
HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND GOVERNMENT INNOVATIONS

Administrative Reforms from the 1960s to 1980s



- Empowering the administration to accelerate government-led industrialization
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- Recruiting the talented public officials through the merit system
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Less attention to improve the people's quality of life

Administrative Reforms in the 1990s



- Direct presidential election
- Democratization
- Private sector's involvement

Presidential Commission
for Administrative
Reforms

Administrative Reforms after the Economic Crisis in 1997

- Neoliberal reforms
- A small government, maximizing the principles of a free market
- Tripartite Commission of Labor-Management-Government

Restructuring the society as a whole



Government Innovation: The Paradigm Shift to Meet the Demands of People



- Providing more convenient services based on e-Government
 - Promoting balanced national development
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Inclusiveness is the essential
value of the Korean
It is government's duty to ensure public
servants at all levels fully
understand
and sympathize the inclusiveness.

- at the Strategic Meeting on the Inclusive
State on Sep 6th, 2018



GOVERNMENT INNOVATIONS OF THE MOONJAE-IN ADMINISTRATION

Building an Inclusive State where People are Prosperous All Together



- People feel safe and secure
- Fair opportunities and just results are guaranteed
- No one is subject to any discriminations

CHARACTERISTICS AND UNIQUENESS OF KOREA'S ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

Characteristics: Continuous Administrative Reforms

- Cons: Frequent administrative reforms harmed the consistency and stability of the administrations
 - Pros: The government could actively respond to the needs of the times and society
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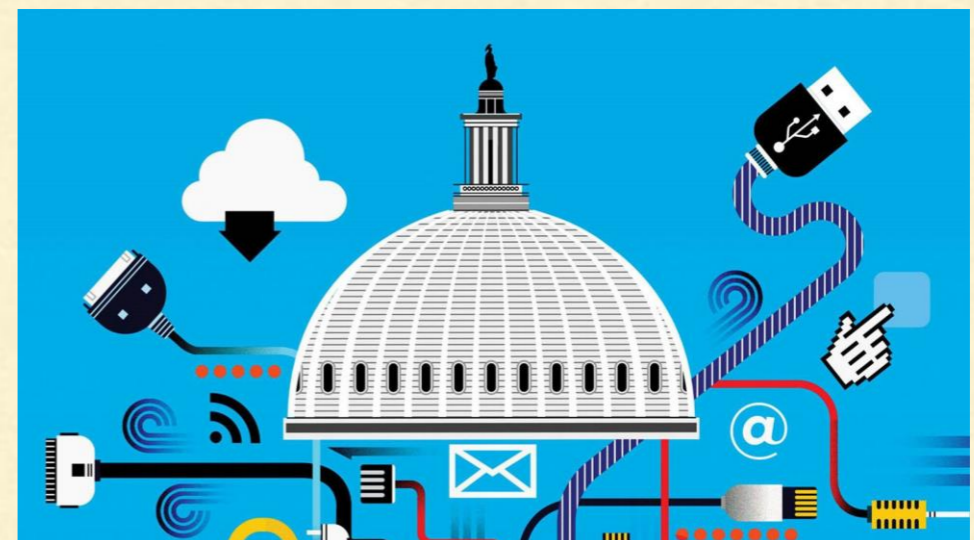
Uniqueness 1: Divided Nation



Introduced Resident Registration System for national security

Uniqueness 2: Drastic SOC Investment

- Seoul-Busan highway
- High-speed broadband



SUGGESTIONS FROM
KOREA'
S ADMINISTRATIVE
REFORMS
AND GOVERNMENT
INNOVATIONS

1. Planning Process of Administrative Reforms

- From government-led administrative reforms to government innovation driven by public and private cooperation
 - Gwanghwamoon 1st Avenue
 - National petition system runs 24/7 at the President's official website
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2. Enforcement Capability of Government Institutions

- Supreme leader's strong will and support
 - The results-oriented recruitment and career civil service system
 - A stable political system
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CASE

STUDIES
Success and Failure
Cases

SUCCESS

CASES

- e-Government
- Deregulation
- Policy Evaluation System

e-
Government

e-Government: Achievements

- Korea's e-Government consecutively ranked first in the UN e-Government Survey in 2010, 2012 and 2014
 - Key points
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e-Government: Policies that go with technology

- Policies that go with the technology
 - Data expressway
-

e-Government: Digital Government

- Going Digital!
 - From e-Government to digital
 - government From service delivery to
smart government
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e-Government: Digital Education

- “No one will be left behind”
 - Digital education for every citizen
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e- Government

“ E-Government made the lives of people more convenient, improved business competitiveness, and enhanced transparency of the society. ”

Preface of the 50-year footprints of Korean e-

Government by Kim Boo-kyum,
The Minister of the Interior and Safety

www.e-gov50.kr/historySelect

Deregulation

Deregulation

- Regulatory Reform Committee
 - Prime Minister's office (Regulatory Reform Bureau)
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Policy Evaluation System

Policy Evaluation system

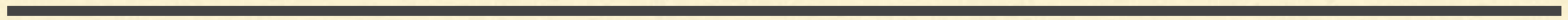
- Introduced in the 1960s and refined in 2005
 - Policy Evaluation Committee
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FAILURE

CASES

- Performance
Appraisal
 - Open Position
System
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Performance Appraisal



Performance Appraisal

- Introduced in 1998 to improve competitiveness of public officials
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 - Strong resistance at the first stage
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 - Aim to strengthen competitiveness of public institutions and to encourage better outcomes
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Open Position System

Open Position System

- Adopted in May 1999
- Positions requiring highly skilled experience Strong backlash from
- public officials

Low appointment rate of officials from private sector

LESSO NS

Lesson 1

- Never be afraid of failures and learn from them

Lesson 2

- If it is the right direction, never quit half-way and persist with the reform in long term.
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Closin g

- Administrative reforms and government innovations are indispensable for the development of every country.
 - Korea will share our experiences and also learn from you to build a strong partnership for co-prosperity.
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