

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN KOREA

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SOE Research Center

Korea Institute of Public Finance





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Executive Director's Message

Public institutions play a pivotal role in shaping society's economic and social foundations. They are indispensable to national development, providing essential public services such as electricity, water, and transportation infrastructure. As of 2024, there are 327 public institutions in Korea, collectively employing approximately 390,000 individuals. These organizations manage a significant portion of the national budget, making substantial contributions to the national economy and the well-being of the Korean people.

Public institutions are uniquely responsible for balancing the public interest with operational efficiency. They are critical in driving economic growth, supporting private enterprise, and ensuring consumer safety. However, achieving these dual objectives is far from straightforward and represents a significant challenge in an increasingly complex landscape.

In recent years, societal expectations of public institutions have risen exponentially, demanding higher accountability, efficiency, and adaptability levels. These organizations must navigate rapid social and environmental changes while steadfastly fulfilling their mission. Against this dynamic backdrop, the imperative for continuous innovation has never been greater. Public institutions stand at the forefront of these efforts, striving to redefine their role in fostering sustainable development and public trust.

To support these efforts, the SOE Research Center was established in September 2009 to "lead research on public institution policies and contribute to their autonomy, innovation, and accountability." Over the years, the center has conducted extensive research and analysis, providing insights into governance, management evaluation, and policy frameworks. These efforts have been instrumental in promoting excellence in the public sector.

Our annual publication, Public Institutions in Korea, serves as a comprehensive resource that provides accurate and detailed information about Korea's public institutions to the global community. In this thirteenth edition, we have strived to present key insights into the operations, policies, and impacts of public institutions in Korea. The report is organized into three chapters. Chapter 1 explores

the management and oversight systems governing public institutions. Chapter 2 summarizes recent policy developments and strategic priorities in the supervision of public institutions. Chapter 3 provides an overview of the designated public institutions for 2024, examining their characteristics, financial status, and contributions to the national economy. An appendix with a complete list of designated institutions for 2024 complements the main content.

This publication reflects our commitment to advancing research and fostering international cooperation in the management and oversight of public institutions. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to our research team for their dedication to producing this publication, which reflects our dedication to advancing public-sector research and fostering global collaboration.

We hope that Public Institutions in Korea will serve as a valuable resource for policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders worldwide, facilitating mutual understanding and collaboration in pursuing effective public institution management.

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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS in KOREA



The Management System of Public Institutions

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1. Designation

- The Minister of Economy and Finance may designate any institution in the table below as a public institution, which is a legal entity, organization, or institution other than central or local governments.

[Table 1-1] Designation Criteria of Public Institutions¹⁾

	Conditions	Examples
1	An institution directly established pursuant to another Act with an investment by the Government.	Korea Credit Guarantee Fund, Korea Transportation Safety Authority, etc.
2	An institution for which the amount of the Government grants (in cases of an institution to whom some affairs of the Government are directly commissioned, or a monopoly is granted, pursuant to statutes, the revenue earned from its commissioned affairs or monopoly shall be included; hereinafter the same shall apply) exceeds one-half of the amount of its total revenue.	Korea Gas Corporation, Korea Racing Authority, etc.
3	An institution which the Government holds at least 50/100 of the outstanding shares of, or secures de facto control over decision-making on policies through the exercise, etc. of the power to appoint executive officers with at least 30/100 of such outstanding shares	Incheon Port Authority, Korea Tourism Organization, etc.
4	An institution which the Government together with an institution falling under any of subparagraphs 1 through 3 hold at least 50/100 of the outstanding shares of, or secure de facto control over decision-making on policies through the exercise etc. of the power to appoint executive officers with at least thirty percent of such outstanding shares.	Korea Electric Power Corporation, Korea District Heating Corporation, etc.
5	An institution which a single institution, or two or more institutions, falling under any of subparagraphs 1 through 4, hold at least 50/100 of the outstanding shares of, or secure de facto control over decision-making on policies through the exercise, etc. of the power to appoint executive officers with at least 30/100 of such outstanding shares.	Korail Retail, Korea Southern Power Co, Ltd., etc.
6	An institution established by an institution falling under any of subparagraphs 1 through 4 with an investment by the State or the establishing institution.	Korea Polytechnics, etc.

1) Article 4(Public Institutions), of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions (https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=60407&lang=ENG)

- The table below shows two examples that meet the criteria presented in the above table.
 - Incheon Port Authority has two government shareholders.
 - Ministry of Economy and Finance and Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries together holds 80.67 percent (more than 50/100) of Incheon Port Authority, which means the Authority meets the third criterion in the above table.
 - Another example is Korea Electric Power Corporation.
 - The Korean Government and two public institutions together hold 57.71 percent (more than 50/100) of Korea Electric Power Corporation, which means the corporation meets the fourth criterion in the above table.

[Table 1-2] Examples of Public Institutions with Ownership Status

	Shareholders	Ownership percentage
Incheon Port Authority	Ministry of Economy and Finance	59.51%
	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	21.16%
	Korea Ocean Business Corporation	12.69%
	Korea Development Bank	3.32%
	Export-Import Bank of Korea	3.32%
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Korean Government	18.20%
	Korea Development Bank	32.90%
	National Pension Service	6.61%
	Foreigner	13.54%
	Others	28.75%

As of December 31, 2023

- The designation process of a public institution is as follows.
 - The head of the competent ministry should nominate eligible institutions to designate them as a public institution and notify to the Minister of Economy and Finance at least one month before the start of every fiscal year.
 - Out of the institutions nominated, the Minister of Economy and Finance selects the institutions that fulfill the conditions stipulated by the Act on the Management of Public Institutions and asks for deliberation and resolution to the Ownership Steering Committee on the designation of those selected.
 - The Committee makes the final decision on designating a new public corporation, quasi-governmental institution, or non-classified public institution, or cancelling or changing such designation.

- The Minister of Economy and Finance announces the designation result made by the Committee.

2. Classification

- Public institutions are categorized into three groups based on key criteria such as workforce size, revenue levels, asset size, and self-generated revenue ratios.

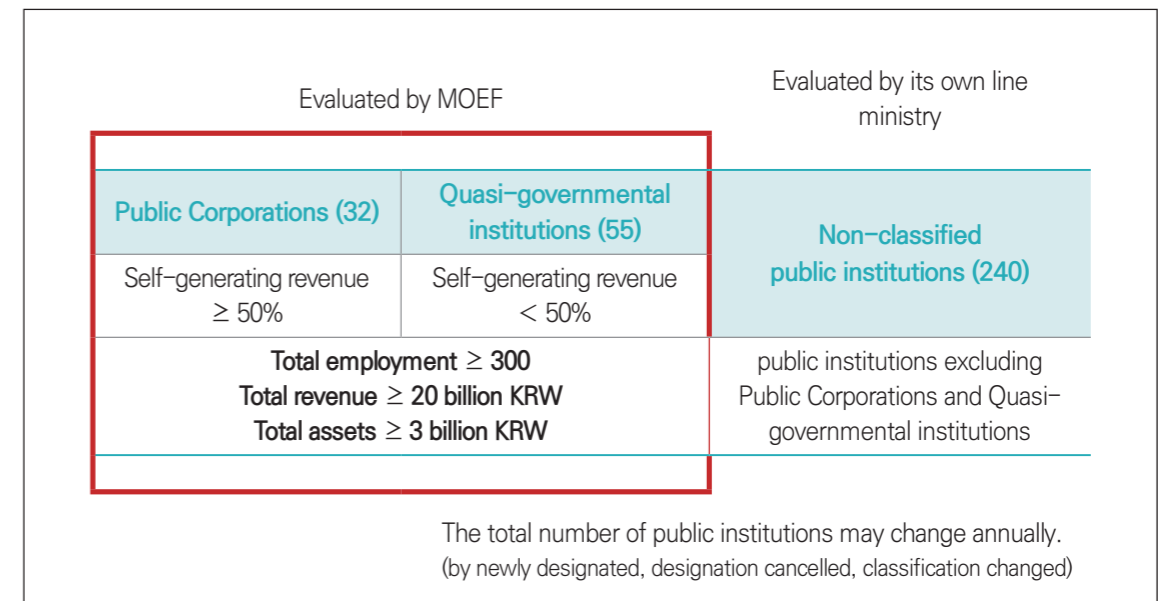
[Table 1-3] Classification of Public Institutions

Classification	Classification Criteria
① Public corporations(32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Institutions designated by the Minister of Economy and Finance, whose prescribed number of employees, the amount of revenue, and asset size are at least 300 people, KRW 20 billion, and KRW 3 billion and whose self-generating revenue²⁾ accounts for at least 50 percent of their total revenue
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market-type public corporations • Quasi-market-type public corporations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A public corporation whose self-generating revenue accounts for at least 85 percent of their total revenue (with a minimum asset size of KRW two trillion) • A public corporations other than market-type public corporations
② Quasi-governmental institutions(55)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions whose prescribed number of employees, the amount of revenue, and asset size are at least 300 people, KRW 20 billion, and KRW 3 billion and whose self-generating revenue accounts for at least 50 percent of their total revenue.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund-management-type quasi-governmental institutions • Commissioned-service-type quasi-governmental institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quasi-governmental institutions that manage (or are commissioned to manage) funds in accordance with the National Financial Act • Quasi-governmental institutions other than fund-management-type quasi-governmental institutions
③ Non-classified public institutions(240)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public institutions excluding public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions

2) Self-generating revenue refers to the revenue excluding contributions, subsidies, and other financial support from the government. The proportion of the self-generating revenue to the total revenue of an institution is calculated after being weighted according to the monopolistic and mandatory usage of products or services that an institution provides.

- Depending on the classification, the scope of the management and oversight of public institutions may differ.
 - Public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions are wholly subject to the Act on the Management of Public Institutions including the ones concerning the articles of association, board of directors, executive and non-executive officers, performance evaluation, budget and accounting rules, etc.
 - Non-classified public institutions are subject to the articles related to the public information disclosure, customer satisfaction level survey, adjustment of functions and innovation.
 - Public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions may differ in their internal corporate governance structure, external governance actors(oversight agencies), nomination procedures for board of directors and executive officers, budget approval procedures, settlement of accounts and operating plans.

[Figure 1-1] Classification of Public Institutions



3. External Governance

1) Ownership Steering Committee

- The Ownership Steering Committee (the Committee) makes decisions on matters regarding the operation of public institutions.

A. Composition of the Committee

- The Committee consists of one chairperson who is the Minister of Economy and Finance, Vice-

Minister-level government officials and 11 or less non-governmental members commissioned by the President of Korea based on the recommendation of the Minister of Economy and Finance. Non-governmental members are from the various fields including law, economy, press, academia, labor, etc.

- The term of office of the Committee members is three years and can be reappointed for another term after their first appointment.

B. Committee Meetings

- The Committee's meeting should be convened with twenty or less members including the chairperson. Depending on the agenda, the chairperson should select the members to attend. Non-governmental members shall constitute a majority of the members of the meeting.
- The Committee's meetings should be held with the participation of a majority of the members and shall adopt a resolution with the affirmative vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting.

C. Responsibilities of the Committee

- The Committee should resolve and disclose matters regarding the designation of public institutions, public institutions reform policies, appointment and removal of executives of public institutions and the oversight system on public institutions.
- Matters subject to deliberation and resolution by the Committee are as follows.
 - Designation of public corporations, quasi-governmental institutions, and non-classified public institutions, and cancellation and change of such designation
 - Establishment of a new institution
 - Appointment of the non-standing senior directors of market-type public corporations and quasi-market-type public corporation
 - Appointment of executive officers of public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions
 - Guidelines on the remuneration of senior executives and employees
 - Performance evaluation results of non-standing directors and auditors
 - Performance evaluation results of public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions

D. Subcommittees

- The Committee may have subcommittees composed of some of the committee members for carrying out its roles and responsibilities in an efficient manner. Subcommittees should assist the decision-making process of the Committee by conducting in-depth discussions on relevant agendas and report the discussed results to the Committee.

2) Ministry of Economy and Finance

- The Ministry of Economy and Finance oversees policies regarding the operation of institutions as stipulated by the Act on the Management of Public Institutions.
- Based on the Act
 - The Ministry sets guidelines for oversight of public institutions.
 - The Ministry has supervisory responsibilities such as performance evaluation, public disclosure, and regulations on the establishment of a new public institution.
 - The Ministry organizes and runs the Management Evaluation Team for public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions to ensure the efficient enforcement of performance evaluation and to provide professional consultation concerning performances of public institutions.

3) Competent Ministries

- Competent ministries oversee the industrial or sectoral policies of individual public institutions in which they operate.
 - They have influence over public institutions by granting permission on the initiation and termination of businesses and implementing policies regarding the promotion of relevant industries and the creation of new markets.

[Table 1-4] Competent Ministries and their Public Institutions Portfolio

Competent Ministries	# of Public Institutions under the Ministry	Competent Ministries	# of Public Institutions under the Ministry
Ministry of Science & ICT	21	Ministry of Justice	3
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	41	Ministry of National Defense	3
Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	31	Ministry of the Interior and Safety	3
Ministry of Health and Welfare	28	Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs	3
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	28	Nuclear Safety and Security Commission	3
Office for Government Policy Coordination, Prime Minister's Secretariat	25	Korea Meteorological Administration	3
Ministry of Education	22	Korea Forest Service	5

Competent Ministries	# of Public Institutions under the Ministry	Competent Ministries	# of Public Institutions under the Ministry
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	17	Ministry of Unification	2
Ministry of SMEs and Startups	11	Korea Communications Commission	2
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	12	Fair Trade Commission	2
Ministry of Environment	11	Defense Acquisition Program Administration	2
Ministry of Employment and Labor	12	Korea Heritage Service	1
Financial Services Commission	7	Rural Development Administration	1
Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	5	Korea Customs Service	1
Korean Intellectual Property Office	6	National Police Agency	1
Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	5	Ministry of Personnel Management	1
Ministry of Economy and Finance	4	National Fire Agency	1
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2	Statistics Korea	1
Overseas Koreans Agency	1		

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

4. Internal Governance

1) Board of Directors

- The board of directors in each institution should be comprised of no more than fifteen directors including the head of institution.
- The requirements to become a chairperson of the board may vary depending on the type of public institution and the asset size
 - For market-type public corporations and quasi-market-type public corporations with the asset size of no less than two trillion KRW, a non-standing senior director shall become a chairperson.

- For quasi-market-type public corporations with the asset size of less than two trillion KRW, or quasi-governmental institutions, the head of the institution shall become the chairperson.
- Usually there are 8 to 10 directors in the board of directors, with 6 to 8 being non-standing directors.

[Table 1-5] Status of the Composition of Board of Directors

Category	Total No. of Directors	Standing	Non-standing	Average (by Institution)	Standing	Non-standing
Public corporations (32)	313	119	194(62.0%)	9.8	3.7	6.1
Quasi-governmental Institutions (55)	582	156	426(73.2%)	10.6	2.8	7.8
Non-classified Public Institutions (240)	2122	115	2007(94.6%)	8.8	0.5	8.4
Total (327)	3017	390	2627(87.1%)	9.2	1.2	8.0

Source: ALIO system

* As of 2024

2) Audit Committee

- Any market-type public corporation or quasi-market-type public corporation, whose asset size is no less than KRW two trillion, is obligated to establish an audit committee.
 - The audit committee should include three or more board members; the committee should be chaired by a non-standing director, and more than two thirds of the members should be non-standing directors.
 - The committee should include at least one financial or accounting expert as a member.
- The audit committee should audit business affairs and accounting in accordance with the provisions of Article 32 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions and should report the results to the board of directors.
- Among 18 quasi-market-type public corporations, 6 corporations are obliged to establish an audit committee in accordance with the Act on the Management of Public Institutions while all the market-type public corporations have the same obligation.

5. Executive Officers

1) Composition

- Every public corporation and quasi-governmental institution should have standing and non-standing directors, including the head of the institution and auditors. No individual auditor will be appointed where an audit committee is established.

2) Appointment and Removal

- The head of a public corporation is appointed by the President of Korea, based on the recommendation of the head of the competent ministry, among multiple candidates recommended by the Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers and then selected through the deliberation and resolution by the Ownership Steering Committee.
 - The head of a public corporation with 500 employees or less and less than KRW 100 billion in total revenue is appointed by the head of the competent ministry from among multiple candidates recommended by the Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers and then selected through the resolution by the Ownership Steering Committee.
- The head of a quasi-governmental institution is appointed by the head of the competent ministry from among multiple candidates recommended by the Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers.
 - The head of a quasi-governmental institution described below is appointed by the President through the same process as the head of a public corporation with more than 500 employees and KRW 100 billion in total revenue.
 - Commissioned-service-type quasi-governmental institutions with more than 500 employees and KRW 100 billion in total revenue.
 - Fund-management-type quasi-governmental institutions with more than 500 employees and KRW 1 trillion in total asset size in which operating funds on consignment is included.
 - Seven other quasi-governmental institutions designated by the presidential decree due to particularity of their functions³⁾
- The appointment of executive officers in non-classified public institutions is decided by legislation or the articles of association.

3) The Independence Hall of Korea, Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service, Korea Consumer Agency, Korea Housing Finance Corporation, National Research Foundation of Korea, Korea Student Aid Foundation, Korea International Cooperation Agency

[Figure 1-2] Appointment of the Heads (CEOs) of Public Corporations



* Applicable to large public corporations with over 500 employees and KRW 100 billion in total revenue.

Source: The Act on the Management of Public Institutions

[Table 1-6] Authority to Appoint the Head of Institution (CEO), Directors, and Auditors

Category		Public corporations	Quasi-governmental institutions
Head of institution	Large-scale institutions ⁴⁾	Recommendation by the head of competent ministry → Presidential appointment	
	Small-scale institutions	Head of competent ministry	
Standing directors		Head of institution (Audit committee member) President or Minister of Economy and Finance	
Non-standing directors		Minister of Economy and Finance	Head of competent ministry
Auditors	Large-scale Institutions	Recommendation by the Minister of Economy and Finance → Presidential appointment	
	Small-scale Institutions	Recommendation by the Executive Recommendation Committee → Minister of Economy and Finance	

Source: The Act on the Management of Public Institutions

4) Large-scale institutions mean public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions with the total revenue of more than 100 billion KRW and more than 500 employees.

[Table 1-7] Appointment Procedure of the Head, Directors, and Auditors of Public Institutions

Institution	Position	Appointment Procedure	
		Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers	Ownership Steering Committee (Deliberation and Resolution)
Public corporations	Head of institution	○	○
	Standing directors	X	X
	Auditors/Standing auditors	○	○
	Non-standing directors	○	○
Quasi-governmental institutions	Head of institution	○	X
	Standing directors	X	X
	Auditors/Standing auditors	○	○
	Non-standing directors	△ (small-scale institutions are exemption)	X

Source: The Act on the Management of Public Institutions

- The head of public corporation and quasi-governmental institution can be removed by his/her appointing authority in such cases written below⁵⁾
 - if he/she commits an act in violation of a statute or the articles of association, neglects his/her duties, or he/she has a serious trouble in performing his/her duties as the institution head
 - if he/she fails or neglects to perform his/her duties and responsibilities
 - if the results from the performance evaluation are poor
 - if there is a ground for removal as specified in the articles of association

3) Term of Office

- The term of office of the head of institution is three years, while it is two years for standing directors, non-standing directors and auditors.

5) Article 25 and 26 of 'The Act on the Management of Public Institutions'
(<http://www.law.go.kr/eng/engLsSc.do?menuId=1&query=public+institutions&x=0&y=0#liBgcolor0>)

[Table 1-8] Executive Officers' Term of Office Policy

Category	Past	Present
Head of institution	The term of 3 years is guaranteed but consecutive appointment is virtually restricted	Initial tenure of 3 years + Consecutive appointment decided on a yearly basis (After consideration of performance evaluation results)
Standing director	The term of 2 years is guaranteed but consecutive appointment is virtually restricted	Initial tenure of 2 years + Consecutive appointment decided on a yearly basis (After consideration of performance evaluation results)
Non-standing director/auditor	The term of 2 years is Guaranteed but consecutive appointment is virtually restricted	Initial tenure of 2 years + Consecutive appointment decided on a yearly basis (After consideration of results from an evaluation of performance of duties)

Source: Article 28 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions

4) Executive Officers' Duties

- The head of institution (CEO) has overall control over its business affairs and takes responsibility for its performance.
- Directors should deliberate on the matters brought up to the board meeting and participate in the adoption of a resolution.
- Auditors should audit the business affairs and accounting of public corporations or quasi-governmental institutions according to the audit guidelines and submit their opinions to the board of directors.

6. Budget and Accounting System

1) Accounting Principles

- Public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions must adopt accrual-based accounting to provide a transparent view of their financial performance and changes in assets and liabilities.
 - A public corporation or quasi-governmental institution may place under restrictions on qualification for participating in a bid for a certain period of time not exceeding two years will interfere with fair competition or proper performance of a contract.
 - The detailed accounting criteria should conform to the Rules for Accounting Affairs of Public Corporations and Quasi-governmental Institutions and should first be applied to the settlement of accounts for the first year of designation as public institutions and the budgets for the following year.

2) Budget Compilation

- The budget proposal of each public institution for the following fiscal year should separately be compiled for its general provisions, the estimated income statement, the estimated balance sheet, and the financial plan.
 - The budget bill should be prepared in accordance with the business goals and the Guidelines for Budget Compilation of Public corporations and Quasi-governmental institutions and the head of the institution should submit the bill to the board of directors.
 - The submitted budget bill should be finalized by the resolution of the board of directors no later than the beginning of the following fiscal year before being reported to the Minister of Economy and Finance, the head of the competent ministry and the Chairperson of the Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea.
 - Once the budget is finalized, each public institution should establish its management plan accordingly.
 - Then, the public corporations among public institutions should submit the plan to the Minister of Economy and Finance and the head of the competent ministry within two months after the budget is finalized.

3) Settlement of Accounts

- Every public corporation and quasi-governmental institution should prepare statements on the settlement of accounts for the corresponding year, without delay, at the end of each fiscal year, and select an accounting firm to conduct an external audit.
 - All public corporations should submit financial statements that include the opinion of an external accounting auditor and the accompanying documents to the Minister of Economy and Finance (the quasi-governmental institutions to the head of the competent ministry), no later than the March 15 of the following year, and shall finalize the settlement of accounts by obtaining the approval of the Minister no later than April 10.
 - The finalized statements on the settlement of accounts should be submitted to the Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea, and the Board should inspect the statements and submit the results to the Minister of Economy and Finance by no later than July 10.
 - The Minister should report the statement of accounts to the Cabinet Council and submit them to the National Assembly by no later than July 31.

