











## 1. From War-torn to E-government Leader



## 2. E-government That Made Korea Today











1970

1987 ~ 1996

2000 ~ 2001

2003 ~ 2008

2013 ~ present

Establishment of Government Computing Center

1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> National Backbone Network Project 11 E-government Initiatives 31 E-government Roadmap Projects

(per 100)

Wireless Broadband

Gov3.0

Household Internet

Access Rate



phone World's penetration No. 1

lorway

Norway

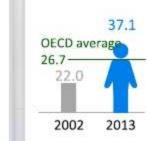
Hong Kong

Singapore

Australia

South Korea About 39m

('14.6)



(per 100)

Fixed Broadband

Internet Subscribers

4th



2013

2002



Source: MezzoMedia, 2013 Mobile Trend Analysis and 2014 Forecast; OECD; ITU website

e-Government of the Republic of Korea



# SUCCESS STORIES

## 1. E-government Development



Increased provision of highly efficient customized services that meet the demand of citizens and facilitation of their use

Improve G4C services, integrate information resources and services, improve government transparency and efficiency, etc.

E-gov Growth

Increased integration of services throughout the entire government

Carry out 31 e-government projects including OnNara, increased information sharing, GIDC, etc.

'03~'07

E-gov Launch

'95~'02

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Expansion of informatization and computerization of business process

Carry out 11 e-government initiatives including G4C, e-procurement, national finance information system, etc.

E-gov Inception '87~'94

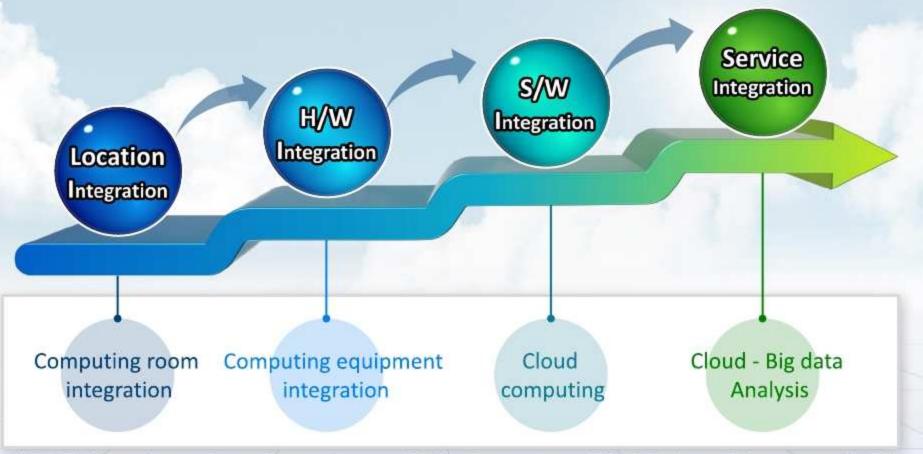
#### Computerization of administrative affairs

Build databases of major administrative information like real-estate, vehicle, resident, employment, etc.

## 2. E-government Best Practice (1)

### **Government Integrated Computing Center (GIDC)**

Improve efficiency and security of information resource management through integrated management of government-wide information systems



<sup>\* 22,600</sup> pieces of computing equipment for some 1,300 business systems of 44 ministries are being operated (2014)

## 2. E-government Best Practice (2)

#### **Administrative Information Sharing**

Establish user-oriented, one-stop service provision framework by building a governmentwide administrative information distribution hub

※ Submitted document reduction (x1,000): 11,563 ('05) → 66,833 ('10) → 205,072 ('13)



Submit printed documents required for civil service application



#### Process service without document printing



by viewing, inquiring, and distributing online data through the information sharing system between institutions requiring documents and institutions having the data

2013

All administrative institutions Public institutions (118) Financial institutions (17) Educational institutions (171)

No. of user institutions

Documents exempted from submission

141 types

No. of shared information use

205,072,114

Cost reduction

711.8 billion won

Carbon reduction

409,000 tons

## 2. E-government Best Practice (3)

#### Minwon24 (Online Civil Service)

G4C services made available at anytime or anywhere on the Internet through integration of civil services provided nation-wide

#### Number of Services by Service Type (2013)

Information provision : 5,012
 Application of civil services : 3,020
 Online Issuances : 1,200

Service use	# of application (thousands)
2012	68,736
2011	68,261
2010	62,347
2009	63,131
2008	53,503
2007 30,1	24

Resident registration, online business registration, tax payment and its certificates, factory registration, services for foreigners, etc.

