

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
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SOUTH KOREA

[Click here](#) for detailed map



Government type
Republic

Independence
15 August 1945 (from Japan)

Constitution
17 July 1948

Legal system
Combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought

Administrative divisions
9 provinces and 7 metropolitan cities

Source: KOREA Net:
http://www.korea.net/korea/kor_loca.asp?code=A0102&gclid=CObugYGq64sCFQJWgQodnSc_Qw

Korea was an independent kingdom for much of the past millennia. Following its victory in the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, Japan occupied Korea; five years later it formally annexed the entire peninsula. After World War II, a republic was set up in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula while a Communist-style government was based in the north. During the Korean War (1950-53), US and other UN forces intervened to defend South Korea from North Korean attacks supported by the Chinese. An armistice was signed in 1953, splitting the peninsula along a demilitarized zone at about the 38th parallel. Thereafter, South Korea achieved rapid economic growth with per capita income rising to roughly 14 times the level of North Korea. In 1993, KIM Young Sam became South Korea's first civilian president following 32 years of military rule. In June 2000, a historic first North-South summit took place between the South's President KIM Dae-jung and the North's leader KIM Jong Il.

Source: World Fact book – South Korea (2005)

1. General Information

1.1 People	South-Korea	Japan	Singapore	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	47,700	127,654	4,252	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	23,714	62,400	2,112	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	23,986	65,254	2,140	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	101	96	101	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	0.57	0.14	1.69	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	20	14	21	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	14	22	12	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	10	28	11	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	83	79	100	
Rural population (%), 2001	17	21	0	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	1.32	0.35	1.74	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-2.66	-0.64	0	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000-2001	15.5	14.3	..	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000-2001	14.5	..	..	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000-2001	16.4	..	..	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	3.6 ⁱ	..	11.7	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	0.9 ⁱ	..	3.8	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	4.1	5 ⁱⁱ	3.4 ⁱⁱⁱ	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	3.6	4.7 ⁱⁱ	3.4 ⁱⁱⁱ	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	4.6	5.2 ⁱⁱ	3.5 ⁱⁱⁱ	2

Notes: ⁱ Illiteracy rates estimated by UNESCO for 2000, ⁱⁱ 2001, ⁱⁱⁱ month of June.

1.2 Economy	South-Korea	Japan	Singapore	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	476,690	3,978,782	86,969	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	10,006	31,294	20,886	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	784,408	3,261,194	97,410	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	16,465	25,650	23,393	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	3.7	2.1 ⁱ	0.1	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	40.8	34.9 ⁱ	35.2	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	55.5	63.0 ⁱ	28.9	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2004	2.7	-2.3	4.5	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2004	51.9	56.9	41.4	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2004	13.5	17.5	10.6	

Notes: ⁱ 1994

¹ [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [UNESCO](#); ^{d2} [UNESCO](#); ^{e1} [ILO](#); ^{e2} [ILO/OECD](#)

² [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^b [Data Profile Tables](#); ^c [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	South-Korea	Japan	Singapore	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	3.8 ⁱ	..	3.9	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	3.7 ⁱⁱ	3.6 ⁱⁱ	3	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	1.8 ⁱⁱⁱ	4.6	1	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	2.4 ⁱⁱⁱ	5.7	1.1	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	3.7	0.9	4.8	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	2.8	1	4.8	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	3.3	..	..
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	5.1	..	..

Notes: ⁱ Data may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier years as a result of methodological changes, ⁱⁱ Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, ⁱⁱⁱ Data refer to 1999.