7. Public Disclosure of Management Performance

1) ALIO (All Public Information In One)

[Figure 1-3] ALIO website



- The disclosure system aims to enhance transparency by providing detailed information on business performance, the status of personnel, and financial conditions, fostering public oversight and improving management efficiency.
- Every public institution should disclose its management information on its official website and the Minister of Economy and Finance may prepare a separate standardized form for consolidating main items and publish such items in the consolidated form on the public information disclosure system, ALIO (All public Information In One, www.alio.go.kr).

2) Guidelines for Public Information Disclosure

- A total of 48 items are grouped into four categories as follows.

[Table 1-9] The List of Disclosed Items

Category	Item
I. Operation of Institution	1. General status 2. Internal regulations 3. Number of executives and employees 4. Current status of executives 5. New employment 6. Employment of senior executives & employees 7. Senior executives & employees retirement information 8. Disciplinary actions and penalty for employees 9. Details of senior executives' overseas business trips 10. Annual salary of senior executives 11. Average monthly salary of employees 12. Business expenses spent by the head of institutions 13. Welfare benefits 14. Other welfare and employee benefits 15. Current status of labor unions 16. Information on litigations and legal advisers
II. ESG Operation	17. ESG business status 18. Air environment 19. Resource environment 20. Environmental protection 21. Safety management and information protection 22. CSR activities 23. Human rights management 24. Support system for work and life balance 25. Mutual growth evaluation results 26. Employment of the disabled 27. Purchase results 28. Board of directors 29. Internal audit division status 30. Integrity evaluation results
III. Management performance	31. Condensed balance sheet 32. Condensed income statement 33. Revenue and expenditure 34. Status of capital and shareholders' list 35. Short- and long-term borrowings 36. Audit reports 37. Tax payment status 38. Core businesses 39. List of executed investments 40. Current status of investments, contributions, and annual endowments 41. Estimate of other burdensome costs 42. Mid- and long-term financial management plan 43. Detailed information on debts in 12 overleveraged public institutions

Category	Item
IV. Internal and external evaluation	44. Performance evaluation results 45. Matters pointed out by the National Assembly, Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea & competent ministry 46. Results of the customer satisfaction survey 47. Contract information 48. Research reports

■ Disclosure items are classified into periodic and irregular disclosure items.

- Items for regular periodic disclosure are used to publish related materials regularly at a certain time.
 - Information such as an institution's organizational structure, personnel, financial reports, or annual salary of employees is subject to regular periodic disclosure
- Items for irregular disclosure refer to items whose related information is generated on an irregular basis and need to be disclosed to the public, and should be posted within 14 days from their generation.
 - Information such as feedback from independent institutions, minutes of directors' meetings, and information for job applicants is subject to irregular disclosure.

[Table 1-10] Deadline of Regular Periodic & Irregular Public Information Disclosure

Category	Frequency	Disclosure deadline
Regular periodic disclosure	Every year	The end of April
	Half a year	The end of April and October
	Quarter	The end of January, April, July and October
Irregular disclosure		Within 14 days

3) Operation of the Public Information Disclosure System

A. Periodic Disclosure of Public Institution's Information

- Before the end of April when the periodic information is disclosed, a briefing session is provided to public institutions to explain the integration of disclosed information for all public institutions and the newly designated public institutions.
- An institution designated as a public institution should disclose its management information such as the financial status of the five previous years during the periodic disclosure period every year.

B. Examination and Confirmation of Disclosure

- In order to ensure the credibility and accuracy of the information disclosed every year, the Minister of Economy and Finance checks and confirms them.
 - The Minister imposes penalties for any disclosure in accordance with the penalty criteria and carries out follow-up measures after the final decision and announcement has been made by the Ownership Steering Committee.

4) Penalties for Non-compliance with the Disclosure Rules

- The following four types are regarded as non-compliance:
 - Non-conformance occurs when an institution fails to disclose material that is supposed to be disclosed or discloses information past the prescribed time of publication.
 - False publication occurs when an institution discloses false information and the violation is discovered by an external agency.
 - A disclosure error is when an organization discloses management information that does not correspond to the facts and is detected by an external organization (parliament, government department, etc.).
 - Alteration of the disclosed information is the case where an institution identifies and makes changes to correct the false information that was disclosed.
- Penalty is imposed depending on the type of non-compliance of disclosure.
 - In order to ensure the credibility and accuracy of the disclosed information, if a public institution fails to perform its duty of disclosure and falls under one of the non-compliance of disclosure mentioned above, the Minister of Economy and Finance should impose penalty points depending on the gravity of the violation and the time delayed according to the Standards on the Integrated Publication of Public Institutions.
 - If the total penalty points imposed on a public institution during a year exceed 20 points, the Minister of Economy and Finance may, after deliberation and resolution by the Ownership Steering Committee, issue a disciplinary warning against the institution.
 - If the total penalty points exceed 40 points, the Minister will declare the institution as 'a non-compliance institution of disclosure' and can order disciplinary measures against the persons who are responsible.

8. Performance Evaluation System

1) Overview

- Evaluating performance of public institutions can be characterized as a cyclic process in which the annual performance of public institutions is assessed based upon the evaluation indicators. Performance pay based on the evaluation results is distributed while the results are also reflected onto successive business plans.
- The main purposes of the performance evaluation are as follows.
 - To improve management efficiency, accountability and motivation for goal achievement
 - To set clear targets(objectives) and to effectively deal with the principal-agent problems
 - To introduce competition and apply pressure to stimulate management innovation
 - To reflect the feedback from the evaluation results for management improvement
 - To enhance the transparency of management in public institutions

2) Components of the Performance Evaluation System

A. Evaluation on Performances of Public Corporations and Quasi-governmental Institutions

- The overall performances of public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions are subject to annual evaluation.
 - The evaluation aims at ensuring accountable management through external evaluation on their performance, establishing management accountability, improving transparency, and streamlining operational process of institutions and utilize the results for managerial improvement.

B. Evaluation of Auditors

- Performance of standing auditors and audit committee members are also subject to evaluation.
 - The evaluation aims at improving accountability of auditors and audit committee members as well as the propriety of audit activities.
- Standing auditors or members of the audit committee in public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions are subject to evaluation, and they are evaluated once during their tenure.
 - Standing auditors or members of audit committee who are absent or have been employed for less than six months by the end of the year are exempted from evaluation.

3) Performance Evaluation Indicators

- The evaluation on managerial performances of public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions is composed of two categories as of 2023: management activities and core business activities.

[Table 1-11] Categories and Main Indicators of the Performance Evaluation of Public Corporations

Category	Main Indicators (weights)
Management activities (55)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business strategy & Leadership (9) • Implementation of social values (15) • Management of financial performance (20) • Management of organization and human resources (4) • Management of remuneration and employee welfare benefits (7)
Core business activities (45)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated evaluation of core business plans, activities and performances (45)
Plus points(5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts and achievements in implementing innovation plans for public institutions

Source : 2023 Performance Evaluation Manual

- The evaluation indicators and their weighted values can differ depending on the categorization of institutions and whether the institution is required to submit the Mid- and Long-term Financial Management Plan.
- The evaluation on auditors and audit committee members is practiced based on five evaluation indicators across two categories as of 2023: the proprieties of audit activities and job performances, results from external evaluations, and the results from the performance evaluation of public institutions.

[Table 1-12] Categories and Main Indicators of the Evaluation on Auditors and Audit Committee Members

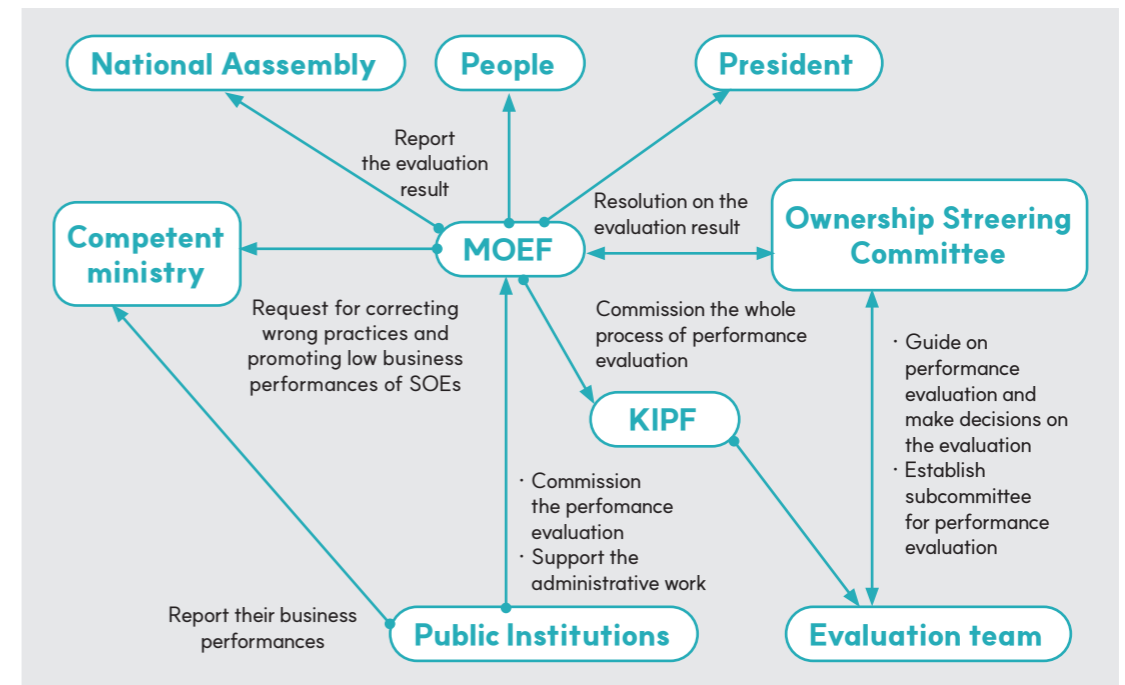
Category	Main Indicators (weights)
Auditor's ability (50)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professionalism of auditors (25) • Morality & independency of auditors (25)
Job performance results (50)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of internal control function (20) • Performances of internal audit activities and adequacy of ex-post management (25) (Results from the evaluation of the Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea) • Integrity of the institutions (5) (Results from the evaluation of the Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission)

Source : 2023 Performance Evaluation Manual

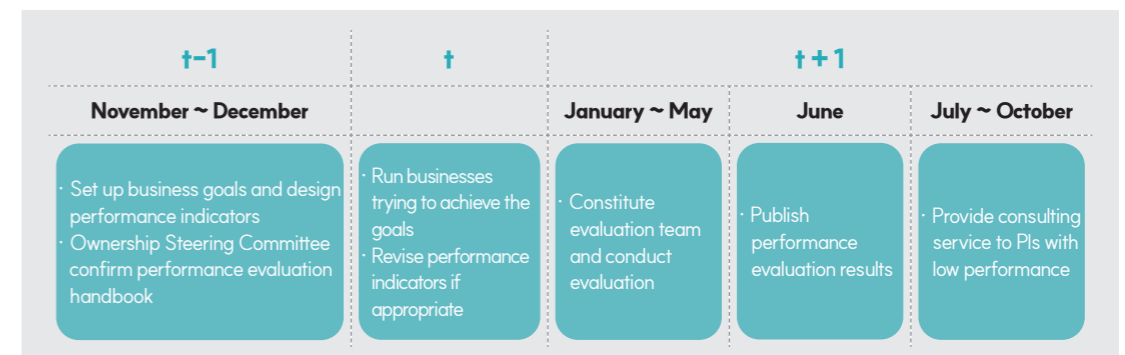
4) Evaluation System and Procedures

- The procedure for the performance evaluation is as follows:
 - Ministry of Economy and Finance delivers the performance evaluation manual for the year in January.
 - The Management Evaluation Team is formed in February and executes the performance evaluation from March to May.
 - The evaluation results are confirmed through the deliberation and resolution of the Ownership Steering Committee and announced by June 20.

[Figure 1-4] Performance Evaluation Structure



[Figure 1-5] Performance Evaluation Procedure

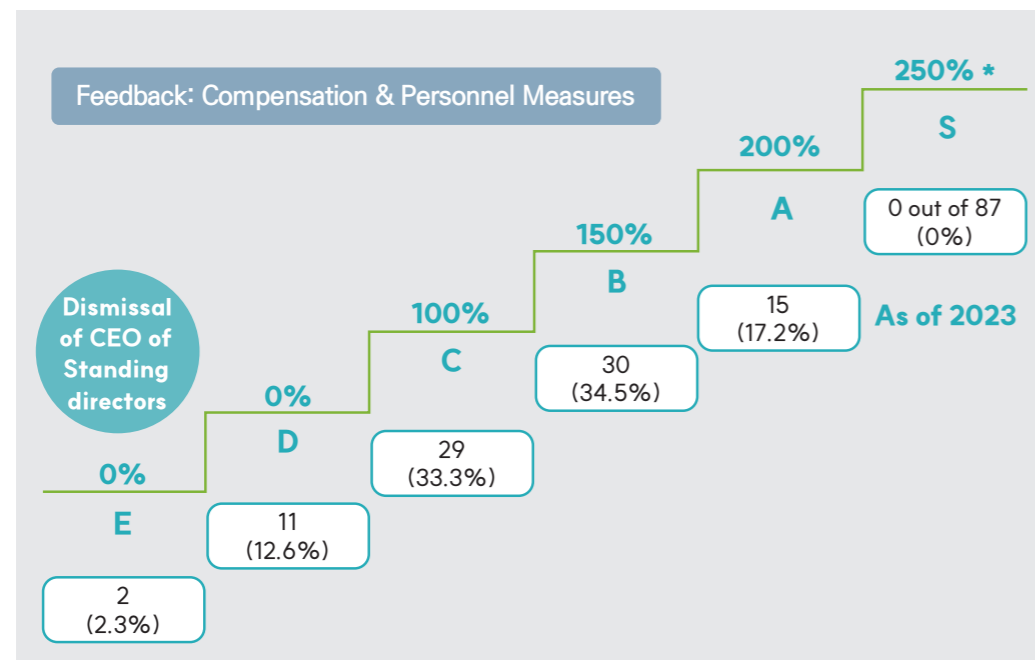


5) Follow-up Measures of the Evaluation

- There are two main follow-up measures based on the results of the performance evaluation of public institutions.
 - The performance pay based on the evaluation results and the bonus rate is decided as prescribed in the Guidelines on Budget Compilation of Public Corporations and Quasi-governmental Institutions and the Guidelines on Executive Remuneration.
 - The Minister of Economy & Finance can propose dismissal of the head of institutions or standing directors to the appointing authority after the deliberation and resolution by the Committee, if the corresponding institutions receive negative results from the performance evaluation.

- The results from the evaluation on the head of institutions, auditors, and audit committee members are used to decide whether they should be allowed to serve consecutive terms.
 - Their bonus rates are decided by the results from the performance evaluation of public institutions.

[Figure 1-6] Performance-based Compensation for Employees in Public Corporations and Quasi-Governmental Institutions



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

* based on monthly salary

* Above refers to the case of employees (not the head of the institution or executives) in Public Corporation.

* The performance bonuses may differ based on the type of institution and whether the individual is the head of the institution, an executive, or a general employee

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS in KOREA



Recent Policies and Strategies for Oversight of Public Institutions

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Pay System Reform: Pay Reflected on Job Value | 32 |
| 2. Strengthening of Public Institutions'
Consolidated Publication | 38 |

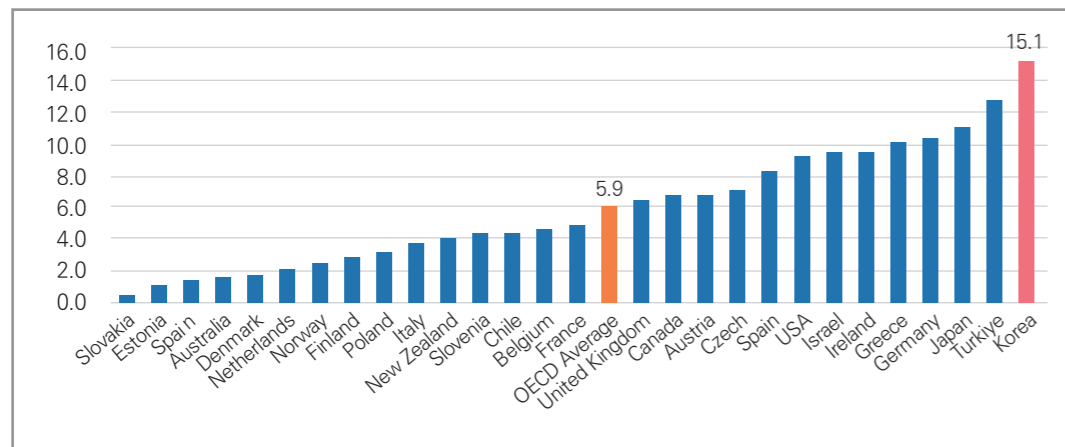
1. Pay System Reform: Pay Reflected on Job Value

1) Background

- The primary wage system in Korean companies is based on seniority, where wages continuously increase with the length of service, even if there is no increase in the level of difficulty or workload.
 - According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s seniority index by country (2019), the wage increase rate in Korea is projected at 15.1% for 10 years or more of service (the OECD average is 5.9%).

[Figure 2-1] Seniority by OECD Country

Forecast of Pay Hike Rate for 10+ Years of Service (Ages 50-60)



Working Better with Age: Ageing and Employment Policies, OECD, 2019

Source : OECD, Working Better With Age, 2019, p.57

- The primary wage system in public institutions is the seniority-based system. As of 2021, the proportion of wage systems in Public Corporations and Quasi-governmental institutions (hereinafter referred to as "QGs") are, 75.9% seniority-based system, 15.6% performance-based system, 4.1% job-based system, and 4.4% other types.
 - Due to factors such as slowing growth rates and the aging population, the burden of labor costs has continued to rise, in particular for public institutions, where it has high job stability and have little incentive to increase productivity, making it difficult to improve the quality of public services. In particular, public institutions with high employment stability have fewer incentives to improve productivity, making it difficult to enhance the quality of public services.

2) Job-based pay system as an alternative

- In response to challenges such as slow economic growth, globalization and an aging population, public institutions are transitioning from seniority-based pay system to job-based pay system. Implementing Job-based pay system has been added as part of evaluation item of performance evaluation of public institutions as a means of promoting its implementation and reducing the reliance on seniority-based pay in public institutions.
 - Job-based pay refers to a remuneration system where pay are determined by the value and complexity of a specific job, rather than by seniority or individual characteristics.
 - The key principles for driving job-based pay are:
 - Aiming for a structural change that makes job evaluation an integral element in human resource and remuneration policies of an institution by linking job values with remuneration levels.
 - Overhauling the overall human resource management system (which encompasses employment, promotion, position management, performance evaluation, and compensation) to create an environment where a job-based pay system can gain ground.

[Table 2-1] Differences between seniority-based and job-based pay systems

Seniority-based pay system	Job-based pay system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emphasis on developing skills and capacities through experience gained within the organization, based on years of service ● Job security and material compensation requested in return for loyalty (based on a sense of collectivism) ● Wage levels determined based on service years and contract forms (focused on human factors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Allocate the right talent to the right job position (job expertise required) ● Emphasis on creative job performance skills (based on individual creativity and diversity) ● Remuneration offered based on the difficulty of a job (focused on job factors)

3) Progress of Job- and Performance-Based Pay System

- The government has actively promoted job-based pay to ease the seniority-based element in public institutions' wage systems since 2021, and has evaluated institutions' implementation of job-based pay during public institutions' performance evaluation period to promote its implementation.
 - According to the 2021 Public Institution Performance Evaluation Handbook (Edited), the institution's efforts and execution in transitioning to a more job-oriented and rational wage system must be evaluated under detailed evaluation items of the "Pay and Welfare Benefits" indicator, allocating 2

points thereto.⁶⁾

– This indicator comprehensively evaluates the results of the job-based pay system reform, including the performance of preliminary procedures, such as job analysis for establishing a job-based pay system, the qualitative level of implementation, the existence of a labor-management agreement, and the proportion of job-based pay among the pay items.

- Despite the necessity of pay system reform, difficulties arise in its widespread implementation because of delays in forming social consensus and labor-management agreements within institutions.
- The government announced the ‘Public Institution Management System Reform Plan’ in August 2022, with the goal of strengthening pay/personnel/organization management centered on job and performance to ease the seniority-based pay ratio in public institutions’ pay systems and boost institutional capacity. The plan also embraced relevant content from Public Institution Performance Evaluation Handbook and the ‘Guidelines for Budget Execution’ to encourage participation from public institutions.
 - In the 2022 Public Institution Performance Evaluation Handbook (Edited), the points allocated to “job-based pay” in the detailed evaluation items of the “Pay and Welfare Benefits” indicator were increased from 2 to 2.5.⁷⁾
 - The 2023 Guidelines for Budget Management of Public Corporations and Quasi-governmental Institutions stipulate budgetary incentives for institutions introducing job-based pay.
 - To expand the number of institutions adopting job-based pay and improve its quality, the grounds for granting additional payments beyond total labor costs to outstanding institutions for introducing job-based pay system have been established.
 - In October 2022, Article 11 (Pay System) of the “Management Guidelines for Public Corporations and Quasi-Governmental Institutions” was revised⁸⁾ to provide the grounds for the Minister of Economy and Finance to audit and evaluate the pay system’s operational status.⁹⁾

6) Ministry of Economy and Finance(MOEF), "2021 Public Institution Performance Evaluation Handbook," 2021

7) This indicator employs the job-based pay system reform reviewed separately by the MOEF.

8) Article 11 (Pay System) of the Budget Management Guidelines for Public Enterprises and Quasi-Governmental Institutions: "PEs and QGIs shall establish and operate a rational pay system based on job value, ability, and performance, considering each institution’s characteristics, such as management goals, duties, and organizational structure, and the Minister of Economy and Finance shall be empowered to audit and evaluate the operational status of the pay system." This report classifies public institutions into public corporations, quasi-governmental institutions, and non-classified public institutions, while Korean law refers to public corporations as "Public Enterprises."

