

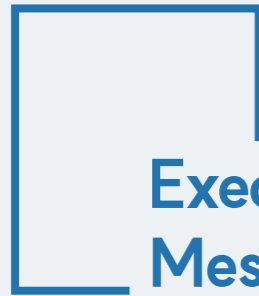
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN KOREA

December 2025

SOE Research Center

Korea Institute of Public Finance





Executive Director's Message

Under the new administration, public institutions in Korea are entering a transformative phase, facing both expanded opportunities and increased responsibilities. Against the backdrop of structural challenges—including low birth rates and population ageing, a prolonged economic slowdown, and heightened economic uncertainty—public institutions are increasingly expected to play a stabilizing role for the economy and society while responding effectively to evolving policy demands.

Public institutions have long served a vital role in providing essential public services closely linked to people's daily lives and in complementing areas where private-sector participation remains

limited. Building on this foundation, the new administration has placed greater emphasis on management innovation in public institutions that contributes to economic growth and people's livelihoods, alongside the strategic selection of national priority tasks and the effective utilization of public-sector resources. In this context, public institutions are called upon to reassess their core mandates and performance, redefine their roles, and strengthen cooperation with the private sector and other public entities.

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, generating evidence-based insights into governance, management evaluation, and policy frameworks, and contributing to the advancement of policy capacity and institutional excellence in the public sector.

Our annual publication, *Public Institutions in Korea*, serves as a comprehensive resource delivering accurate and in-depth information on Korea's public institutions to the global community. In this fourteenth edition, we highlight key developments in institutional operations, policy directions, and governance practices amid a rapidly changing policy environment. In particular, Chapter 2 examines recent policies and strategies for strengthening the oversight of public institutions, including the operation of mid- and long-term financial management plans, the designation and focused management of financially at-risk institutions, and

the prior consultation and ex post management framework for major investments, all aimed at stabilizing debt ratios and reinforcing fiscal discipline. The chapter also addresses efforts to embed ESG principles into public institution management, including the expansion of disclosure practices and the establishment of integrated governance frameworks aligned with domestic and international standards.

We hope that this publication will serve as a valuable reference for policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders worldwide, fostering mutual understanding and constructive dialogue toward more effective and sustainable public institution management, and contributing to the continued advancement of sound governance and public trust.



Executive Director

Nam-Kuk LEE

Executive Director

Nam-Kuk LEE

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OECD-Korea Seminar on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises

The OECD-Korea Seminar on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises serves as a key platform for policy dialogue and knowledge sharing among policymakers and experts from Korea, the OECD Secretariat, and OECD Member and Partner countries.

The Seminar focuses on priorities for SOE reform and the advancement of the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises (“SOE Guidelines”) and the OECD Guidelines on Anti-Corruption and Integrity in State-Owned Enterprises (“ACI Guidelines”).

The discussions draw upon the principles of the SOE and ACI Guidelines to strengthen the governance, integrity, and performance of state-owned enterprises, and to support the development of policy frameworks that enhance their contribution to sustainable development.

The third annual event in 2025 also marked the launch of the OECD report *State-Owned Enterprises and Sustainability: Leading by Example*, underscoring the global emphasis on responsible and sustainable SOE management.



OECD-Asia Network on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises

The OECD-Asia Network on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises served as a platform for policy dialogue and knowledge sharing among policymakers and experts from Asian economies on issues related to state-owned enterprise (SOE) ownership and governance.

The Network focused on identifying emerging trends, sharing reform experiences, and promoting good practices in line with the revised OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises.

The Network also facilitated closer cooperation between state ownership practitioners in Asia and their global counterparts through the outreach activities of the OECD Working Party on State Ownership and Privatisation Practices.

In 2025, the OECD held an in-person Network meeting, hosted by the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) with support from the Korea Institute of Public Finance (KIPF) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), providing a forum for discussing SOE governance standards, reform priorities, and implementation challenges.



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 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions

- 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 58.61 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

(As of December 31, 2024)

| | 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 | 7.51% |
| | Foreigner | 15.18% |
| | Others | 26.21% |

- The designation process of public institutions is as follows.
 - The head of the competent ministry should nominate eligible institutions for designation as public institutions and notify the Minister of Economy and Finance at least one month before the start of each fiscal year.
 - From among the nominated institutions, the Minister of Economy and Finance selects those that fulfill the conditions stipulated by the Act on the Management of Public Institutions and submit them to the Ownership Steering Committee for deliberation and resolution.
 - The Committee makes the final decision on designating new public corporations, quasi-governmental institutions, or non-classified public institutions, as well as 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, including workforce size, revenue, asset size, and self-generated revenue ratios.

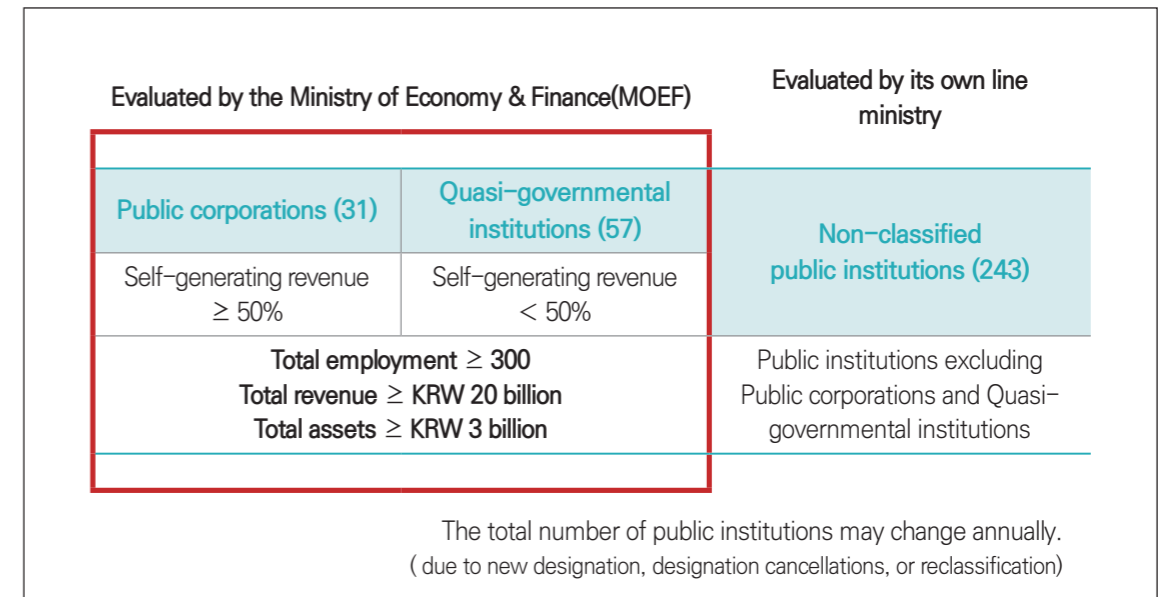
[Table 1-3] Classification of Public Institutions

| Classification | Classification Criteria |
|---|---|
| ① Public corporations(31) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public institutions designated by the Minister of Economy and Finance, whose prescribed number of employees, 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public corporations whose self-generating revenue accounts for at least 85 percent of their total revenue (with a minimum asset size of KRW 2 trillion) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-market-type public corporations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public corporations other than market-type public corporations |
| ② Quasi-governmental institutions(57) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions whose prescribed number of employees, 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 less than 50 percent of their total revenue. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund-management-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 Finance Act |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissioned-service-type quasi-governmental institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-governmental institutions other than fund-management-type quasi-governmental institutions |
| ③ Non-classified public institutions(243) | <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 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, budgetary and accounting rules.
 - Non-classified public institutions are subject to the articles related to the public information disclosure, customer satisfaction survey, adjustment of functions and innovation.
 - Public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions may differ in their internal corporate governance structures, external governance actors(including oversight agencies), nomination procedures for the board of directors and executive officers, budget approval processes, 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 no more than 11 non-governmental members appointed by the President of Korea upon the recommendation of the Minister of Economy and Finance. Non-governmental members are selected from various fields, including law, economics, press, academia, and labor.

- The term of office of the Committee members is three years and can be reappointed for a further term.

B. Committee Meetings

- The Committee's meeting should be convened with no more than 20 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 attendees.
- The Committee's meetings should be held with the attendance 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 institution reform policies, the 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, as well as the cancellation and change of such designations
 - Establishment of new public institutions
 - Appointment of the non-standing senior directors of market-type public corporations and quasi-market-type public corporations
 - 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 to carry 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 agenda items and reporting the results of their discussions 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 regulation of 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 on the performance 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 for the initiation and termination of business and implementing policies for the promotion of relevant industries and the creation of new markets.

[Table 1-4] Number of Public Institutions by Competent Ministries

| 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 | 33 | Ministry of the Interior and Safety | 3 |
| Ministry of Health and Welfare | 29 | Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs | 3 |
| Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport | 29 | 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 the institution.
- The requirements to become the chairperson of the board may vary depending on the type of public institution and its asset size.
 - For market-type public corporations and quasi-market-type public corporations with an asset size of no less than KRW 2 trillion, a non-standing senior director shall become the chairperson.
 - For quasi-market-type public corporations with the asset size of less than KRW 2 trillion, or quasi-governmental institutions, the head of the institution shall become the chairperson.
- In general, the board of directors consists of 8 to 10 directors, of whom 6 to 8 are non-standing directors.

[Table 1-5] Composition of Boards of Directors by Institution Type

(As of December 31, 2025)

| Category | Total No. of Directors | Standing | Non-standing | Average (by Institution) | Standing | Non-standing |
|--|------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Public Corporations (31) | 314 | 121 | 193 | 10.1 | 3.9 | 6.2 |
| Quasi-governmental Institutions (57) | 607 | 165 | 442 | 10.7 | 2.9 | 7.8 |
| Non-classified Public Institutions (243) | 2,103 | 118 | 1,985 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 8.2 |
| Total (331) | 3,024 | 404 | 2,620 | 9.8 | 2.4 | 7.4 |

Source: ALIO system

2) Audit Committee

- Any market-type public corporation or quasi-market-type public corporation with an asset size of no less than KRW 2 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 its 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 shall be appointed where an audit committee is established.

2) Appointment and Removal

- The head of a public corporation shall be appointed by the President of Korea, based on the recommendation of the head of the competent ministry, from 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 fewer and less than KRW 100 billion in total revenue shall be 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 shall be 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 shall be 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 assets, including operating funds managed on a consignment basis.
 - Seven other quasi-governmental institutions designated by Presidential Decree due to the particularity of their functions.³⁾
- The appointment of executive officers in non-classified public institutions shall be decided in accordance with 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 process for the Heads (CEOs) of Public Corporations



Source: The Act on the Management of Public Institutions

Note: Applicable to large public corporations with more than 500 employees and KRW 100 billion in total revenue.