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		South Korea 1991-1995	South Korea 1996-2000	Eastern Asia and the Pacific 1996-2000	South Regional average ⁴ 1996-2000	High income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁴	(,000)	279	204			
	(% pop.)	0.6	0.4	0.63	..	2.8
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	331	356			
	(% pop.)	0.7	0.8	0.63	..	2.8
Education employees	(,000)	280	265			
	(% pop.)	0.6	0.6	0.76	0.4	1.3
Health employees	(,000)	..	93			
	(% pop.)	..	0.2	0.16	0.5	1.1
Police	(,000)	..	94			
	(% pop.)	..	0.2	0.26	0.62	
Armed forces	(,000)	..	672			
	(% pop.)	..	1.5	0.53	0.7	0.5
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	214			
	(% pop.)	..	0.5	1.18	..	..
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	1,897			
	(% pop.)	..	4.12	..	..	..
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	2.2	3.4	9.4	2.1	4.2
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	13.8	12.8	24.4	16.2	16.4
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	19,400	14,294			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	22,216	13,295			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		2.7	1.5	2.9	2.9	..

Source: [World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages](#)

³ [UNDP - Human Development Report 2002](#)

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁴ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

The Constitution envisages a liberal democratic political order. Among others it declares in its Preamble that the Republic of Korea aims to "further strengthen the basic free and democratic order," but also institutionalizes the separation of powers and the rule of law. The Constitution adopts a presidential system supplemented by parliamentary elements. The Constitution consists of a preamble, 130 articles, and six supplementary rules. It is divided into 10 chapters: General Provisions, Rights and Duties of Citizen, the National Assembly, the Executive, the Courts, the Constitutional Court, Election Management, Local Authority, the Economy, and Amendments to the Constitution.

Source: Office of the Prime Minister in Korea (2005)

2.1 Legislative Branch

unicameral National Assembly or Kukhoe (299 seats - members elected for four-year terms; 243 in single-seat constituencies, 56 by proportional representation

Women in parliament: 40 out of 299 seats: (13%)⁵

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly, a unicameral legislature. The Assembly is composed of 273 members elected by popular vote for a four-year term.

Assembly members are elected by popular vote comprise five-sixths of membership with the remaining seats distributed proportionately among parties winning five seats or more in a direct election. The proportional representation system is aimed at appointing Assembly members who will represent national interests rather than local interests. To be eligible for election, a candidate must be at least 25 years of age. One candidate from each electoral district is selected by a plurality of votes.

Two types of legislative sessions are provided for, regular and extraordinary. The regular session is convened once a year from September through December and extraordinary sessions may be convened upon the request of the President or one-fourth or more of the members of the Assembly. The period of a regular session is limited to 100 days, and that for an extraordinary session to 30 days. If the President requests the convening of an extraordinary session, he must clearly specify the period of the session and the reasons for the request.

The National Assembly is vested with a number of functions under the Constitution, the foremost of which is making laws. Other functions of the Assembly include approval of the national budget, matters related to foreign policy, declaration of war, and the dispatch of armed forces abroad or the stationing of foreign forces within the country; inspecting or investigating specific matters of state affairs; and impeachment.

The Assembly elects one Speaker and two Vice Speakers, who serve for two-year

Fact box:

Elections: last held 15 April 2004

Presidential election: last held in December 2002 (next to be held in December 2007)

election results of April 2004: percent of vote by party - Uri 51%, GNP 41%, DLP 3%, DP 3%, others 2%; seats by party - Uri 146, GNP 125, DLP 10, DP 9, ULD 3, independents 6

⁵ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook](#) - South Korea

terms. The Speaker presides over plenary sessions and represents the legislature while supervising its administration. In addition, the assembly maintains 16 standing committees, which include, among others, Finance and Economy; Unification, Foreign Affairs and Trade and National Defense. Chairmen of the standing committees are elected from among members of the respective committees. The number of members of a standing committee is determined by Assembly regulations.

Source: Office of the Prime Minister in Korea (2005)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: State Council appointed by the president on the prime minister's recommendation
elections: president elected by popular vote for single five-year term; election last held 19 December 2002 (next to be held in February 2008); prime minister appointed by president with consent of National Assembly; deputy prime ministers appointed by president on prime minister's recommendation
election results: results of the 19 December 2002 election - ROH Moo-hyun elected president; percent of vote - ROH Moo-hyun (MDP) 48.9%; LEE Hoi-chang (GNP) 46.6%; other 4.5%

Under Korea's presidential system, the President performs his executive functions through the State Council made up of 15 to 30 members and presided over by the President, who is solely responsible for deciding all important government policies. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President and approved by the National Assembly.