9) MOEF, "Budget Management Guidelines for Public Enterprises and Quasi-Governmental Institutions(Edited)," Committee for Namagement of Public Institutions Agenda Item, 2022.

– Prior to the revision, Article 11 (Pay System) stipulated that Public Corporations and QGIs must establish and operate a reasonable pay system based on job value, ability, and performance, considering each institution’s characteristics, such as management goals, duties, and organizational structure, without mentioning the grounds for conducting related audits and evaluations.

- The second meeting of the Ownership Steering Committee, held on February 3, 2023, confirmed the “Plans to Strengthen Public Institutions’ Pay Management Based on Job and Performance.” The plans aimed to link the level of job difficulty and performance of public institutions to wages in order to increase productivity and fairness, expand job-based pay to downsize seniority-based pay among fixed wages, increase the portion of performance-based pay in total pay, and widen the pay dispersion.
 - In the 2023 management performance evaluation, the points allocated to job-based pay in the detailed evaluation items of the “Pay and Welfare Benefits” indicator was increased by 1 point from the existing 2.5.
 - The points allocated to job-based pay increased from 2.5 to 3.5 by adding 1 point for efforts and achievements in reforming the job-based pay system. An additional point is given when the performance-based pay portion of total pay increases or the performance-based pay gap is widened according to the evaluation grade.
 - The system is designed to encourage more institutions to adopt and expand job-based pay, providing 0.1%p incentives to total personnel costs to outstanding institutions.
 - The incentives are only available for job-based pay.
 - It was decided to include non-classified public institutions evaluated by the competent ministry as the target institutions for implementing job-based pay in addition to the existing Public Corporations and QGIs.
 - In addition, regional briefing sessions, tailored consulting, and training for relevant ministries will be conducted.

[Table 2-2] Progress of Job- and Performance-Based Pay System

Years	2021 Evaluation	2022 Evaluation	2023 Evaluation
Target Institutions	Public Corporations, QGIs	Public Corporations, QGIs	Public Corporations, QGIs, non-classified public institutions
Characteristics	Difficulties in widespread adoption because of delays in forming social consensus and labor-management agreements within institutions	Announcement of the Public Institutions Management System Reform Plan; stipulation of the relevant content by reflecting them in the Public Institution Performance Evaluation Handbook and Guidelines for Budget Execution	Finalization of "Plans to Strengthen Public Institutions' Pay Management Based on Job and Performance"
Points Allocated	2	2.5	2.5 + 1
Incentives	-	-	0.1%p of total pay

4) Efforts to Implement Job and Performance-Based Pay System

- To enhance the job- and performance-based pay system, the government has implemented several measures to form consensus, boost members' engagement and understanding, and improve their receptiveness to system reform.
 - **Workshops** : Workshops were organized to share best practices for enhancing job-based pay and strengthening performance-based pay in public institutions, helping them understand the necessity and impact of institutional reform.
 - **Consulting team** : During the system reform process, institutions are continuously supported to overcome difficulties, such as the lack of experience and capacity, by a job-based pay inspection team and a performance-based pay management consulting team that offers customized consulting by type and implementation stage.
 - **Online briefing sessions and offline training** : Online briefing sessions and offline training were conducted to provide information on the necessity of system reform and key considerations in evaluating job-based pay. This improved the capacity of pay managers in each institution who play a key role in system reform and established effective measures suited to each institution's characteristics.
 - **Best practices** : By publishing and distributing cases of best practices for strengthening job- and performance-based pay management, expertise and experience in institutional reform, such

as labor-management agreements, are shared and disseminated among institutions, thereby promoting further engagement from public institutions in institutional reform.

- To quantitatively increase the number of institutions introducing job-based pay and qualitatively improve it in the future, plans are in place to continuously expand customized support, including briefing sessions; share best practices in labor-management cooperation; and organize workshops considering the type of institution and the stage of job-based pay introduction.

5) Achievements of Implementing Job and Performance-Based Pay System

- As for the transition to a job-based pay system, the number of institutions that adopted job-based pay increased by 54 from 55 in 2022 to 109 as of the end of 2023, exceeding the goal of "100 by 2024" established at "2022 Public Institutions Inspection Result Announcement on Job-based Wage System" a year early.¹⁰⁾¹¹⁾
 - Of the 87 Public Corporations and QGIs inspected, 70 (80.5%) have adopted job-based pay.
 - Most institutions go beyond simply introducing job-based pay; they continuously work to upgrade the operational level through systematic job analysis and strengthened pay structure linkage. Such efforts resulted in increased adoption of job-based pay compared to the previous year.
 - In 2024, non-classified public institutions were included in the inspection target for the first time. Of 84 institutions, 39 (46.4%) have adopted job-based pay.
 - In the case of non-classified public institutions that have introduced job-based pay, their introduction level was relatively low compared to that of Public Corporations and QGIs. For institutions that have yet to adopt job-based pay, it was assessed that sufficient efforts should be made from the pre-introduction preparation stage, such as implementing preliminary procedures for introducing job-based pay.
 - The inspection items included the availability of preliminary procedures, such as job analysis at the institution level, efforts to reform the pay system to introduce job-based pay, and the results thereof. The inspection results were delivered to the management evaluation team and reflected in the 2023 management performance evaluation.

10) MOEF Press Release, "Large Increase in the Number of Public Institutions That Have Introduced Job-Based Pay, from 55 to 109," 2024

11) It should be understood that the public institutions subject to inspection vary each year. Of the 130 PEs and QGIs inspected, 55 (42.3%) had adopted job-based pay in 2022. In 2023, among 55 PEs, 32 QGIs, and 84 non-classified public institutions subject to inspection, 109 (63.7%) have adopted job-based pay.

- The reform inspection results reflected in the “2023 Public Institutions Management Performance Evaluation” include (i) the “Pay and Welfare Benefits” indicator worth 2.5 points and (ii) the “Innovation in Public Institutions” worth 1 additional point.
- Among the innovation indicators allocated with additional points, 1 point was allocated separately for “efforts and achievements in reforming the job-based pay system” to encourage more institutions to introduce job-based pay.
- Non-classified public institutions’ inspection results were delivered to the relevant ministry for use in ministry-level performance evaluations.
- A total of five institutions, including three selected as top performers in job-based pay system reform and two as top new implementers, will be granted +0.1%p incentives to total personnel costs, which can be used as a job-based pay resource in 2025.

2. Strengthening of Public Institutions’ Consolidated Publication¹²⁾¹³⁾

1) Overview of the Consolidated Publication System

- With the rising significance of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) management, there are growing demands for strengthening public disclosure of management performance of public institutions, improving the current penalty-imposed inspection method, and reforming the classification due to the continued expansion of the disclosure items.
 - Improving the disclosure system is necessary to implement government projects, execute follow-up measures on the revised Performance Evaluation Handbook, and present clear standards for consolidated publication.
 - Although new ESG-related items have been continuously added in response to the related policies, their insufficiency has necessitated revamping the classification system.
- Accordingly, the government announced plans to expand ESG disclosure items, revise the classification system, and adjust disclosure items through the Public Institutions Management System Reform Plan and finalized the revised Consolidated Publication Standards for Public Institutions (draft) reflecting the relevant contents in February 2023.

12) In this report, **Consolidated Publication** is used with the same meaning as **Integrated Disclosure** by the OECD.

13) Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF), “Drew reference from the Revision (Draft) to the Consolidated Publication Standards for Public Institutions,” Committee for Management of Public Institutions Agenda Item, 2024; MOEF, “Consolidated Publication Manual – Guidelines for Drafting E-Documents,” 2024; MOEF, “Revision (Draft) to the Consolidated Publication Standards for Public Institutions,” Committee for Management of Public Institutions Agenda Item, 2024 4

- Key revisions to the Consolidated Publication Standards include revamping the consolidated publication classification system, strengthening ESG disclosure, adding and consolidating disclosure items reflecting government projects and disclosure conditions, and expanding the target institutions.
- In addition, the revised Consolidated Publication Standards reflect changes to the consolidated publication inspection system that were not included in the revision plan. The inspection and penalty criteria have been revised for better clarity and effectiveness, moving away from the existing penalty-imposed disclosure inspection method.

2) Revisions to the Consolidated Publication Classification System

- The major reform of the classification system involved changing the existing 5-category system to a 4 first-category system and restructuring the individual disclosure items into a 15 second-category system, as shown in Figure 2-2, which enhanced the regularity of the disclosure items.
 - For the first time since the introduction of the consolidated publication system in 2007, the entire disclosure item system was revamped from a five-category system to a four first-category system to improve public understanding of disclosure items and reflect changes in the disclosure environment.
 - The previous system comprised five categories: General Status, Institution Operation, Key Projects and Performance, Internal/External Evaluation, and Information Disclosure. On the other hand, the revised system is reorganized into four first-category systems: Institution Operation, ESG Management, Performance, and Internal/External Evaluation.
 - The subitems of “Institution Operation” were reorganized around 16 disclosure items (General Status, Internal Regulations, Number of Employees, New Hires, Executive Compensation, Welfare Benefits, etc.) directly related to institution operation, such as human resource management, pay management, and welfare benefits.
 - “ESG Management” is a new first-category item established to continuously manage 12 ESG-related items (ESG Management Status, Environmental Protection, Safety Management, Personal Information, Board of Directors, etc.) and facilitate a better understanding of the progress.
 - The subitems of “Performance” were reorganized with the previous 13 disclosure items (including Financial Summary [Financial Position and Income], Key Projects, and Investment Details) related to Key Projects and Performance, entailing financial performance, projects and investments, and mid to long-term financial management.
 - “Internal/External Evaluation” was reorganized with five disclosure items related to Internal/External Evaluation and Information Disclosure, entailing performance evaluation, external comments (from the National Assembly), customer satisfaction survey results, contract information, etc.
 - To improve the efficiency of disclosure item management and public convenience, the second-category system was reorganized based on similarities between the public disclosure items.

[Figure 2-2] Revisions to Consolidated Publication Classification System

- (Before revision) 5 categories – 41 items – 99 subitems – 126 sub-subitems
- (After revision) **4 first categories – 15 second categories – 48 items – 98 subitems – 118 sub-subitems**

Before revision (2007–2021)		After revision (2022–2024)		
5 categories	41 items	4 first categories	15 second categories	48 items
I. General Status	1: General Status	I. Institution Operation	General Status	2: General Status, Internal Regulations
II. Institution Operation	20: No. of Employees, New Hires, Average Salary, Welfare Benefits, Environmental Protection, Human Rights Management, Work-Life Balance System, Litigation and Legal Advice, Etc.		Human Resource Management	7: No. of Employees, Executive Status, New Hires, Etc.
			Pay Management	3: Executive Compensation, Average Salary, Agency Heads' Business Expenses
			Welfare Benefits	2: Welfare Benefits Expenses, Other Welfare Benefits Systems
			Labor Unions	1: Labor Unions Status
			Litigation and Advice	1: Litigation and Legal Advice Status
			ESG Status	1: ESG Management Status
III. Key Projects and performance	13: Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Income, Audit Reports, Investments, Mid to Long-Term Financial Management Plans, Etc.	II. ESG Operation	E (Environment)	3: Air Environment, Resource Environment, Environmental Protection (entailing 7 subitems including greenhouse gases [GHGs] and green purchasing performance)
			S (Social)	7: Safety Management, Human Rights Management, Employment Rate of Persons with Disabilities, Etc.
			G (Governance)	3: Board Meeting Minutes, Internal Audit Organizations, Etc.

IV. Internal/ External Evaluation	5: Performance Evaluation, Shared-Growth Evaluation, Integrity Evaluation, External Comments (from the National Assembly), Etc.	⇒ III. Management performance	Financial Performance	7: Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Income, Etc.
			Projects and Investment	3: Key Projects, Investments, Etc.
			Mid to Long-Term Financial Management	3: Mid to Long-Term Financial Management Plan, Etc.
V. Information Disclosure	2: Contract Information, Research Reports	⇒ IV. Internal/ External Evaluation	Internal/ External Evaluation	3: Performance Evaluation, External Comments (from the National Assembly), Etc.
			Information Disclosure	2: Contract Information, Research Reports

Source : Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF), Drew reference from the Revision (Draft) to the Consolidated Publication Standards for Public Institutions, Committee for Management of Public Institutions Agenda Item, 2024; MOEF, Revision (Draft) to the Consolidated Publication Standards for Public Institutions, Committee for Management of Public Institutions Agenda Item, 2024

3) Enhancing ESG Disclosure

■ As shown in Figure 2-2, the revised Consolidated Publication Standards incorporate expanded ESG disclosure items¹⁴⁾ to enhance ESG disclosure, established ESG Management Status as a new item, and expanded/reorganized/added disclosure items to enhance climate disclosure.

- Among the ESG items, the social (S) items, for which the National Assembly requested disclosure for performance evaluation indicators, and the governance (G) items, which require reinforcement in the transparency of institutional operations and the ESG promotion system, were expanded.
 - “Employment Rate of Persons with Disabilities¹⁵⁾” and “Purchases from SMEs¹⁶⁾” were added to “Social,” the “Social Responsibility” indicator in Performance Evaluation, which were not the disclosure items.

¹⁴⁾ As for the ESG disclosure items, E (Environment) has 7 subitems, including GHG and energy use; S (Society) has 21 subitems, including safety management, social contribution, and human rights management; and G (Governance) has 3 subitems, including the board of directors and integrity evaluation.

¹⁵⁾ Compulsory hiring percentage for persons with disabilities in public institutions under the Act on the Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities: 3.6% in 2022–2023; 3.8% in 2024 onward

¹⁶⁾ The Ministry of SMEs and Startups publishes annual plans and outcomes for the purchase of small and medium-sized enterprise (SME)-manufactured products under the Act on Facilitation of Purchase of Small and Medium Enterprise-Manufactured Products and Support for Development of Their Markets.

- In “Governance,” “Nonexecutive Director Activities”¹⁷⁾ and “ESG Management Committees”¹⁸⁾ related to the ESG implementation system were added to enhance management transparency.
- The ESG Management System has been updated with a new item, “ESG Management Status,” to allow for a comprehensive check of the ESG implementation system and the status of each public institute.
 - The new “ESG Management Status” item requires individual institutions to publish information focused primarily on essential items through a report benchmarking leading private companies’ ESG Management reports (strategy, promotion system, performance).
- In February 2024, “Environmental Protection,” which included seven subitems, was segmented into three (Air Environment, Resource Environment, and Environmental Protection) to enhance the readability of the disclosed information.

[Table 2-3] Revision to Disclosure Items to Enhance ESG Disclosure

Particulars		Before revision	After revision
Expansion of ESG Disclosure Items	Social (S)	– Article 40. Contract Information (40-3) Performance in Innovative Purchase and Procurement (40-4) Performance in Purchase of Goods Manufactured by Persons with Severe Disabilities	Newly established Article 24. “Employment Rate of Persons with Disabilities” Article 25. Purchase Performance (newly established/renumbered) (25-1) Performance in Innovative Purchase and Procurement (renumbered) (25-2) Performance in Purchase of Goods Manufactured by Persons with Severe Disabilities (renumbered) (25-3) Performance in Purchase of SME-Manufactured Goods (newly established)
	Governance (G)	15. Board Meeting Minutes	26. Board of Directors (newly established/renumbered) (26-1) Board Meeting Minutes (renumbered) (26-2) Individual Nonexecutive Directors’ Activities (newly established) (26-3) ESG Management Committee (newly established)

17) Listed companies disclose nonexecutive directors’ attendance rates and approval/disapproval status by agenda item (on the Financial Supervisory Service’s DART).

18) The Committee examines whether an ESG committee is formed within the board of directors (BOD) and its operation (list of committee members, applicable provisions, meeting minutes, etc.).

Particulars	Before revision	After revision
ESG Management System	–	17. ESG Management Status (newly established)
Enhancement of Climate Disclosure	12. Environmental Protection (12-1) GHG Reduction Performance	18. Environmental Protection (renumbered) (18-1) GHG Reduction Performance (content added for the items) * “Scope 3” is included in the “GHG Reduction Performance.” 2024 changes: 18. Air Environment (separated) 19. Resource Environment (separated) 20. Environmental Protection (separated)

Note: The information enclosed in parentheses () shows whether the current item has been renumbered or newly established compared to the previous provisions.

Source : Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF), Drew reference from the Revision (Draft) to the Consolidated Publication Standards for Public Institutions, Committee for Management of Public Institutions Agenda Item, 2024; MOEF, Revision (Draft) to the Consolidated Publication Standards for Public Institutions, Committee for Management of Public Institutions Agenda Item, 2024

- However, considering that the ESG infrastructure is still in its initial stages, the “ESG Management Committee” and “ESG Management Status” items will be voluntarily disclosed by 2024, gradually made mandatory after 2025 in the order of Public Corporations, quasi-governmental institutions (QGLs), and non-classified public institutions, depending on their institution type and considering their ESG implementation status.
 - Through the revision in February 2024, the institutions subject to disclosure of greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction performance have expanded from “public institutions subject to management by objectives (MBO)” to “all public institutions.” Moreover, the entities subject to disclosure of innovative product purchase performance have expanded from “Public Corporations” to “QGLs.”
- To strengthen climate disclosure, public institutions should voluntarily disclose their Scope 3 GHG reduction performance (previously, Scopes 1 and 2).

[Table 2-4] GHG Emission Types

Category	Definition	Examples
Scope 1 (Direct Emissions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHG emissions that occur during product production 	Fossil fuels (boilers, furnaces, etc.), vehicles, and other chemical processes
Scope 2 (Indirect Emissions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHG emissions indirectly caused by the company during energy consumption 	Electricity, power, heat, and water consumption; waste
Scope 3 (Other Indirect Emissions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHG emissions from sources that are not owned and not directly controlled (such as vendors) by the company GHG emissions from the supply chain (such as transportation) 	Use of leased assets, franchises, purchased goods or services, outsourcing, waste disposal, etc.

Note: Some financial institutions, such as KDB and IBK, voluntarily disclose Scope 3 emissions.

Source : Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF), Revision (Draft) to the Consolidated Publication Standards for Public Institutions, Committee for Management of Public Institutions Agenda Item, 2023

- We continuously strengthen ESG disclosure by establishing new disclosure items so that public institutions can proactively respond to the international ESG disclosure standards currently under discussion by international organizations and major countries (European Union, United States).

4) Efforts to Improve the Inspection of consolidated publications

- When revising the Consolidated Publication Standards, the government plans to (i) add a policy inspection function that breaks away from the existing penalty-based inspection system by designating a disclosure inspection support agency to strengthen inspection of consolidated publications, (ii) strengthen ESG inspection, and (iii) improve institutions' acceptance by clarifying ambiguous criteria

19) Article 10-1 (Disclosure Inspection Support Agency) of the Consolidated Publication Standards for Public Institutions: "① The Minister of Economy and Finance may designate an institution as a disclosure inspection support agency among the public institutions designated under Article 4 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions to ascertain efficient and systematic inspection and verification of disclosed information under Article 10.

② The public institution designated as a disclosure inspection support agency shall establish inspection plans in consultation with the MOEF, incorporating inspection items, inspection methods, timing, procedures, etc.

③ The disclosure inspection support agency shall report the annual inspection results to the MOEF and manage the inspection results."

when determining violations.

- Article 10-1¹⁹⁾ was newly established in the Consolidated Publication Standards to provide a basis for designating a disclosure inspection support agency, and based on these grounds, the Korea Fiscal Information Service²⁰⁾ was designated as a disclosure inspection support agency in April 2023.
 - Previously, disclosure was inspected through labor law and accounting firms, focusing on violations. After the reorganization, disclosure inspection support agencies were designated among public institutions to perform comprehensive inspections of disclosure items, maintain and improve quality for the mid to long term, and produce data based on disclosed information for policymaking.
 - Disclosure inspection support agencies analyze the progress of ESG items, inspect the disclosure quality by sector, and propose measures to improve the system as part of their policy review function.
- Apart from the inspection of individual ESG items, the inspection of ESG promotion systems and status, such as ESG Management reports²¹⁾, will also be strengthened to enhance ESG inspection.
- As the criteria for gross negligence in determining violations have been ambiguous, leading to objections from public institutions, the definition of gross negligence, which is ambiguous in the regulations, has been clarified to increase institutional acceptance of penalties.
 - The criteria for determining gross negligence are presented in the penalty criteria for unfaithful disclosure in Attached Form 2 of the Consolidated Publication Standards.
 - By applying the Supreme Court precedents²²⁾ mutatis mutandis, the criteria for determining gross negligence are presented more clearly, as 2-5.

20) The Korea Fiscal Information Service has been actively improving the disclosure system by restructuring the ESG classification system since 2022. It has expertise in disclosure-related work, supporting verification of disclosed information, and publishing a collection of best practices in consolidated publication.

21) Examples of ESG report forms:

① (LG Energy Solution) 1. Corporate Overview, 2. ESG Management Goals, 3. ESG Management Strategies, 4. ESG Promotion System and Item-Specific Implementation

② (Korea Asset Management Corporation) 1. Corporate Overview, 2. Key ESG Goals, 3. ESG Management Strategies and Implementation Framework, 4. ESG Item-Specific Implementation

22) Gross negligence means an absence of due care, almost to the point of intentionality, where illegal or harmful consequences are easily foreseeable but are overlooked.

[Table 2-5] Revisions Concerning Gross Negligence among the Penalty Criteria for Unfaithful Disclosure

Before revision	After revision
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross negligence is where a disclosure error causes a change in the meaning of the relevant item. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross negligence is an error that can be easily predicted by the disclosing personnel (such as numerical errors and omitted or incorrect data). It causes the content/meaning of the relevant data to change (changed content of the related item, distorted basic data, etc.). In contrast, light negligence refers to an error in description that does not cause a substantial change in the content of the disclosure item.

Source: Revision (Draft) to the Consolidated Publication Standards for Public Institutions, Committee for Management of Public Institutions Agenda Item, MOEF, February 3, 2023

- To ensure effectiveness and improve institutional acceptance when utilizing the consolidated publication inspection results, the requirements for designating outstanding institutions and those with improved disclosure performance have been rationalized. Penalty point sections and scoring have also been reset to align with the revised Performance Evaluation Handbook.
 - Because there was a problem that the designation requirements for outstanding disclosure institutions overlap with those for institutions with improved disclosure, thereby diminishing their status, these requirements in the Consolidated Publication Standards have been clarified, as shown in 2-6.
 - The current requirements for designating an institute with improved disclosure may result in differences in the number of designees depending on interpretation; thus, they are clarified to enable uniform interpretation.
 - In line with the revision to the penalty point distribution related to disclosure from 1 to 0.5 in the 2022 Performance Evaluation Handbook, the penalty point sections and distribution were reset.
 - In the existing disclosure inspection results, a penalty of 1 point was differentially applied to the performance evaluation. However, as public disclosure quality has recently been standardized across institutions²³⁾, its role as an incentive has been limited.