[Table 1-6] Appointing Authority for the Head(CEO), Directors, and Auditors of Public Institutions

| Category | | Public corporations | Quasi-governmental institutions |
|------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Head of institution | Large-scale institutions ⁴⁾ | President (upon recommendation of the head of the competent ministry) | |
| | Small-scale institutions | Head of the competent ministry | |
| Standing directors | | Head of the institution (For audit committee members) President or Minister of Economy and Finance | |
| Non-standing directors | | Minister of Economy and Finance | Head of the competent ministry |
| Auditors | Large-scale Institutions | President (upon recommendation of the Minister of Economy and Finance) | |
| | Small-scale Institutions | Minister of Economy and Finance (upon recommendation of the Executive Recommendation Committee) | |

Source: The Act on the Management of Public Institutions

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

[Table 1-7] Appointment Procedures for 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/Non-standing) | ○ | ○ |
| | Non-standing directors | ○ | ○ |
| Quasi-governmental institutions | Head of institution | ○ | X |
| | Standing directors | X | X |
| | Auditors (Standing/Non-standing) | ○ | ○ |
| | Non-standing directors | △ (small-scale institutions are exemption) | X |

Source: The Act on the Management of Public Institutions

- The head of a public corporation and quasi-governmental institution may be removed by his/her appointing authority in the following cases⁵⁾
 - If he/she commits an act in violation of statutes or the articles of association
 - If he/she fails or neglects to perform his/her duties and responsibilities, or has a serious trouble in performing his/her duties as the head of the institution
 - If the results of 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 that of standing directors, non-standing directors, and auditors is two years.

5) Article 25 and 26 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions

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

| Category | Past | Present |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Head of institution | A three-year term of office is guaranteed, but consecutive appointment is virtually restricted | A three-year initial term is guaranteed, and consecutive appointment is determined on a yearly basis (subject to the results of performance evaluation) |
| Standing director | A two-year term of office is guaranteed, but consecutive appointment is virtually restricted | A two-year initial term is guaranteed, and consecutive appointment is determined on a yearly basis (subject to the results of performance evaluation) |
| Non-standing director/auditor | A two-year term of office is guaranteed, but consecutive appointment is virtually restricted | A two-year initial term is guaranteed, and consecutive appointment is determined on a yearly basis (subject to the results of the evaluation of the 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 the institution's business affairs and takes responsibility for its performance.
- Directors should deliberate on the matters brought up at the board meeting and participate in the adoption of resolutions.
- 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 should adopt accrual-based accounting to provide a transparent view of their financial performance and changes in assets and liabilities.
 - 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 following designation as a public institution and to the budgets for the subsequent year.

2) Budget Compilation

- The budget proposal of each public institution for the following fiscal year should be compiled separately for its general provisions, estimated income statement, 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.
 - Public corporations should then submit the management 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, including the opinion of an external accounting auditor and the accompanying documents, to the Minister of Economy and Finance (for quasi-governmental institutions, to the head of the competent ministry), no later than March 15 of the following year, and should 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 no later than July 10.
 - The Minister should report the statements of accounts to the Cabinet Council and submit them to the National Assembly 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, personnel status, 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 key items and publish such items in the consolidated form through 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] 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. Status of ESG business and ESG steering committee 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 management burdensome costs 42. Mid- and long-term financial management plan 43. Detailed information on debts in core public institutions |

| Category | Item |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| IV . Internal and External Evaluation | 44. Performance evaluation results 45. External evaluations by the National Assembly and others 46. Results of the customer satisfaction survey 47. Contract information 48. Research reports |

- Disclosure items are classified into regular (periodic) and irregular disclosure items.

- Items subject to regular (periodic) disclosure are disclosed on a regular basis at specific times.
 - Information such as an institution's organizational structure, personnel, financial reports, and employees' annual salary is subject to regular (periodic) disclosure.
- Items subject to irregular disclosure refer to items whose related information is generated on an irregular basis and must be disclosed to the public within 14 days of their generation.
 - Information such as feedback from independent institutions, minutes of board 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

- An institution designated as a public institution should disclose its management information, including the financial information for the preceding five years, during the periodic disclosure period each year.

B. Examination and Confirmation of Disclosure

- In order to ensure the credibility and accuracy of the information disclosed each year, the Minister of Economy and Finance should examine and confirm them.
 - In cases of non-compliance with disclosure obligations or the disclosure of false information, the Minister may order the relevant institution to publicly announce the facts and correct such information. The Minister may also, upon deliberation and resolution by the Ownership Steering Committee., request the head of the competent ministry or the head of the institution to take appropriate personnel-related actions.

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 after the prescribed disclosure deadline.
 - False disclosure occurs when an institution discloses false information and the violation is identified by an external body.
 - Erroneous disclosure occurs when an institution discloses management information that does not correspond to the facts and the error is detected by an external authority (parliament, government ministry, etc.).
 - Alteration of the disclosed information occurs when an institution identifies false information it has disclosed and makes revisions to correct such information.
- Penalties shall be 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 length of the delay, in accordance with 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, or if a public institution exceeds 20 penalty points for two consecutive years and the points increase compared to the previous year, the Minister will declare the institution as a 'non-compliance institution of disclosure' and may order disciplinary measures against the responsible persons.
 - If more than 50 percent of the total penalty points of a non-compliance institution of disclosure result from the intentional misconduct or gross negligence of a responsible officer, the Minister may order further disciplinary measures against the responsible persons.

8. Performance Evaluation System

1) Overview

- The performance evaluation 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, and the results are also reflected in subsequent business plans.
- The main purposes of the performance evaluation are as follows.
 - To improve management efficiency, accountability and motivation for achieving goals
 - To set clear targets(objectives) and effectively address principal-agent problems
 - To introduce competition and apply pressure to stimulate management innovation
 - To reflect 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. Performance Evaluation of Public Corporations and Quasi-governmental Institutions

- The overall performance of public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions is 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

- The performance of standing auditors and audit committee members is 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 audit committee members in public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions are subject to evaluation and are evaluated once during their tenure.
 - Standing auditors or audit committee members who are absent or have served for less than six months by the end of the year are exempt from evaluation.

3) Performance Evaluation Indicators

■ As of 2024, the evaluation of managerial performance of public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions is composed of two categories: management activities and core business activities.

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

| Category | Main Indicators (weights) |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Management activities (55) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance and leadership (9) Safety and responsible management (14) Financial performance management (21) Organizational operations and management (11) |
| Core business activities (45) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated evaluation of core business plans, activities and performance (45) |
| Plus points (5) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts and achievements in implementing innovation plans for public institutions |

Source: 2024 Performance Evaluation Manual

Note: The evaluation indicators and their weights may differ depending on the categorization of institutions and whether the institution is required to submit the Mid- and Long-term Financial Management Plan.

■ As of 2024, the evaluation of auditors and audit committee members is conducted based on five indicators grouped into two categories: auditor competencies and job performance results.

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

| Category | Main Indicators (weights) |
|------------------------------|--|
| Auditor competencies (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) |

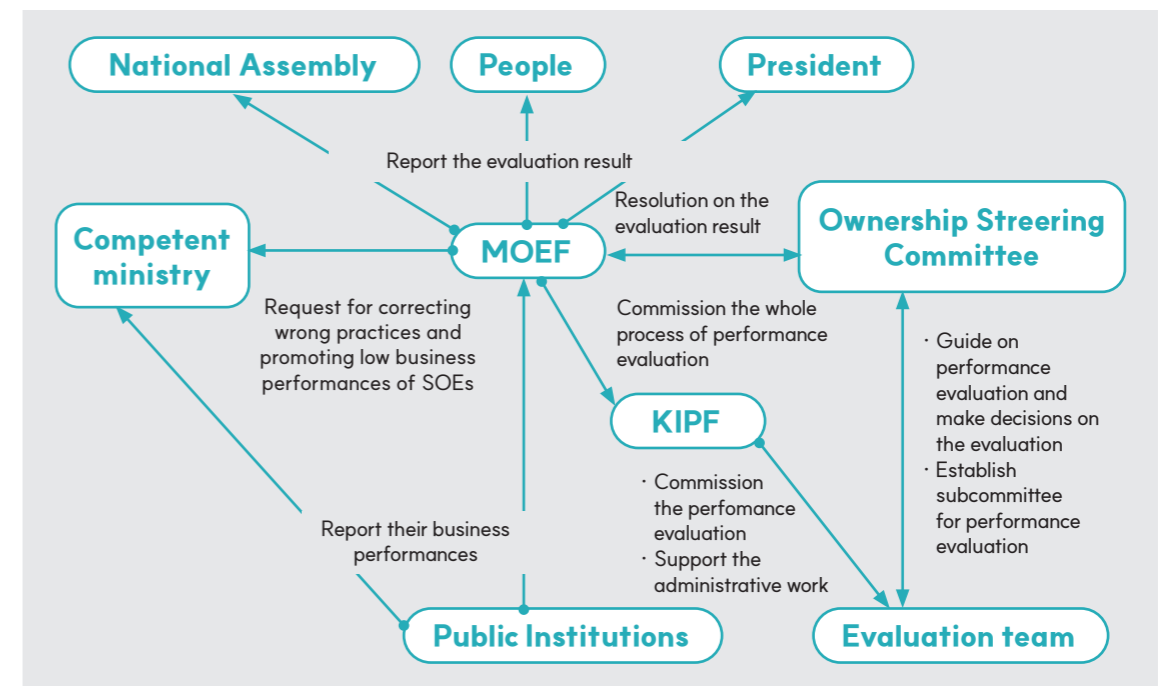
Source: 2024 Performance Evaluation Manual

4) Evaluation System and Procedures

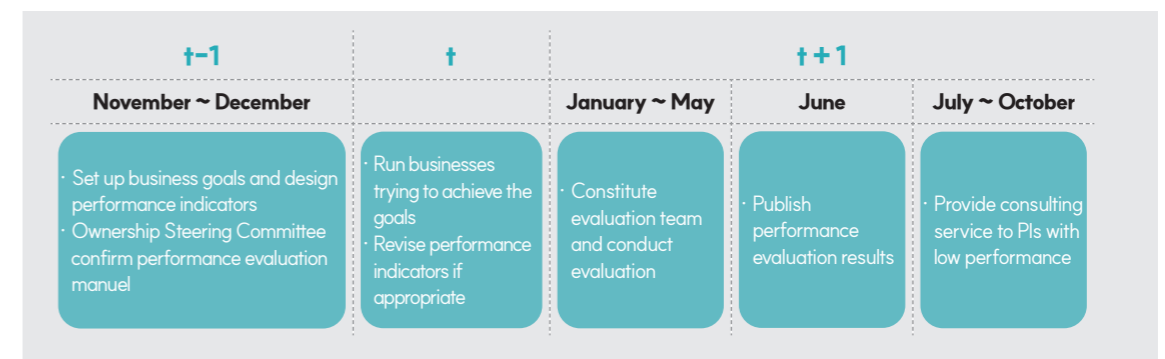
■ The procedure for the performance evaluation is as follows:

- The 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 finalized through the deliberation and resolution of the Ownership Steering Committee and are announced by June 20.