As the principal executive assistant to the President, the Prime Minister supervises the administrative ministries and manages the Office for Government Policy Coordination under the direction of the President. The Prime Minister also has the power to deliberate major national policies and to attend the meetings of the National Assembly.

Three Deputy Prime Ministers are assigned to carry out the particular affairs delegated by the Prime Minister. Members of the State Council are appointed by the President upon recommendation by the Prime Minister. They have the right to lead and supervise their administrative ministries, deliberate major state affairs, act on behalf of the President and appear at the National Assembly and express their opinions. Members of the State Council are collectively and individually responsible to the President only.

Fact box:

chief of state: President ROH Moo-hyun (since 25 February 2003)

head of government: Prime Minister Han Duck Soo (since 3 April 2007); Deputy Prime Ministers Kim Woo-Sik (since 10 February 2006), Kwon O-kyu (since 18 July 2006), Kim Shin-Il (since 20 September 2006),

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, www.opm.go.kr

Source: Office of the Prime Minister in Korea (2005)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Court (justices appointed by president with consent of National Assembly); Constitutional Court (justices appointed by president based partly on nominations by National Assembly and Chief Justice of the court)

The judiciary of Korea consists of the following levels of courts: the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, High Courts, and District Courts including the specialized Family Court and Administrative Court. The courts exercise jurisdiction over civil, criminal, administrative, election, and other judicial matters, while also overseeing affairs related to the registration of real estate, census registers, deposits, and judicial clerks.

The Constitutional Court decides on the constitutionality of laws, rules on competence disputes between governmental entities, adjudicates constitutional complaints filed by individuals, gives final decisions on impeachments, and makes judgments on dissolution of political parties. There are nine justices who serve a six-year renewable term.

The Supreme Court hears appeals of the decisions rendered by lower courts and court-martial verdicts. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President with the consent of the National Assembly. Other justices are appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Chief Justice. The term of office of the Chief Justice is six years and a second term is not allowed. The Chief Justice must retire from office at the age of 70. The term for other justices is six years but they may be re-appointed in accordance with the provisions of law, although they must retire from office when they reach the age of 65.

High Courts hear appeals against the decisions of civil, criminal and administrative cases rendered by district and family courts and try special cases designated by law. The District Courts are located in Seoul and in the following 12 cities: Incheon, Suwon, Chuncheon, Daejeon, Cheongju, Daegu, Busan, Changwon, Ulsan, Gwangju, Jeonju and Jeju. District Courts outside of Seoul perform the functions of the Administrative Court in their respective districts. Besides these courts there are Courts-martial which exercise jurisdiction over offenses committed by members of the Armed Forces and their civilian employees.

Source: Office of the Prime Minister in Korea (2005)

2.4 Local Government

Local governments, according to Article 117 of the Constitution, "shall deal with matters pertaining to the well-being of local residents, shall manage properties, and may establish their own rules and regulations regarding local autonomy as delegated by national laws and decrees." ("local government" here refers broadly to administrations at the provincial as well as municipal levels.)

The functions of the elected local government include the following: any functions delegated by the central government; management of public properties and facilities; assessment and collection of local taxes and fees; provision of services and goods to residents; and management of other administrative affairs. Each of the local governments has a Board of Education for handling education and cultural matters within its jurisdictions. Local councils are also authorized to inspect and audit local governments.

Currently, there are 16 provincial-level governments, and 235 lower-level local governments (hereafter, municipal governments), including 72 si (city) governments, 94 gun (county) governments, and 69 gu (autonomous district) governments within the provincial-level metropolitan cities. Provincial governments, although they have to some extent their own functions, basically serve as an intermediary between the central and municipal governments.

Local public service members account for about 35 percent of total government employees. In addition, local governments depend heavily on the central government for decisions and funding for their roles and functions, organization and personnel, and budgets. Their main function is to implement centrally determined policies and programs as directed and guided by central government ministries and agencies. Local governments do not have their own judicial, prosecution, police, or education systems.