23) The average penalty point decreased significantly from 7.4 in 2017 to 3.9 in 2021.

- Because the corresponding points are absent in the current point distribution criteria if the penalty point section is between 0 and 0.1 points (three institutions obtained 0.05 points),²⁴⁾ such gaps in the penalty point sections were addressed.

[Table 2-6] Revisions to Requirements for Designating Outstanding Disclosure Institutions and Those with Improved Disclosure

Particulars	Before revision	After revision
Outstanding disclosure institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) If the penalty points have been 0 for 3 years (or 2 years for non-classified public institutions) or (ii) decreased for 2 years (or 1 year for non-classified public institutions) and are 0 in the inspection year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the penalty points have been 0 for 3 consecutive years (or 2 consecutive years for non-classified public institutions) (i.e., 0 in 2020, 2021, and 2022) <p>* To resolve cases where there is an overlap with institutions with improved disclosure or unreasonableness, the latter part of the requirements for designating outstanding disclosure institutions is deleted.</p>
Institutions with improved disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the penalty points have decreased by more than 50% compared to the previous year for 3 years (or 2 years for non-classified public institutions) <p>* 3 years for Public Corporations and QGIs; 2 years for non-classified public institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the penalty points have decreased by more than 50% compared to the previous year for 2 consecutive years <p>* The designation requirements were unified for Public Corporations/QGIs and non-classified public institutions.</p>

Source: Revision (Draft) to the Consolidated Publication Standards for Public Institutions, Committee for Management of Public Institutions Agenda Item, MOEF, February 3, 2023

24) Under the "full points for zero penalties" principle, 0.9 points were inevitably allocated to blank sections in the 2021 performance evaluation.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS in KOREA



Overview of Public Institutions

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1. Designation status of Public Institutions in 2024

- There are 327 public institutions in Korea as of 2024.
 - 32 public corporations, 55 quasi-governmental institutions, 240 non-classified public institutions.

[Table 3-1] Designation Status of Public Institutions as of January 2024

Classification	Number of Public Institutions
Public corporations	32
- Market-type	14
- Quasi-market-type	18
Quasi-governmental institutions	55
- Fund-management-type	12
- Commissioned-service-type	43
Non-classified public institutions	240
Total Number of Public Institutions	327

Source: ALIO Website

- The Ministry of Economy and Finance held an Ownership Steering Committee meeting on January 31, 2024 in accordance with Article 4 and 6 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions to make decisions on the designation of public institutions for 2024.

[Table 3-2] Changes in Designation Status of Public Institutions in 2024

Category	Competent ministry	Public institutions	Change in designation status
Newly designated(3)	Statistics Korea	Korea Statistical Information Institute	Non-classified public institution
	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	Korean Association Against Drug Abuse	
	Korea Forest Service	Korea Association of Forest Environment-conservation Technology	

Category	Competent ministry	Public institutions	Change in designation status
Designation cancelled(23)	Ministry of Science and ICT	National Research Council of Science and Technology	Designation cancelled
		Korea Institute of Science and Technology	
		Korea Basic Science Institute	
		Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute	
		Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology	
		Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information	
		Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine	
		Korea Institute of Industrial Technology	
		Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute	
		Korea Institute of Civil Engineering and Building Technology	
		Korea Railroad Research Institute	
		Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science	
		Korea Food Research Institute	
Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources			
Korea Institute of Machinery and Materials			
Korea Aerospace Research Institute			
Korea Institute of Energy Research			
Korea Electrotechnology Research Institute			

Category	Competent ministry	Public institutions	Change in designation status
		Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology	
		Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute	
		Korea institute of Materials Science	
		Korea institute of Fusion Energy	
	Ministry of Environment	Korea Water and Environmental-Industry Corporation	
Category changed(2)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	Korea Expressway Corporation	Quasi-market-type public corporations → Market-type public corporations
	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	Small Enterprise and Market Service	Commissioned-service-type quasi-governmental institutions → Fund-management-type quasi-governmental institutions

- In 2024, three more public institutions were newly designated: Korea Statistical Information Institute, Korean Association Against Drug Abuse, and Korea Association of Forest Enviro-conservation Technology.
 - The Korea Statistical Information Institute is a foundation corporation under the Civil Act established in 2011 for the purpose of activating the use of statistical information for the development and promotion of national statistics, as well as efficient management and stable operation.
 - The Korean Association Against Drug Abuse was originally established in 1992 as a foundation corporation under the Civil Act, but was converted into a special corporation under the Narcotics Control Act in December 2002 with the aim of contributing to the improvement of public health and the creation of a healthy society by preventing health hazards caused by the misuse or abuse of drugs.
 - The Korea Association of Forest Enviro-conservation Technology is an organization established under the Erosion Control Work Act of 2009, which is a special corporation under the Korea Forest Service, and is responsible for supporting erosion control technology, international technology exchange, investigation, evaluation and diagnosis related to landslide and debris flow prevention projects, and education and promotion of erosion control policies.

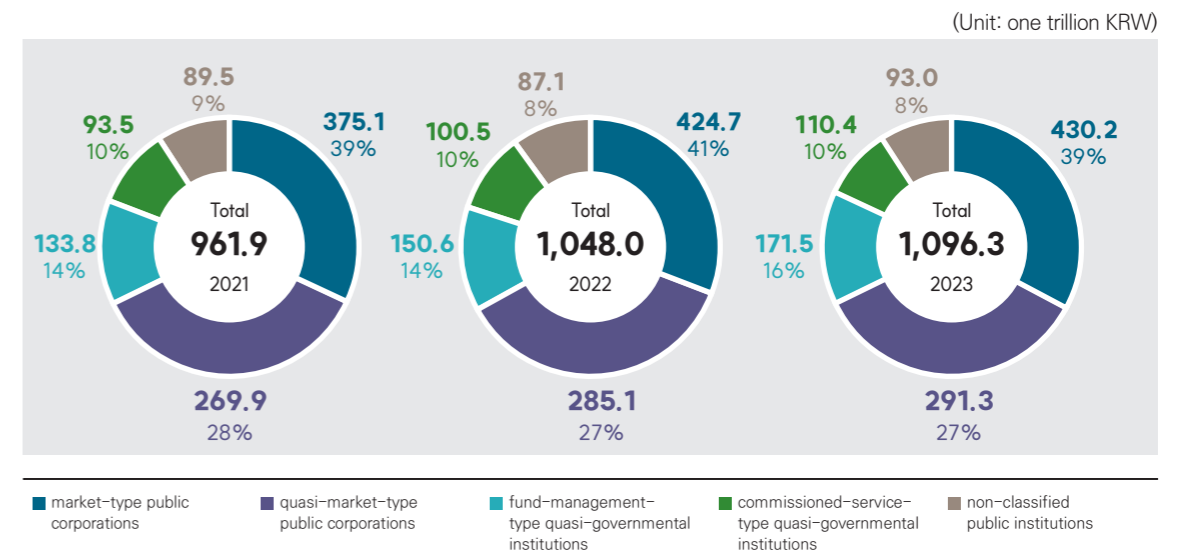
- The Committee has decided to de-designate twenty-two Institutes of Science and Technology and one defunct unit.
 - The National Research Council of Science and Technology and its affiliated research institutes (22 institutes in total) were de-designated in order to maximize R&D performance in an autonomous management system.
 - Korea Water and Environmental-Industry Corporation, an affiliated organization of the Ministry of Environment, was de-designated as a public institute in December 2023 when it was merged with K-water Operation and Maintenance Corporation, a non-public institution.

2. Financial Conditions¹²⁾

1) Assets

- The total amount of assets held by public institutions had been increasing steadily over time and reached over KRW 1,000 trillion in 2022.
 - The assets held by public corporations account for about 65 percent of the total assets held by all public institutions.
 - The share of assets held by each type of public institution has changed little over the past three years.

[Figure 3-1] Assets by Type of Public Institutions



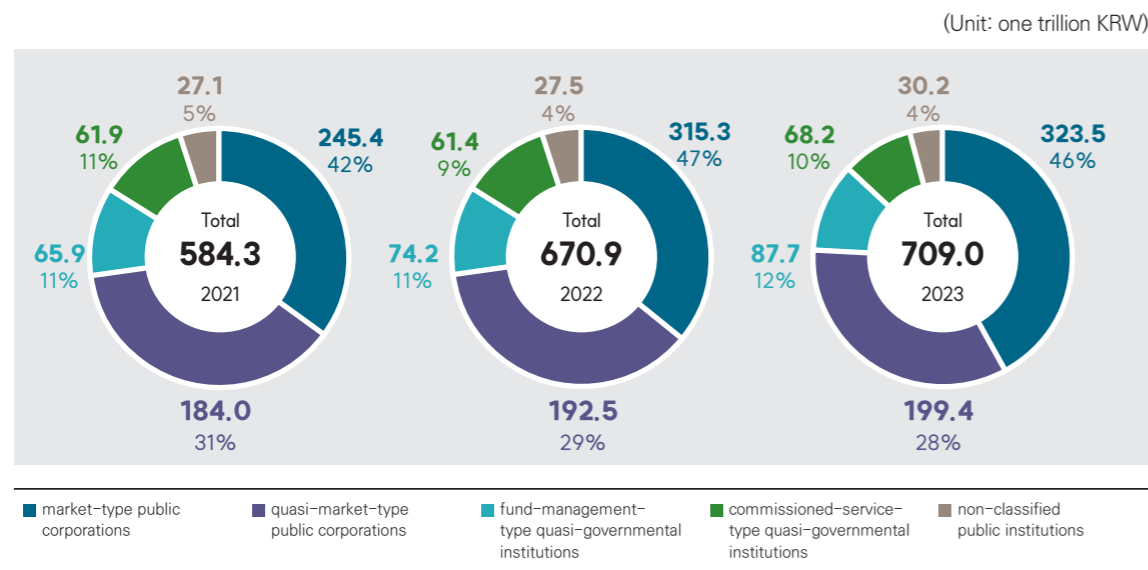
Source: ALIO system

12) Based on public institutions disclosing management information on the ALIO system at the end of April 2024, according to the January 2024 designation criteria.

2) Liabilities

- The total amount of liabilities of public institutions has continuously increased from 2021, increasing by KRW 124.7 trillion over the last three years. In 2022, the total amount of liabilities of public institutions increased significantly and the rate of increase was much larger than in 2019–2021.
- In 2023, the share of the liabilities of public corporations has increased by about 3 percent year-on-year, that of quasi-governmental institutions and non-classified public institutions has increased significantly by 14.9 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively.

[Figure 3-2] Liabilities by Type of Public Institutions



Source: ALIO system

3) Net Income

- Public institutions recorded an annual fiscal surplus in 2021, with the surplus doubling compared to 2020. However, this shifted to a fiscal deficit of KRW 14 trillion in 2022.
- Total net profit of public institutions, which had been declining since 2020, rebounded to KRW 10.8 trillion in 2021.
- In 2023, the net profit of public corporations increased by 63.7 percent compared to the previous year. This was mainly due to a sharp decline of KRW 19.1 trillion (81.8 percent) in the net profit of market-type public corporations.
- Quasi-governmental institutions maintained an annual surplus for the past three years; however, their net profit declined to KRW 5.4 trillion in 2023.

- Non-classified public institutions recorded a fiscal surplus in 2021, nearly doubling from 2020, but shifted to a fiscal deficit of KRW 1.4 trillion in 2022. By 2023, the performance of non-classified public institutions improved, with the deficit falling to KRW 0.6 trillion.

[Table 3-3] Net Profit by Type of Public Institutions

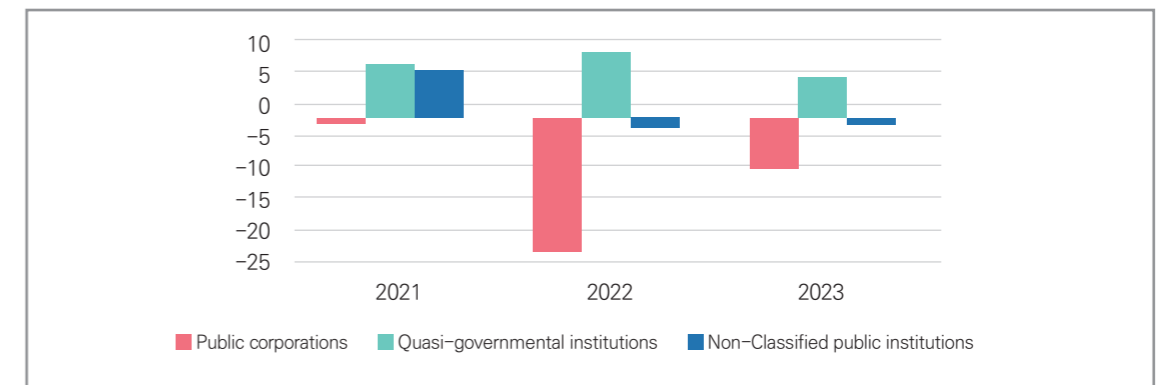
(Unit: one trillion KRW)

	2021	2022	2023
Public corporations	-1.9	-22.1	-8
Quasi-governmental institutions	6.7	9.5	5.4
Non-classified public institutions	6.0	-1.4	-0.6
Total	10.8	-14.0	-3.2

Source: ALIO system

[Figure 3-3] Net Profit by Type of Public Institutions

(Unit: one trillion KRW)

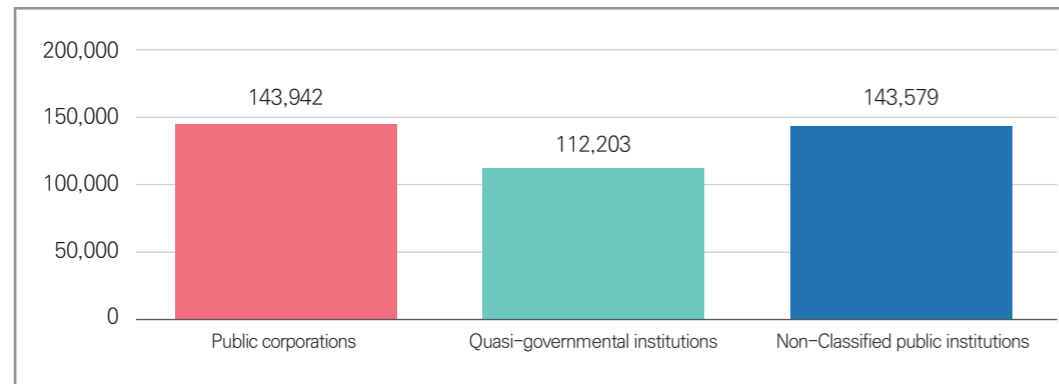


Source: ALIO system

3. The National Economy and Public Institutions

- The total number of employees working in public institutions stands at 399,723 as of December 2023.

[Figure 3-4] Workforce Size of Public Institutions(as of December 2023)



Source: ALIO system

- The ratio of public institution workforce to the economically active population remained around 1.39 during the last three years.

[Table 3-4] Workforce Size of Public Institutions

(Units: thousand people, %)

	2021	2022	2023
Personnel in public institutions	396.5	400.7	399.7
Economically active population	28,310	28,922	29,203
Percentage	1.40	1.39	1.37

Source: ALIO system, Economic Statistics System of the Bank of Korea

- The total budget of all public institutions in Korea had increased until 2022 and then decreased slightly in 2023, reaching KRW 337.6 trillion.
 - The budget size of public corporations and non-classified public institutions decreased by KRW 9.7 trillion and KRW 36.7 trillion, respectively, in 2023 compared to 2022, while that of quasi-governmental institutions increased by KRW 7.9 trillion in the same period.
 - The ratio of the budget size of all public institutions to GDP increased significantly by 7 percentage points in 2022, but decreased by 2.8 percentage points in 2023.

[Table 3-5] The Budget Size of Public Institutions

(Unit: one trillion KRW)

	2021	2022	2023
Public corporations	256.5	347.3	337.6
Quasi-governmental institutions	284.2	318.6	326.5
Non-classified public institutions	129.0	196.6	159.9
Total	669.8	862.5	824.0
Nominal GDP	2,221.9	2,323.8	2,401.2
The ratio to GDP	30.1%	37.1%	34.3%

Source: Calculated based on the data from the ALIO system and Economic Statistics System of the Bank of Korea

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS in KOREA



Appendix

1. Public Corporations (32)	60
2. Quasi-governmental Institutions (55)	66
3. Non-classified Public Institutions (240)	75

Appendix

Public Institutions in 2024

(Public corporations, quasi-governmental institutions, and classified public institutions, 327, as of January 31, 2024)

1. Public Corporations (32)

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
1	Korea Electric Power Corporation	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1961.07.	KEPCO is in charge of the power generation, transmission, distribution, supply and other related activities. KEPCO promotes the development of electric power sources, stabilizes the supply and demand for electricity.
2	Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd.(KHNP)	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2001.04.	KHNP is the largest electric power company which generates approximately 31.5% of the total electric power generated in Korea. KHNP contributes to enhancement of national competitiveness in energy and improvement of quality of life through stable supply of high-quality green energy and advanced technology sharing.
3	Korea Gas Corporation	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1983.08.	KOGAS imports LNG from around the world and supplies it to power generation plants, gas-utility companies and city gas companies throughout the country. It produces and supplies natural gas, purifies and sells gas-related by-products, builds and operates production facilities and distribution network, and explores, imports and exports natural gas for domestic and overseas markets. As the nation's sole LNG provider, KOGAS currently operates four LNG terminals and a nationwide pipeline network spanning over 4,857km in order to ensure stable supply for the nation.
4	Korea National Oil Corporation	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1979.03.	KNOC seeks stability in the supply and demand of oil by efficiently conducting projects related to the development of oil resources(E&P activities), oil stockpiling, and improvement of the oil distribution structure, while also contributing to the national economy.
5	Korea Midland Power Co. Ltd	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2001.04.	As one of Korea's representative public energy enterprises, KOMIPO is operating six power generation facility sites and supplies stable and high-quality electric power and heat. KOMIPO contributes to the enhancement of national competitiveness by establishing highly-advanced facility management and preventive maintenance systems and stably supplying electric power.

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
6	Korea South-East Power Co.	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2001.04.	KOEN is a power generation company founded on April 2, 2001, in accordance with the restructured electric power industry policy by the Korean government. KOEN generates power through five power plants operated by Yeongheung Division, which has the largest per-unit power generation capacity in Korea, as well as Samcheonpo Division, Bundang Division, Yeongdong Division, and Yeosu Division. With a total installed capacity of 10,377MW, the company reliably supplies more than 10% of the total electricity supplied in Korea.
7	Korea Southern Power Co., LTD.	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2001.04.	KOSPO is a subsidiary of KEPCO and generates and sells electricity. The company generates electricity using bituminous coal, LNG, and wind power sources. It also provides power plant development, EPC management, operation and maintenance, commissioning, performance monitoring, remote monitoring, and diagnosis services. In addition, the company offers engineering consulting and training services.
8	Korea Western Power co., Ltd.	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2001.04.	KOWEPO was initiated in separation from KEPCO under the Korea Power Industry Restructuring Act. The company produces and sells electricity in South Korea and internationally. It owns, operates, and maintains power generation facilities, such as bituminous coal, solar, hydro, coal gasification, fuel cell, and wind power plants with a total capacity of approximately 11,310 MW. KOWEPO takes up approximately 10 percent of the national generating capacity.
9	Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2001.04.	EWP is a subsidiary of KEPCO and engages in the production and sale of electricity. The company operates five power plants with a total power generation capacity of 11,170MW in South Korea; and four power plants with a total power generation capacity of 876MW in Jamaica and the United States, as well as various coal-fired power plant projects, including coal-fired power, gas power, and new and renewable energy power plants in Indonesia, Vietnam, Jamaica, etc.
10	Korea District Heating Corp.	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1985.11.	KDHC supplies the district heating services to 1,361,363 customer households nationwide. KDHC was established under the laws of Korea for the purpose of dealing effectively with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by promoting energy conservation and improve the living standards through the efficient use of the district heating.

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
11	Kangwon Land, Inc.	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1998.06.	Kangwon Land was founded to establish a wholesome casino culture by running Kangwon Land Hotel & Casino, the only casino that accepts Koreans. Furthermore, Kangwon Land connects the compound with the abandoned mine region to revitalize the local economy and promote social welfare of the region.
12	Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation (KOMIR)		Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1967.06.	KOMIR was established in 1967 to promote the sustainable development of the mining regions and to secure minerals under fierce global competition for securing resources. KOMIR was integrated with Mine Reclamation Corporation on September 10, 2021. KOMIR is the first public institution in Korea to provide full-stream integrated service, from technological development to resource exploration, development, production, and mine rehabilitation.
13	KEPCO Plant Service & Engineering co., Ltd	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1984.04.	KEPCO KPS specializes in the repair of power generation systems. KEPCO KPS provides total solutions for the diagnosis and improvement of power plant facilities, O&M for power generation facilities in Korea and overseas, and EPC for new renewable energy, industrial facilities, and transmission and substation facilities.
14	Korea Coal Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1950.11.	KOCOAL has been contributing to the development of the nation and the advancement of people's life through the stable supply of coal resources by developing coal mines and managing production, sales and import of coal. To complete its mission, KOCOAL has produced 180 million tons of coal until 2009, which is a remarkable achievement as the nation's sole government-owned coal corporation. KOCOAL also conducts research on coal mines and government projects.
15	KEPCO Engineering & Construction Company, Inc.	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1975.10.	KEPCO E&C was founded to accomplish self-reliance in power plant engineering technology after having experienced two times of oil crises in the 1970s. KEPCO E&C is a world-class company having the A/E (Architect Engineering) and NSSS (Nuclear Steam Supply System) Design technology.
16	KEPCO Data Network	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1992.01.	KEPCO KDN supplies electric information service. KEPCO KDN provides total services including power system monitoring, diagnosis and control, and power business information management applying advanced power ICT technology in the entire power system from power generation, transmission and substation to distribution and sales.

