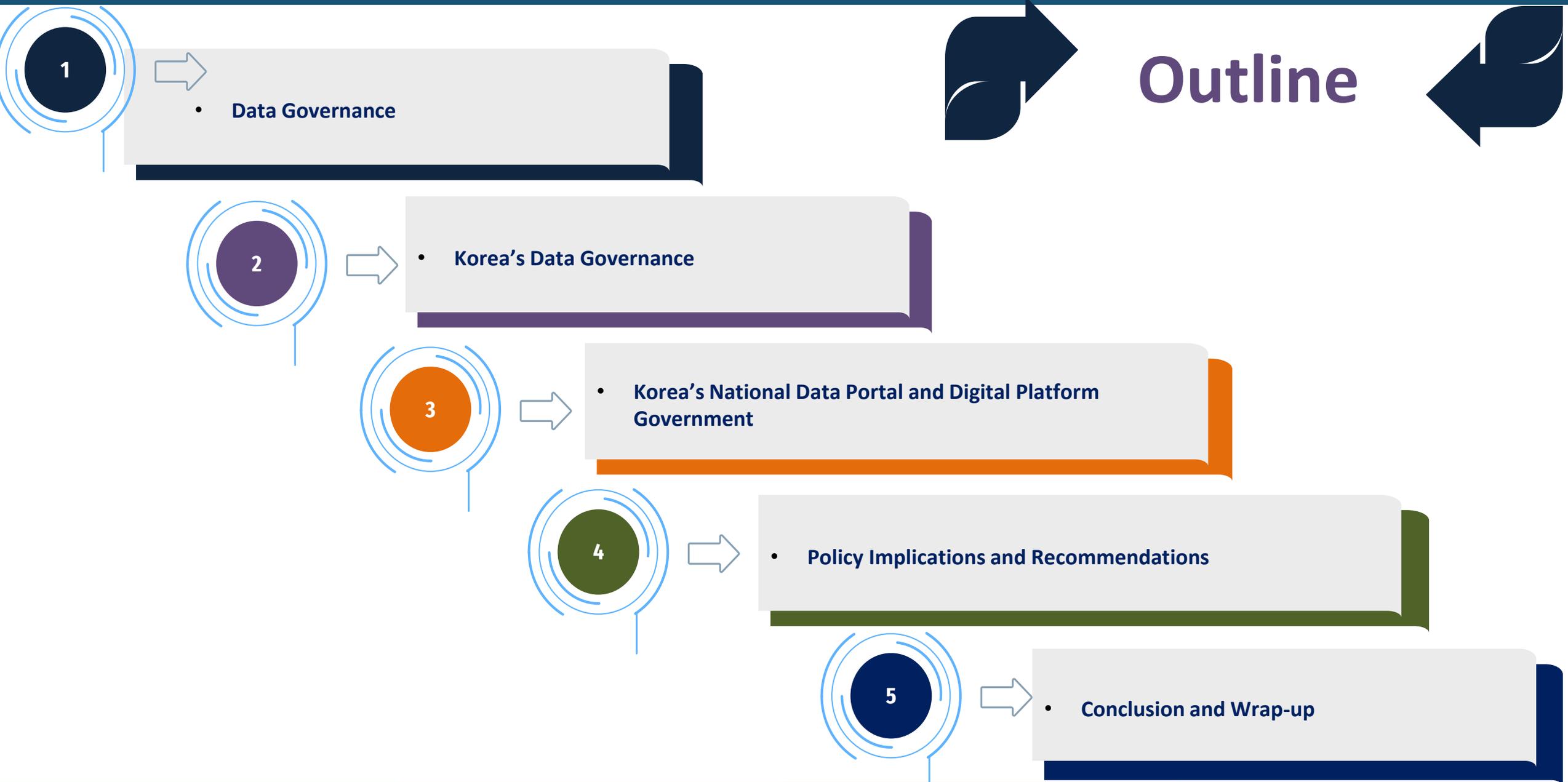




Republic of Korea's Experience in Data Governance

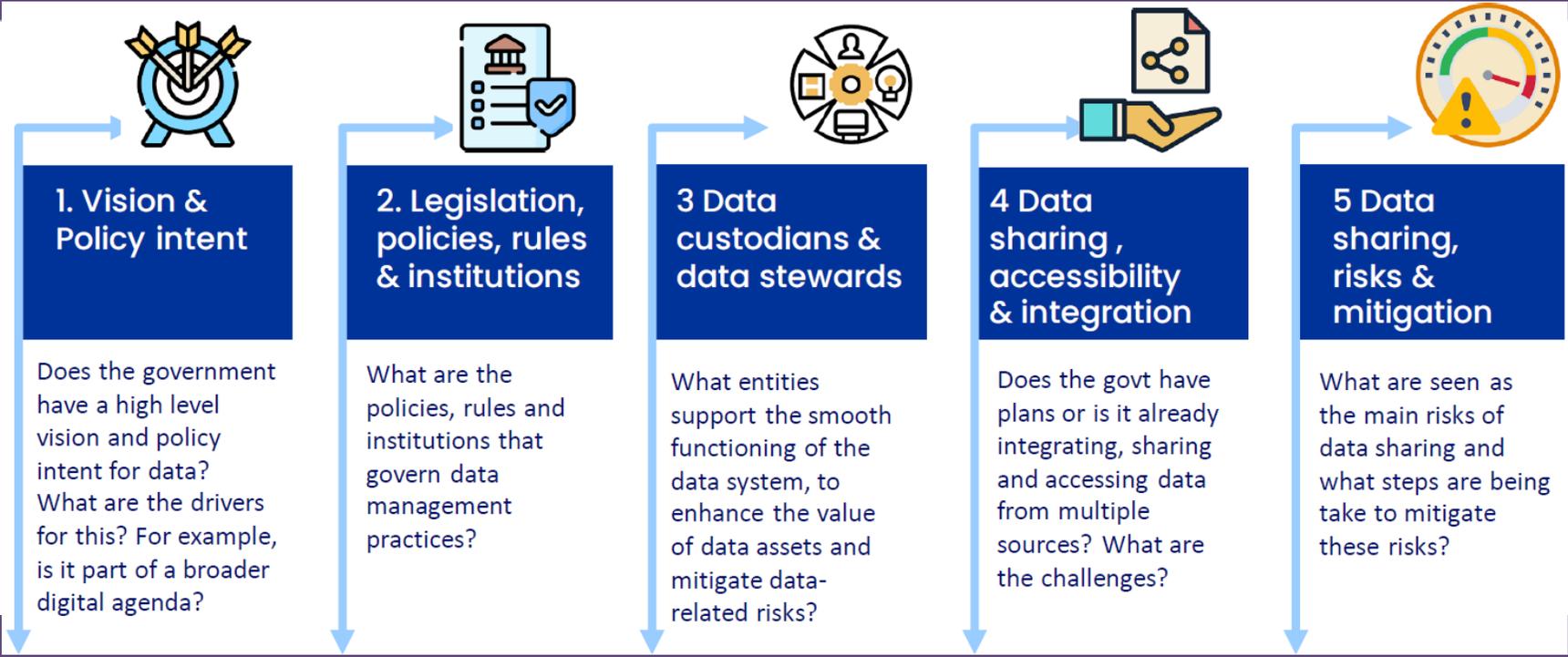




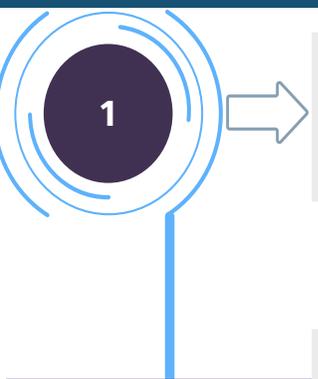
• Data Governance

Data Governance:

- *defined as the exercise of authority and control over the management and transformation of data with the objective of enhancing the value of data assets and mitigating data-related risks.*



(ESCAP, Expert Group on Data Governance, 2023)



- **Data Governance**

- **Data Governance includes data strategy, policy, data standards, data process, roles and responsibilities of the data organization**

Data Governance aims:

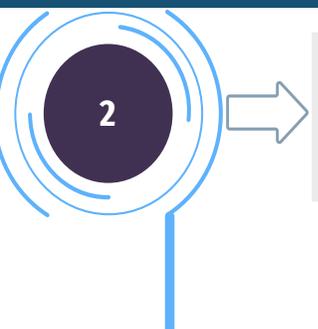
- *to secure and promote the availability, usability, integrity, quality, security, compliance and safety of data*

Functions of Data Governance:

- *increases access to data, makes smarter and more timely decisions, improves cost management, strengthen compliance, increases customer and supplier trust, easier risk management.*

Data quality is generally assessed by six metrics: accuracy, completeness, consistency, timeliness, validity, and uniqueness





• **Korea's Data Governance**

▪ **Status of Korea's Data Ecosystem**

e-Government and Digital Government

- Topped UN e-Government Survey in 2010, 2012, 2014
- Ranked second place on UN e-Government Survey in 2020
- Highest-evaluated in OECD open data evaluation in 2015, 2017, 2019
- Ranked second place on the Government AI Readiness Index 2020 by Oxford University and IDRC

Digital Infrastructure

- One of the best broadband Internet penetration: 95.1% of the population using Internet and 97.6% owning a smartphone
- Korea's data industry has shown very rapid growth and produced highly innovative use cases such as big-data based bus route design