Source: Office of the Prime Minister in Korea (2005)

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

The Ombudsman of Korea has the authority to conduct investigations on grievances submitted by the people. However, the current system does not allow any statutory authority to open investigations on its own initiative. Likewise, recommendations for corrective measure issued by the Ombudsman of Korea toward the relevant government agency have no legal-binding force. Instead, the decisions of the Ombudsman of Korea carries the force to be executed since the institution is vested with the powers to require the head of the relevant administrative agency to notify the result of settlement within specified period, to publicize its activities in the public media or to the general public, and to present reports directly to the President.

The major functions of the Ombudsman are: (i) Administrative institution (Consulting, investigation and settlement of civil petitions for grievances), (ii) Recommendations for corrective measures when investigations reveal unlawful or unreasonable administrative procedures; (iii) Stating opinions or making recommendations for improvement of administrative systems and their operations; (iv) Requiring relevant administrative agencies to provide notification of settlements that are conducted as a result of recommendations or opinions conveyed.

Source: The Ombudsman of Korea (2005)

3.2 Civil Society

Civil society organisations have taken an active oversight role in monitoring and assessing the activities of government and companies. These organizations continue their efforts for the introduction of necessary laws and systems, including those for the protection and expansion of the rights of women; for economically and socially marginalised people; for equality between men and women; and for the establishment of a national human rights commission for the realisation of democracy and human rights. Policies to eliminate the digital divide and the disparity between the rich and the poor, which has deepened with economic recovery, are demanded.

Source: Kim Dae-Hoon – Citizens coalition for Economic Justice – Department of Research

Civil society organizations in Korean society are the most influential and autonomous sub-sector within Korean nonprofit sector. They also maintain a considerable level of autonomy and independence from the state and market. People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy, established in 1994 and Citizen's Coalition for Economic Justice established in 1989 are the most famous civil movement organizations.

The sources of financial resource of civil society organizations are diverse. Some quasi-governmental organizations get most funds from the governmental sources, while other groups never receive any money from the government. Typical civil society organizations in Korea have a very poor financial situation and they rely mainly on the membership fees and private donations from individual and group supporters. However, since the promulgation of the Act for the Support of Private Nonprofit Organizations, government has expanded their support to the civil society organizations. Recently government has reported that each year US\$13 million is given to the selected civil society organizations.

Source: Philanthropy and the third sector in Asia and the Pacific - Republic of Korea; Law, advocacy and Politics (2005)

4. Civil Service

Established on May 24, 1999, the Civil Service Commission (CSC) has been leading Korea's major civil service reform and this body includes personnel management functions. The mission of the CSC is to establish a fair, transparent, and efficient public personnel practices.

Source: Republic of Korea Civil Service Commission (2005)

4.1 Legal basis

Source:

4.2 Recruitment

Civil servants are employed through an open competitive entrance examination. However, in some cases civil servants may be employed through a non-competitive entrance examination. The cases for non-competitive entrance examination are prescribed in the National Civil Service Act.

In principle, there is no prerequisite academic requirement for taking the open competitive entrance examination except in the case of the research and advisory service. Age requirements for taking examinations are stipulated by related rules and vary according to the examination. Usually, the age of the applicants should be between 20 and 35 for Grade 5 and 7, and between 18 and 28 for Grade 9.

The open competitive entrance examinations are classified into three types according to the employed grades: the Senior Civil Service Examination, the Open Competitive Entrance Examination for Grade 7, and the Open Competitive Entrance Examination for Grade 9. The first is for positions of Grade 5. It is an important method for recruiting competent persons for middle management positions within executive agencies. This examination is divided into three categories according to occupational groups, i.e. the administrative service, the foreign service, and the technological service category. The open competitive entrance examinations are administered by CSC.