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
17	Korea Gas Technology Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1993.05.	KOGAS-Tech contributes to the safe and stable supply of natural gas and nationwide supply network via thorough maintenance of the whole process including unloading, storage, re-gasification and metering. KOGAS-Tech designs LNG storage tank, chemical plants, etc.
18	Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2008.01.	KOEM was established for the conservation, management, and improvement of the marine environment, marine pollution control, development of related technologies, and the implementation of education & training projects.
19	Korea Land & Housing Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2009.10.	LH was established to contribute to Korea's economic growth by improving people's living environment and making efficient use of the nation's territory. Through the establishment of 2.6 million public houses and new city development, LH contributed to the civilians' residential stability and have greatly supported the development of the Sejong City, as well as other Innovation Cities, and high-tech industrial complexes.
20	Korea Expressway Corporation	market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1969.02.	KEC builds, rehabilitates, operates and maintains expressways to promote the development of highways network and efficiency of the road transportation in Korea.
21	Korea Railroad Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2005.01.	KORAIL enhances expertise and efficiency in rail operations system and projects. Based on the know-how and expertise accumulated over its 114 years of experience in railway operation, KORAIL strives to become one of the world's best railway operators.
22	Incheon International Airport Corporation	market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1992.02.	IAC contributes to the national economic development and improvement of air transit through effective construction, maintenance, and management of the Incheon International Airport, the major airport in Korea.
23	Korea Housing & Urban Guarantee Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2015.07.	HUG was founded to improve housing well-being and revitalize urban renewal projects, thereby contributing to a better quality of life of the public by providing guarantees, implementing national projects, and effectively operating and managing the National Housing and Urban Fund (NHUF).
24	Korea Airports Corporation	market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2002.03.	KAC carries out the construction, management and operation of airports to ensure the efficiency of air transportation. KAC manages and operates a total of 14 airports in Korea including Gimpo, Gimhae, Jeju, Daegu, etc. KAC also manages the Area Control Center, 10 VORTACs and Korea Civil Aviation Training Center.

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
25	Jeju Free International City Development Center	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2002.05.	JDC was founded as a responsible organization by the central government to nurture and develop the Jeju Island as a Free International City . JDC carries out projects in various fields such as tourism, education, medical science, and advanced science.
26	SR	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2013.12.	SR was established with an aim to provide customer with expanded options of choices, through reasonable competition, and to contribute to the development of the railroad industry. SR offers benefits such as more reasonable prices and better services to customer.
27	Korea Appraisal Board	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1969.04.	KAB is a specialized enterprise focused on survey and management of real estate market to support the government's policy. KAB performs its tasks of announcing publicly official real estate prices and provides real estate related statistics and information.
28	Korea Water Resources Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Environment	1967.11.	K-water constructs, operates, and manages facilities for the comprehensive use and development of water resources. The organization constructs and manages multi-regional waterworks, multi-purpose dams, etc.; sells and rents land; and operates and manages local waterworks and sewage treatment facilities. It also engages in aggregate, consignment, and renewable energy businesses; and the operation of Kyung-in canal and four river restoration projects. In addition, the organization develops projects for industrial complexes and special-purpose areas.
29	Korea Minting, Security Printing & ID Card Operating Corp.	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Economy and Finance	1951.10.	KOMSCO manufactures banknote, coin, government bonds and securities. KOMSCO manufactures special products that the government (central and local) uses and conducts related businesses.
30	Grand Korea Leisure	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2005.09.	GKL provides casino gaming experience and related services exclusively for foreigners by operating Seven Luck Casino Gangnam Coex, Gangbuk Hilton and Busan Lotte. The rationale of the GKL is to use the revenue generated from casino operations to invest in building tourism-related infrastructures and public projects.

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
31	Korea Racing Authority	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	1949.09.	KRA is the sole racing authority in Korea by KRA Law, and is under the supervision of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. KRA aims to contribute to the national finances through horse racing, and to promote support projects for fishing and agrarian villages as well as various social activities, with its earnings. Recently, KRA initiated its support of equestrian events as part of its efforts to expand the businesses in Korean horse industry, which had been focused on horse racing.
32	Korea Broadcast Advertising Corporation	quasi-market-type	Korea Communications Commission	2012.05	KOBACO was established as a media representative company for broadcasters that carries out various projects to enhance the advertising industry, boost competitiveness and diversification of the industry. As part of the efforts to fulfill the corporate social responsibility as a state-owned enterprise, KOBACO produces public service advertisements.

2. Quasi-governmental Institutions (55)

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
1	Korea Road Traffic Authority	Commissioned -service-type	National Police agency	1954.02.	KoROAD was established in 1954 to protect people's precious lives and property from traffic accidents. KoROAD is trying to reduce the number of traffic accidents in half by providing traffic safety training, constant traffic equipment and facility checks, development of new and advanced traffic related technology, providing traffic information through its broadcasting service, etc. KoROAD has 26 nationally distributed driver's license branch offices.
2	Korea Electrical Safety Corporation	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1974.06.	KESCO aims to protect the lives and properties of the nation from electrical hazards. The company engages in legal inspection, checkup, research, technology development, and publicity activities to prevent disasters caused by electricity.
3	Korea Energy Agency	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1980.07.	Based on the Energy Use Rationalization Act, KEA was established to mitigate greenhouse gas emission reduction and pursue the ultimate goal of building an eco-friendly socio-economic structure by promoting nation-wide energy efficiency policies and measures.
4	Korea Planning & Evaluation Institute of Industrial Technology	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2009.05.	KEIT manages national R&D programs for wide range of industries and technological fields to strengthen Korea's technical competitiveness. KEIT's roles include planning, assessing and management of national industrial R&D programs to support and facilitate innovation in Korea.
5	Korea Gas Safety Corporation	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1974.01.	KGS is a governmental testing, inspection, and education organization. KGS performs various gas safety related activities, such as inspection and check-ups of various gas facilities, certification, education and training, public relations, R&D, investigation and analysis of gas-related incidents in order to protect lives and the property of the people from the hazards of gas-related incidents.
6	Korea Industrial Complex Corporation	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1997.01.	KICOX develops and manages industrial complexes and supports business' industrial activities. KICOX engages in management and support on industrial complex and tenant companies; the sale of industrial complex administrative services for tenancy agreement; and assistance to tenant companies' manufacturing and management activities.

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
7	Korea Petroleum Quality and Distribution Management Authority (K-Petro)	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1983.11.	K-Petro promotes efficient and systematic distribution of petroleum and alternative fuels and management of quality thereof. K-Petro also conducts quality inspections, monitoring distribution, performance evaluation and R&D in the field of petroleum and alternative fuels.
8	Korea Power Exchange	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2001.04.	KPX operates the electricity market and power system, executes real time dispatch and establishes the basic plan for supply and demand. Following the government-driven restructuring plan and under the Electricity Business Act of Korea, the KPX, was established as a core organization responsible for management of the newly introduced competitive electricity market. With the separation of six generation subsidiaries from the KEPCO, the electricity supply sector in Korea has been reorganized to include the KEPCO (transmission and distribution, monopoly wholesale purchaser and retail supplier), and the six newly established GenCos and existing IPPs.
9	Korea Radioactive Waste Agency	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2009.01.	KORAD contributes to the public safety and environmental protection by safe and effective management of radioactive wastes. KORAD transfers, stores, treats, and disposes radioactive wastes.
10	Korea Trade Insurance Corporation	Fund-management-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1992.07.	K-SURE supports trade and export of Korea, while promoting Korean companies' overseas investment with the aim of enhancing national competitiveness of Korea. K-SURE provides coverage against risks from international trade and transaction such as export and import of products, commodities, capital goods, cultural products and services; overseas project contracts; and foreign currency exchange.
11	Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1962.06.	KOTRA facilitates the development of the national economy by promoting trade, supporting cross-border investment, attracting foreign professionals from abroad, and representing Korean government on G2G(Government to Government) contract.
12	The Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2009.05.	KIAT was established under Article 38-1 of the Industrial Technology Innovation Promotion Act to efficiently and systematically promote industrial innovations and to support policy development in industrial technology.

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
13	Korea Elevator Safety Agency	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of the Interior and Safety	2016.07.	KoELSA is doing its best to protect the public through elevator safety, and systematically carries out tasks to prevent hazards associated with elevators and performs elevator's safety management business.
14	Korea Technology Finance Corporation	Fund-management-type	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	1989.04.	KOTEC provides credit guarantee service to innovative SMEs whose access to credit is limited due to deficient collateral capacity. KOTEC also offers technology evaluation service to help tech SMEs utilize their intangible assets for financing.
15	Korea SMEs and Startups Agency	Fund-management-type	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	1979.01.	The Korea SMEs & Startups Agency (KOSME) is a non-profit, government-funded organization established to implement government policies and programs for the sound growth and development of Korean SMEs. To achieve its purpose, KOSME operates financial and non-financial programs for SMEs. Through financial programs, KOSME provides financing for SMEs to expand operations, develop new products and convert their business structures. With advisory programs including consulting, training, marketing and global cooperation programs, KOSME supports SMEs to enhance their global competitiveness.
16	Small Enterprise & Market Service	Fund-management-type	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	2014.01.	SEMAS contributes to the revitalization of traditional market district and supports small enterprises. SEMAS provides the 'Small Enterprise and Market Support Fund' up to 2 trillion KRW. This contributes for the recovery and revitalization of the local economy.
17	Korea Communications Agency	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	1972.07.	KCA aims to contribute to the increase and expansion of radio use among people and the promotion of the broadcasting, telecommunication, and radio industries by effectively managing the radio spectrum and implementing business, including entrusted projects from the government.
18	Korea Internet & Security Agency	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	2009.07.	KISA seeks to contribute to the growth of the national ICT industry through establishing a safe security protection infrastructure for the future internet ecosystem, becoming the hub of the rapidly-changing internet security protection world and cooperating with various domestic organizations.
19	Korea Postal Logistics Agency	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	1980.08.	POLA performs nationwide consignment postal delivery service, transports EMS, and offers quick home delivery service. POLA offers public convenience by offering safe, swift, and precise postal logistics service.

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
20	National Information Society Agency	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	1987.01.	NIA was founded by Article 10 of the Framework Act on Informatization Promotion to promote the information society and to support the development of related policies for national agencies and local autonomies. It is the core agency of national informatization entrusted by the government to provide policies and technical expertise.
21	National Research Foundation of Korea	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	2009.06.	NRF contributes to the promotion of the national academy, scientific technology and research capacity by conducting activities related to research and development and the cultivation of manpower.
22	Postal Savings & Insurance Development Institute	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	1966.04.	PoSID contributes to the improvement and development of postal savings and insurance business by effectively supporting postal financial services.
23	Government Employees Pension Service	Fund-management-type	Ministry of Personnel Management	1982.02.	GEPS contributes to the stabilization of livelihood and enhancement of the welfare of civil servants by providing sufficient payment of pension benefits and injury compensation.
24	Korea Veterans Health Service	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs	1981.11.	KVHS provides the integrated healthcare and welfare service to the entire veterans and patriots, who sacrificed and devoted their life for survival of Korea. KVHS operates hospitals and welfare facilities for veterans and offers education and training for occupational rehabilitation of veterans.
25	Korea Ship Safety Technology Authority	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2007.04.	KST was established in 1979 in accordance with the Article 45 of Ship Safety Act. KST aims to secure the safety related to ship's operations and to be a safeguard of people's life and property at sea through ship inspection and R&D of ships and ship's equipment.
26	Korea Infrastructure Safety & Technology Corporation	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1995.04.	KISTEC secures public safety and promotes steady economic development through the prevention of safety accidents involving public facilities by performing safety diagnosis of the important public facilities, developing and supplying technologies, providing a database on the maintenance history of facilities, and training technical professionals.
27	Korea Land and Geospatial Informatix Corporation (LX)	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1977.07.	LX supports the building of spatial information systems. LX conducts research on spatial information and cadastral systems, carries out technical development, and performs cadastral surveys, and other related works.

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
28	Korea Rail Network Authority	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2004.01.	KR was founded to construct efficient and competitive railways and to maintain and operate railway facilities systematically. The company offers high speed railway construction, conventional intercity and urban rail network building, and railways facilities management services.
29	Korea Transportation Safety Authority	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1981.07.	The purpose of TS is to implement projects to prevent traffic accidents, to contribute to the efficiency of transportation safety management, and to contribute to protecting the lives, bodies and properties of the citizens.
30	Health Insurance Review & Assessment Service	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2000.07.	HIRA reviews healthcare costs and evaluate the appropriateness of healthcare benefits, as well as supporting the national health insurance policy in determining medical fee schedules and drug prices.
31	National Health Insurance Service	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2000.07.	The purpose of the NHIS is to improve citizens' health and promote social security by providing citizens with insurance benefits for the prevention, diagnosis, medical treatment and rehabilitation from diseases and injury, childbirth and death, and health improvement.
32	National Pension Service	Fund-management-type	Ministry of Health and Welfare	1987.09.	NPS was established in 1987 to help secure the retirement benefits of Korean citizens with income security, thereby contributing to the stabilization of livelihoods and promotion of national welfare by providing pension benefits for the aged, disabled or dead.
33	Social Security Information Service	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2009.12.	According to the Article 29 of the Act on the Use and Provision of Social Security Benefits and Search for Eligible Beneficiaries, SSIS contributes to the improvement of the quality of life of the people by carrying out the construction, operation and support of the Social Security Information System.
34	Korea International Cooperation Agency	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1991.04.	KOICA was established as a government agency dedicated to providing grant aid and implementing cooperative projects so as to achieve mutual cooperation and exchange between developing countries and the Republic of Korea, and to support economic and social development of these countries.
35	Korea Environment Corporation	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Environment	2010.01.	K-Eco aims to contribute to a friendly environmental development of Korea through the effective operation of prevention of environmental pollution, enhancement of environmental status, promotion of resource recycling and response to climate change by mitigating green-house gas effects.

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
36	Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Environment	2009.04.	The purpose of KEITI is to promote the development, support, and dissemination of environmental technologies, to foster the environmental industry, and to spread eco-friendly lifestyle, thereby contributing to the improvement of the environmental welfare and the sustainable development of the nation.
37	Korea National Park Service	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Environment	1987.07	KNPS was established for systematic conservation and management of natural ecosystems, cultural and natural landscapes, geographic and geologic resources within the national parks. The purpose of KNPS is to pursue a sustainable use of national parks and to enable the people to maintain a healthy and relaxed life in pleasant natural environments.
38	National Institute of Ecology	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Environment	2013.10.	NIE aims to conduct systematic research and survey on ecology and ecosystem, hold exhibitions and provide education to the public to preserve the environment and enable the public to have proper understanding of the environment.
39	Human Resources Development of Korea	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Employment and Labor	1982.03.	HRD Korea was established to provide services including lifelong learning of workers, vocational training, qualification testing, promotion of skills and employment to strengthen the competitiveness of workers and workplace. HRD Korea strives to build national qualifications system where people can be fairly evaluated in terms of vocational competence required by industry.
40	Korea Employment Agency for the Disabled	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Employment and Labor	1990.09.	KEAD provides job placement service, vocational training, vocational competency evaluation, work assistant service for people with disabilities. For employers, KEAD provides employment subsidy, support of (subsidiary-type) standard workplaces for people with disabilities, rent or free support of employment environment improvement cost, and so on. In addition, KEAD implements survey and research regarding disability employment.
41	Korea Employment Information Service	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Employment and Labor	2006.03.	KEIS contributes to establish effective employment policies and advance in public employment services by performing national labor market forecasts, timely analysis on employment trend, developing occupation and career guidance, monitoring and evaluating employment policies based on fields, and operating employment-related networks such as Work-Net, HRD-Net and the Employment Insurance Network.

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
42	Korea Occupational Safety & Health Agency	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Employment and Labor	1987.12.	KOSHA contributes to the national economic development by facilitating safe and healthy working environment for workers and promoting employers to make efforts for accident prevention. KOSHA provides technical support, education and capacity training, financial support, and R&D services.
43	Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service	Fund-management-type	Ministry of Employment and Labor	1995.05.	COMWEL operates businesses related to the workers' compensation, insurance application, premium-collection and supports for Employment Insurance premium, labor welfare, counter measures against unemployment, wage claim guarantee, management of the insured information, loan services for start-ups and human resources development, services for patients with pneumoconiosis, medical care/rehabilitation for injured workers and industrial health services for general workers, retirement pension, etc. in order to contribute to the improved quality of life of injured and general workers.
44	Korea Student Aid Foundation	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Education	2009.05.	KOSAF was established to create and operate a national system in which any person with sufficient qualifications and abilities for higher education can study disregarding their economic circumstances.
45	Korea Sports Promotion Foundation	Fund-management-type	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1989.04.	KSPO was founded as a public service corporation on April 20, 1989 with authorization from the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism in order to commemorate the 1988 Summer Olympics and perform a variety of projects for national sports promotion.
46	Korea Tourism Organization	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1962.06.	KTO contributes to the development of the national economy and the promotion of the national welfare through the tourism industry. KTO carries out activities in connection with the promotion of the business, the development of resources, and the recruitment and training of personnel in the tourism industry.
47	Korea Agro-Fisheries & Food Trade Corporation	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	1967.12.	aT contributes to secure stable food supply and improve the quality of public life by developing agro-fisheries and food industry. aT contributes to the stabilization of domestic prices through stable management of food supply and strengthens the agricultural product export system.

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
48	Korea Institute for Animal Products Quality Evaluation	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2001.07.	The purpose of establishment of KAPE is to improve the quality of animal products, facilitate their distribution and promote livestock improvement so as to increase the competitiveness of domestic animal products, and contribute to the increase of profit in livestock raising farms and consumer interests.
49	Korea Rural Community Corporation	Commissioned -service-type	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2000.01.	KRC promotes agricultural productivity and contributes to the economic and social development of rural areas by implementing eco-friendly rural areas projects and farmland banking projects. KRC manages agricultural production infrastructure and promotes farmers' adequacy of farming scales.
50	Korea Forest Welfare Institute	Commissioned -service-type	Korea Forest Service	2016.04.	FOWL is a specialized agency that brings in the happiness for all people together with the forest. FOWL operates forest welfare facilities and provides forest welfare services (healing, education, recreation, reports and etc.) based on the forest and life cycle to enhance immunity, physical and emotional health of people.
51	Korea Asset Management Corporation	Fund-management-type	Financial Services Commission	1962.04.	KAMCO acquires and resolves non-performing assets and supports corporate restructuring. KAMCO supports household's credit recovery and economic rehabilitation, manages and develops public properties and collects delinquent taxes.
52	Korea Credit Guarantee Fund	Fund-management-type	Financial Services Commission	1976.06.	The objective of KODIT is to lead a balanced development of the national economy by extending credit guarantees for the liabilities of promising SMEs which lack tangible collateral. KODIT also stimulates sound credit transactions through the efficient management and use of the credit information.
53	Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation	Fund-management-type	Financial Services Commission	1996.06.	KDIC protects depositors in a situation where financial institutions such as banks, investment traders and brokers, insurance companies, and mutual savings banks are unable to pay deposits due to their bankruptcy, etc. and thus contributes to the maintenance of the stability of the financial system.

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment
54	Korea Housing Finance Corporation	Fund-management-type	Financial Services Commission	2004.03.	HF facilitates the long-term, stable supply of housing finance and performs business in mortgage securitization, housing finance credit guarantee and reverse mortgage guarantee.
55	Korea Consumer Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Fair Trade Commission	1987.07	KCA effectively carries out a policy for promotion of consumers' rights and interests. KCA provides consumer counseling and redress and conducts inspection and investigation on standards, quality and safety of products and services.