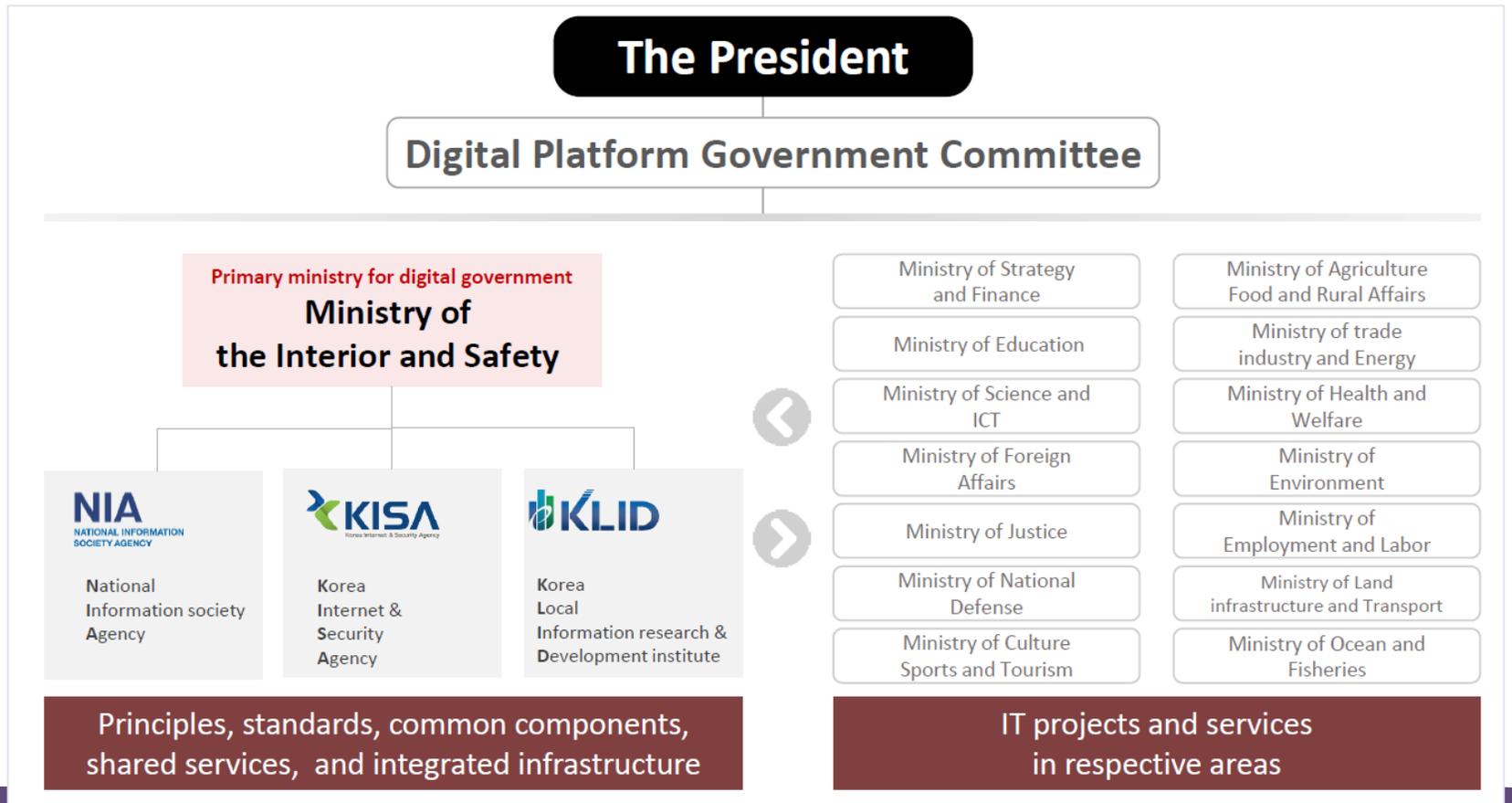
(NIA, Korea's Data Ecosystem, 2022)



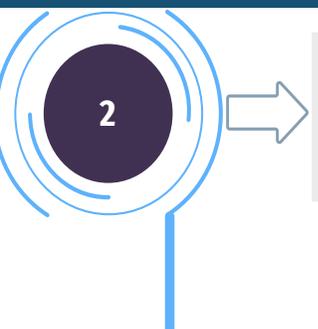


• **Korea's Data Governance**

▪ **Digital Government Organizations**



MOIS, Korea's Digital Govt Transformation, 2024)

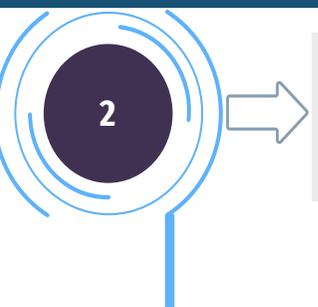


• **Korea's Data Governance**

▪ **Key Institutions and Laws for Data Governance Policy in Korea**

Institutions	Data type	Role	Existing law
<i>Ministry of Interior and Safety</i>	- <i>Public data</i>	- <i>Public data planning</i> - <i>Public Data New Deal</i> - <i>Standardization of public data</i>	<i>Public data law</i>
<i>Public Data Strategy Committee</i>	- <i>Public data</i>	- <i>Public data distribution open control tower</i>	<i>Public data law</i>
<i>Statistical Office</i>	- <i>National Statistical data</i>	- <i>Statistical preparation and control</i> - <i>Statistical services provided</i>	<i>Statistical law</i>
<i>Ministry of Science and ICT</i>	- <i>Industry data</i> - <i>Research data</i>	- <i>Creating a DNA ecosystem</i> - <i>Creation of infrastructure</i>	<i>Civil law</i>
<i>Information and Communication Strategy Committee</i>	- <i>Industry data</i>	- <i>Promotion of information and communication technology and services</i> - <i>Industrial Data New Deal</i>	<i>Information and Communication Convergence Act</i>
<i>Personal Information Protection Committee</i>	- <i>Privacy</i>	- <i>Illegal activity monitoring (regulation)</i> - <i>Personal information infringement investigation</i>	<i>Personal Information Protection Act</i>
<i>Financial Committee</i>	- <i>Public data in the financial sector</i>	- <i>Overseeing open utilization of public data in the financial sector</i>	<i>Credit Information Act</i>