Source: Republic of Korea Civil Service Commission (2005)

Classification System (for General Service)

Horizontal Classification: 9 Grades					
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6-9
Secretary-General	Director-General	Division Director		Deputy Director	Officer

Vertical Classification: 18 Occupational Groups -> 75 Occupational Series
-> 141 Occupational Sub-Series

Source: Republic of Korea Civil Service Commission (2005)

4.3 Promotion

Promotion to a higher grade is determined by the Promotion Review Committee by selecting candidates based on performance, skills, career history, specializations, ethic, and aptitude. The number of candidate pool is determined by 2-3 times the number of vacant positions. Civil servants who are undergoing disciplinary

proceeding, under disciplinary action, on temporary retirement, on leave of absence, or on probationary period are disqualified for promotion. In addition, civil servants who have contributed an exemplary service in terms of integrity, performance, and policy development, or a civil servant due for a voluntary early retirement and has rendered a distinguished service is eligible for special promotion.

Minimum Required Length in Service at Current Grade for Promotion to Higher Grade					
Grade	Grade 3 and above	Grade 4-5	Grade 6	Grade 7-8	Grade 9
Length in Service	3 Years	5 Years	4 Years	3 Years	2 Years

Source: Republic of Korea Civil Service Commission (2005)

4.4 Remuneration

The pay for civil servants is determined by such factors as the standard cost of living and the pay level for similar work in the private sector. It is also influenced by the financial burdens of the government and the operating plan for government finance. The civil servants pay is composed of a basic salary, allowances and welfare expenses. The basic salary is the standard pay that is paid by grade and pay step according to the degree of responsibility and difficulty of the position, and length of his/her service. The allowance is an additional remuneration that is paid separately according to the position and living condition of individuals. The welfare expenses that are paid for a civil servants welfare include items such as meal payments, grade payments, household support payments, transportation payments, traditional holidays bonus and non-vacation payments.

The Civil Service Pay System		
Position	Types of Pay	Pay Determining Factors
Political Appointee	Fixed Annual Salary	Position
Director General and Above	Performance-related Annual Salary	Length of Service, Position, Performance
Division Director and Under	Annual Incremental Pay Increase	Length of Service, Position, Performance

Source: Republic of Korea Civil Service Commission (2005)

4.5 Training

The objective of training civil servants in Korea are: (1) increasing civil servants knowledge and skills, and (2) increasing their motivation to perform their job properly. The major characteristic of the training policy is that civil servants of Grades 5 and below in Career Service are required to undertake Grade-level training programs which are divided into common training and professional training. The training records are an essential element of promotion. The second characteristic is that all civil servants are encouraged to take the Morale and Motivation Training programs which have been specifically developed to improve their citizenship as civil servants.

In addition, the Government established a program to provide work incentives and to meet the long-range training needs of its staff. This program, called the Government Fellowship Program for Overseas Study, sends promising young officials to

universities and research institutes in advanced countries for post-graduate study as well as on-the-job training. Every year, about 200 officials are sent to universities in the United States and other advanced countries as long-term fellowship recipients, while 1,000 are sent to training institutes and research facilities as short-term trainees. After completing training, these award recipients are expected to be appointed to positions previously designated or which are closely related to their field of training.

Source: Republic of Korea Civil Service Commission (2005)

4.6 Affirmative action for women and disabled

There are two affirmative action plans: one for women and one for the disabled. Firstly, for any examinations where ten or more persons are recruited, the ratio of women among the winners should be a minimum of 20 percent for Grade 5, 25 percent for Grade 7, and 30 percent for Grade 9 until 2002. If the ratio of women among winners by the order of examination scores is lower than the prescribed goal, more women shall be employed. Secondly, for the open competitive entrance examination for Grades 7 and 9, three percent of the persons employed are allocated to the disabled. The examinations for the disabled are implemented separately from the standard examinees.

Source: Republic of Korea Civil Service Commission (2005)

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), issued by Transparency International, ranks more than 150 countries by their perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys.

International Rank (out of 163)	Country	2006 CPI Score	Surveys Used	90 percent confidence range
42	Republic of Korea	5.1	9	4.7 – 5.5

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2006](#)

CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Confidence range provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. This reflects how a country's score may vary, depending on measurement precision. Nominally, with 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below. However, particularly when only few sources are available, an unbiased estimate of the mean coverage probability is lower than the nominal value of 90%.