#### Civil Service Center



Web site

## 2. E-government Best Practice (4)

### E-government systems acknowledge by the world

#### **Awards**



## Immigration inspection (MOJ)

UN Public Service Award ('07)



## Information Village (MOSPA)

UN Public Service Award ('11)



E-procurement (PPS)

WCIT Global Excellence Award('06)

#### **Best Practice**



#### HomeTax (NTS)

OECD e-Tax Best Practice ('06)



#### E-people (ACRC)

Online Politics Trophy Top10 ('06)



#### E-trade (MOTIE)

'World Advanced' in APEC Report ('05)

#### International Standards

('06)



#### E-patent (KIPO) WIPO IT Standard



## E-customs (KCS)

ISO 9001, 20000 ('06)



#### E-procurement (PPS) UN/CEFACT Int'l

Standard ('05)

### 3. Success Factor: Virtuous Cycle Among Citizens, Businesses, and Government



## 3. Success Factor: Government's Commitment (1)

#### Strong leadership and implementation framework

Improve performance with close collaboration between ministries for informatization or egovernment and professional institutions



- ministry Build high-speed ICT network
- Standardize technologies
- implementation strategy
- Improve administrative business process
- Improve online services

- projects and tasks
- Manage e-government projects
- Provide technical expertise

## 3. Success Factor: Government's Commitment (2)

#### Insightful mid- and long-term plans

Achieve early construction of information and communication network and expand egovernment projects throughout the entire ministries by developing proactive strategies that cope with the rapidly changing technological society

.995~05	3-phase Korea Information Infrastructure project
1998	Launch of the government portal (www.egov.go.kr)
2001	11 e-government initiatives including G4C, e-procurement, HomeTax, etc.
2003	31 e-government roadmap projects in areas of finance, personnel, criminal justice, etc.
2007	Information systems of central administrative institutions integrated into GIDC
2011	Development of Smart Government Plan and enactment of Personal Information Protection Act

## 3. Success Factor: Government's Commitment (3)

#### Aggressive and consistent financial investment

Clear goal-setting in major areas and aggressive investment with the 'selection and concentration' strategy for achieving high performance out of limited amount of resources

- Select areas, like construction of high-speed communications network, that will lead economic growth
- Make aggressive investment into e-government projects that are selected as the Presidential agenda

President Kim Administration President Roh Administration President Lee Administration