[Figure 1-4] Governance Framework for Performance Evaluation



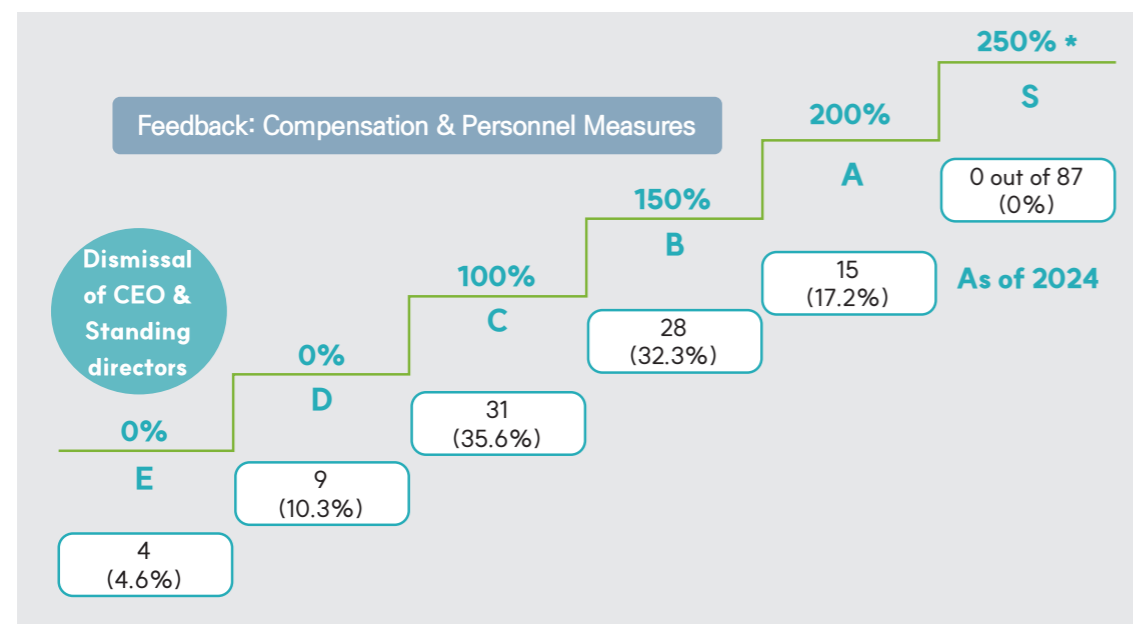
[Figure 1-5] Timeline of Performance Evaluation



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, including bonus rates, shall be determined as prescribed in the Guidelines on Budget Compilation of Public Corporations and Quasi-governmental Institutions and the Guidelines on Executive Remuneration.
 - If an institution receives a bottom-tier rating in the performance evaluation, the Minister of Economy and Finance may propose the dismissal of the head of the institution or standing directors to the appointing authority, following the deliberation and resolution by the Committee.
- The evaluation results for 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 determined based on the performance evaluation results of their respective institutions.

[Figure 1-6] Performance-based Bonus Rates by Performance Evaluation Results for Employees of Public Corporations and Quasi-Governmental Institutions



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

Notes:

- Red figures: bonus rates by rating/ Green boxes: number and percentage of institutions
- Bonus rates are calculated based on monthly salary.
- The above applied to general employees of public corporations (excluding the head of the institution or executives).
- Bonus rates may differ depending 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 the Oversight of Public Institutions

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1. Korea's Financial & Budgetary Management System for Enhancing the Financial Soundness of Public Institutions

1) Overview: Fiscal Challenges and Policy Background

- In recent years, the debt of public institutions has steadily increased, raising concerns about potential burdens on national finances. This expansion has direct implications for macroeconomic stability and fiscal soundness, prompting the government to recognize the need for a more systematic approach to the financial management of public institutions.
 - Large public institutions in the energy, SOC, and financial sectors have seen rapid growth in both assets and liabilities. As of 2024, the total assets of 35 institutions subject to the mid- and long-term financial management plan are projected to rise from KRW 1,040 trillion to KRW 1,212 trillion by 2028, while total liabilities are expected to increase from KRW 702 trillion to KRW 795 trillion.
 - While this increase in debt partly reflects necessary expenditures for public investment and national policy implementation, excessive borrowing could threaten fiscal soundness, underscoring the need for careful monitoring and management.
- The government has strengthened the institutional framework to ensure financial soundness. Amendments to Article 39-2 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions and Article 9-2 of the National Finance Act require institutions with assets over KRW 2 trillion, or those eligible for loss provision by the government, to establish mid- and long-term financial management plans.
 - Each institution presents a five-year financial outlook—covering assets, liabilities (including financial liabilities), interest expense, operating profit, and net income—and sets financial improvement goals, including self-rescue measures.
 - The Ministry of Economy and Finance consolidates these plans and reports to the National Assembly to enhance transparency.
- The key goals include stabilizing debt ratios, maintaining autonomy and accountability, and ensuring fiscal sustainability.
 - Financial risks are identified at an early stage, high-risk institutions are subject to focused management, and all institutions' financial performance is linked to management evaluations.
 - These measures aim not only for short-term debt reduction but also, over the mid- to long-term, to foster self-sustaining financial soundness and strengthen national fiscal sustainability.

■ Legal Basis:

Article 39-2 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions; Article 9-2 of the National Finance Act

■ **Relevant Institutions:** Public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions with KRW 2 trillion or more in assets or eligible for loss provision by the government (35 institutions as of 2024)

2) Institutional Framework for Fiscal Soundness Management

A. Mid- and Long-Term Financial Management Plans for Public Institutions

- To strengthen fiscal discipline in the public sector, the government introduced the Mid- and Long-Term Financial Management Plan system for large public institutions. The system serves as a key instrument to monitor fiscal soundness and forecast financial trends from a long-term perspective.
 - According to Article 39-2 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions and Article 9-2 of the National Finance Act, public institutions that meet one or more of the following criteria are required to establish five-year financial management plans and submit them to the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF):
 - total assets exceeding KRW 2 trillion,
 - institutions with loss provision by the government, or
 - institutions with impaired capital, as notified by the MOEF.
 - As of 2024, a total of 35 public institutions are required to submit mid- and long-term financial management plans.

[Table 2-1] List of Public Institutions Subject to Mid- and Long-term Financial Management Planning

| Criteria | Public Institutions |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Public corporations (21) | <p>(18 public corporations) Korea National Housing Corporation, Korea Electric Power Corporation, Korea Expressway Corporation, Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Corporation, Korea Gas Corporation, Korea Water Resources Corporation, Korea Railroad Corporation, Incheon International Airport Corporation, Korea Southern Power Corporation, Korea East-West Power Corporation, Korea Midland Power Corporation, Korea South-East Power Corporation, Korea Western Power Corporation, Korea Housing and Urban Guarantee Corporation, Korea District Heating Corporation, Korea Airport Corporation, Kangwon Land, Korea Racing Authority</p> <p>(3 impaired capital company) Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation, Korea Coal Corporation, Korea National Oil Corporation</p> |
| Quasi-governmental institutions (14) | <p>(14 quasi-governmental institutions) National Health Insurance Corporation, Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation, Korea Rail Network Authority, Government Employees Pension Service, Small and Medium Business Corporation, Korea Housing Finance Corporation, Korea Scholarship Foundation, Korea Rural Community Corporation, Korea Credit Guarantee Fund, Korea Sports Promotion Foundation, Korea Trade Insurance Corporation, Korea Asset Management Corporation, Korea Technology Finance Corporation, Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency</p> |

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

- Each institution establishes a five-year financial management plan upon approval by its board of directors and submits it to the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF) and the competent ministry by the end of June each year. The MOEF consolidates the submitted plans and reports them to the National Assembly by early September.
 - The plan includes a comprehensive financial outlook—covering assets, liabilities, and debt ratios—along with specific measures to improve fiscal soundness, including self-help efforts and investment rationalization.

B. Extended Management of Institutions at Financial Risk

- In response to the deteriorating financial soundness of certain state-owned enterprises (SOEs), the government has established a targeted and intensified management system to identify, designate, and closely manage financially at-risk institutions, to preempt potential fiscal risks.
 - This system aims to improve the fiscal stability of the public sector by preventing the accumulation of unsustainable debt and ensuring timely financial restructuring for vulnerable institutions.

- This intensified management system assesses 27 non-financial SOEs subject to the mid- and long-term financial management plans, which together account for approximately 76.6% of total SOE assets and 80.8% of total SOE liabilities.
 - Institutions are evaluated based on three main categories: financial indicators, financial performance, and financial improvements.
 - Institutions that record a composite score below 14 points (equivalent to sub-investment grade) or have a debt-to-asset ratio exceeding 200% are designated as financially at-risk institutions and are subject to intensified management.

[Table 2-2] Institutions Subject to Financial Risk Assessment

| | Energy (12) | SOC (11) | Others (4) |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| Public corporations (22) | KEPCO, 5 Power Plant SOEs, KHNP, KOMIR, KOGAS, KNOC, KOCOAL, KDHC | LH, EX, Incheon Airport Corp·KAC, KORAIL, K-Water, ICPA·BPA | HUG, Kangwon Land |
| Quasi-governmental institutions (5) | – | KR, KRC, KICOX | NHIS, KOTRA |

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

[Table 2-3] Designation Criteria for Financially At-Risk Institutions

| | Detailed designation criteria (maximum 20 points + extra 2 points) |
|---|---|
| ① Financial Indicators (16 points) | Assessment of indicators related to business profitability and financial stability* for the past five years and estimates for the future based on private credit evaluation regulations * EBITDA/sales, return on asset, debt ratio, net debt / total assets, etc. |
| ② Financial Performance (4 points) | Evaluation of the grades for finance/budget operation performance-related indicators over the recent three years based on the results of public institution management evaluation |
| ③ Financial Improvements (2 points, Extra Points) | Additional 2 points given in the event that financial indicator evaluation results, debt ratio, and the net debt to net asset ratio have improved for two consecutive years immediately preceding the evaluation |

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

- As of 2024, a total of 14 SOEs were designated as financially at-risk institutions.
 - These are classified into two groups:
 - Group 1: SOEs with deteriorating profitability, including Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), six power generation subsidiaries, and the Korea District Heating Corporation (KDHC).
 - Group 2: SOEs with structurally weak financial structures, including resource-related SOEs and the Korea Railroad Corporation (KORAIL).

