

Resident Registration Policy and Applications in Korea:

Policy Agenda, e-Government Portal,
Customized Citizen Service Development Initiative

Dr. Sang-Baek Chris Kang
Director, KLID
chriskang@klid.or.kr

1. Resident Registration System and structure (1)

□ Resident Registration Initiative associated with UN SDG's and Korea



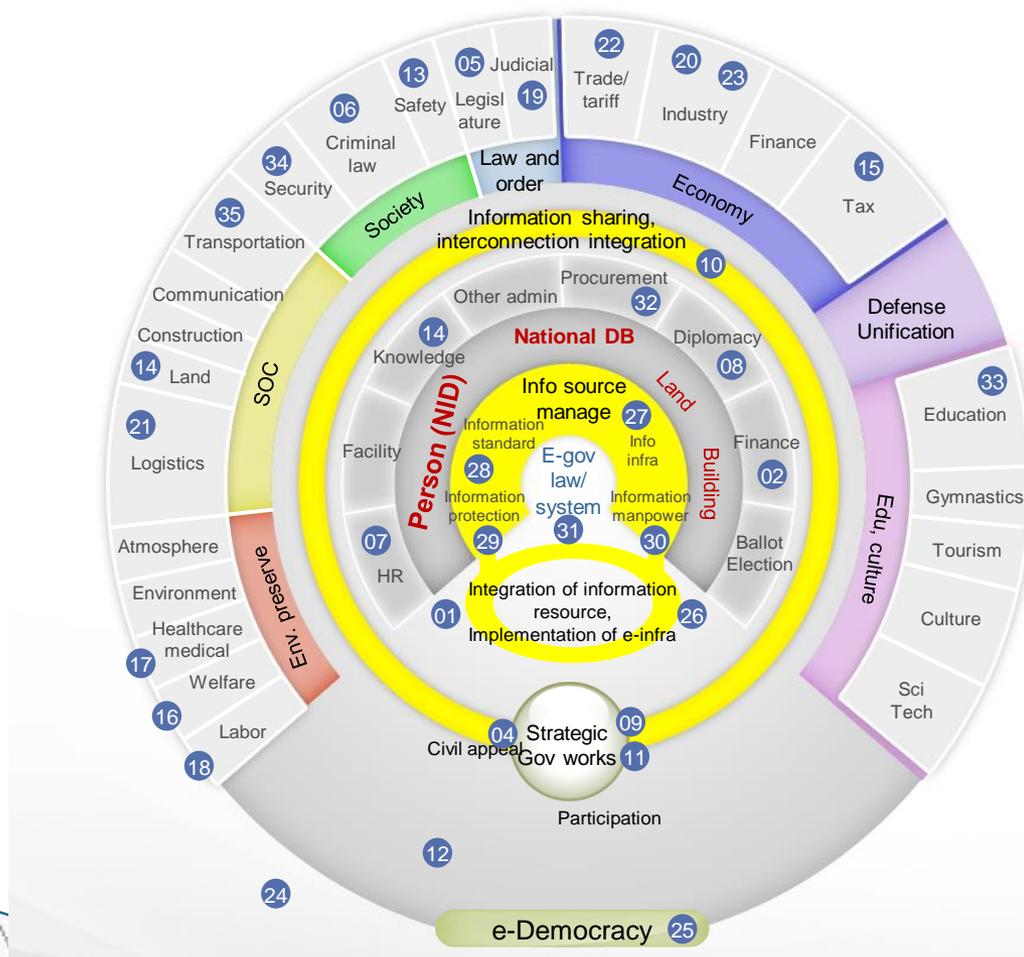
Digitalization of resident registration



- UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
- Legal identity is associated with the right generally requires documentation that demonstrates or provides proof of one's identity.
- In many contexts such documentary proof is necessary to access basic social services such as education, health care and social welfare benefits, etc.
- Korea enacted Resident Registration Act in 1962 and strongly has pursued deploying resident registration policy and systems in Korea