KLID, Data Governance Series, 2023)



• Korea's Data Governance

▪ **Efforts for digital governments have led the development of ICT infrastructure as well as data ecosystem**

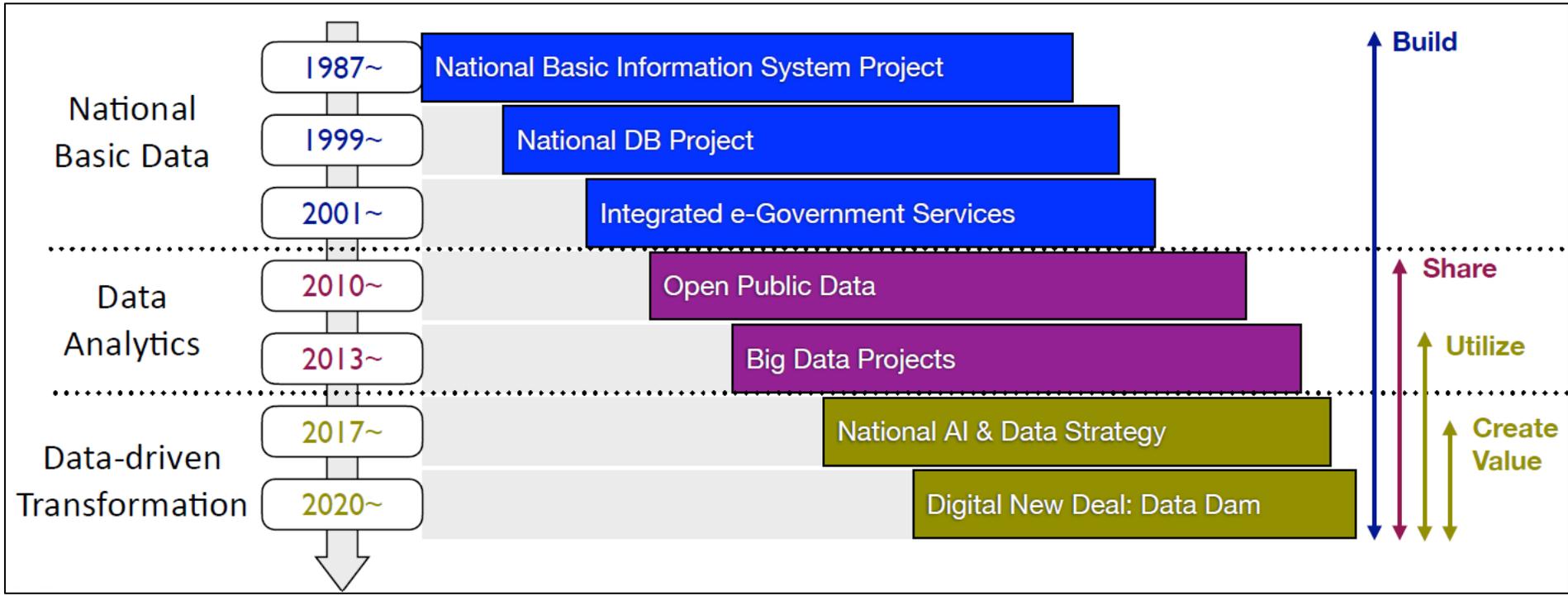
	Period	Key Objectives	Key Organizations	Characteristics
e-Gov ↓	1987-1995	• Computerization of National Basic Data	• National Computerization Board under President • National Computerization Agency	• Computerization of 5 key areas such as public administration, finance, education, national defense, security • Lay the foundation for e-government and data era
	1995-2000	• Information Superhighway (Broadband Internet) • Digital & Online Service	• National Informatization Committee chaired by the Prime Minister • establish of Ministry of ICT (MIC)	• Enact of Framework Law on National Informatization • Integrated approach to digital government • World first nationwide roll-out of broadband Internet
	2001-2007	• e-Government Development (Integration) • Ubiquitous computing	• special committees on e-Government under President • National Informatization Committee	• Strong leadership from the President • Upgrade to integrated e-Government and services • Two separate governances for e-Gov and national ICT
	2008-2012	• e-Government (governance)	• dismantle of MIC and distributed governance • National Informatization Strategy Committee	• Weakening of ICT governance with distributed organizations • Introduction of new ICT management such as CIO position and enterprise architecture
Smart Gov	2013-2016	• Smart Government (Gov3.0)	• Government 3.0 Committee • establish of Ministry of Science and ICT	• Focus on government innovation based on emerging technologies such as data analytics • Two separate governances for e-Gov and national ICT
	2017-present	• The Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIR)	• Presidential Committee on the Fourth Industrial Revolution • National Data Policy Committee	• Focus on national ICT for FIR • Development institutions and organization for data and AI
			• Korea Digital Platform government committee	