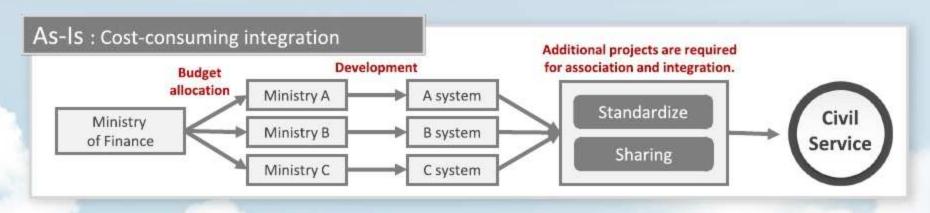
232.2 billion won

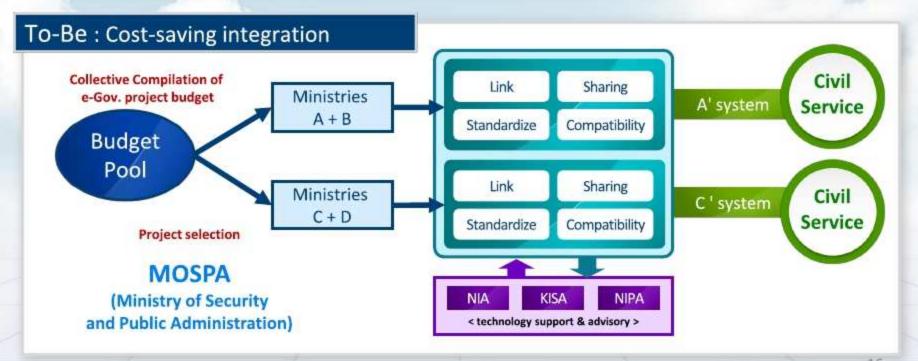
924.5 billion won

566.1 billion won

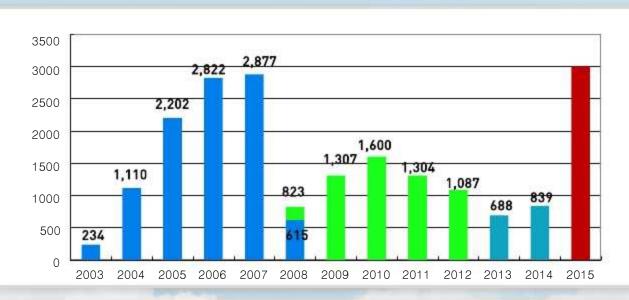
- Invest more than 1% of the total budget into national informatization
- Promote various projects for guiding informatization, such as projects for closing digital divide, facilitating electronic transactions, etc.

## [REF] E-Government Support Cost Program

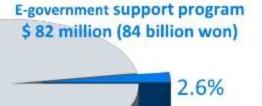




## [REF] E-government Budget of Korea



#### Share of budget for e-Government support program in the entire ICT budget



?

ICT budget 2014 (\$ 3.3 billion = 3 trillion and 420 billion won)

### 3. Success Factor: Role and Performance of Businesses

1990s

2000s

#### ICT industry development and technical skills

Develop the world's best technical skills for mainstream ICT products and secure competitiveness in the overseas market through business informatization based on fearless entrepreneurship

1980s Increased production of ICT products like memory semi-conductors, exchanges, PCs, etc.

Ensuring competitiveness of mainstream services and products like high-speed Internet, mobile phones, displays, etc.

Growth of Internet-based new industry growth and expansion of e-government export

- Social commerce market volume: KRW 50 billion ('10) → KRW 1 trillion ('11) → KRW 2 trillion ('12)
- E-government export volume: USD 10.82 million ('07) → USD 419.28 million ('13)

Businesses' experiences and know-how, acquired from business informatization, serve as the driving force of e-government project implementation.

## 3. Success Factor: Capacity and Culture of Citizens

#### Acceptance of new technologies and services

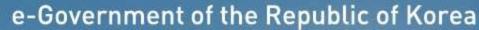
Widespread economic or social activities of citizens based on mobile or other new technologies

- Increased mobile communication methods such as real-time information sharing or political engagement from increased number of communication channels like SNS and MIM
   ※ Mobile message usage rate: 75.5% ('12) → 90.2% ('13), SNS usage rate: 60.2% ('12) → 63% ('13)
- Smart work, facilitated by spread of mobile devices like smart phone and tablet PC, changes the way of working to one that is not affected by time or space constraints.