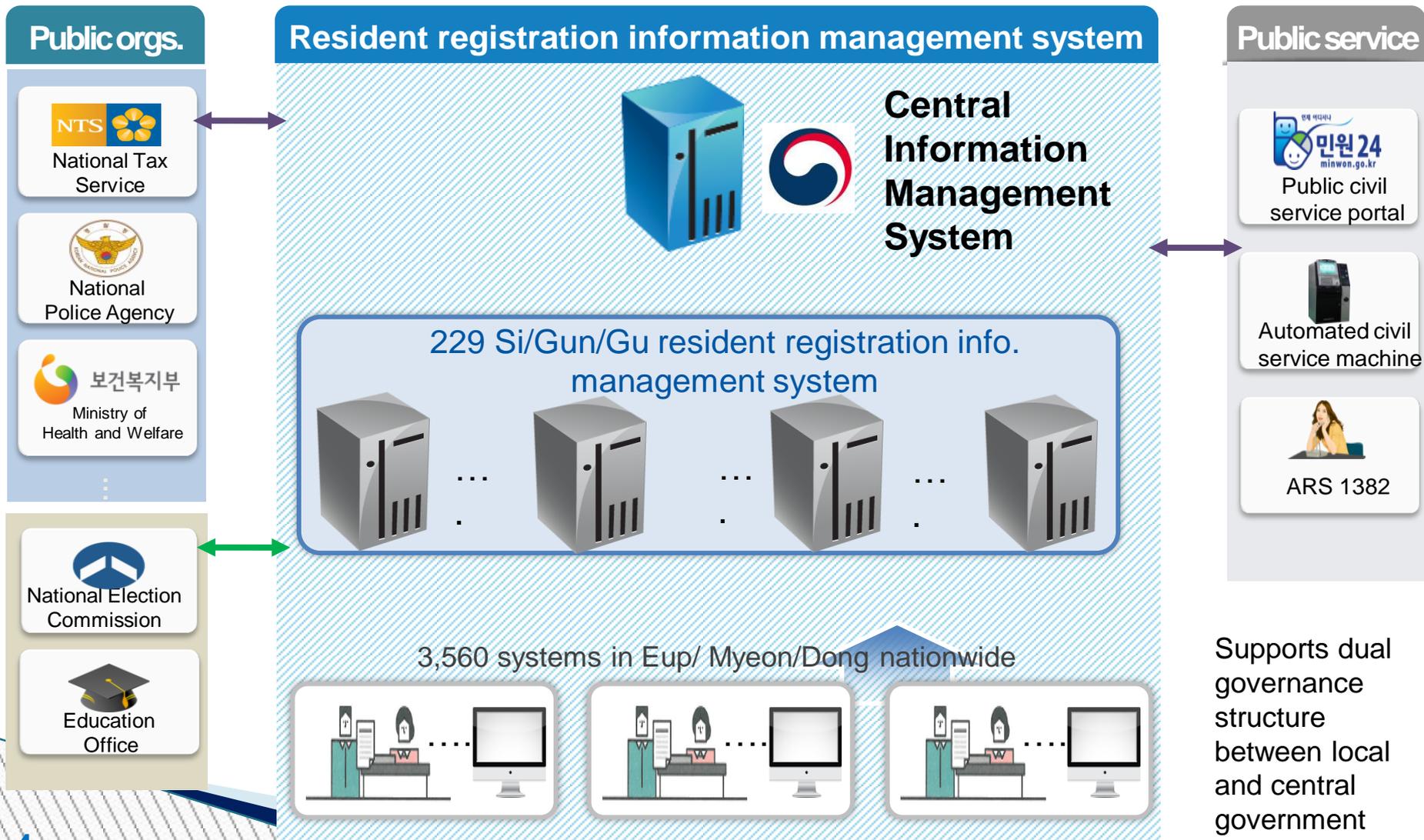
1. Resident Registration System and structure (2)