(NIA, Korea's Data Ecosystem, 2022)



• **Korea's Data Governance**

■ **Korea's Data Strategy: Decades-long consistent data strategies have been implemented since 1987**

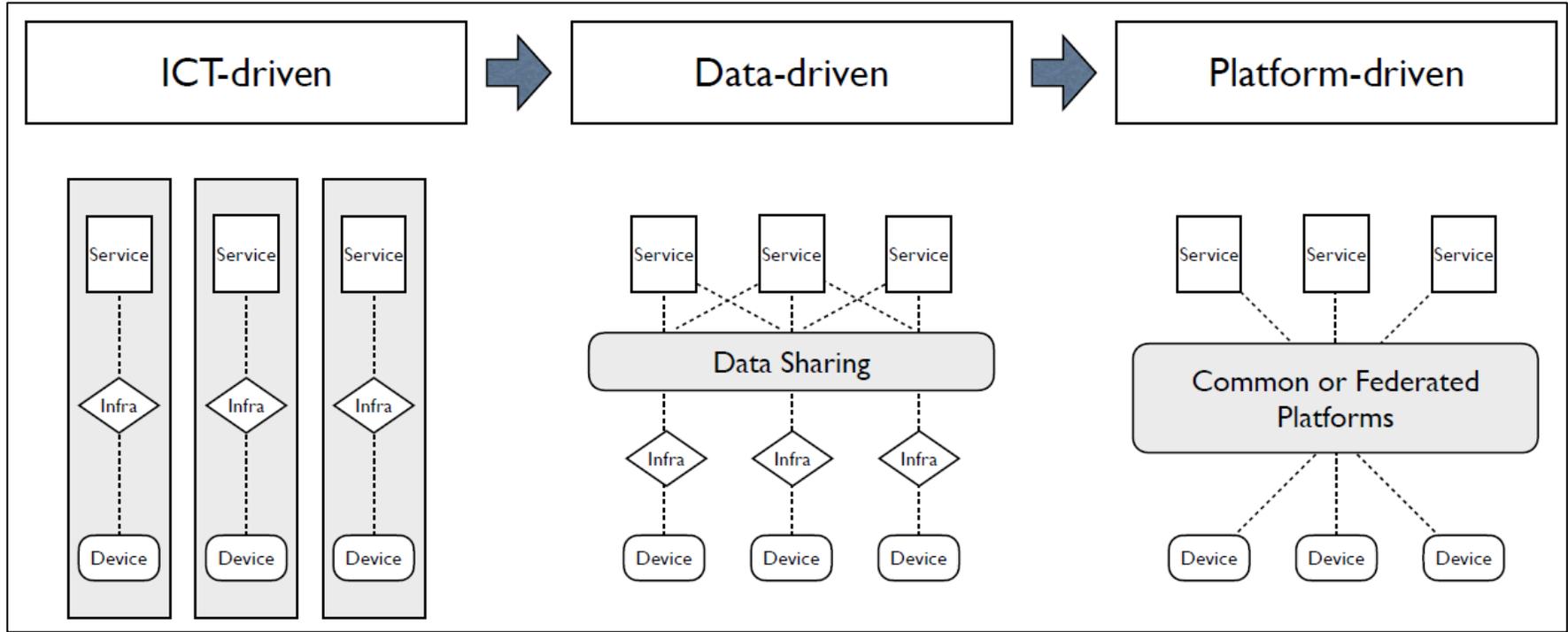


(NIA, Korea's Data Ecosystem, 2022)

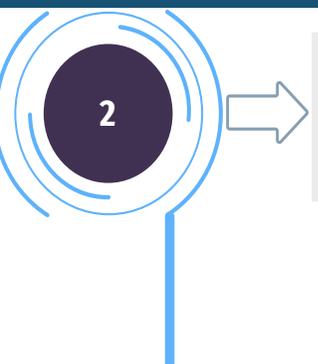


• Korea's Data Governance

▪ **Future Direction for Data Ecosystems Development**



(NIA, Korea's Data Ecosystem, 2022)