3. Non-classified Public Institutions (240)

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
1	Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation	Korea Heritage Service	1980.04.	The purpose of the foundation is to protect and preserve Korean cultural properties, develop them in a creative manner, and propagate and utilize them, so that Korean traditional culture is preserved and enhanced.
2	Agency for Defense Development	Defense Acquisition Program Administration	1970.08.	ADD was established in 1970 upon the passionate hope for self-reliant defense of the Korean people and engages in R&D of weapon systems and technologies for national defense.
3	Defense Agency for Technology and Quality	Defense Acquisition Program Administration	2006.01.	DTaQ was established to effectively implement the tasks of acquisition, distribution and management of the information related to defense science & technology and defense material and to perform defense technology planning and government quality assurance by fulfilling its missions in the defense acquisition field in accordance with the Article 32 of the Defense Acquisition Program Act for the national security.
4	Korea Fair Trade Mediation Agency	Fair Trade Commission	2007.12.	KOFAIR was established with the aim of promptly repairing damages from unfair trade practices and promoting fair and free competition by improving the effectiveness of the Fair Trade Commission's law enforcement pursuant to the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act.
5	Korea Inclusive Finance Agency	Financial Services Commission	2016.09.	KINFA supports the economic resurgence of the low income, low credit people based on the Laws Referring to Commoner's Financial Support since 2016. KINFA provides financial services (credit guarantees and loans) and non-financial services(consulting and counseling, education, service for placement of financial products, etc.) to the people.
6	Industrial Bank of Korea	Financial Services Commission	1961.08.	IBK was established in 1961 pursuant to the IBK Act by the Government of Korea to provide development finance and related banking services to small- and medium-sized enterprises(SMEs) in Korea. IBK provides comprehensive SME and retail banking services, covering up all sorts of financial operations similar to the major private banks in Korea.
7	The Korea Development Bank	Financial Services Commission	1954.04.	The objective of KDB is to provide funds to contribute to the sound development of the financial industry and national economy. KDB supplies and manages funds to promote industries, expand social infrastructure, develop regional areas, stabilize financial markets and facilitate sustainable growth of the Korean economy.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
8	Community Media Foundation	Korea Communications Commission	2015.05.	CMF was established to facilitate viewers' participation in broadcasting and promoting their rights and benefits. CMF performs projects entrusted from the State or a local government regarding media education, activity-based programs and public relations about media, elimination for media literacy gap.
9	Korea Institute of Origin Information	Korea Customs Service	2010.01.	KIOI has been established to contribute to the protection of national interests and the development of export-import companies by providing accurate origin information to government organizations and the private sector.
10	Korea Mountaineering Support Center	Korea Forest Service	2008.07.	KOMOUNT was established to disseminate sound mountaineering and trekking culture and assist citizens in their mountaineering and trekking activities. The Center carries out programs for mountaineering and trekking education, programs for establishing and operating a system for the cooperation between mountaineering and trekking schools and an information network, and projects for developing and maintaining or operating and managing facilities related to mountaineering and trekking including forest paths and guide facilities.
11	Korea Arboreta and Gardens Institute	Korea Forest Service	2017.05.	The mission of KAGI is to develop and manage national arboreta in different climate and ecozone for plant conservation and restoration ecology. As well as management of the national arboreta, KAGI also aids and supports businesses the national arboreta carry out and conserve and utilize forest organisms for efficient management of tree genetic resources.
12	Korea Forestry Promotion Institute	Korea Forest Service	2012.01.	KOFPI promotes the industrialization and commercialization of forest science technologies. KOFPI increases the income of the people who make a living from forests and creates high add-value in the forest and forestry industry.
13	Korea Association of Forest Environment Conservation Technology	Korea Forest Service	2009.01.	KAFET was established to provide support to erosion control technology and international technology exchanges, and to conduct investigations, evaluation and tests in connection with works to prevent landslides and debris flows and education and publicity of erosion control policies.
14	APEC Climate Center	Korea Meteorological Administration	2005.06.	The purpose of APCC is to research and develop innovative technology to mitigate the impacts of climate change and variability in the Asia-Pacific region as well as to monitor abnormal climate conditions and produce optimal climate forecast information, with the ultimate goal of making the Asia-Pacific region more prosperous via reduction of economic loss and protection of life and property.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
15	Korea Institute of Atmospheric Prediction Systems	Korea Meteorological Administration	2020.09	The purpose of Korea Institute of Atmospheric Prediction Systems is to develop a time-space integrated numerical forecasting model with improved weather forecasting accuracy based on the numerical forecasting technology and development experience accumulated in the Korean-type numerical forecasting model development project. It will contribute to protect people's lives and property from meteorological disasters and climate change and promote public welfare.
16	Korea Meteorological Institute	Korea Meteorological Administration	2009.12.	KMI was established to efficiently support and cultivate the promotion and development of meteorological industry in Korea to contribute to the innovative growth of the meteorological industry and public safety. KMI surveys and analyzes the weather industry market and utilizes collected information. KMI also plans, evaluates, and manages R&D project for promotion of weather industry.
17	Korea Institute of Intellectual Property	Korean Intellectual Property Office	2005.12.	KIIP, a statutory organization established by the government pursuant to the Article 51 of the Invention Promotion Act, takes the lead in realizing an intellectual property-based creative economy by contributing to laying the foundation for intellectual property research and helping the government to develop related policies.
18	Korea Institute of Patent Information	Korean Intellectual Property Office	1995.07.	KIPI was established to promote international competitiveness of industries and to contribute to technological developments by providing and distributing information efficiently to industries, research institutes, and academia such as information on domestic and foreign intellectual properties and technologies.
19	Korea Intellectual Property Protection Agency	Korean Intellectual Property Office	2015.12.	KOIPA contributes to the protection of intellectual property through systematic implementation of the intellectual property protection project, development of domestic industry and reinforcement of international competitiveness in the intellectual property sector.
20	Korea Invention Promotion Association	Korean Intellectual Property Office	1994.12.	KIPA is an organization specialized in promoting the nation's intellectual property rights and commercializing patent technology under Article 52 of the Invention Promotion Act. KIPA strives to fulfill its mission by implementing projects in the interest of inventors through an efficient system.
21	Korea Institute of Intellectual Property Promotion	Korean Intellectual Property Office	1995.07.	KIPRO, a public institution affiliated with KIPO(Korean Intellectual Property Office), supports KIPO's policies and offers various patent information services. KIPRO performs prior art searches, IPC assignments and prior trademark & design searches, etc. KIPRO also provides value-added IP information services, such as IP research, patent map, IP consulting and IP evaluating services, etc.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
22	Korea Intellectual Property Strategy Agency	Korean Intellectual Property Office	2012.12.	KISTA systematically support the high level of intellectual property strategies of Korean enterprises, universities and public research institutions in the R&D life cycle, and contributes to the national competitiveness by maximizing R&D performance through the IP-R&D.
23	Korea Agriculture Technology Promotion Agency	Rural Development Administration	2009.09.	KOAT is a professional organization that provides support to enhance the Agri-food industry and facilitates the commercialization and industrialization of R&D achievement in the Agri-food sector through technology evaluation, technology transfer and technology financing.
24	Korea Fire Institute	National Fire Agency	1977.06.	KFI was established to take the initiative in the fire technology of Korea. KFI is engaged in a wide range of functions, including the construction of the foundation of the fire-fighting industry, support for related business establishment, development of fire-fighting industry and promotion of international cooperation and overseas market entry.
25	Korea Agency of Education, Promotion and Information Service in Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2012.05.	EPIS has been contributing to the realization of competitive agriculture and happy rural areas by fostering agricultural human resources. EPIS commits itself to strengthening farmer's competitiveness, increasing the productivity in agricultural industry, strengthening win-win strategy of rural and urban communities, and establishing business framework concentrated on customer satisfaction.
26	Korea Institute of Planning and Evaluation for Technology in Food, Agriculture and Forestry	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2009.10.	iPET supports planning, evaluating, and managing R&D projects for the promotion of science and technology in food, agriculture, forestry and livestock. iPET establishes comprehensive plans and supports policy development for R&D in food, agriculture, forestry and livestock.
27	Agricultural Policy Insurance & Finance Service	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2004.05.	APFS contributes to developing the agri-food industry by managing and supervising the agriculture policy loans. APFS performs an agriculture policy finance service management such as policy research, business administration and inspection for efficient operation of agriculture loans, insurance, and funds.
28	International Plant-quarantine Accreditation Board	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2012.02.	IPAB is the dedicated agency for AGM inspection, AGM certificate issuance as well as monitoring and control of Asian Gypsy Moth (AGM) for ships departing for North American countries as required by North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO), in order to support the national export industry and to successfully carry out commissioned plant quarantine services such as pest monitoring and control of harbor areas.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
29	Korean Food Promotion Institute	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2010.03.	The purpose of KFPI is to contribute to improving the quality of life of the people and the development of the national economy by strengthening competitiveness related to Korean food and Korean food industry.
30	Livestock Health Control Association	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2003.06.	LHCA was established in 2003 based on Article 9 of the Republic of Korea Act on The Prevention of Contagious Animal Diseases to improve the safety of livestock products and make our country free of major animal diseases.
31	Korea National Food Cluster (FOODPOLIS)	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2011.02	FOODPOLIS (National Food Cluster) is an export-oriented food-specialized industrial complex equipped with world-class R&D facilities and various corporate support programs, supporting high added value creation by corporations. Through distinguished technological support for high value-added commercialization and organic industry-academia network, FOODPOLIS is strengthening the corporate competitiveness and striving to be the new center of global food market.
32	Institution of Livestock Environmental Management	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2015.05.	ILEM was established to efficiently create an environment where livestock farmers can raise livestock in an environment-friendly manner and to promote the utilization of livestock excreta through resource recovery. LEMI provides support for environment-friendly livestock farms. It also provides consulting service regarding the installation and operation of facilities installed by waste-generating facility installers or disposal facility installers.
33	Korea Press Foundation	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2010.02.	Korea Press Foundation aims to improve the quality of journalism and supports innovation in the news media to ultimately promote better information welfare for the general public.
34	Korea International Broadcasting Foundation	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1996.04.	KIBF promotes broadcasting & advertising industry as well as culture and art enhancement by implementing business for qualitative improvement of broadcasting products. KIBF burnishes Korea's image in international communities and improves relationships with foreign countries through close cooperation with broadcasting companies overseas.
35	Korea Creative Content Agency	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2009.05.	KOCCA is South Korea's leading government agency that oversees the advancement of creative content, both domestically and internationally. KOCCA covers a wide range of Korea's creative industries, including gaming, animation, character licensing, music, fashion, and broadcasting. KOCCA actively advances these industries via production support, marketing and promotion, global expansion abroad, human capital development, and cultural technology implementation.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
36	Korean Film Council	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1973.04.	KOFIC strives to promote and support Korean film industry both in Korea and abroad. KOFIC's primary objective is to promote and support the production of Korean films through funding, research, education and training. It also strives to further develop international markets for Korean films and to promote inter-cultural understanding through film-based cultural exchanges.
37	Arts Council Korea	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2005.08.	ARKO endeavors to provide a strong platform to support artistic work in diverse disciplines, including performing and visual arts, by increasing funding opportunities for artists and arts organizations, undertaking outreach initiatives, enabling Korean artists to reach the world stage, and encouraging cultural exchange.
38	Cultural Foundation of National Museum of Korea	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2004.07.	CFNMK is propelling various cultural and artistic enterprise to create cultural recreation areas in the National Museums all over the country. Not only CFNMK is charge of managing the facilities including performance arenas, exhibitions, museum shops, and café & restaurants situated in the the National Museums, but also develops cultural commodities, educational programs.
39	Game Rating Administration Committee	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2013.12.	GRAC was established to ensure the ethics and the public of game, to prevent provocation or encouragement of a violence, to protect youth, and to prevent the distribution of illegal games. Major duty of GRAC is decision on rating classification of game (arcade games, adult games) and post management of classified games.
40	King Sejong Institute Foundation	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2012.10.	The foundation is dedicated to supporting the King Sejong Institute (or Sejong Hakdang), which promotes Korean language and culture throughout the world. The foundation aims to be a friend for people across the globe who want to learn and experience Korean language and culture.
41	Korea Arts & Culture Education Service (KACES)	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2005.02.	KACES is a leading organization in arts and culture education that promotes cultural well-being of Korean citizens. In partnerships with other organizations, it provides and supports various programs in which people can explore their creativity and artistic experience. Through its own educational training center, R&D and International affairs department, KACES directs its effort towards sustainable arts and cultural education.
42	Korea Arts Management Service	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2006.01.	KAMS provides supports and services related to international exchange of the Korean performing arts for enhancement of its competitiveness. KAMS offers diverse research, consulting and educational programs for those in the field to boost the industrial competitiveness of the Korean arts.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
43	Korea Center on Gambling Problems	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2013.08.	KCGP provides information, support and counselling for the prevention and treatment of problem gambling. KCGP operates the National Gambling Helpline(nation-wide number 1336) and regional centers, provides treatments for problem gamblers and their families in collaboration with local counselling agencies and hospitals.
44	Korea Copyright Commission	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2009.07.	KCC is the nation's agency dedicated to copyright-related affairs. It plays a pivotal role in promotion of the legitimate use of works, and development of the Copyright industry. KCC is faithfully fulfilling its roles ranging from deliberating on copyright-related issues, mediating copyright disputes, researching policies and legislations on copyright, providing copyright education and public awareness programs, to serving as a copyright registration agency.
45	Korea Copyright Protection Agency	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2016.09.	KCOPA was established by the Article 122-2 of the Copyright Act, integrating the Copyright Protection Center and Fair Use Promotion Department of the Korea Copyright Commission. KCOPA contributes to cultural improvement and development of relevant industries by supporting the establishment and enforcement of copyright protection policies, deliberating on matters related to copyright protection, and implementing projects required for the protection of copyrights.
46	Korea Craft and Design Foundation	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2010.04.	KCDF is engaged in many different businesses and projects to create a culture of crafts and design that can communicate and resonate with the people, leading the efforts to make Korean crafts and design culture as part of everyday life and to commercialize and globalize it.
47	Korea Culture & Tourism Institute	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2002.12.	KCTI was converted into a corporation in 2016 as a result of the revision of the Framework Act on the Promotion of the Cultural Industries, thus recognizing the Institute's status as Korea's representative research institute for culture, art and tourism. KCTI is Korea's only national research organization dedicated to culture, art and tourism.
48	Korea Culture Information Service Agency	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2002.12.	KCISA was established to support the development of culture policy and to find the information service relating to Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and associated departments and its subsidiaries.
49	Korea Culture Promotion Co., Ltd.	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1984.01.	As a public golf course established to raise funds for cultural and artistic development, the company has participated in the entire process to support the research, creation and dissemination of cultural art.

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50	Korea Media Rating Board	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1999.06.	KMRB classifies films, videos, and other motion pictures into age-based ratings. Through these rating systems, the Korea Media Rating Board works so that the domestic viewers are provided with accurate information for their viewing and it serves as a compass in protecting children from harmful and unsuitable materials. KMRB also recommends domestic performances of foreign artists.
51	Korea Paralympic Committee	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2005.11.	The purpose of KPC is to activate sports for all to improve the health and leisure for the people with impairment. KPC supports and promotes sports organizations and associations, and provincial committees. KPC trains excellent para athletes to enhance national prestige. KPC expands paralympic movements and contributes to the world peace and the international relations under the name of sports.
52	Korea Sport & Olympic Committee	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1920.07.	The mission of KSOC is to enhance and enrich the quality of life by encouraging people to participate in sports, to elevate international sports competitiveness by supporting the National Federations and training athletes, and to contribute towards the development and harmony of the Olympic Movement worldwide.
53	Korea Sports Industry Corporation	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1990.07.	KSPONCO efficiently maintains '88 Olympic stadiums, commemorative parks, and buildings related to bicycle race or motor boat race efficiently. KSPONCO manages them to promote people's health and quality of life and to set up a fund for promotion of national sports.
54	Korean Artists Welfare Foundation	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2012.11.	The Artist Welfare Act was promulgated in 2011, and KAWF, the central operation body for welfare service for artists, was established in 2012, when the Act took effect. KAWF provides welfare services for artists such as expansion of social security, employment security, job creation, and support for career transition. The Act and KAWF support artists facing social and economic difficulties to focus on their creative activities.
55	Korean Film Archive	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1974.01.	KOFA collects, preserves, and exhibits moving image materials including motion pictures and video materials along with related documents, sound materials, etc. and facilitates the artistic, historical, and educational development of motion pictures and video materials.
56	Literature Translation Institute of Korea	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1996.05.	LTI Korea was established for development and globalization of Korean books and publications through systematized translation, publication, promotion, and exchange.

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57	Publication Industry Promotion Agency of Korea	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2012.07.	The objective of KPIPA is to function as a cultural powerhouse, strongly anchored in the publishing industry. The main activities of KPIPA are (1) creating demands & advancing distribution, (2) vitalizing publication of excellent contents, (3) extending the global "Hallyu" boom to publications, (4) nurturing new growth engines and e-publication, (5) building an infrastructure for continuous development of the publishing industry.
58	Seoul Arts Center	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1987.01.	Seoul Arts Center was established in 1988 to faithfully fulfill the mission to develop and promote arts and culture, and to expand people's opportunities for cultural enjoyment. To achieve its purpose, Seoul Arts Center operates arts complex and promotes arts programs for arts developments and people's enjoyment of culture and arts.
59	Taekwondo Promotion Foundation	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2005.07.	The foundation constructs and manages Taekwondowon and promotes Taekwondo. TPF was established to nurture, promote and develop the traditional martial art in hopes that more people could experience and train the sport beyond gender, race or religion. It engages in works related to the preservation, introduction, and promotion of Taekwondo, development and dissemination of Taekwondo programs and goods, and works related to fund-raising and financial support for the promotion of taekwondo, etc.
60	The Gugak Broadcasting Foundation	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2000.02.	Gugak Broadcasting Foundation publicizes, disseminates and educates Korean music as well as Korean traditional culture and art to the people through broadcasting in order to promote Korean music. In addition, it contributes not only to the development of Korean traditional culture and art, but also to the improvement of local cultural welfare.
61	Korea Fiscal Information Service	Ministry of Economy and Finance	2016.07.	The Korea Fiscal Information Service is a public institution that supports overall financial affairs such as budget formulation, execution, settlement, state-owned property management and government subsidy management through dBrain ⁺ (Financial management information system) and e-Naradoum(Integrated government subsidies management system). dBrain ⁺ is an integrated financial management information system that computerizes the overall financial affairs, and annually KRW 1,595 trillion of national treasury receipts and KRW 3,278 trillion of funds transfer are made on this platform. In addition, e-Naradoum supports the efficient use of the subsidy budget for those who absolutely need it by managing budget formulation, issuance, execution and settlement of government subsidies worth more than 102.3 trillion KRW per year.

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62	Korea Investment Corporation	Ministry of Economy and Finance	2005.07.	KIC was established in 2005 to preserve and enhance the long-term purchasing power of South Korea's sovereign wealth through efficient management of public funds in the international financial markets. KIC manages assets entrusted by the Korean government, Bank of Korea, and other public funds and contributes to the development of the domestic finance industry.
63	The Export-Import Bank of Korea	Ministry of Economy and Finance	1976.07.	The primary purpose of Korea Eximbank is to promote the sound development of the national economy and enhance economic cooperation with foreign countries through the provision of financial supports for export and import transactions, overseas investments projects, and the development of overseas natural resources.
64	Korea Education and Research Information Service	Ministry of Education	1999.04.	KERIS promotes ICT use in education and academic research. To accomplish this purpose, KERIS conducts following activities; to organize and operate e-Learning system to reduce private tutoring expenses and improve public education; to support for the qualitative improvement of classroom lessons and the fundamental improvement of public education through the use of ICT; to manage user-centered knowledge and information resources through the Research Information Sharing Service; and to support for the cyber learning system which allows anyone access to education.
65	Teacher's Pension	Ministry of Education	1974.01.	Teacher's Pension was established to manage and operate the pension system efficiently that had been prepared for improving the stable economic life and welfare of personnel and their families who have worked in private schools.
66	Chonbuk National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1994.07.	CNUH aims to promote medical development and to contribute to the improvement of public health through medical treatment, education & research on medicine, dentistry, and nursing based on Higher Education Act.
67	Chonnam National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1993.03.	The goal of CNUH is the promotion of the advancement of medicine and contribution to the improvement of the public health through education and research in medical science, dentistry, nursing science, and pharmacy in accordance with the Higher Education Act.
68	Chungbuk National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1991.07.	The goal of CNUH is to promote the advancement of medicine and to contribute to the improvement of the public health through education and research in medical science, dentistry, nursing science, and pharmacy in accordance with the Higher Education Act.

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69	Chungnam National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1972.07.	CNUH aims to promote the medical advancement and contribution to the improvement of national health through education and research related to medical science under the Higher Education Act.
70	Gangnung-Wonju National University Dental Hospital	Ministry of Education	1997.05.	The hospital aims to promote the development of dental science and contribute to the improvement of the dental health of the people through education, research and medical treatment on dentistry and studies related with dental medicine by the Higher Education Act.
71	Gyeongsang National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1987.02.	GNUH was established to promote medical developments as one of 10 national university hospitals. GNUH has contributed to improving public health through education, research and treatment on medicine according to the Higher Education Act of the Republic of Korea.
72	Institute for the Translation of Korean Classics	Ministry of Education	2007.11.	The Institute was founded on the basis of the Act on the Institute for the Translation of Korean Classics in order to lay the groundwork for Korean studies, for the research, preservation and advancement of Korea's traditional culture. It is dedicated to the collection, organization, translation and transmission of Korean classical literature.
73	Jeju National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	2001.11.	The purpose of the JNUH is to promote medical development through education, research and treatment on medical science, dentistry, and nursing under the Higher Education Act, and also to contribute to health and health care projects in the Jeju area.
74	Kangwon National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	2000.05.	KNUH conducts treatment and research for the health of the nation, fostering a spirit of devotion and cooperation. The hospital also develops new treatment methods through intermediary and convergence research, provides hope to patients and their families, and strives to become a hospital worthy of the nation's pride.
75	Korea Advancing Schools Foundation (KASFO)	Ministry of Education	1989.12.	The purpose of KASFO is to develop Korea's private schools by supporting improvements in their management and educational environment.
76	Korea Childcare Promotion Institute	Ministry of Education	2009.12.	The purpose of KCPI is to improve the quality of early childhood educational childcare through effective project implementation involving the education and childcare. KCPI contributes to enhancing the satisfaction of clients like young children, their parents, and early childhood educators through the provision of systematic supports for the formulation of Korean childcare policy.

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77	Kyungpook National University Dental Hospital	Ministry of Education	2016.06.	Dental hospital is subject to higher education and dental studies. The purpose of the dental hospital is to promote dental development and contribute to the improvement of the national oral health through education, research and treatment.
78	Kyungpook National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1907.02.	KNUH aims to promote medical development and contribute to the improvement of public health through education, research and medical treatment.
79	Northeast Asian History Foundation	Ministry of Education	2006.09.	NAHF was established in order to support the peace and prosperity through promoting a common understanding of the history of the Northeast Asian region. NAHF promotes the shared acceptance of a correct historical record by developing a systematic and strategic policy; carrying out long-term, comprehensive research and analysis; and addressing the issues caused by incorrect views of history.
80	Pusan National University Dental Hospital	Ministry of Education	2011.09.	The purpose of the hospital is to promote the development of dental medicine and contribute to the improvement of the public dental health through education, research and treatment of dental medicine.
81	Pusan National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1956.11.	The purpose of PNHU is to promote the development of medical science and to contribute to the improvement of the public health through education, research and treatment of medical, dental, oriental medicine, pharmacy and nursing in accordance with the Higher Education Act.
82	Seoul National University Dental Hospital	Ministry of Education	2004.09.	Seoul National University Dental Hospital is a leading forerunner in progress and development of dentistry and is the preeminent center for nurturing responsible specialists with uppermost expertise and competence. The hospital always provides patient-oriented dental care and shares our abundant knowledge and advanced technology with other countries to become an internationally supreme hospital in the dental field.
83	Seoul National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1978.07.	SNUH was established under the Establishment of Seoul National University Act to promote the development of medicine and to contribute to the improvement of the national public health by providing education, research, examination, and treatment in medicine.

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84	The Academy of Korean Studies	Ministry of Education	1978.06.	AKS was established to revitalize Korean Studies by conducting in-depth research and offering education on related subjects. Activities by AKS range from conducting research on Korean culture from both humanities and social science perspectives to educating and training researchers and higher education professionals, collecting, researching, translating and publishing Korean classics, and publishing and disseminating research results in the field. AKS also compiles and distributes major reference works such as the Encyclopedia of Korean culture and the Digital Encyclopedia of Korean Local culture.
85	The National Institute for Lifelong Education	Ministry of Education	2008.02.	NILE was established in February 2008 as a result of the National Lifelong Education Policy as set forth in Article 19 of the Lifelong Education Act. Its main functions are conducting surveys to support the promotion of national lifelong education, establishing a master plan for expanding national lifelong education, developing lifelong education programs, training lifelong education professionals, and supporting provincial institutes in their provision of lifelong education.
86	Construction Workers Mutual Aid Association	Ministry of Employment and Labor	1997.12.	The association was established with the purpose of improving the employment conditions of construction workers and promoting their welfare through programs related to mutual retirement aid and vocational skills.
87	Korea Job World	Ministry of Employment and Labor	2011.11.	Korea Job World is career guidance and job experience center for kids and teenagers. Korea Job World provides various job experiences and opportunities for career exploration and thus it contributes to attendee's forming occupational view.
88	Korea Labor Foundation	Ministry of Employment and Labor	2007.04.	KLF promotes autonomous co-existent labor-management relations through labor-management joint projects. KLF carries out tasks regarding employment stability for both labor and management, outplacement support, and labor relations in a professional way. KLF promotes mutual understanding on systems and practices of industrial relations between Korea and other countries and pursues non-governmental labor diplomacy.
89	Korea Polytechnics	Ministry of Employment and Labor	1998.02.	KOPO was established in 1968 as part of the national industrial policy to train technical human resources. And ever since, KOPO played a pivotal role in Korean economic success as the core driving power in technical and vocational education and training. (TVET).