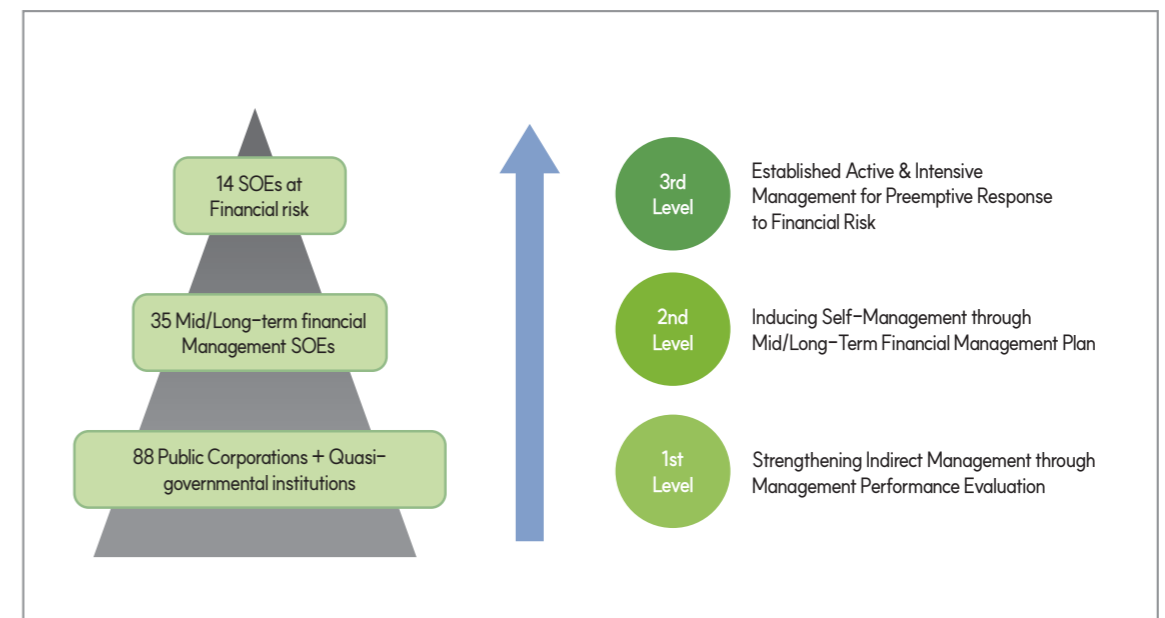
[Table 2-4] List of Financially At-Risk Institutions

| | Institution name | Detailed designation criteria (maximum 20 points + extra 2 points) |
|--|---|--|
| Institutions with deteriorating profitability (or signs thereof) (9) | Korea Electric Power Corporation (consolidated) + Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power and five power generation companies (Korea South-East Power / Korea East-West Power / Korea Southern Power / Korea Western Power / Korea Midland Power) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Weighed by high oil prices and changes in the energy mix, Korea Electric Power Corporation has suffered deteriorating financials, recording substantial operating losses (△KRW 5.9 trillion on 2021 / consolidated basis). ● As for its power generation subsidiaries, debt ratios are on the rise, owing to new plant construction and renewable energy-related investment. |
| | Korea District Heating Corporation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Net profit has fluctuated because of changing management environments such as rising raw material prices. |
| | Korea Land & Housing Corporation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● While net profit remains sound thanks to favorable property market conditions, debt levels are on the rise because of large-scale business projects. → A deterioration in external conditions (such as interest rate hikes) could lead to heavy liabilities and graver financial risks including an increase in financial costs |
| Institutions with weak financial structures (5) | Resource-related public enterprises (Korea National Oil Corporation, Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation, Korea Gas Corporation, Korea Coal Corporation) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Net losses have accumulated because of impairment losses from overseas investment and a low-profit business model. → In a state of complete capital impairment or debt ratio of over 300% |
| | Korea Railroad Corporation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The debt ratio has increased because of COVID-19-driven sales decrease and continued losses from businesses excluding high-speed railways. |

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

- Each designated institution is required to establish a Five-Year Fiscal Soundness Plan that outlines specific measures to improve its financial position.
 - The plan includes measures such as the disposal of non-core or idle assets, the adjustment or postponement of low-profit investment projects, restructuring of loss-making business divisions, and the enhancement of management efficiency, including personnel and organizational reforms.
 - Through this system, the government applies differentiated management based on risk level and institutional characteristics, while linking fiscal soundness efforts to management performance evaluations.
 - This framework allows early intervention in institutions facing financial distress and promotes accountability by making debt reduction and profitability improvement key criteria in evaluating institutional performance.

[Figure 2-1] Three-Level Financial Soundness Management Framework



C. Prior Consultation on Funding/Investment

- To strengthen fiscal discipline and prevent excessive or overlapping investments by public institutions, the government operates a two-tier system of prior consultation and ex post management for major investment projects.
 - Through this system, the government aims to enhance transparency, accountability, and fiscal soundness in public investments while minimizing financial risks stemming from imprudent or redundant investment decisions.

- Under Article 51-2 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions (AMPI), public institutions are required to undergo prior consultation with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF) before their boards deliberate and approve major investment projects.
 - Institutions must submit an investment plan outlining the purpose and necessity of the investment, funding methods, and expected financial impact.
 - The consultation process is completed prior to board approval, ensuring that the fiscal implications of large-scale investments are reviewed in advance.
 - Exceptions are granted when equivalent review procedures have already been carried out through deliberation or resolution at the ministerial level.
- Following the execution of an investment, each institution is required to conduct periodic self-assessments to evaluate the performance of its invested companies and verify whether the original investment objectives have been achieved.
 - This process is implemented in accordance with the Invested Company Management Guidelines issued by the MOEF.
 - Key evaluation criteria include financial sustainability, management efficiency, and consistency with the original investment purpose.
- Institutions are also required to report annually on the status of their invested companies—including investment amount, equity ratio, and investment type—to the competent ministry and the MOEF.
 - The results of these reports are incorporated into the annual management performance evaluation, which assesses the institution's efforts to maintain fiscal stability and strengthen its financial structures.

3) Fiscal Trends and Achievements

A. Basic Direction and Policy Context

- The basic direction of the Mid- and Long-Term Financial Management Plan (2024-2028) is to stabilize the debt ratio through proactive fiscal soundness measures and maintain an appropriate balance between investment and fiscal stability.
 - The plan reflects investment priorities necessary to achieve government policy goals, focusing on essential areas that directly affect people's lives—housing, SOC, energy, and finance
- The plan's fiscal outlook is based on macroeconomic assumptions consistent with the government's Economic Policy Direction for the Second Half of 2024 and the National Fiscal Management Plan (2024-2028).
 - Energy-sector forecasts (gas and electricity sales) are derived from long-term supply and demand plans, and high-level government strategies by sector are incorporated to ensure policy consistency.

B. Financial Outlook of Public Institutions (2024-2028)

(Asset Outlook)

- The total assets of the 35 public institutions subject to the mid- and long-term financial management framework are projected to steadily increase by KRW 171.9 trillion between 2024 and 2028, primarily driven by national infrastructure expansion and other factors.
 - (SOC) Asset growth of KRW 111.6 trillion is driven by increased public (rental) housing supply from LH, investment in highway construction from EX
 - (Energy) Asset growth of KRW 26.7 trillion is driven by the expansion of power transmission and distribution facilities & nuclear power plant construction.
 - (Finance) Asset growth of KRW 28.0 trillion is driven by policy financing such as mortgage loans from HF and the New Start Fund by KAMCO

[Table 2-5] 2024-2028 Asset Outlook

(Unit: KRW trillion)

| Category | 2023 (Performance) | 2024 (A) | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 (B) | Change (B-A) |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-----------------|
| All (35) | 980.6 | 1,040.6 | 1,095.6 | 1,139.0 | 1,185.4 | 1,212.4 | 171.9 |
| SOC (7) | 397.4 | 420.6 | 447.2 | 476.9 | 507.2 | 532.2 | 111.6 |
| Energy (12) | 329.5 | 340.8 | 349.9 | 352.4 | 357.9 | 367.5 | 26.7 |
| Finance (11) | 224.0 | 247.4 | 265.4 | 274.7 | 284.8 | 275.4 | 28.0 |
| Others (5) | 29.7 | 31.7 | 33.2 | 35.0 | 35.6 | 37.4 | 5.7 |

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

(Liabilities Outlook)

- The total liabilities of the 35 public institutions subject to the mid- and long-term financial management framework are expected to increase by KRW 93.1 trillion, reaching KRW 795.1 trillion by 2028. This rise is primarily attributable to continued financing for national infrastructure expansion and others.
 - (SOC) The debt size increased by KRW 75.7 trillion due to factors such as the expansion of public housing supply.
 - (Energy) Debt increased by KRW 2.9 trillion due to improved operating profit at KEPCO and the collection of receivables from Korea Gas Corporation.
 - (Finance) Debt increased by KRW 11.2 trillion due to the expansion of policy financing by HF and KAMCO

[Table 2-6] 2024–2028 Debt Outlook

(Unit: KRW trillion)

| Category | 2023 (Performance) | 2024 (A) | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 (B) | Change (B–A) |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-----------------|
| All (35) | 664.1 | 701.9 | 735.8 | 752.4 | 773.2 | 795.1 | +93.1 |
| SOC (7) | 253.3 | 269.8 | 290.6 | 309.6 | 330.2 | 345.5 | +75.7 |
| Energy (12) | 285.8 | 288.5 | 291.7 | 286.3 | 286.1 | 291.4 | +2.9 |
| Finance (11) | 108.9 | 126.5 | 135.7 | 137.5 | 137.8 | 137.7 | +11.2 |
| Others (5) | 16.1 | 17.2 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 20.5 | +3.3 |

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

(Debt Ratio)

- The overall debt ratio of public institutions is projected to gradually decline from 2024 to 2028, with a temporary increase in 2028 due to a reduction in capital following the settlement of the Deposit Insurance Bond Redemption Fund, before continuing its downward trend in line with ongoing fiscal soundness efforts.

[Table 2-7] 2024–2028 Debt Ratio Projections

(Unit: KRW trillion)

| Category | 2023 (Performance) | 2024 (A) | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 (B) | Change (B–A) |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-----------------|
| Asset | 980.6 | 1,040.6 | 1,095.6 | 1,139.0 | 1,185.4 | 1,212.4 | +171.9 |
| Debt | 664.1 | 701.9 | 735.8 | 752.4 | 773.2 | 795.1 | +93.1 |
| Debt Ratio | 209.8% | 207.3% | 204.5% | 194.6% | 187.6% | 190.5% | △16.8%p |
| SOC (7) | 175.7% | 178.8% | 185.7% | 185.0% | 186.6% | 185.0% | 6.2%p |
| Energy (12) | 654.9% | 551.6% | 500.9% | 433.2% | 398.7% | 383.2% | △168.4%p |
| Finance (11) | 94.6% | 104.6% | 104.6% | 100.3% | 93.8% | 100.0% | △4.6%p |
| Others (5) | 117.4% | 118.0% | 116.1% | 118.3% | 115.6% | 120.9% | 2.9%p |

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

(Comparison with the Previous Year's Plan)

- The debt size increased year-on-year compared to the 2023–2027 plan, but the debt ratio remained at a similar level.
 - Upward pressures on debt arose from measures to stimulate the housing market, uncertainties in the energy sector, and accounting-related factors, but these pressure is being curbed through fiscal soundness and other measures.