• **Korea's Data Governance**

▪ **Data Governance Framework of KOREA**

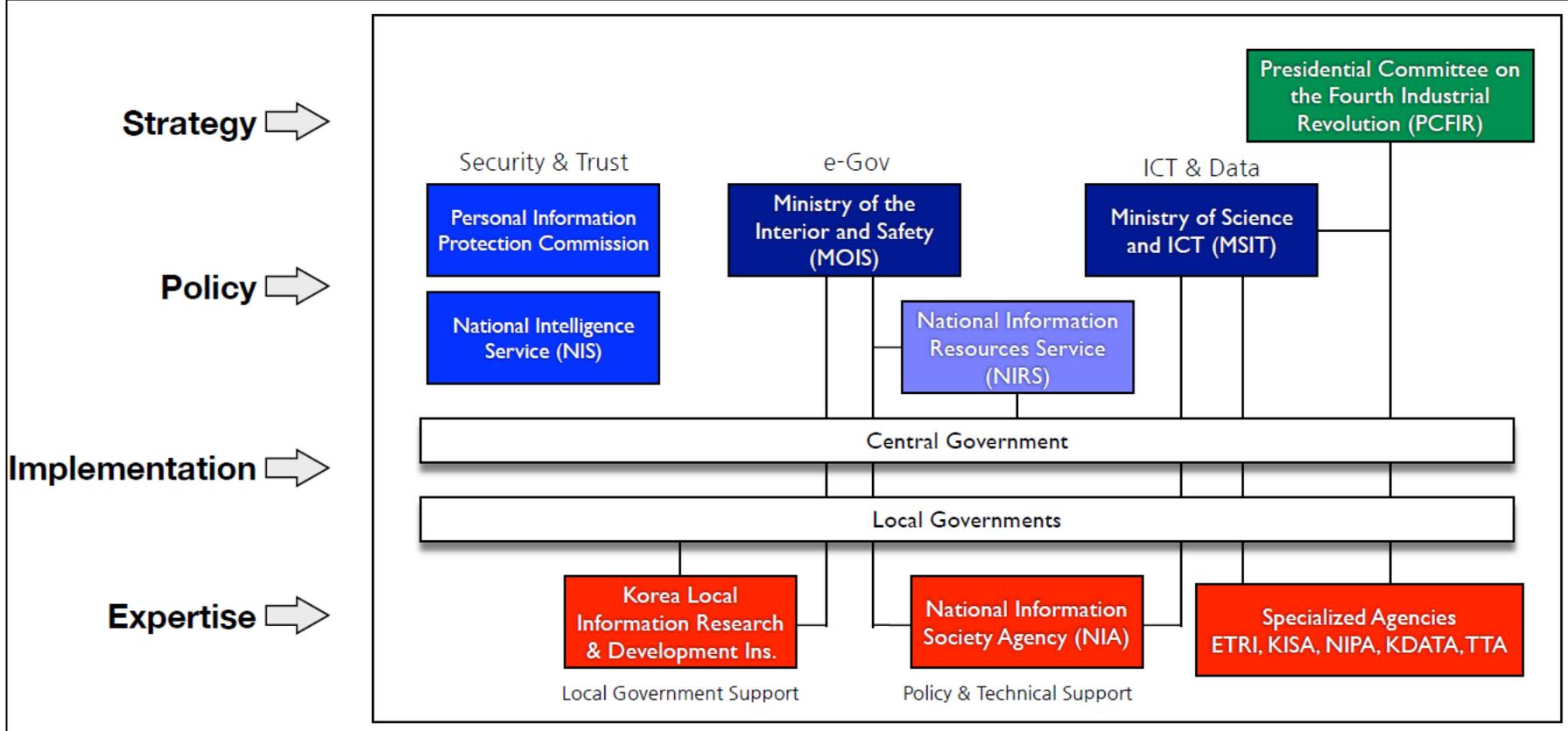
	Ministry of Safety and Interior	Ministry of Science and ICT
Area	Public Data (Open government Data)	Private Data
Committee	Open Data Strategy Council (ODSC)	National Data Strategy Council
Budget(Data)	\$ 80 million	\$ 150 million
Main Project	Release datasets contained by government bodies in a negative manner	Producing Artificial intelligence learning data(150 types) that are needed by businesses / big data
Portal	Open Data Portal (Released by Public)	Big Data Platform AI Hub Platform (Released by Public-Private)

(NIA, Open Governance Date Policies, 2024)



• **Korea's Data Governance**

▪ **Korea's Data Governance**



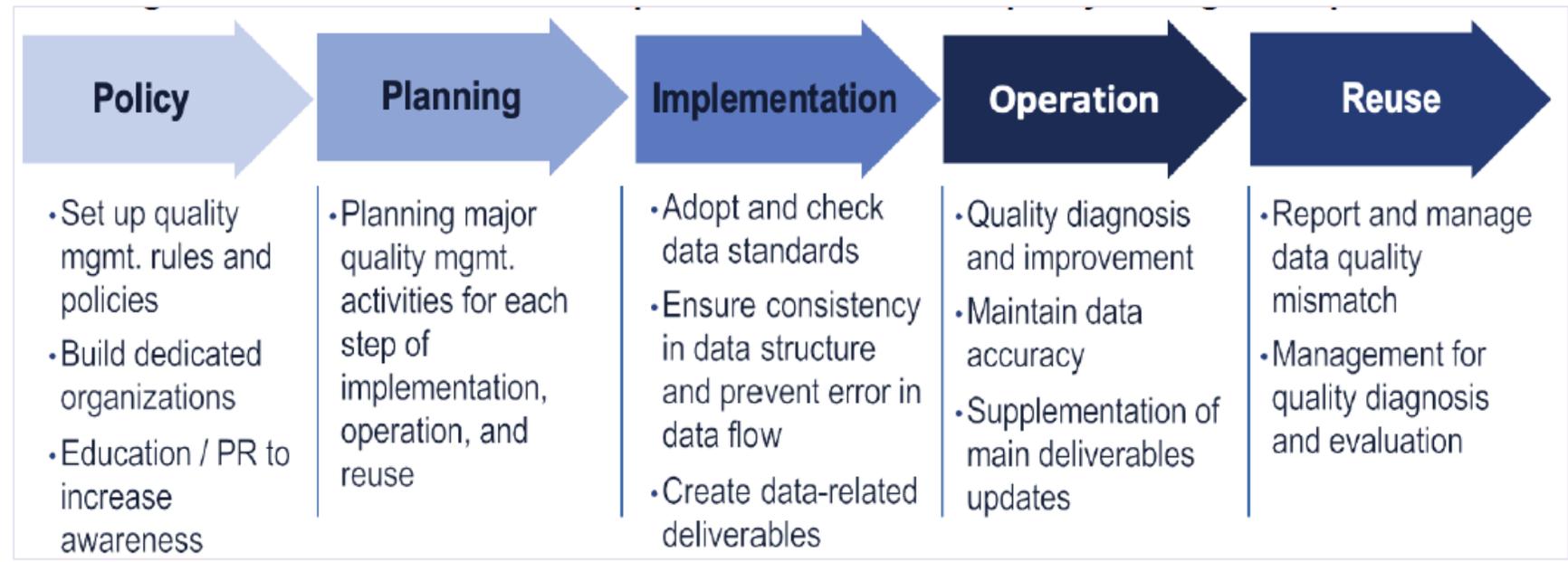
(NIA, Korea's Data Ecosystem, 2022)