Surveys used refers to the number of surveys that assessed a country's performance. 12 surveys and expert assessments were used and at least 3 were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

The Korea Independent Commission Against Corruption (KICAC) was established on Jan. 25, 2002, by the Anti-Corruption Act 2001 to prevent corruption and ensure transparency in society as a whole. As an independent corruption watchdog, KICAC has led the nationwide fight against corruption in a comprehensive, systematic way. It establishes and coordinates anti-corruption policies, conducts preventive activities such as institutional improvement and education, detects corruption by receiving corruption reports and monitoring the compliance with the Code of Conduct for Public Officials, and evaluates anti-corruption practices of public-sector organizations.

The decision-making body of KICAC consists of nine commissioners including the Chairman (minister level), three of whom are recommended by the National Assembly, three by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and three by the President. Each member serves a three year term and may be reappointed for an additional term. KICAC's commissioners are granted independence in fulfilling their duties and guaranteed their public positions.

Source: Korea Independent Commission against corruption annual report – Annual Report 2004 (2004)

5.2 Ethics

In accordance with the Article 8 of the Anti-Corruption Act, the Code of Conduct for Public Officials (CCPO)⁶ went into force on May 19, 2003 to lay down behavioral guidelines for public officials in their private and public life. Based on the CCPO, 324 central and local administrative agencies put their own codes of conduct in place, which reflect their individual situation. With the enforcement of the CCPO and the codes of conduct, Korea laid an ethical foundation for transparent officialdom.

In addition, KICAC has worked to develop learning materials and educational programs and nurture anti-corruption experts. It has also promoted group-specific education, especially for students and public servants, thereby paving the way for more refined anti-corruption education. Drawing on past experiences, KICAC in 2004 made further efforts to ensure that its educational programs were more substantive and practicable. Korea's anti-corruption education for public officials includes: (i) Anti-corruption Expert Course (AEC); (ii) Education for public servants in charge of civil application & registration; (iii) Education by non-government institutions; and (iv) Government agency's in-house education.

When it comes to anti-corruption education for students, KICAC sought to ensure that public education further promotes an awareness of ethics among students. It established a working-level meeting with the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development to discuss ways to strengthen anti-corruption education in school. As a result, they developed instruction manuals⁷ and teaching aid materials.

In addition, KICAC developed: (i) Standard learning material for public officials; (ii) Anticorruption and integrity guideline for public officials; (iii) Instruction manuals for students; and (iv) Learning materials of the CD and video formats. Furthermore, KICAC used a pool of anti-corruption experts to make sure that they give lectures on anti-corruption and engage in other anticorruption education programs.

Source: Korea Independent Commission against corruption annual report – Annual Report 2004 (2004)

⁶ In accordance with a presidential decree (No. 17906), the CCPO was established and promulgated in Feb. 18, 2003.

⁷ KICAC published a new instruction manual, entitled "What Is Corruption?" (Only Korean) in March 2005. It was written by a team of middle school ethics teachers, and then proofread by experts with the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development. It contains a number of comics and episodes to help students better understand the risks of corruption.

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

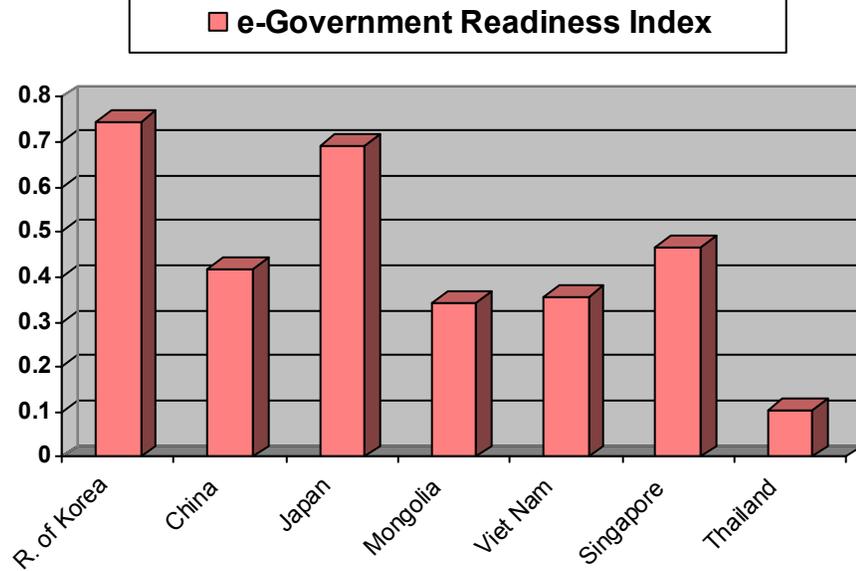
Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