[Table 2-8] Comparison of Debt Ratio Projections

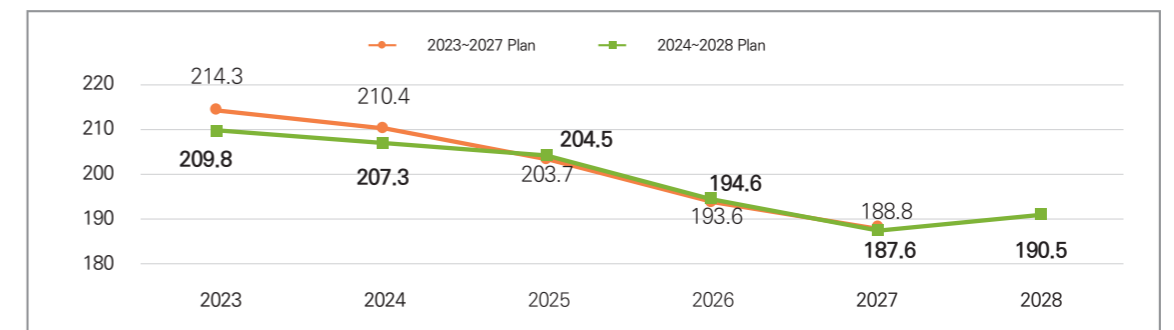
(Unit: %, %p)

| Category | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
|--------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2023~2027(A) | 214.3 | 210.4 | 203.7 | 193.6 | 188.8 | |
| 2024~2028(B) | (Performance) 209.8 | 207.3 | 204.5 | 194.6 | 187.6 | 190.5 |
| (B–A) | | △3.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | △1.2 | |

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

[Figure 2-2] Comparison of Liabilities and Debt Ratio Projections

(Unit: %)



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

2. Launch of the ESG Guidelines for Public Institutions**1) Background and Objectives****A. Need for Dedicated ESG Guidelines for Public Institutions**

- The ESG Guidelines for public institutions are designed to institutionalize ESG management and standardize information disclosure in response to the public sector's heightened transparency and accountability requirements compared to the private sector.
 - In Korea, public institutions play a central role in delivering public services and implementing government policies, and thus are required to meet a higher standard of responsibility and transparency.
 - While private companies primarily pursue ESG activities to secure investor confidence and enhance market competitiveness, public institutions—operating without reliance on external capital markets—prioritize policy legitimacy and public interest as their core ESG objectives.

- Public institutions face difficulties in introducing ESG management due to the absence of sector-specific guidelines and standardized frameworks.
 - A survey conducted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF) shows that about 84% of public institutions (288 entities) recognize the need for a tailor-made ESG guideline for the public sector. Smaller institutions, in particular, cite an even greater need due to limited resources and capacity.
 - Although various domestic and international ESG standards exist, they do not adequately reflect the specific nature of Korean public institutions, whose primary mandate is public service and policy implementation.
 - While public institutions have periodically published CSR, social value, and sustainability reports, limitations remain, such as non-standardized reporting formats, inconsistent interpretation of indicators, and insufficient cross-institutional comparability

B. Objectives and Principles of the ESG Guidelines for Public Institutions

- The ESG Guidelines for public institutions are designed to establish an information disclosure system that reflects the unique public interest and accountability of the public sector, and to encourage the internalization of ESG management tailored to each public institution's circumstances.
 - The ESG guidelines categorize detailed indicators into mandatory and voluntary indicators, allowing institutions with varying levels of ESG management capacity to participate according to their own capabilities and progressively improve over time.
 - The core objective extends beyond simply expanding disclosure to enhancing the qualitative level of information disclosure.
- The ESG Guidelines for public institutions are developed to adhere to the following principles:
 - **Accuracy:** It provides practical minimum standards reducing reporting errors and enhancing the factual integrity of data.
 - Supports institutions with limited ESG experience to gradually strengthen their reporting capabilities.
 - This reduces errors in the reporting process and enhances the factual accuracy of figures and indicators as well as the comprehensiveness of detailed content, enabling the production of more reliable information.
 - **Clarity:** Structures fragmented ESG information and redesigns the format to include context and explanations beyond simple numerical listings.
 - This enables the public and external stakeholders to more easily understand and utilize the reports, thereby strengthening both the explanatory power and accessibility of disclosed information.

- **Comparability:** Applies common standards while establishing a flexible application framework that reflects differences in function and scale across institution types designated under the Act on the Management of Public Institutions, including public corporations, quasi-governmental institutions, and non-classified public institutions.
 - Provides a foundation for comparing and analyzing ESG performance across institutions or years based on consistent criteria, enhances policy applicability, and ensures equity among public institutions.

2) Overview of the ESG Guidelines for Public Institutions

A. Guideline Development Process

- To develop the ESG Guidelines tailored to public institutions, a working group was launched in March 2025, comprising experts from public institutions, research institutes, and academia.
 - The group conducted a comprehensive analysis of:
 - GRI disclosure standards
 - Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy's K-ESG Guidelines (for the private sector)
 - Sustainability reports currently published by public institutions
 - ALIO⁶⁾ integrated disclosure items
 - While this process involved a thorough review of existing frameworks like the K-ESG Guidelines, it was identified that public institutions require a different approach due to their unique 'Public Mandate' and 'Public Interest.' Unlike private-sector standards that prioritize investor confidence, these new guidelines incorporate distinctive indicators tailored to the public sector, such as Socially Responsible Procurement and safety management accountability.
- Following intensive deliberations and multiple stages of thematic working-level sessions over nine months, the ESG Guidelines for Public Institutions were officially adopted and announced at the 11th Public Institution Steering Committee meeting on December 10, 2025.
- The ESG Guidelines development process involved multiple stages of deliberation and refinement:
 - Following a kick-off meeting in March 2025, the working group held thematic working-level meetings and plenary sessions to derive 37 indicators and 80 detailed sub-indicators.
 - Public institutions responsible for each thematic area participated directly in defining indicators and drafting reporting instructions to ensure proper reflection of institutional conditions and data availability.
 - Throughout the process, detailed components were adjusted based on:
 - Validity and potential duplication of each item
 - Practical effectiveness of disclosure
 - Scope and content of disclosure

6) ALIO: An integrated public disclosure system managed by the Ministry of Economy and Finance

B. Structure and coverage

- The ESG Guidelines consist of a general section and three thematic parts (E, S, and G), and includes 37 core indicators and 80 detailed sub-indicators.
 - **General Section:** Covers ESG goal-setting and disclosure, including target and strategy establishment, stakeholder engagement, and materiality assessment.
 - **Environment (E):** Focuses on achieving a balance between environmental protection and socio-economic demands. Includes indicators related to environmental factors such as greenhouse gases, energy, and waste.
 - 13 indicators, 16 detailed indicators
 - **Social (S):** Strengthens institutions' social responsibility in areas such as safety, labor and human rights, and shared growth. Includes indicators for labor, human rights protection, diversity, and social contribution.
 - 14 indicators, 38 detailed indicators
 - **Governance (G):** Focuses on establishing transparent governance by prioritizing ESG agendas in board meetings and reinforcing internal controls for ethical management. It provides practical minimum standards to reduce reporting errors and enhance data integrity. Covers board activities, gender diversity, and internal audits.
 - 10 indicators, 26 detailed indicators
- Each indicator item provides information on background and rationale, definition, legal grounds, coverage of institutions, reporting instructions, and examples, enabling public institutions to use the ESG Guidelines as a practical reference for ESG reporting and disclosure.
- Reporting Boundary and Scope
 - To ensure the comprehensiveness and reliability of the data, the reporting boundary for ESG disclosure encompasses both the institution's headquarters and all affiliated business sites.
 - All indicators are reported based on consistent criteria in accordance with relevant laws and voluntary initiatives.

3) Key elements by pillar

A. General section: ESG strategy and disclosure

- Objective: Offers a common framework for integrating ESG into the institution's core strategy and ensuring high-quality disclosure.
- Key Elements:
 - Governance & Strategy: Establishment of ESG vision, goals, and mid-to-long-term strategies; operation of ESG committees and dedicated units.

- Materiality & Engagement: Systematic stakeholder engagement and materiality assessments to prioritize key ESG issues.
- Transparency: Standardized reporting and disclosure practices via the ALIO system.
- Significance: Complements the financial management plans (detailed in Chapter 1) by managing non-financial risks and opportunities together.

B. Environment (E): Transition to Carbon Neutrality

- Objective: Aims to balance environmental protection with socio-economic demands through quantitative management of resource use.
- Key Elements:
 - Climate Change & Energy: Monitoring GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2, and optional Scope 3) and increasing the share of renewable energy and energy efficiency.
 - Resource Circulation: Systematic management of waste generation, water consumption, and pollutant emissions (air/water/chemical).
 - Green Value Chain: Implementation of green procurement and assessment of climate risks and biodiversity (Voluntary).
- Significance: Directs institutions toward the national 2050 Carbon Neutrality goal through evidence-based environmental management.

[Table 2-9] Detailed Items under the Public Institution ESG Guideline – Environment (E)

| Code | Indicator | Key Contents | Mandatory vs. Voluntary |
|------|---|---|---|
| E-1 | Environmental Management Goals and Implementation Framework | (Implementation of environmental management) Assesses whether, based on the head of the institution's environmental leadership, the institution has established clear environmental goals and operates an organizational and management system to achieve them. | M |
| E-2 | GHG Emissions and Verification | (GHG emissions management) Checks whether the institution calculates its Scope 1-2 (and Scope 3 where possible) GHG emissions, carries out reduction activities, and operates a quantitative management system including performance against targets. | Scope1-2 M Scope3 V Status of Low-Emission Vehicles M |
| E-3 | Energy Consumption | (Energy saving and efficiency) Evaluates analysis of energy use, setting of energy reduction targets, introduction of high-efficiency equipment, and the continuity and performance of energy management. | M |
| E-4 | Share of Renewable Energy Use | (Energy transition) Evaluates how the institution manages the level of energy transition and transparently discloses information, thereby contributing to GHG reduction and carbon neutrality through the expansion of renewable energy use. | M |
| E-5 | Amount of Waste Generated | (Resource circulation and waste management) Assesses whether the institution has strategies and performance management in place along the entire waste management chain – prevention of waste generation, reuse/recycling, and final disposal – to promote resource circulation | M |
| E-6 | Water Consumption | (Water resource management) Reviews policies and implementation levels for the sustainable use of water resources, including efforts to reduce water use, introduction of water quality management systems, and expansion of water reuse. | M |
| E-7 | Violations of Environmental Laws and Regulations | (Compliance with environmental laws and regulations) Requires disclosure of the details of violations and corrective measures based on administrative disposition orders. By disclosing recurrence-prevention efforts where violations have occurred, the institution demonstrates responsible management. | M |
| E-8 | Green Product Procurement Performance | (Green procurement performance) Evaluates the institution's procurement performance for green products that minimize input of energy and resources and reduce GHG emissions and pollutants. | M |
| E-9 | Emissions of Air Pollutants | (Air pollutant management) Assesses the institution's efforts to reduce environmental damage to surrounding areas, focusing on monitoring of air pollutant emissions, introduction of reduction facilities, and compliance with statutory standards. | M |

| Code | Indicator | Key Contents | Mandatory vs. Voluntary |
|------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| E-10 | Emissions of Chemical Substances | (Safe use and management of chemical substances) Examines whether the institution has established a safety management system and complies with relevant laws and regulations across the entire life cycle of hazardous chemicals, from handling and storage to disposal. | M |
| E-11 | Emissions of Water Pollutants | (Water pollutant management) Requires disclosure of strategies and implementation levels for managing and reducing water pollutants, thereby contributing to the conservation of drinking water sources and the natural environment. | M |
| E-12 | Climate Risks | (Response to climate change) Reviews the institution's capacity to respond to climate change, including identification of climate risks and establishment of implementation strategies for carbon neutrality. | V |
| E-13 | Biodiversity | (Biodiversity conservation) Assesses whether the institution makes efforts such as surveys, management and restoration to minimize its impacts on ecosystems and species in the areas where its facilities or business sites are located. | V |

C. Social (S): Fulfillment of Public Mandate

- Objective: Reflects the distinctive public mandate of Korean public institutions, focusing on the safety and well-being of citizens and employees.
- Key Elements:
 - Labor & Safety: Ensuring freedom of association, OHS accountability (Occupational Health and Safety), and reducing industrial accidents.
 - Diversity & Inclusion: Promoting gender diversity (pay ratio/proportion), employment of persons with disabilities, and work-life balance.
 - Shared Growth: Socially Responsible Procurement (SMEs/innovative products) and ESG support for supply chain partners.
 - Data Rights: Strengthening information security systems and personal data protection.
- Significance: Links ESG management directly to national policy goals such as inclusive growth and social safety.