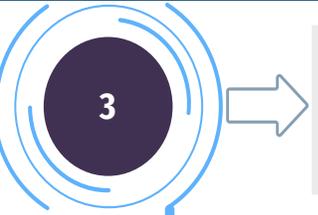
• **Korea's Data Governance**

▪ **Data quality management and evaluation**

The Government of Republic of Korea's Data Quality Management Process



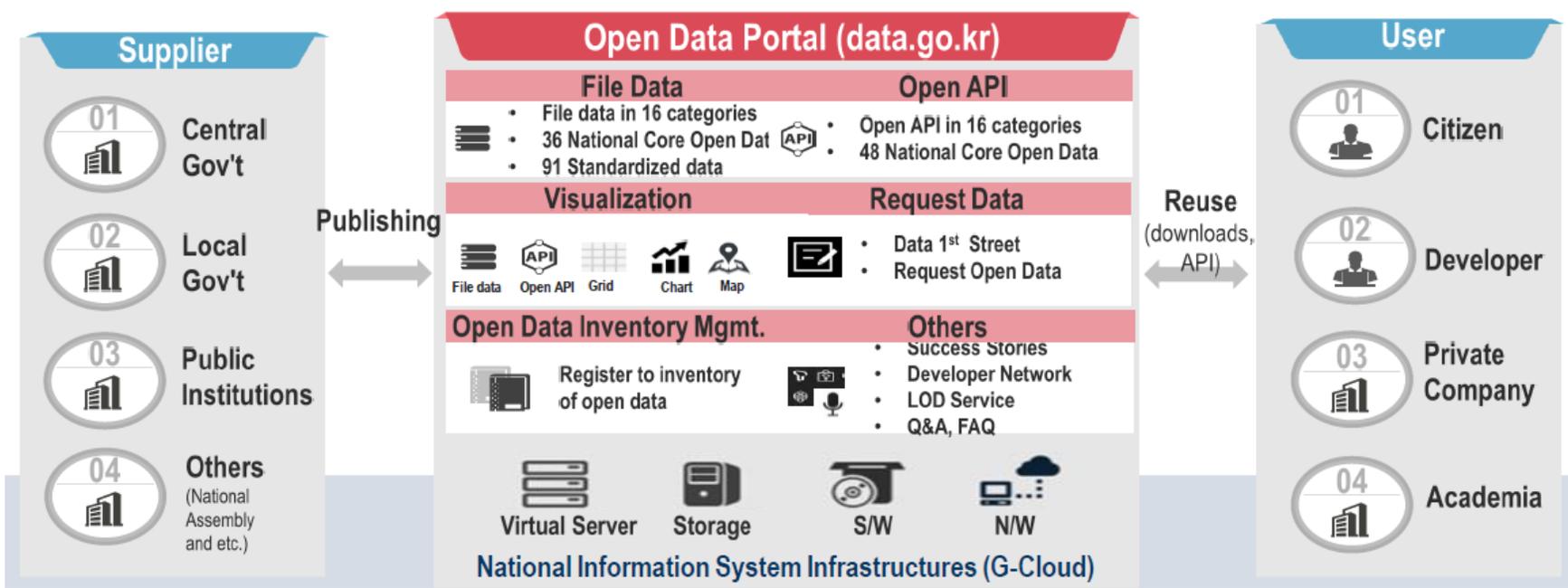
(NIA, 2019)



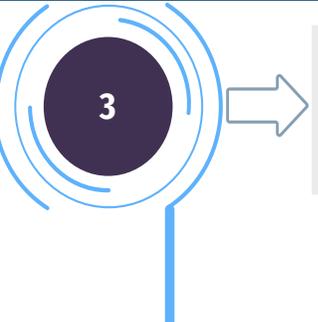
• Korea's National Data Portal and Digital Platform Government