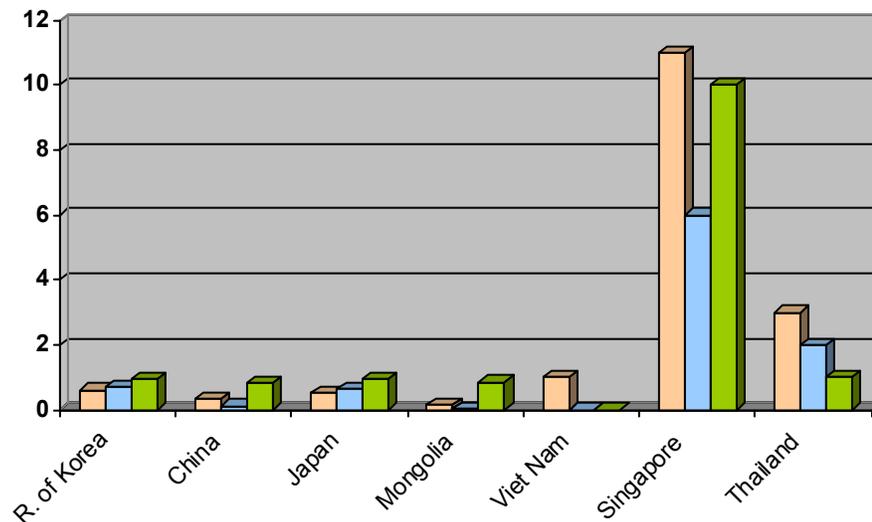
Human Capital Index:

A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

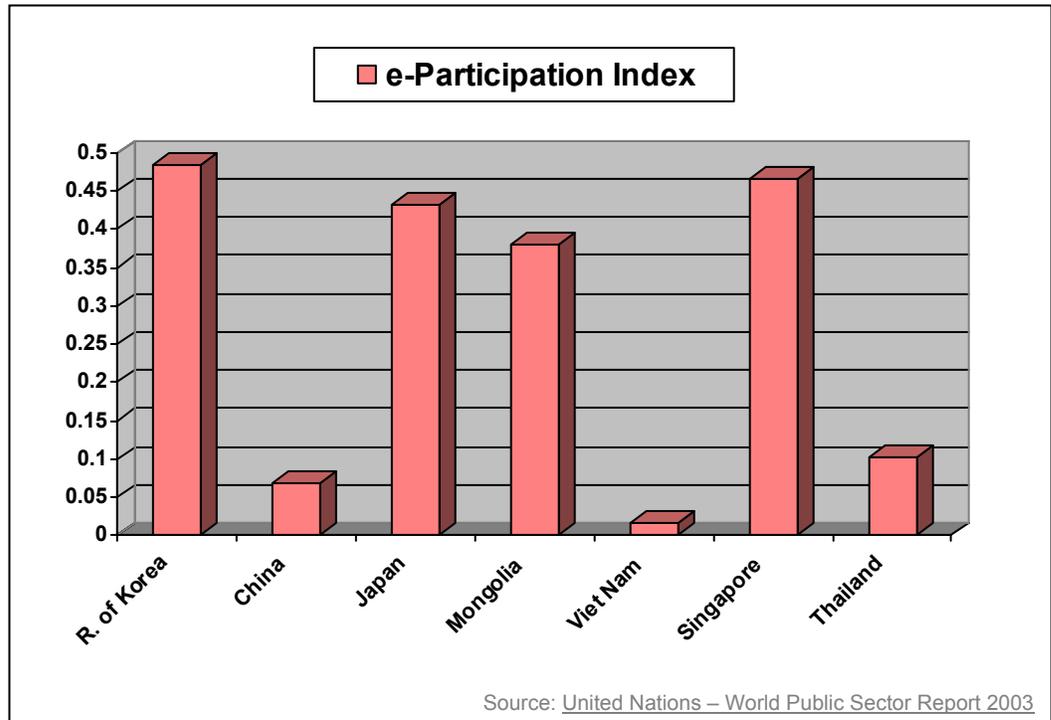
Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