[Table 2-10] Detailed Items under the Public Institution ESG Guideline – Social (S)

| Code | Indicator | Key Contents | Mandatory vs. Voluntary |
|------|---|---|--|
| S-1 | Freedom of Association | (Protection of workers' rights) Checks whether the institution takes practical measures to protect workers' rights and interests, including respect for fundamental labor rights, guaranteeing trade union activities, conducting collective bargaining, and operating grievance-handling systems. | M |
| S-2 | Ratio of Female Employees and Pay | (Gender diversity) Assesses whether the institution creates an environment in which all members receive equal opportunities and fair compensation regardless of gender in recruitment, promotion and treatment. | M |
| S-3 | Employment Rate of Persons with Disabilities | (Diversity and non-discrimination) Reviews whether institutional arrangements exist to prevent discrimination in employment, promotion and treatment on grounds such as disability, and examines whether concrete targets and performance are managed. | M |
| S-4 | Support for Work-Life Balance | (Work-life balance) Evaluates institutional and cultural support enabling employees to balance work and family life, including the operation of work-life balance schemes, development of new programs and efforts to foster a supportive organizational culture. | M |
| S-5 | Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Accountability | (Occupational health and safety) Checks whether the institution identifies risk factors at workplaces, establishes accident-prevention systems, manages industrial accident rates, and sets up preventive measures and response systems for the safety management of partner companies. | M |
| S-6 | Human Rights Management | (Respect and protection of human rights) Reviews continuous efforts to internalize human rights awareness, such as human rights training for executives and employees, and activities to improve organizational culture and enhance sensitivity to human rights | M |
| S-7 | ESG Management of Business Partners | (ESG management of partners and shared growth) Evaluates whether the institution strengthens sustainability across the entire supply chain by systematically diagnosing, managing and improving ESG risks of its business partners. | Identification of Supply Chain Partners M ESG Management Framework and Performance for Partners V |
| S-8 | ESG Support for Business Partners | (ESG support for partners and shared growth) Identifies various support activities to build the capacity of partners, including ESG training and consulting, as well as technological and financial assistance. | M |

| Code | Indicator | Key Contents | Mandatory vs. Voluntary |
|------|---|--|-------------------------|
| S-9 | Socially Responsible Procurement Performance | (Fulfilment of social responsibility) Requires disclosure and management of annual procurement performance of innovation products, products made by persons with severe disabilities and products of SMEs that are purchased by public institutions in accordance with relevant laws. | M |
| S-10 | Strategic Social Contribution | (Social value creation activities) Assesses the level of sustainable contribution to society, such as whether social value is created in connection with the institution's strategies and core businesses and whether a deeply embedded organizational culture for social contribution is being formed. | M |
| S-11 | Efforts to Give Back to the Local Community (Employee Volunteering) | (Contribution to local community development) Evaluates social contribution strategies and performance for mutual growth with local communities, including donations, volunteer work, and cooperation with local enterprises. | M |
| S-12 | Information Security System | (Protection of information assets) Requires disclosure of institutional and organizational frameworks, dedicated personnel and activities established to protect the information assets of public institutions from internal and external cyber threats. | M |
| S-13 | Personal Data Breaches and Remedies | (Personal data protection) Requires disclosure of the management system and implementation of safety measures to prevent the large volume of personal data collected and processed by public institutions from being leaked or misused. | M |
| S-14 | Compliance with Social Regulations (Safety, Employment, Fair Trade, etc.) | (Compliance with laws and regulations) Requires public institutions to disclose violations of social laws and regulations that they must comply with, and their efforts to prevent recurrence, thereby securing public trust and fulfilling social responsibility. | M |

D. Governance (G): Transparency and Ethical Oversight

■ Objective: Strengthens transparent and ethical decision-making through robust oversight mechanisms.

■ Key Elements:

- Board Effectiveness: Ensuring board diversity and competencies; enhancing board responsibilities through self-evaluations and specialized sub-committees.
- Executive Accountability: Transparent disclosure of executive compensation and remuneration systems.

- Integrity & Control: Operation of internal control systems for anti-corruption, professional internal audit units, and compliance with governance-related regulations.
- Significance: Links ESG management directly to national policy goals such as inclusive growth and social safety.
- Significance: Works alongside the financial-risk mechanisms (Chapter 1) to build a multi-layered accountability structure.

[Table 2-11] Detailed Items under the Public Institution ESG Guideline – Governance (G)

| Code | Indicator | Key Contents | Mandatory vs. Voluntary |
|------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| G-1 | ESG Agenda at the Board Level | (ESG agenda) Assesses whether ESG strategies are formulated at the board level and cascaded throughout the organization, and whether related policies and targets are established to implement sustainable management in a systematic manner. | Board Reporting, Deliberation & Resolution on ESG M Board Review of ESG Materiality V ESG Codification in Board Charter V |
| G-2 | Board Composition and Diversity | (Board composition) Evaluates the professionalism and diversity of the board, including the proportion of outside directors, gender composition and qualifications of board candidates, as well as the board's capacity for flexible and prompt responses. | Board Member Composition M Board Gender Diversity M Board Competencies V Director Training V |
| G-3 | Board Responsibilities | (Board operation) Reviews whether the board operates independently, holds regular meetings, ensures a high attendance rate of directors, and secures the effectiveness of agenda discussions. | Director Attendance at Board Meetings M Record of Dissenting and Supplementary Opinions M Board Effectiveness Evaluation V |
| G-4 | Board Sub-committees | (Operation of sub-committees) Checks whether the board has established specialized sub-committees composed of experts in relevant fields to enable professional and timely decision-making on key issues and management systems. | Establishment of Operating Regulations M Directors Serving on Multiple Committees & Majority Independent Director Composition M Meeting Frequency & Agenda V |
| G-5 | Executive Remuneration System | (Disclosure of remuneration) Assesses transparent disclosure of executive remuneration determined through appropriate performance evaluation, and disclosure of the operation status of the remuneration committee, including independent evaluation processes. | M |

| Code | Indicator | Key Contents | Mandatory vs. Voluntary |
|------|---|---|---|
| G-6 | Internal Control Review | (Ethical management and anti-corruption) Requires disclosure of internal systems and the roles of decision-making bodies established to prevent potential corruption, misconduct and irregularities, thereby enhancing transparency and reliability. | Internal Control System M Integrity Assessment Results M Role of Decision-making Bodies (Board, CEO, etc.) in Internal Control V |
| G-7 | Disclosure of Compliance with Code of Ethics | (Ethical management system) Examines whether the institution has created a culture of ethical management, including establishing codes of ethics and standards of conduct for employees, and operating anti-corruption and conflict-of-interest prevention systems. | M |
| G-8 | Establishment of an Internal Audit Unit | (Professionalism, integrity and independence of the internal audit unit) Checks whether the institution has set up a professional audit organization, strengthened the ethical awareness of auditors, and ensured the capacity to independently review the effectiveness of the internal control system. | M |
| G-9 | Professionalism of the Audit Body | (Composition and operation of the audit body) Evaluates the adequacy of the internal control and financial management systems by reviewing whether the audit body has an independent status, includes experts, and effectively performs its oversight function vis-à-vis management. | Legal Basis and Operating Status of Audit Body M Authority and Reporting Obligations of Audit Body M Criteria for Ensuring Professionalism V |
| G-10 | Violations of Governance-related Laws and Regulations | (Compliance management system) Assesses whether the institution has secured legal stability by comprehensively evaluating its compliance with relevant laws, the existence of ex-ante risk review systems, and the operation of dedicated compliance units. | M |

4) Future directions and linkages with other systems

- The government views the Public Institution ESG Guideline as a foundation for promoting ESG management in the public sector and plans to enhance it in several directions.

1. Continuous revision and improvement

- Regularly update the ESG Guidelines to reflect changes in international ESG standards and feedback from experts and public institutions.

2. Expansion and systematization of ESG disclosure

- Use the ESG Guidelines as a basis for expanding and standardizing ESG disclosure items in ALIO and other reporting platforms.

3. Stronger linkage with Government-led annual management performance evaluation

- Align ESG indicators in the ESG Guideline with the evaluation items of the annual management performance review to ensure that ESG results directly influence institutional rankings and determine various incentive schemes (e.g., performance-based bonuses and public commendations).

4. Dissemination of best practices

- Analyze ESG data and publish casebooks of good practices to encourage learning and benchmarking among institutions.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS in KOREA



Overview of Public Institutions

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1. Designation Status of Public Institutions in 2025

- There are 331 public institutions in Korea as of 2025.
 - 31 public corporations, 57 quasi-governmental institutions, 243 non-classified public institutions.

[Table 3-1] Designation Status of Public Institutions as of January 2025

| Classification | Number of Public Institutions |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Public corporations | 31 |
| – Market-type | 14 |
| – Quasi-market-type | 17 |
| Quasi-governmental institutions | 57 |
| – Fund-management-type | 12 |
| – Commissioned-service-type | 45 |
| Non-classified public institutions | 243 |
| Total Number of Public Institutions | 331 |

Source : ALIO system

- The Ministry of Economy and Finance held a meeting of the Ownership Steering Committee on January 21, 2025, in accordance with Articles 4 and 6 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions to make decisions on the designation of public institutions for 2025.

