.	
Relevance	This commitment is relevant to access to information, civic participation.	
Ambition	Transparency and reliability of ODA projects and efficient use of the budget will be achieved.	
Milestone	Start Date:	End Date:
1. Disclose information under categories selected by IATI as requirements 2. Expand the range of projects and information categories to be disclosed	1. July 2016 2. January 2017	1. December 2016 2. on going

Commitment		
6. Improved Financial Transparency		
6-b. Improving citizens' accessibility to ODA statistics		
Commitment Start and End Date	New / 1 July 2016 ~ 30 June 2018	
Lead implementing Ministry, Department, Agency	Office for Government Policy Coordination (Export-Import Bank of Korea)	
Person responsible from implementing agency	Kim, Ha-yeon (Judge of Economic Policy Coordination Office)	
Title, Department	Office of Director General for Development and Cooperation Policy (EDCF Planning and Cooperation Department, EXIM Bank)	
Email	hayeonkim@pmo.go.kr(jhjeong@koreaexim.go.kr)	
Phone	+82-44-200-2159(+82-2-3779-6608)	
Other actors involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Development Policy Division; Ministry of Strategy and Finance / International Financial Cooperation Division
	CSOs private sector, multilaterals, working groups	OECD Development Assistance Committee(DAC), Workig Party-Statistics(WP- STAT)
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment	There is an ODA statistics information system, which provides statistical information on the supervising ministries, fund types, aid types, aid areas and regional status, but the information is mostly focused on the aid status only and it is pointed out that it is difficult for citizens to grasp detailed information.	
Main Objective	To improve transparency of ODA project implementation and use the statistics for developing aid strategies or expanding to overseas.	
Brief Description of Commitment	The ODA statistics information system will be revamped to provide detailed information and statistics including the objective, description, and period of each ODA project.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Improving public services and more effectively managing public resources.	

Relevance	This commitment is relevant to access to information, civic participation.	
Ambition	Expanded accessibility of domestic stakeholders to information on ODA projects will satisfy citizens' right to know as well as improve efficiency of overseas aid management.	
Milestone	Start Date:	End Date:
1. Reorganize the ODA statistics information system	1. December 2016	1. April 2017