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
90	Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency	Ministry of Employment and Labor	2010.12.	The purpose of KOSEA is to foster and promote social enterprises effectively. KOSEA also contributes to the establishment of cooperatives' self-supportive system by strengthening education, public relations and support system.
91	Korea University of Technology and Education (KOREATECH)	Ministry of Employment and Labor	1991.11.	KOREATECH was established to foster practical engineers and HRD experts. KOREATECH provides not only academic & research programs as a university, but also unique lifelong education and industry-university cooperation programs for TVET teachers and workers.
92	Korea Employment and Labor Educational Institute	Ministry of Employment and Labor	2020.10.	KELEI is an educational institution established to contribute to the creation of national jobs through professional and systematic education in the field of employment and labor, and to enhance the correct understanding of employment and labor issues and problem-solving skills. Korea Employment and Labor Educational Center provides job training for employees of the Ministry of Employment and Labor, employment and labor education for public officials, teachers, and employees of public institutions, and education and training for the vulnerable who could not receive the benefits of employment and labor education.
93	Korea Environment Conservation Institute	Ministry of Environment	1978.10.	KEPA conducts various researches, develops technologies, educates people in different areas, promotes environmental activities, and conducts ecological restoration projects, which all lead to national environmental preservation to keep our environment clean and to make our lives healthier and happier.
94	Korea Water and Wastewater Works Association (KWWA)	Ministry of Environment	2002.01.	KWWA was founded in 2002, under the Water Supply and Waterworks Installation Act to expand Korea's water and wastewater industry. KWWA is dedicated to investigate the most effective solutions of water industry and supply safe water to the nation. KWWA provides permission to peruse domestic and foreign water industry information and technical support for water and wastewater works.
95	Nakdonggang National Institute of Biological Resources	Ministry of Environment	2015.06.	Nakdonggang National Institute of Biological Resources was established with the purpose of initial securement of national biological sovereignty, and conservation of biological diversity, and contribution to sustainable usage of biological resources. The institute engages in research & discovery of new species in freshwater bioresources.
96	SUDOKWON Landfill Site Management Corp. (SLC)	Ministry of Environment	2000.07.	SLC was established in 2000 to facilitate proper disposal and recycling of waste generated in the metropolitan area and help to promote a pleasant living environment for people in surrounding areas. Mission of SLC is to make a better world and happier future for people by making the best of waste.

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97	Korea Institute of Hydrological Survey	Ministry of Environment	2007.01.	KIHS was established to produce reliable hydrological information. KIHS collects, monitors, analyzes, and provides the hydrological information. The diverse expertise of KIHS enables it to conduct nation-wide investigations and provide the impartial hydrological information to water resource managers, planners, and other customers. Its mission has expanded to include instrument inspection, education and training of employee, investigation of river and basin characteristics, and related R&D.
98	Honam National Institute of Biological Resources	Ministry of Environment	2020.08.	Honam National Institute of Biological Resources was established to contribute to the immediate securing of national biological sovereignty, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable use of biological resources for islands and coastal areas. The institute conducts projects related to conservation of biodiversity in islands and coastal areas and professional and academic research on biological resources and biodiversity
99	Korea Agency of HACCP Accrediation and Services	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	2017.02.	The purpose of KAHAS is to contribute to the promotion of public health by professionally and systematically performing certification of HACCP of food and livestock products and supporting related business.
100	Korea Institute of Drug Safety and Risk Management	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	2012.01.	KIDS was established according to the Article 68-3 of Pharmaceutical Affairs Act to collect, manage, analyze, evaluate and provide various information related to drug safety such as side effects and drug labelling information. KIDS manages drug safety issues systematically by evaluating drug risks and promoting safe drug use.
101	National Food Safety Information Service	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	2009.06.	NFSI collects, analyzes, and provides food safety information in domestic and foreign countries. NFSI also investigates and research to help establish food safety policies. Furthermore, NFSI builds and operates an information system for collecting and analyzing food safety information and for food traceability management.
102	National Institute of Medical Device Safety Information	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	2012.05.	NIDS is an MFDS-affiliated organization established in accordance with Article 42 of the Medical Devices Act to promote medical device businesses and to improve the current safety management system for medical devices. NIDS provides comprehensive information and technologies such as trends in new Korean and foreign medical devices and clinical data.

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103	Korean Association Against Drug Abuse	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	1992.04.	KAADA was established in 1992 to prevent health hazards caused by the misuse or abuse of drugs. KAADA tries to solve the problem of drug addiction by preventing drug abuse among youth, providing social rehabilitation programs for drug addicts to return to society, and providing rehabilitation education for drug offenders.
104	Overseas Koreans Foundation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1997.10.	The foundation carries out many programs for mutual developments of Korea and overseas Korean communities. The foundation also carries out efforts to expand educational and cultural exchange that will cultivate the national identity and pride of overseas Koreans. It also works to enhance the relationship between Korea, their native country, and their countries of residence.
105	The Korea Foundation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1991.12.	The purpose of the foundation is to promote better understanding of Korea within the international community and to increase friendship and goodwill between Korea and the rest of the world through various exchange programs.
106	Korean Institute for Healthy Family	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	2011.08.	KIHF was established in August, 2011 and has been a special institute of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family since 2015. KIHF supports family policies to improve the quality of various families' life and to reinforce their capability. KIHF strives to maintain and enhance the quality of "healthy family life."
107	Korea Youth Counseling & Welfare Institute	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	1993.02.	KYCI provides various counseling and welfare services to support at-risk youths, trains youth counseling professionals, and conducts research on youth-related policies and programs. KYCI also manages 430 Youth Counseling & Welfare Centers and K-dream Out-of-school Support Centers throughout the nation.
108	Korea Youth Work Agency	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	2010.08.	The purpose of KYWA is to contribute to the development of youth ability and healthy growth through specialized youth activities, and to promote youth wellness by supporting youth activity, youth policy participation, youth exchange and youth right promotion activities.
109	Korean Institute for Gender Equality Promotion and Education (KIGEPE)	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	2003.03.	The mission of KIGEPE is to initiate and promote gender equality to ameliorate patriotic gender mindset and customary practice through education. KIGEPE also aims to establish a firm society-basis to enhance one's ability and potential talent regardless of one's gender.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
110	Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	2009.04.	The institute pursues a society in which all individuals are valued and respected for their dignity regardless of their gender. The Institute strives to eradicate all forms of violence against women including prostitution and serve as a center in protecting women's human rights. Its major activities include prevention of prostitution, support for victimized individuals, expansion of support infrastructure, public awareness campaigns, and education and research on protection of women's human rights.
111	Korea Health Promotion Institute	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2014.07.	KHPI was founded in 2014 for the purpose of integrating and systematically promoting health related works which had been scattered among various institutions. Korean government pushes forward a medium and long-term roadmap, such as the National Health Promotion Plan, Community Health Plan and Nutrition Management Implementation Plan. KHPI plays a role in supporting this health promotion policy development and monitoring its implementation processes. KHPI also improves the local healthcare facilities and supplies healthcare and medical equipment, so as to provide high-quality healthcare services to the local residents and to improve the accessibility of under privileged groups to the health and medical care.
112	Korea Labor Force Development Institute for the aged	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2005.12.	KORDI provides supports programs for the promotion of seniors' employment and participation in social activities. KORDI offers diverse research, educational programs, management system for senior employment and social activities.
113	Korea Human Resource Development Institute for Health & Welfare	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2007.04.	KOHI was established to provide training and specialized knowledge to professionals working in the health and welfare industry. KOHI conducts research and research on education and training in the health and welfare field, professional training for health and welfare-related workers and public officials, and development, distribution, and management of educational programs and contents in the health and welfare field. We are contributing to the development of the national health and welfare sector and the improvement of the quality of life of the people.
114	Korea Health Industry Development Institute	Ministry of Health and Welfare	1999.02.	KHIDI improves national health industry by providing comprehensive and professional support programs and strengthens the competitiveness of the national health industry.
115	Daegu-Gyeongbuk Medical Innovation Foundation	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2010.12.	The foundation contributes to Korean medical industry by fostering Medivalley as a global medical R&D hub.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
116	Korea Disabled People's Development Institute	Ministry of Health and Welfare	1989.04.	KoDDI was established in accordance with the Article 29 of the Welfare Law of the Disabled in order to contribute to welfare development of the people with disabilities by executing comprehensive and well organized examination, research and evaluation of welfare programs for the people with disabilities. KoDDI also develop policies for the disabled and promote rehabilitation sports.
117	Korea Foundation for International Healthcare	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2006.08.	KOFIH was established to contribute to promoting international cooperation and realizing humanitarianism by conducting healthcare assistance programs for foreign countries including developing countries, northern side of the military demarcation line (hereinafter referred to as "North Korea"), overseas Koreans, immigrant workers in Korea, etc.
118	Korea Health Personnel Licensing Examination Institute	Ministry of Health and Welfare	1992.04.	The institute was established in order to professionally and objectively operate the national health personnel examination system based on the Korea Health Personnel Licensing Examination Institute Act. Based on the Act, the institute aspires to produce excellent healthcare and medical personnel through research and development for both domestic and overseas examination systems to contribute to the development of national health care and medical services.
119	Korea Institute for Healthcare Accreditation	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2010.10.	KOIHA integrates and carries out the accreditation system for medical institutions and various assessment tasks for medical institutions. KOIHA contributes to the maintenance and improvement of national health by improving the quality of medical care and patient safety.
120	Korea Medical Dispute Mediation and Arbitration Agency	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2012.04.	K-medi was established to support patients and healthcare providers in the event of a medical dispute. Under the principles of fairness, professionalism, and immediacy, K-medi aims to provide patients with an efficient, effective dispute resolution service in respect of a medical complaint and to provide healthcare providers with the optimum environment to deliver health services.
121	Korea National Council on Social Welfare	Ministry of Health and Welfare	1952.02.	In order to promote private social welfare projects, KNCSW was organized in 1952. KNCSW is a legal organization stipulated in the Social Welfare Services Act. KNCSW conducts research and study on social welfare and presents policy proposals, cooperates and coordinates with social welfare organizations and agencies, discovers people in social welfare needs and links them to private social welfare resources.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
122	Korea Organ Donation Agency	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2017.04.	KODA is an organ procurement organization designated by the Ministry of Health and Welfare according to the Transplant Act. The agency receives a call from hospital and dispatches a coordinator in order to get a consent from potential donor family and organize the whole process of deceased donor management until procurement. The procured organs are translated to the end stage organ failure patient.
123	Korean Red Cross	Ministry of Health and Welfare	1905.10.	The purpose of KRC is to realize humanitarianism, which is the ideal of the Red Cross, and to contribute to the world peace and welfare of human beings.
124	National Cancer Center	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2000.03.	NCC aims to contribute to the improvement of public health by carrying out professional research on medical treatment of cancer patients according to Cancer Control Act.
125	National Evidence-based Healthcare Collaborating Agency	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2008.12.	NECA is an affiliate of the Ministry of Health and Welfare established for the purpose of developing and disseminating healthcare technology underpinned by the Health and Medical Service Technology Promotion Act.
126	National Medical Center	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2010.04.	NMC aims to contribute to the promotion of public health and national health care by achieving the efficiency and satisfaction of public health and fostering it as a high-quality public health institution.
127	Osong Medical Innovation Foundation	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2010.12.	The foundation provides comprehensive class research infrastructure to support anyone with an idea for research in developing high-tech bio-medical technology. The foundation also supports the product development and commercialization of biomedical R&D institutions, academia, and related industries.
128	Korea National Institute for Bioethics Policy	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2012.01.	KoNIBP was established in January 2012 as a non-profit organization to support the National Bioethics Committee as prescribed by the Bioethics and Safety Act. The institute conducts specialized surveys, research, education, etc. with respect to policies on bioethics.
129	Korea Public Tissue Bank	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2017.07.	Korea Public Tissue Bank was established by the Minister of Health and Welfare to conduct the management of tissues including collection, processing and distribution, etc. of tissues found in tissue donation support institutions under the principle of public interest and nonprofit. The National Tissue Donation Management Agency and the Committee make decisions on the suitability of tissue distribution of the bank regularly.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
130	National Institute for Korean Medicine Development	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2015.11.	NIKOM was founded in 2016 with the purpose of promoting national health and developing national economy by establishing a systematic foundation for Korean Medicine to support its industrial and technological development.
131	National Center for the Rights of the Child	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2019.07.	NCRC implements comprehensive child policy and carries out projects related to child welfare. NCRC provides professional and systematic services on preparing self-reliance for every children in need of protection including housing, living, education, employment, etc. NCRC also supports and assists adoptees and adoptive families in order to foster domestic adoption.
132	Korea Development Institute for Self-Sufficiency and Welfare	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2019.07.	KDISSW was established based on the National Basic Living Security Act to provide self-support benefits, which are support to the improvement of vocational ability and acquisition of skills necessary for self-support, support for business start-ups, such as education on business start-ups, training on skills, technical and management guidance, etc.
133	Korea Health Information Service	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2019.09.	KHIS aims to set the standards for an Electronic Medical Record(EMR) system, and provide certification for the standard applications and support programs on healthcare information such as assistance for the safety and continued treatment of patients by improving the quality of the EMR system.
134	Korea Rehabilitation Agency	Ministry of Justice	1953.03.	The mission of KRA is to improve the welfare of the individual and the public by eliminating the anxiety of the public with the implementation of a safe community through the successful rehabilitation support and recidivism prevention activities of the protected people.
135	Korean Government Legal Service	Ministry of Justice	2008.02.	KGLS protects the legitimate interests of the state and secures the legitimacy of the administration by carrying out the projects and supporting lawsuits and other legal affairs of the state, thereby contributing to the implementation of the lawful administration for the people.
136	The Korea Legal Aid Corporation	Ministry of Justice	1987.09.	KLAC corresponds to a social welfare system in legal life which provides services such as free legal advice, civil/criminal representation by lawyers or public service attorneys, and other miscellaneous legal affairs to those who are not fully covered with equal justice owing to their lack of legal knowledge or economic disadvantage. We therefore, aims to protect their deserved rights by the due process of law and protect the fundamental human rights of people in Korea.
137	Korea Construction Equipment Safety Institute	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1997.12.	The objective of KCESI is to improve the safety of construction equipment through inspection, research and technical support work, thereby protecting people's lives and wealth.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
138	Korea Agency for Infrastructure Technology Advancement	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2002.12.	KAIA performs management tasks such as planning, assessment, and commercialization of land, infrastructure, and transportation R&D programs as a public institution of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MOLIT). KAIA fosters and develops relevant technologies through examination and authentication of new technologies.
139	Korail Logis Co.,Ltd.	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2003.12.	Korail Logis, KORAIL's physical distribution subsidiary, was founded in 2003 provides the best rail transportation of international cargoes and increases rail transportation capacity with newly constructed express railway systems in order to extend the roles of the physical distribution service based on a turnkey railroad transportation service.
140	Korail Networks Co.,Ltd.	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2004.09.	Korail Networks manages business incidental to railroad system by a representative affiliate of KORAIL Group. Korail Networks provides services and diversifies business of railways to boost its field.
141	Korail Retail Co.,Ltd.	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2004.12.	Korail Retail operates commercial facilities including a convenience store(Storyway), various shops and advertisement media in nationwide railroad stations and metro subways in the capital area for customers. Korail Retail supports various booth stores in domestic as well as carrying out the resources distribution business(Nadeulgage) on the basis of our know-how having gotten our long-term retail business in railway stations.
142	Korail Tech Co.,Ltd.	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2004.12.	Korail Tech improves efficiency and manages railroad personnel through the stable maintenance of railroad facilities and outsourcing of maintenance services such as KTX vehicles.
143	Korail Tourism Development	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2004.08.	Korail Tourism Development is the total culture and leisure company leading customers' abundant life which consists of 5 business units including tour and leisure business, MICE (meeting, incentive tour, convention, exhibition), theme park business, crew (SM) business, and commodity and merchandising business. The company provides high-quality services through the combination of railway infrastructure and private tourism management know-how.
144	Korea Housing Management	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1998.09.	KOHOM was established in 1998 to perform specialized service for LH public rental housing. KOHOM manages leased apartment complexes in South Korea. Its facility management services include leased housing and office building management. The company also provides maintenance and repair services, such as building structure repair, plumbing, electricity and carpentry, elevator repair, and remodeling services for apartments, offices, and houses.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
145	Korea Institute of Aviation Safety Technology	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2013.04.	KIAST is a specialized aviation safety institute dedicated to fostering experts specialized in aviation safety technologies and performing certification, testing, research and technology development work concerning prevention of aviation incidents.
146	Korea Overseas Infrastructure & Urban Development Corporation(KIND)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2018.06.	KIND is an organization established in June 2018 by the government of the Republic of Korea in accordance with the Overseas Construction Promotion Act enforced on the 25th of April 2018, to proactively support global Public-Private Partnership (PPP) business. KIND provides comprehensive support for Korean companies to expand their overseas PPP investment and develop business activities. KIND will play the role of supporting the overall aspects of businesses, from identifying projects and supporting project development and finance to making direct investments.
147	Saemangeum Development Corporation	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2018.09.	SDC was founded to speedily develop Saemangeum Project. 'Saemangeum Government-driven' was included in the top 100 national tasks of the current Moon Jae-In government in July, 2017. SC will play a leading role in generating successful cases and encouraging private investment by reclaiming and creating complex sites such as international cooperation and tourism.
148	Korea Institute of Construction Technology Education	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1978.05.	KICTE are carrying out following education programs: Official Development Assistance (ODA) programs, customized programs for business, and international organization and foreign government programs in order to support the human resource development in the field of construction. KICTE will promise to meet the needs of our partners by offering the best training program in construction technology education.
149	Spatial Information Quality Management Service	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2019.11.	In accordance with the Act on the Establishment, Management, etc. of Spatial Data, Spatial Information Quality Management Service was established to contribute to the improvement of the quality of geospatial data through survey performance evaluation and R&D and policies related to spatial data quality.
150	National Aviation Museum of Korea	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2019.12.	National Aviation Museum was established to promote aviation culture and develop the aviation industry by discovering, preserving, researching and exhibiting the heritage of aviation culture and aviation industry.
151	Korea Expressway Corporation Service	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2019.05.	Korea Expressway Corporation Service was established to provide the best services to citizens using expressways, such as toll collection, call center and traffic broadcasting operation.
152	Korea Institute for Defense Analyses	Ministry of National Defense	1987.03.	KIDA takes responsibility for supporting policymakers by providing specialized and rational analyses on all defense issues such as defense management policy, including manpower, military affairs, and welfare and mobilization, weapon systems acquisition & defense industry, defense modelling & simulation, etc.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
153	Military Outplacement Training Institute (MOTI)	Ministry of National Defense	2015.01.	MOTI provides military personnel career transition service, consulting and employment assistance. MOTI helps military personnel for re-employment in civilian workforce and a successful re-establishment in civilian life.
154	The War Memorial of Korea	Ministry of National Defense	1989.01.	The War Memorial of Korea, located in Yongsan-gu, Seoul, exhibits and preserve materials related to the Korean War and serves as a national moral educational venue. It was established to commemorate the noble sacrifice of patriotic martyrs by the War Memorial Service Korea Society on June 10, 1994. The museum houses approximately 33,000 artifacts with about 10,000 on display at indoor and outside exhibition halls. The War Memorial of Korea collects and preserves the materials on wars. The institute also The museum contributes to the prevention of wars and the peaceful unification of Korea on the basis of lessons from wars.
155	Busan Port Authority	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2004.01.	The purpose of BPA is to make the Busan Port a competitive hub of shipping logistics in Northeast Asia by raising professionalism and efficiency in the development and operations of the port.
156	Incheon Port Authority(IPA)	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2005.07.	IPA developed the Incheon Port as a platform for global logistics to contribute to the national economy. IPA enhances the expertise and effectiveness of the development, management, and operation of the Incheon Port facilities.
157	Yeosu Gwangyang Port Authority	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2011.08.	YGPA is a public institution of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of Korea, which was established on August 19th, 2011 to develop the Yeosu Gwangyang Port into a competitive maritime logistics hub by improving the efficiency and expertise of operations, management and the development of the port.
158	Ulsan Port Authority	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2007.07.	UPA manages and operates Ulsan Port. UPA develops, maintains, and repairs port facilities in Ulsan Port. UPA constructs and operates commercial and welfare businesses for the convenience of port users.
159	Korea Fisheries Resources Agency	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2010.11.	FIRA aims to increase fishery productivity and to contribute to the social and economic improvement in fishing communities by effectively performing fishery resources management projects, such as environmentally friendly protection and rearing of fishery resources, management of fishing grounds, research, development and dissemination of technology.