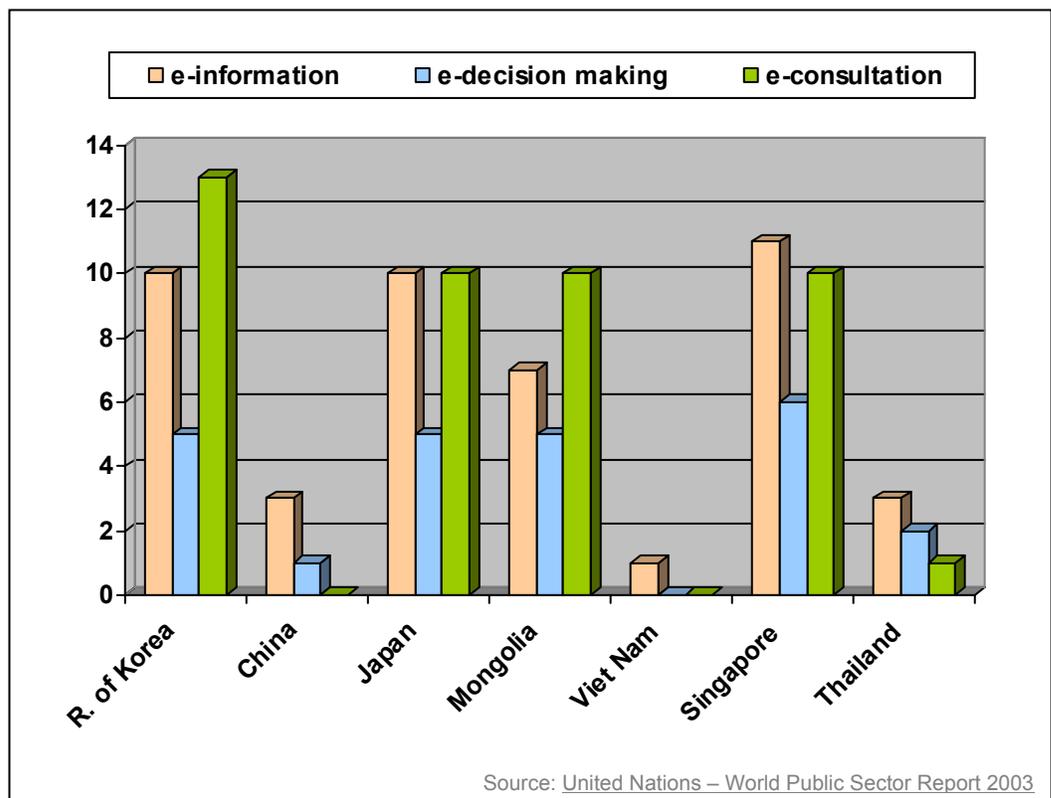
e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.



e-information:

The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.



e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
Office of the Prime Minister's Office	http://www.opm.go.kr/
Office of the President of the Republic of Korea	http://english.president.go.kr/
Korea Independent Commission against corruption annual report	http://www.kicac.go.kr
Republic of Korea Civil Service Commission	http://www.csc.go.kr/
The ombudsman of Korea	http://www.ombudsman.go.kr/
Ministry of Legislation	http://www.crwflags.com/

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
World Bank Korea	http://www.worldbank.org/kr
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for the Asia and the Pacific	http://www.unescap.org
Asian Development Bank Korea	http://www.adb.org/korea