[Table 3-2] Changes in Designation Status of Public Institutions for 2025

| Category | Competent Ministry | Public Institution | Change in Designation Status |
|---------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| New Designation (4) | Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism | Asia Culture Center Foundation | Non-classified public institution |
| | Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism | Korea Sport Ethics Center | |
| | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport | Traffic Accident Compensation Supervisory Service | |
| | Ministry of Health and Welfare | Korea Foundation for Suicide Prevention | |

| Category | Competent Ministry | Public Institution | Change in Designation Status |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Reclassification (3) | Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy | Korea Coal Corporation | Quasi-market-type public corporation → Non-classified public institution |
| | Korea Forest Service | Korea Arboreta and Gardens Institute | Non-classified public institution → Commissioned-service-type quasi-governmental institution |
| | Ministry of Economy and Finance | Korea Fiscal Information Service | Non-classified public institution → Commissioned-service-type quasi-governmental institution |

Source : ALIO system

- Four institutions that met the designation criteria—such as cases where government grants exceeded 50 percent of total revenue—were newly designated as public institutions, and three institutions were reclassified due to staffing adjustments.
 - In 2025, four additional public institutions were newly designated: Asia Culture Center Foundation, Korea Sport Ethics Center, Traffic Accident Compensation Supervisory Service, Korea Foundation for Suicide Prevention.
 - The Asia Culture Center Foundation aims to promote, disseminate, and encourage the use of content based on the diversity and creativity of Asian culture, and to enhance the public's enjoyment of culture.
 - The Korea Sport Ethics Center aims to ensure fairness in sports and protect the human rights of athletes.
 - The Traffic Accident Compensation Supervisory Service provides systematic support for the Automobile Damage Compensation Guarantee Program and conducts inspections of mutual aid providers.
 - The Korea Foundation for Suicide Prevention is the central institution responsible for suicide prevention, it establishes and operates the suicide prevention system, provides support, assists in developing policies based on scientific evidence, and conducts suicide prevention education and awareness campaigns.

- In 2025, three public institutions were reclassified: Korea Coal Corporation, Korea Arboreta and Gardens Institute, Korea Fiscal Information Service.
 - Korea Coal Corporation was reclassified from a quasi-market-type public corporation to a non-classified public institution.
 - Korea Arboreta and Gardens Institute and Korea Fiscal Information Service were reclassified from non-classified public institutions to commissioned-service-type quasi-governmental institutions.
- Following the designation of public institutions for 2025, institutions that were newly designated are expected to enhance transparency in their operations through public information disclosure, customer satisfaction surveys, and other measures.

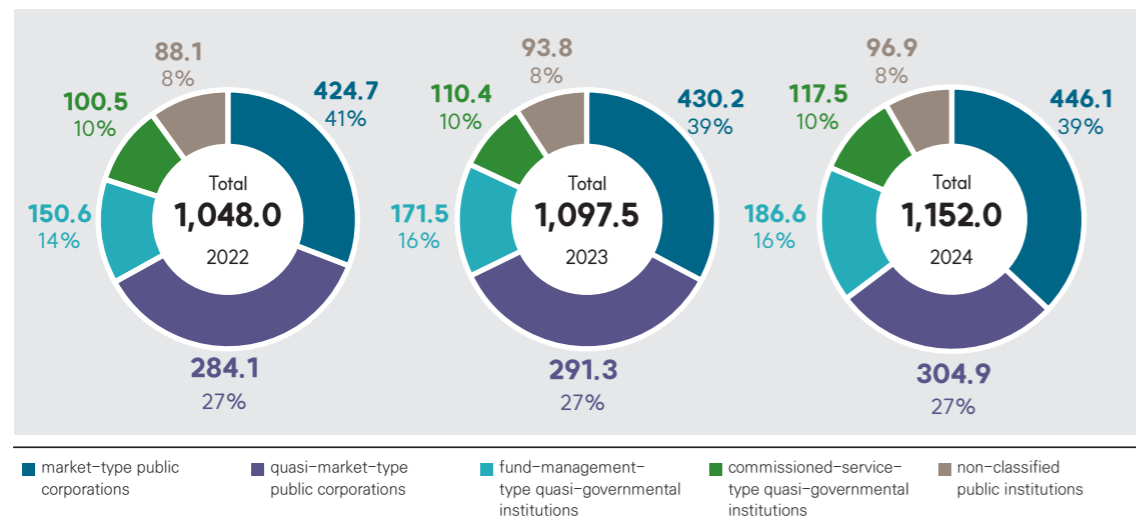
2. Financial Conditions⁷⁾

1) Assets

- The total assets held by public institutions have increased steadily over time, reaching over KRW 1,000 trillion in 2022 and KRW 1,152 trillion in 2024.
 - Assets held by public corporations account for approximately 66 percent of the total assets of 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 of Public Institutions by Type (2022-2024)

(Unit: KRW trillion)



Source: ALIO system

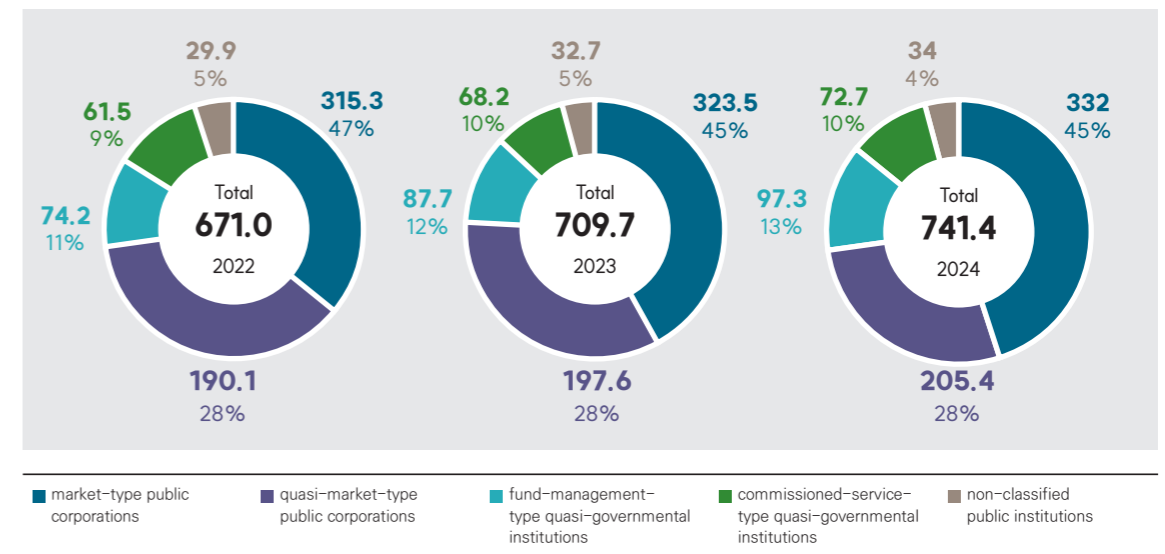
7) This analysis is based on management information disclosed by public institutions through the ALIO system as of the end of June 2025, in accordance with the designation criteria as of January 2025.

2) Liabilities

- The total liabilities of public institutions have increased continuously since 2022, rising by KRW 70.4 trillion over the past three years. However, the pace of growth slowed in 2023-2024 compared to 2022-2023.
 - The growth rate of total liabilities for 2023-2024 was approximately 4.5%, showing a moderate increase compared to the 5.8% growth rate in 2022-2023.
 - Total liabilities continue to rise, with market-type and quasi-market-type public corporations accounting for more than 70% of total liabilities.
 - Fund-management-type quasi-governmental institutions experienced an expansion in their share of liabilities and recorded relatively high growth rates.
 - The share of non-classified public institutions decreased, accounting for a smaller portion of the overall increase in liabilities.

[Figure 3-2] Liabilities of Public Institutions by Type (2022-2024)

(Unit: KRW trillion)



Source: ALIO system

3) Net Income

- Public institutions recorded an annual fiscal deficit of KRW 14 trillion in 2022, which subsequently turned into a surplus of KRW 8.1 trillion in 2024.
 - Total net profit of public institutions, which had declined through 2022, increased in 2023 and rebounded to KRW 8.1 trillion in 2024.
 - Public corporations, after a significant improvement in 2023 when their fiscal deficit narrowed, returned to a fiscal surplus of KRW 3.2 trillion in 2024.

- Quasi-governmental institutions maintained an annual surplus over the past three years.
- Non-classified public institutions recorded a fiscal deficit of KRW 1.6 trillion in 2022, which narrowed to KRW 0.9 trillion in 2023, before widening again to KRW 1.3 trillion in 2024.

[Table 3-3] Net Profit of Public Institutions by Type (2022-2024)

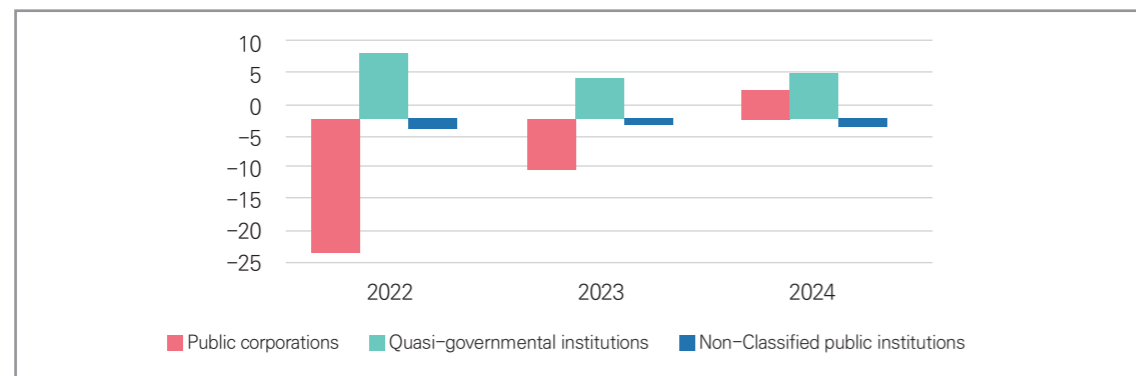
(Unit: KRW trillion)

| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|------------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| Public corporations | -22.0 | -7.8 | 3.2 |
| Quasi-governmental institutions | 9.5 | 5.4 | 6.2 |
| Non-classified public institutions | -1.6 | -0.9 | -1.3 |
| Total | -14.0 | -3.2 | 8.1 |

Source: ALIO system

[Figure 3-3] Net Profit of Public Institutions by Type (2022-2024)

(Unit: KRW trillion)

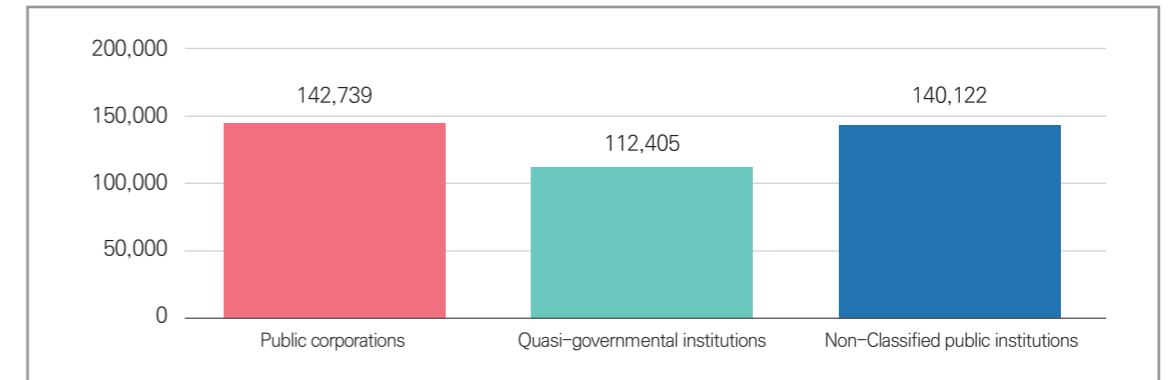


Source: ALIO system

3. The National Economy and Public Institutions

- The total number of employees working in public institutions stood at 395,266 as of December 2024.