▪ National Data Portal

Integrated and central management platform for registering and publishing datasets for all governments and public institutions



(NIA, Open Governance Date Policies, 2024)



- Korea's National Data Portal and Digital Platform Government**

- Digital Platform Government**

Digital Platform Government Implementation Plan



Government Dedicated to Each Citizen

- One-stop access to all public services
- Proactive provision of benefits
- Inclusive digital public services for everyone



Intelligent Government Working as a Whole

- Scientific administration with data & AI
- Digital infrastructure innovation to work as a whole
- Silo-free data ecosystem



Public-Private Partnership for Mutual Growth

- Strategic collaboration with data & AI industry
- Fostering GovTech
- Supporting innovation of local governments



Secure and Reliable Digital Government

- Reinforcing data rights of citizens
- Progressive security systems for new environment
- Utilization of cutting-edge security technologies

MOIS, Korea's Digital Govt Transformation, 2024)



4

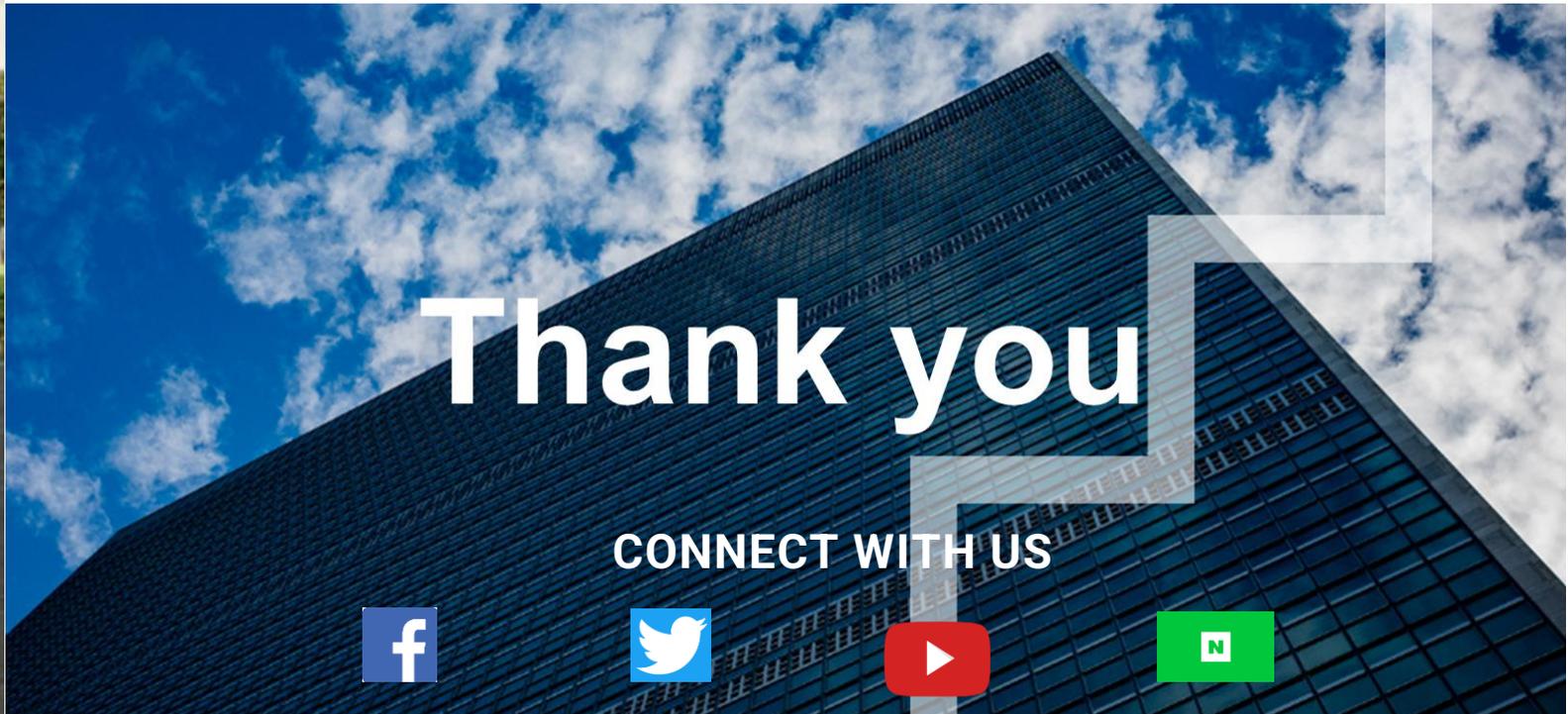
• Policy Implications and Recommendations

- 1. Data Governance is critical for ensuring data safety, security, privacy, usability and compliance with internal and external data policies.***
- 2. It is important to create a culture for data-driven administration by promoting policies to ensure that data-based administration spreads into institutions.***
- 3. It is key to strengthen data-based government policy capacity through data quality management and training data personnel.***
- 4. Data Governance considerations when using big data:***
 - legislation and institutional mandate***
 - privacy and confidentiality***
 - data ethics and trust***
 - partnerships and data sharing***
 - accessibility and data integration***



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Thank you

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