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160	Korea Institute of Maritime and Fisheries Technology	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	1998.01.	KIMFT has played a key role in developing maritime and fisheries industries by offering education services for those working in the fields and providing specialized training programs. KIMFT heads forward with the development of maritime and fisheries manpower at the highest level in the world. KIMFT will act as a leader of international cooperation between relevant fields.
161	Korea Institute of Marine Science & Technology Promotion	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2011.11.	KIMST's main job is the planning, evaluation, facilitation of R&D for marine and fisheries projects for the industrialization and development of technology. It is the only research and development specialized organization dedicated to the marine and fisheries areas.
162	Korea Fisheries Infrastructure Promotion Association	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	1994.03.	The mission of KFPA is as follows: to develop and manage fishing villages and fishing ports; to efficiently conserve and exploit fishing grounds; and to develop and study related technologies. In addition, KFPA efficiently promotes the tourism of fishing villages.
163	Korea Hydrography and Research Association	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2006.01.	KHRA researches and develops technology, standard and systems for hydrographic survey, and collects and provides data on the ocean in order to contribute to the development of marine safety and utilization of marine resources. Its main functions are performance evaluation & technical guidance of channel investigation, supply of paper and electronic nautical chart, etc.
164	Korea Institute of Aids to Navigation	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2008.02.	K-AtoN was established by Aids to Navigation law in 1999 and entrusted to undertake works on behalf of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Korea. K-AtoN is responsible for 3 Buoy Depots, International Accredited Aids to Navigation equipment Test and Inspection office, National Lighthouse Museum, Maritime Cultural Spaces, Korea Aids to Navigation Training Institute and AtoN R&D center.
165	Korea Institute of Ocean and Science and Technology	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2012.07.	KIOST aims for leading R&D in marine science technology and diffusing the outcome of it at home and abroad through conducting fundamental, applied and practical research and educating/training talented people. Its main functions are (1) research on ocean resources and related applications and commercialization of such resources, (2) establishment and operation of marine infrastructure, such as marine science research stations.
166	Korea National Maritime Museum	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2012.07.	Korea National Maritime Museum promotes maritime culture and contributes to development of maritime industry by excavation, preservation, research and exhibition of maritime heritage.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
167	National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2015.04.	MABIK conducts researches on marine biodiversity and contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, ocean and seas. MABIK also provides people with exhibition and educational programs for better ocean literacy.
168	Korea Ocean Business Corporation	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2018.07.	KOBC (Korea Ocean Business Corporation) has been established to contribute to the national economic development by enhancing the competitiveness of Korea's maritime transport industry through supporting the shippers' stable introduction of ships and security of liquidity, as well as providing the maritime transport market with various services necessary for the industrial growth.
169	National Ocean Science Museum	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2020.05.	The National Maritime Science Museum was established to contribute to the promotion of the public awareness of ocean science and the promotion of the ocean industry through ocean science education, exhibition, and experience.
170	The Independence Hall of Korea	Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs	1986.08.	The Independence Hall was founded to establish the Korean cultural identity, invigorate the Korean spirit, and create a righteous national view by collecting, preserving, displaying, studying, and researching the data about Korea's national development and crisis.
171	88 COUNTRY CLUB	Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs	1987.07.	The 88 country Club intends to carry out the following fund-raising business entrusted by the Director-General of National Veterinary Service pursuant to the provisions of the Veterans Fund Act.
172	Korea Foundation for the Advancement of Science & Creativity	Ministry of Science and ICT	1967.12.	KOFAC aims to become the leading organization specialized in spreading science culture and fostering creative human resources with great talent and therefore contribute to the national prosperity.
173	National IT industry Promotion Agency	Ministry of Science and ICT	2009.08.	NIPA is dedicated to create business opportunities with partners from all over the world. NIPA promotes the Korean ICT industry and contributes to the world's ICT development by implementing various international ICT cooperation projects.
174	INNOPOLIS Foundation	Ministry of Science and ICT	2005.09.	INNOPOLIS Foundation is a professional technology commercialization institution to efficiently pursue the business of fostering special R&D zones according to the Special Act on the Promotion of Special Research and Development Zones, Etc.

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175	Korea Postal Service Agency	Ministry of Science and ICT	1930.12.	POSA contributes to the interest and welfare of the public through value innovation in postal culture and the supply of advanced postal service.
176	Busan National Science Museum	Ministry of Science and ICT	2015.07.	BNSM establishes the foundation for disseminating the science culture to the south-east regions. BNSM promotes out-of-school science education program.
177	Korea Foundation for Women in Science, Engineering and Technology	Ministry of Science and ICT	2013.01.	WISET was established with the aim of contributing to strengthening capabilities of women in science, engineering, technology and mathematics(STEM) and building a strong scientific and technological bases by supporting and empowering them to fully realize their potentials and abilities in nationwide efforts.
178	Commercializations Promotion Agency for R&D Outcomes	Ministry of Science and ICT	2012.12.	COMPA provides assertive support in order for outcomes of the fundamental technology R&D programs of the Ministry of Science and ICT to be successfully transferred, commercialized and led to business start-ups.
179	Daegu National Science Museum	Ministry of Science and ICT	2013.06.	In 2013, Daegu National Science Museum was established to collect, investigate and research science & technology resources for preservation and exhibition. By offering science and technology educational programs, the museum serves to promote science & technology knowledge for implementing science and technology culture and encouraging students' curiosity about science and to contribute to the improvement of the public's understanding of science and technology.
180	Gwangju National Science Museum	Ministry of Science and ICT	2013.07.	GNSM is a central institute of Honam district, and is contributing to developing local interest in science and spreading science and culture. GNSM produces science and art-specific fused exhibitions for local industry, culture and art with the main themes of light, art, and science.
181	Institute for Basic Science	Ministry of Science and ICT	2011.11.	IBS pursues excellence in basic science research. The goal of IBS is to advance the frontiers of knowledge and to train the leading scientists of tomorrow. IBS promotes the highest quality of research that will increase the national basic science capacity and generate new opportunities for this nation.
182	Korea Advanced Nano Fab Center	Ministry of Science and ICT	2003.12.	The objective of KANC is to improve national competitiveness and contribute to industrial development in nanotechnology by establishing the R&D and support system for nanodevice and compound semi-conductor in accordance with the Article 11 of the Nanotechnology Development Promotion Act and Article 11 of its Enforcement Decree.

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183	Korea Data Agency	Ministry of Science and ICT	1993.02.	K-Data contributes to economic and social innovation by supporting the growth of the data industry and social utilization of data.
184	Korea Institute of Radiological & Medical Sciences	Ministry of Science and ICT	1963.12.	Korea Institute of Radiological & Medical Sciences is commissioned to enhance medical application of radiation technology and related research, cancer diagnosis & treatment, and medical preparedness for radiation emergency, contributing to the development of science & technology as well as the promotion of public health. The institute consists of Research Institute of Radiological & Medical Sciences, Korea Cancer Center Hospital, and National Radiation Emergency Medical Center.
185	Korea Institute of S&T Evaluation and Planning	Ministry of Science and ICT	1999.02.	The purpose of the institute is to contribute to the advancement of S&T by supporting the establishment and coordination of S&T related policies; systematically surveying, analyzing, and efficiently undertaking duties related to research planning, management and evaluation of national R&D programs as well as international S&T cooperation.
186	Postal Facility Management Agency	Ministry of Science and ICT	2000.11.	POMA aims at active utilization and value enhancement of postal assets by efficient management and operation of real estate belonging to the postal business. POMA contributes to the optimization of postal facilities, the convenience of the citizens to the post office and the welfare of the postal workers.
187	Korea Technology and Information Promotion Agency for SMEs	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	2002.01.	TIPA provides SMEs with supports concerning R&D programs and informatization programs for strengthening technological innovation and for effective business management. TIPA manages R&D evaluation following the stages of small business growth and offer management services for informatization, such as cloud-based sharing system, digitization of manufacturing and technology leakage prevention system.
188	Korea Institute of Startup & Entrepreneurship Development (KISED)	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	2008.12.	Korea Institute of Start-up & Entrepreneurship Development (KISED) was established to contribute to the national economy and support startup development and promote one-man startup Enterprises. KISED is a specialized organization for registration and management of accelerators. Its mission is to provide startup training; nurture future entrepreneurs; assist with commercialization, statistics, research, policy development, funds, human resources, globalization, and re-startups.

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189	Korea Federation of Credit Guarantee Foundations(KOREG)	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	2000.08.	KOREG is a nonprofit public organization set up to ensure the stability and economic growth of the region with credit guarantee assistance as prescribed by Article 35 of the Regional Credit Guarantee Foundation Act. A core responsibility of KOREG is to support 16 regional Credit Guarantee Foundations(CGFs) through re-guarantee services for the guarantees provided by CGFs on behalf of SMEs to the bank. This assistance enables CGFs to stabilize their reserves and maintain financial strength.
190	Korea Small Business Institute	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	2004.07.	KOSBI leads to the establishment of national policies regarding small businesses through the comprehensive study of small business-related issues in domestic and international dimension. KOSBI contributes to the sound development and improvement of the international competitiveness of SMEs by facilitating the dissemination and utilization of the study.
191	Korea Venture Investment Corporation	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	2005.06.	KVIC promotes investment in Korean SMEs and start-ups for their growth and development by managing Korea Fund of Funds (KFoFs). Korea Fund of Funds (KFoF) was established in 2005 based on the "Special Measures for the Promotion of Venture Businesses Act," for the purpose of providing a stable capital source for venture investment. KFoF does not distribute the dividends during its fund duration but reinvest returns reflecting the market demands on an annual budget allocation.
192	Public Homeshopping	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	2015.03.	By supporting promotion and distribution of small enterprise products and agro-fisheries, Public Homeshopping aims to build a virtuous cycle that leads to rational consumerism and development of our national economy.
193	Small & medium Business Distribution Center	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	1995.12.	The center supports the expansion of sales routes of small and medium enterprises' goods. The center also offers general assistance service relevant to distribution, including publicizing wholesale/retail sales of small and medium enterprises' goods, developing common brands, and providing distribution information.
194	The Disabled Enterprise Business Center	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	2008.02.	The center contributes to the growth of the national economy by facilitating business start-ups and entrepreneurial activities of the disabled, improving the economic and social status of the disabled, and endeavoring to enhance their economic strength.
195	Korea Democracy Foundation	Ministry of the Interior and Safety	2001.11.	Korea Democracy Foundation was established to contribute to the development of democracy through the implementation of projects that aim to memorialize the democratization movement and inherit its spirit in accordance with the Korea Democracy Foundation Act. KDF carries out support projects and arranges events to develop democracy movement, such as the establishment and operation of the Korea Democracy Memorial Hall.

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196	Korean Foundation For Victims of Forced Mobilization Under Japanese Colonialism	Ministry of the Interior and Safety	2016.06.	The Korean Foundation contributes to national unification and ascertainment of the truth through the projects such as welfare support, research, memorial, and management of history Museum for victims of forced mobilization.
197	Korea Institute of Design Promotion	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1970.05.	KIDP aims to strengthen the competitiveness of the design industry in Korea. Major functions of KIDP are supporting design industry and designers, improving design education & training, promoting Korean designs internationally, building design infrastructure, and raising design awareness across the nation.
198	Korea Institute of Energy Technology Evaluation and Planning	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2009.05.	KETEP aims to become an energy R&D specialized institution that cultivates the world's highest levels of energy competitiveness. KETEP's mission is to contribute to the realization of the national energy vision by leading technological innovation.
199	Korea Institute of Ceramic Engineering & Technology	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2009.05.	KICET contributes to the industrial development and improvement of the quality of life by innovating ceramic technologies and conducting R&D on ceramics, performing tests, analysis, evaluations, and providing support for technologies and policies.
200	KEPCO International Nuclear Graduate School	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2011.09.	KINGS was established to nurture leadership-level nuclear power professionals. Its education system is aimed to deliver "a balance between education and training", "engineering and managerial skills in harmony", and "the application of systems engineering to nuclear power projects".
201	KEPCO Nuclear Fuel Company	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1982.11.	KEPCO NF performs high-level reactor core design, nuclear fuel fabrication, safety analysis and nuclear fuels related services. KEPCO NF supplies the nuclear fuels to all of PWR and PHWR nuclear power plants in Korea.
202	Korea Energy Foundation	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2006.12.	The purposes of the foundation are to support the widespread distribution of energy to the citizens of the country by continually expanding the energy welfare programs for the underprivileged and economically disadvantaged people, and to contribute to the development and promotion of the energy industry by training the experts in the energy related areas, conducting promotional activities, and promoting international cooperation in the field.
203	Korea Energy Information Culture Agency	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1992.03.	KEIA was established to help the public to have a better understanding of energy and to promote energy industry culture by distributing objective and scientific energy information. To achieve that purpose, KEIA conducts research on energy-related scientific technology and operates a publishing business and exhibition hall to disseminate the research results.

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204	Korea institute for Robot Industry Advancement (KIRIA)	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2010.06.	KIRIA was established to systematically promote various projects for cultivating intelligent robot industry and support development of related policies.
205	Korea Testing Laboratory	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1966.04.	KTL is a leading testing and certification body in Korea established for the purpose of improving technology and global competitiveness of industries. KTL has been providing support for development of testing and evaluation technologies and helping companies obtain domestic and international certifications since 1966. KTL conducts testing and evaluation and supports quality certification related to product performance, safety and reliability. KTL also trains experts with the skills required to perform its businesses.
206	Korean Security Agency of Trade and Industry	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2007.06.	KOSTI contributes to trade promotion through stable management of strategic items. KOSTI offers expert classification service of strategic items, and performs research and education in strategic items export control system to support Korean enterprises' safe trade transaction.
207	KEPCO Metering & Customer Service	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2019.03.	KEPCO MCS is KEPCO's new energy partner in charge of meter reading of Korea Electric Power Corporation. MCS is a specialized company that provides total meter reading services throughout the entire business field operation, including meter reading, delivery, and power outage.
208	Korea Carbon Industry Promotion Agency	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2003.03.	Korea Carbon Industry Promotion Agency was established to efficiently support the fostering and development of carbon material convergence technology. The agency discovered the potential of carbon and started the carbon industry in Korea. The agency is leading the carbon industry in Korea by developing technologies for carbon composite materials and supporting companies, centering on carbon fiber.
209	Korean Institute of Product Safety	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2018.09.	KIPS was established to efficiently and systematically carry out product safety management tasks, enable companies to manufacture and distribute safe products and create an environment where people can use safe products with confidence. KIPS is responsible for monitoring and investigation of illegal and hazardous products at the import and distribution stage, product safety investigation, product safety inspection, product recall performance check, risk assessment, etc.
210	Korea Hana Foundation(North Korean Refugees Foundation)	Ministry of Unification	2010.09.	KHF contributes to the resettlement of North Korean refugees and establishes an environment for the unification of Korea. KHF aims at self-sufficiency of North Korean refugees by implementing various programs such as initial resettlement assistance, employment services, education supports, and integration into community.

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211	South-North Korea Exchanges And Cooperation Support Association	Ministry of Unification	2007.05.	SONOSA supports revitalization of inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation through the implementation of government consignment, policy suggestions, and research on inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation.
212	Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety	Nuclear Safety and Security Commission	1990.02.	KINS aims to protect the public from radiation disasters arising from the production and utilization of nuclear energy and to contribute to the public safety and environmental conservation.
213	Korea Foundation of Nuclear Safety	Nuclear Safety and Security Commission	2012.10.	The KoFONS was established under the Nuclear Safety Act as an organization specializing in nuclear and radiation safety management to protect the public and the environment from the risks of radiation by laying the foundation for nuclear and radiation safety.
214	Korea Institute of Nuclear Nonproliferation and Control	Nuclear Safety and Security Commission	2006.06.	KINAC contributes to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by implementing core measures including: safeguards, export control, physical protection, cyber security. Its main functions are as follows: conducting regulatory works on nuclear material accounting and control, implementing export control on nuclear materials and related technology, inspecting the status of the physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities, etc.
215	Korea Development Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1971.03.	KDI conducts comprehensive research on socioeconomic phenomena and fosters outstanding talent to enhance the nation's understanding. KDI also studies and supervises private investment projects for social infrastructure, manage public investments for financial programs and globalize Korea in order to contribute to the establishment of policy and economic development.
216	Korea Energy Economics Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1986.09.	Founded on September 1, 1986, KEEI sets to develop policies on national energy and natural resources, and contributes to the national economy and public welfare by collecting, investigating, analyzing, and disseminating information, and by educating policymakers on a variety of trends and information regarding energy and natural resources.
217	Korea Environment Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1993.01.	KEI was established to contribute to preventing and solving environmental problems through environmental policy research and a professional and fair review of Environmental Impact Assessments(EIA). Its main activities are studying environmental policies and management techniques, establishing environmental management plans, evaluating performances of environmental policies, conducting re-evaluation of EIA, reviewing environmental aspects, etc.

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218	Korea Information Society Development Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1985.02.	KISDI contributes to the establishment of national ICT policy and national economic growth by collecting, surveying, and researching a variety of information and data about ICT policy, regulation, and business in and out of Korea.
219	Korea Institute for Curriculum and Evaluation	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1998.01.	Contribute towards a higher quality of education in elementary and secondary schools and increase national development, through research on the national curriculum and evaluation.
220	Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1971.07.	KIHASA strives to achieve improved quality of life for the Korean population by conducting research into, and evaluation of, national policies and programs related to healthcare, social welfare, social insurance and population. KIHASA provides the government with vital information and guidelines for implementing health and welfare policies.
221	Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1976.01.	The missions of KIET are to analyze industrial development and trends and to advise the Korean government on industrial policy and devise development strategies for private sector enterprises.
222	Korea Institute for International Economic Policy	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1989.12.	KIEP deals with external challenges associated with fluctuations in the world economic environment and identify the international position Korea should assume and the role its economy should play in the 21st century. KIEP contributes to the establishment of national policies by researching and analyzing issues related to multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations, international financial cooperation, international investment, and major countries and regional economies, as well as by developing policy instruments.
223	Korea Institute for National Unification	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1991.02.	KINU aims to support the establishment of the government's unification policies by providing in-depth and systematic research and analysis on unification issues. In doing so, KINU contributes to enhancing the national capacity for making unification come true and proactively responding to changing environment in pursuit of unification.
224	Korea Institute of Public Finance	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1992.07.	The major mission of KIPF is to conduct policy-oriented research on all aspects of taxation, public budgeting and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) across various levels of governments, and to assist the governments in formulating and implementing public policies in these areas.

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225	Korea Institute of Public Administration	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1991.09.	The objective of KIPA is to contribute to the development of public administration by studying the development, operation, and improvement of the administrative system in the field of social science and humanities, supporting, collecting, and managing public administration-related information and data, and promoting interchange with other research institutes, both domestic and foreign.
226	Korea Labor Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1988.05.	KLI is intended to conduct systematic research and analysis on a wide range of themes in the field of employment and labor with the vision for a global policy research institute which leads the efforts to enhance the quality of working life and help people find happiness in their jobs.
227	Korea Legislation Research Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1990.07.	Main tasks of KLRI are as follows: research on foreign and domestic laws and legislative policies; systematic collection, management and dissemination of foreign and domestic legislative information and provision of such information via web service; publication and supply of explanatory materials that discuss the legislative purposes and backgrounds of individual legislations; and research on legislation skills, legal terminology, Korea's old legal codes before the introduction of the current legal systems.
228	Korea Maritime Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1994.04.	KMI conducts a comprehensive and systematic research on the development of marine, fisheries, shipping and port industry as well as its relevant tasks. KMI promptly collect, analyze and distribute various trends and information on ocean, shipping, fisheries and ports. In doing so, KMI contributes to the development of national policy in shipping, ports and fisheries industry and to the national economy.
229	Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1978.10.	KRIHS was established to contribute to the balanced development of national territory and the improvement of the quality of life of the people. KRIHS conducts comprehensive policy-oriented research on the efficient use, development and conservation of territorial resources.
230	Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1997.09.	KRIVET was founded to promote vocational education and training, and contribute to the enhancement of vocational skills of the Korean public by carrying out research and projects on skills development, including research on vocational education and training policies, qualification systems, and development and dissemination of vocational education and training programs.
231	Korea Rural Economic Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1978.04.	KREI contributes to the nation's economic development and the enhancement of public welfare by conducting comprehensive surveys and research on the agricultural and forest economy and rural community development.

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions
232	Korean Educational Development Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1972.08.	KEDI is a government affiliated research institute, serving as a leading think tank in education policy development and its implementation. KEDI's research aim at developing policy measures that address demands of stakeholders and meet global and national challenges for education. KEDI also collects, analyzes, and disseminates high quality data on education in Korea in response to statistical needs as National Education Statistics Center.
233	Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1989.03.	KICJ was founded in 1989 as the only national crime and criminal justice research institute in Korea. KICJ conducts proactive interdisciplinary research to formulate and implement evidence-based policies for improved national crime prevention and criminal justice system. Researchers and staff collaborate in liaison with governmental and non-governmental institutes and agencies, as well as international organizations in order to investigate research issues and problems in the field of criminology and criminal justice, including police, prosecution, community treatment programs(electronic monitoring), cybercrime, juvenile delinquency, corruption, human trafficking, prisoner rehabilitation, and crime victimization.
234	Korean Women's Development Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1983.04.	The Purpose of KWDI is to perform a comprehensive research on women's issues and family issues and to contribute to promoting women's participation and welfare in Korea. KWDI is also committed to developing policies that ensure job creation for women, combat unprecedented low birth rate and respond to aging population.
235	National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences	Office for Government Policy Coordination	2005.07.	The Council seeks to support national policies and to contribute to the advancement of knowledge-based industries by supporting, fostering and systematically managing government-funded research institutes in the fields of economics, humanities and social sciences according to the "Act on the Establishment, Management and Promotion of Government-Sponsored Research Institutes".
236	National Youth Policy Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1989.06.	NYPI has contributed to the establishment of a national youth policy through various theoretical research and scientific analyses on youth. NYPI provides basic statistical data for youth research and policy through comprehensive surveys and research on youth life, values, and attitudes. NYPI also performs policy-oriented researches to contribute to the making of national and local policies for youth.

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237	Science & Technology Policy Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1987.01.	STEPI is a government-funded research institute devoted to research and development of science & technology policy and policy alternatives. The main roles and functions of STEPI are to provide government agencies with policy ideas and suggestions for promoting innovation, to suggest strategic options in technology development for the government as well as industries, and to create and disseminate science & technology policy materials, data, and information.
238	The Korea Transport Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1987.08.	KOTI has played a leading role in the timely construction and efficient operation of Korea's transport infrastructure. KOTI contributes to the advancement of national transport through developing transport policies and technologies, and disseminating policy-related information researched and analyzed by the institute.
239	Architecture & Urban Research Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	2020.11.	AURI was established with the goal of contributing to the improvement of public welfare and sustainable development of the country and local communities by conducting comprehensive research on architecture and urban space. AURI conducts comprehensive research and R&D on the creation, use and design of architecture and urban spaces.
240	Korea Statistical Information Institute	Statistics Korea	2011.03.	KOSII is a public institution under Statistics Korea, supporting its mission by collecting and managing national statistical information to deliver high-quality services. KOSII implements various projects such as the development and operation of statistical information systems, as well as the collection and management of statistical data.



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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN KOREA