[Figure 3-4] Workforce Size of Public Institutions (as of December 2024)



Source: ALIO system

- The ratio of public institution workforce to the economically active population remained around 1.36 percent over the past three years.

[Table 3-4] Workforce Size of Public Institutions (2022-2024)

(Units: thousand people, %)

| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Personnel in public institutions | 400.3 | 399.4 | 395.3 |
| Economically active population | 28,922 | 29,203 | 29,399 |
| Percentage | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.34 |

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

- The total budget of all public institutions in Korea decreased in 2023 but rebounded in 2024, returning to a level comparable to that of 2022 and reaching KRW 860.2 trillion.
 - In 2024, the budgets of public corporations and non-classified public institutions increased compared to 2023, while that of quasi-governmental institutions decreased slightly by KRW 1.8 trillion.
 - The ratio of the total budget of all public institutions to GDP, which had decreased significantly in 2023, fell further to 33.6% in 2024.

[Table 3-5] The Budget Size of Public Institutions (2022–2024)

(Unit: KRW trillion)

| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Public corporations | 346.9 | 337.3 | 343.0 |
| Quasi-governmental institutions | 318.7 | 333.9 | 332.1 |
| Non-classified public institutions | 196.8 | 160.1 | 185.1 |
| Total | 862.4 | 831.3 | 860.2 |
| Nominal GDP | 2,323.8 | 2,408.7 | 2,556.9 |
| The ratio to GDP | 37.1% | 34.5% | 33.6% |

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

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS in KOREA



Appendix

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| 1. Public Corporations (31) | 68 |
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Appendix

Public Institutions in 2025

(Public corporations, quasi-governmental institutions, and non-classified public institutions, 331, as of January 31, 2025)

1. Public corporations (31)

| | 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. |

| | Name | Classification | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment |
|----|---|-------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| 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. |
| 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) | market-type | 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 | 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. |

| | Name | Classification | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment |
|----|---|-------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| 15 | 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. |
| 16 | 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. |
| 17 | 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. |
| 18 | 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. |
| 19 | 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. |
| 20 | 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. |
| 21 | Incheon International Airport Corporation | market-type | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport | 1992.02. | IIC 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. |

| | Name | Classification | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment |
|----|---|-------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| 22 | 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). |
| 23 | 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. |
| 24 | 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. |
| 25 | 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. |
| 26 | 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. |
| 27 | 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. |

| | Name | Classification | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment |
|----|--|-------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| 28 | 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. |
| 29 | 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. |
| 30 | 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. |
| 31 | 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 (57)

| | Name | Classification | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| 1 | Korea Fiscal Information Service | Commissioned-service-type | 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. |
| 2 | 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. |
| 3 | 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. |
| 4 | 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. |
| 5 | 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. |
| 6 | 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. |

| | Name | Classification | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment |
|----|---|---------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| 7 | 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. |
| 8 | 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. |
| 9 | 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. |
| 10 | 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. |
| 11 | 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. |
| 12 | 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. |
| 13 | 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. |
| 14 | 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. |

| | Name | Classification | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment |
|----|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 15 | 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. |
| 16 | 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. |
| 17 | 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. |
| 18 | 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. |
| 19 | 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. |
| 20 | 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. |
| 21 | 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. |
| 22 | 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. |
| 23 | 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. |

| | Name | Classification | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment |
|----|---|---------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| 24 | 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. |
| 25 | 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. |
| 26 | 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. |
| 27 | 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. |
| 28 | 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. |
| 29 | 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. |
| 30 | 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. |
| 31 | 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. |
| 32 | 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. |
| 33 | 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. |

| | Name | Classification | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment |
|----|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 34 | 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. |
| 35 | 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. |
| 36 | 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. |
| 37 | 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. |
| 38 | 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. |
| 39 | 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. |
| 40 | 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. |
| 41 | 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. |

| | Name | Classification | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment |
|----|--|---------------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| 42 | 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. |
| 43 | 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. |
| 44 | 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. |
| 45 | 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. |
| 46 | Korea Sports Promotion Foundation | Fund-management-type | Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism | 1989.04. | KSPFO 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. |
| 47 | 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. |
| 48 | 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. |
| 49 | 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. |

| | Name | Classification | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment |
|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| 50 | 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. |
| 51 | 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. |
| 52 | Korea Arboreta and Gardens Institute | Commissioned-service-type | 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. |
| 53 | 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. |
| 54 | 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. |
| 55 | 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. |
| 56 | 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. |
| 57 | 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 (243)

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|---|--|--|--------------------|---|
| 1 | Korea Cltural 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. |
| 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|----|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 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 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. |
| 12 | 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. |
| 13 | 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. |
| 14 | 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. |
| 15 | 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. |
| 16 | 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|----|---|---|--------------------|--|
| 17 | 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. |
| 18 | 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. |
| 19 | 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. |
| 20 | 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. |
| 21 | 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. |
| 22 | 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. |
| 23 | 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. |
| 24 | 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|----|---|---|--------------------|--|
| 25 | 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. |
| 26 | 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. |
| 27 | 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. |
| 28 | 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. |
| 29 | 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. |
| 30 | 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. |
| 31 | 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. |
| 32 | 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. |
| 33 | 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|----|---|---|--------------------|--|
| 34 | 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. |
| 35 | 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. |
| 36 | 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. |
| 37 | 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 National Museums, but also develops cultural commodities, educational programs. |
| 38 | 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. |
| 39 | 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. |
| 40 | 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. |
| 41 | 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 |
|----|--|---|--------------------|--|
| 42 | 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. |
| 43 | 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. |
| 44 | 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. |
| 45 | 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. |
| 46 | 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. |
| 47 | 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. |
| 48 | 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. |
| 49 | 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|----|--|---|--------------------|---|
| 50 | 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. |
| 51 | 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. |
| 52 | 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. |
| 53 | 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. |
| 54 | 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. |
| 55 | 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. |
| 56 | 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. |
| 57 | 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|----|--|---|--------------------|---|
| 58 | 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. |
| 59 | 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. |
| 60 | Asia Culture Center Foundation | Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism | 2022.01. | The Asia Culture Center Foundation aims to promote, disseminate, and encourage the use of content based on the diversity and creativity of Asian culture, and to enhance the public's enjoyment of culture. |
| 61 | Korea Sport Ethics Center | Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism | 2020.08. | The Korea Sport Ethics Center aims to ensure fairness in sports and protect the human rights of athletes. |
| 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|----|--|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| 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. |
| 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|----|---|-----------------------|--------------------|--|
| 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. |
| 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. |
| 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|----|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 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). |
| 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 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. |
| 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 Accreditation 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|---|--|--------------------|--|
| 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. |
| 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. |
| 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 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. |
| 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 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. |
| 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 child 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 Foundation for Suicide Prevention | Ministry of Health and Welfare | 2021.01. | As the central institution responsible for suicide prevention, it establishes and operates the suicide prevention system, provides support, assists in developing policies based on scientific evidence, and conducts suicide prevention education and awareness campaigns. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|--|--|--------------------|--|
| 135 | 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. |
| 136 | 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. |
| 137 | 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. |
| 138 | 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. |
| 139 | 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. |
| 140 | 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. |
| 141 | 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. |
| 142 | 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. |
| 143 | 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|---|--|--------------------|---|
| 144 | 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. |
| 145 | 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. |
| 146 | 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. |
| 147 | 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. |
| 148 | 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. |
| 149 | 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. |
| 150 | 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|---|--|--------------------|--|
| 151 | 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. |
| 152 | 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. |
| 153 | Traffic Accident Compensation Supervisory Service | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport | 2018.08. | The Traffic Accident Compensation Supervisory Service provides systematic support for the Automobile Damage Compensation Guarantee Program and conducts inspections of mutual aid providers. |
| 154 | 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. |
| 155 | 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. |
| 156 | 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. |
| 157 | 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. |
| 158 | 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. |
| 159 | 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 160 | 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. |
| 161 | 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. |
| 162 | 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. |
| 163 | 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. |
| 164 | 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. |
| 165 | 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. |
| 166 | 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|--|---|--------------------|--|
| 167 | 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. |
| 168 | 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. |
| 169 | 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. |
| 170 | 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. |
| 171 | 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. |
| 172 | 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. |
| 173 | 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. |
| 174 | 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. |
| 175 | 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 176 | 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. |
| 177 | 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. |
| 178 | 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. |
| 179 | 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. |
| 180 | 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. |
| 181 | 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. |
| 182 | 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. |
| 183 | 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. |
| 184 | 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 185 | 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. |
| 186 | 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. |
| 187 | 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. |
| 188 | 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. |
| 189 | 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. |
| 190 | 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. |
| 191 | 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|---|--|--------------------|---|
| 192 | 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. |
| 193 | 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. |
| 194 | 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. |
| 195 | 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. |
| 196 | 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. |
| 197 | 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. |
| 198 | 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. |
| 199 | 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. |
| 200 | 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|--|--|--------------------|--|
| 201 | 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. |
| 202 | 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". |
| 203 | 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. |
| 204 | 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. |
| 205 | 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. |
| 206 | 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. |
| 207 | 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. |
| 208 | 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. |
| 209 | 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|---|--|--------------------|--|
| 210 | 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. |
| 211 | 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. |
| 212 | Korea Coal Corporation | 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. |
| 213 | 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. |
| 214 | 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. |
| 215 | 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. |
| 216 | Korea Foundation of Nuclear Safety | Nuclear Safety and Security Commission | 2012.10. | The KFONS 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. |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|---|---|--------------------|---|
| 217 | 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. |
| 218 | 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. |
| 219 | 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. |
| 220 | 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. |
| 221 | 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. |
| 222 | 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. |
| 223 | 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. |
| 224 | 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. |

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| 225 | 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. |
| 226 | 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. |
| 227 | 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. |
| 228 | 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. |
| 229 | 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. |
| 230 | 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. |
| 231 | 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. |

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|-----|---|---|--------------------|---|
| 232 | 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. |
| 233 | 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. |
| 234 | 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. |
| 235 | 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. |
| 236 | 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. |
| 237 | 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. |
| 238 | 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". |

| | Name | Competent ministry | Establishment date | Purpose of establishment & its functions |
|-----|---|---|--------------------|---|
| 239 | 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. |
| 240 | 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. |
| 241 | 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. |
| 242 | 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. |
| 243 | 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

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