   Mobile business usage rate: 5.8% ('07) → 14.4% ('10) → 20.8% ('12)

Excellent creativity and preference of the citizens toward something new or fast

- Increasing early adopters who pursue using new products and services
- Capacity to make new things by converging digital (IT) and analogue (emotion/culture)





## 1. Informatization Paradigm Shift

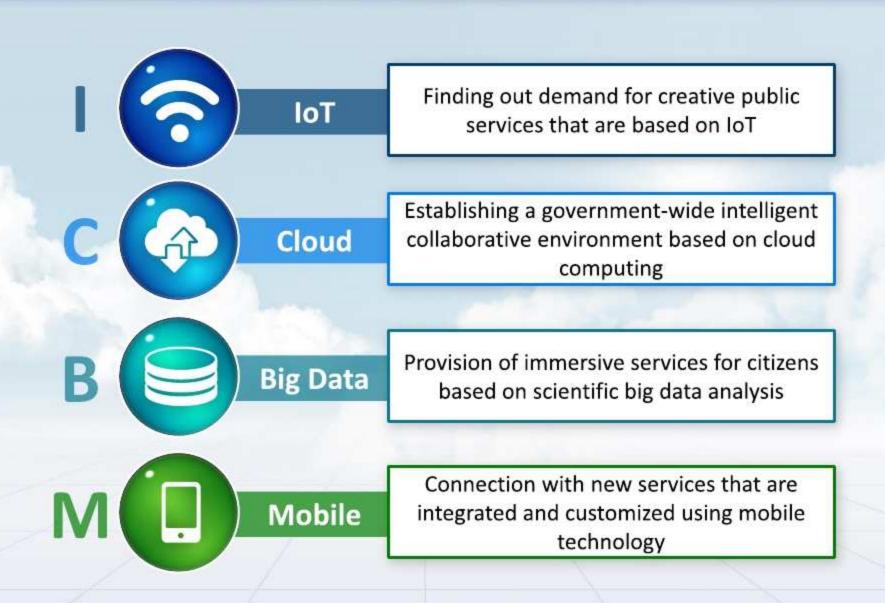
Age of the Internet Age of the Mobile Age of PC Age What's Economic **Industrial Economy Digital Economy** Paradigm next ICT Digitalization, Online connection, Social and mobile Paradigm Computerization Informatization connection PC, PC High-speed Mobile Internet, ICT Issues communication, Internet, smart phone Database www. web servers Key Area Portal, search Smart phone, App PC, OS (Service) engine, Web 2.0 service, SNS Physical assets, Key Knowledge, information Resources labor, capital Handheld PC, ICT Vision 1PC per 1 person Click e-Korea communication

## 2. Coming of the Hyper-connected Society and ICBM



Mckinsey Global Institute's Distruptive Technology

## 5. Future E-government Tasks Based on Convergence of New ICT



#### 6. I: Finding out demand for creative public services that are based on IoT



Creating proactive markets for disaster safety, environment, energy, and other areas of the public sector

**Public Safety** as a Service



Provide IoT data through CCTV, GPS for the elderly, etc.

> Prevent disasters and accidents

**Environment** as a Service



Provide IoT data on air quality, waste amount, etc.



Minimize environmental pollution

Energy as a Service



Provide IoT data on energy Increase efficiency of energy management

## 6. C: Establishing a government-wide intelligent collaborative environment based on cloud computing



Problem-solving through collaboration and foundation-building for converged administrative service provision



Convenience

Connectivity

Collaboration

Gradually replace non-standard technologies of the entire egovernment systems and apply cloud computing

Move common systems like On-Nara and email onto cloud-based

Introduce a variety of devices for work

Build an open data platform for G-Apps

Build a cloud computing center

> Introduce a cloud data repository

Develop new cloud-based services

Back Office



Convergence

Mobility

**Efficiency** 

## 6. B : Provision of immersive services for citizens based on scientific big data analysis

#### Developing big data services in highly demanded areas

(Public transportation, health and medical service, price management, etc.)













## 6. M: Connection with new services that are integrated and customized using mobile technology



All-time service integration on mobile – from administrative work to civil service handling

Mobile Work Portal Mobile e-saram

Mobile Service on Vehicle Detention

**Best Public Mobile Service** 



MOSPA HAMONI E-HRM system



Visit Korea

WorkNet

## 7. Future E-government We Expect

New human-oriented value creation beyond highly-efficient service provision!!