□ National ID as a core of e-government



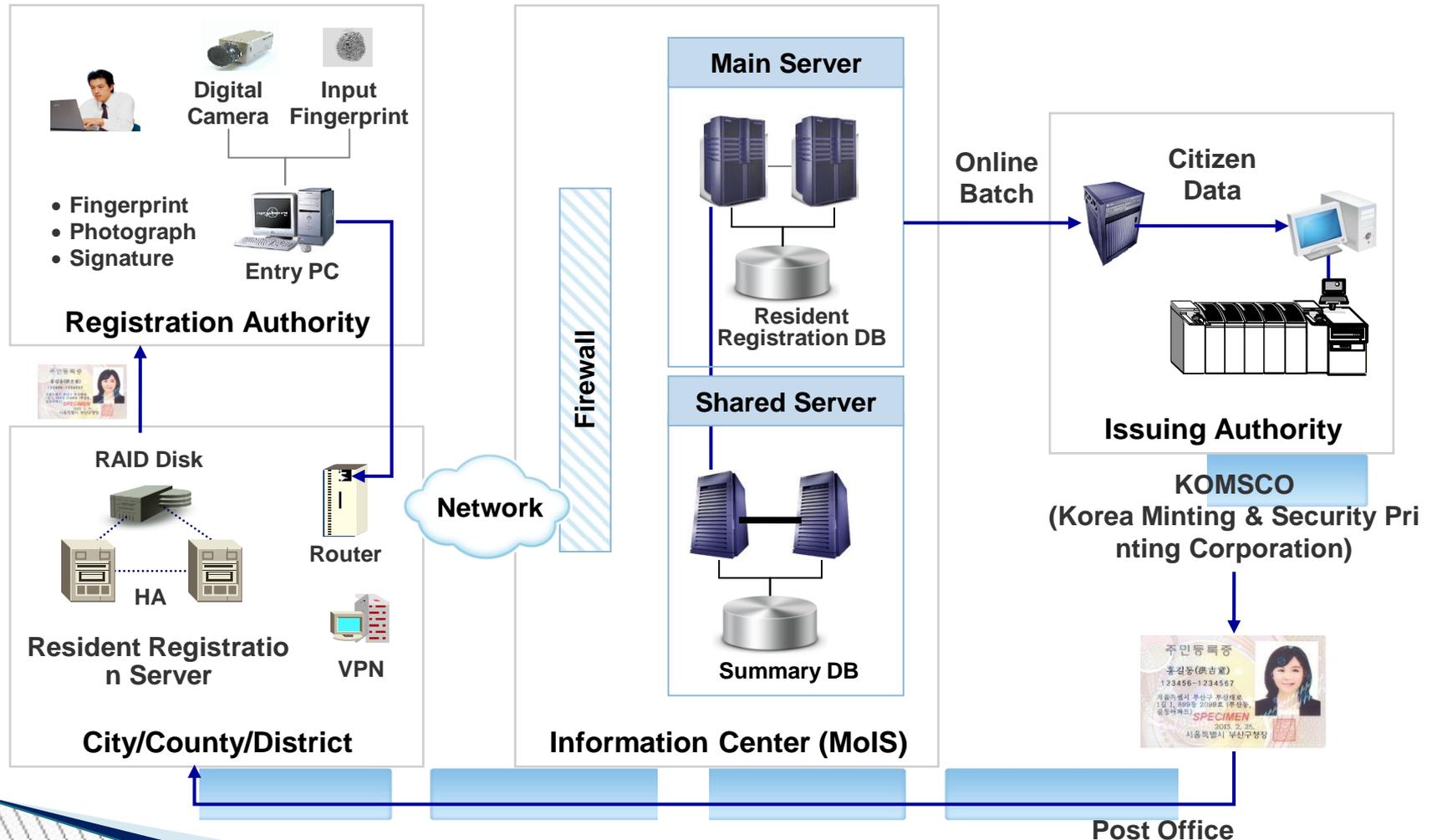
01. All electronic document handling processes
02. Comprehensive informatization of central and local finance
03. Implementation of local e-government
04. Implementation of an electronic audit system
05. Implementation of e-congress
06. Implementation of a comprehensive criminal law system
07. Comprehensive informatization of HR and administration
08. Informatization of diplomacy and trading
09. Real time management of national tasks
10. Expanded sharing of admin information
11. Development of a government function interconnection model
12. Implementation of internet civil appeal service
13. Comprehensive national safety management
14. Implementation and interconnection of architecture/land/registration
15. Comprehensive national tax service
16. Comprehensive national welfare information service
17. Comprehensive food/drug information service
18. Comprehensive hiring/job information service
19. Admin court internet service
20. Unified company application account service
21. Comprehensive logistic information service
22. e-trading/tariff service
23. Comprehensive foreigner support service
24. Support for e-government's overseas exploration
25. Expanded online citizen participation
26. Implementation of the integrated government computer system
27. Advancement of the e-government communication network
28. Application of the government's IT architecture
29. Implementation of an information protection system
30. IT manpower and operation organization strengthened and repaired
31. Implementation of e-government ant system and foundation
32. e-procurement
33. (NEIS) National Education Information System
34. Police IT System
35. ITS, BIS (Transportation)

1. Resident Registration System and structure (3)



Supports dual governance structure between local and central government

2. Resident Registration and Card Issuance Processes



3. Citizen e-Government Portal – Gov.kr Portal (1)

Demonstration of e-Government Portal



로그인 | 회원가입 | 이용약관 | 고객센터 | 사이트맵 | 개선의견수렴 | KOREANET



대한민국 정부를 한 번에 만나는 통합창구

Gov't Services



정부서비스

E-Gov't



민원24

Policy



정책·정보

3. Citizen e-Government Portal – Citizen Online Services (1)

나만의 혜택 찾기

나이 세(만)

남자 여자

시·도 선택 ▼

시·군·구 선택 ▼

다음 >>>

연령/대상별 혜택 찾기 >

분야별 서비스


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 주택부동산


 취업·직장


 금융·세금·법률


 건강·의료·사랑


 결혼·육아·교육


 창업·경영


 생활·병역


 여가·문화·출입국


 환경·재난


 폭력·범죄·중독


 공익·봉사

나의 생활정보

연금, 휴면예금, 여권만료일 등 생활에 필요한 정보를 한 번에 확인하세요.

* 공인인증서로 로그인하면 확인이 가능합니다.

확인하기



바로 받는 서비스

이 곳에서 신청·발급·확인하세요. (22종)



건강보험 가입자 자격정보 ▶

건강보험 연말정산 내역 ▶

운전면허 정보조회 ▶

생애주기별 서비스

출산부터 노후까지, 상황별로 확인하세요.


혼인


출산


취학


일자리


이사


상속

민원24 사이트 회원이신가요?

민원24 회원은 기존 아이디로 로그인하시면 정부24의 서비스를 편리하게 이용하실 수 있습니다.

자세히보기 →



3. Citizen e-Government Portal – Citizen Online Services (2)

나의 생활정보

연금, 휴면예금, 여권만료일 등 생활에 필요한 정보를
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확인하기

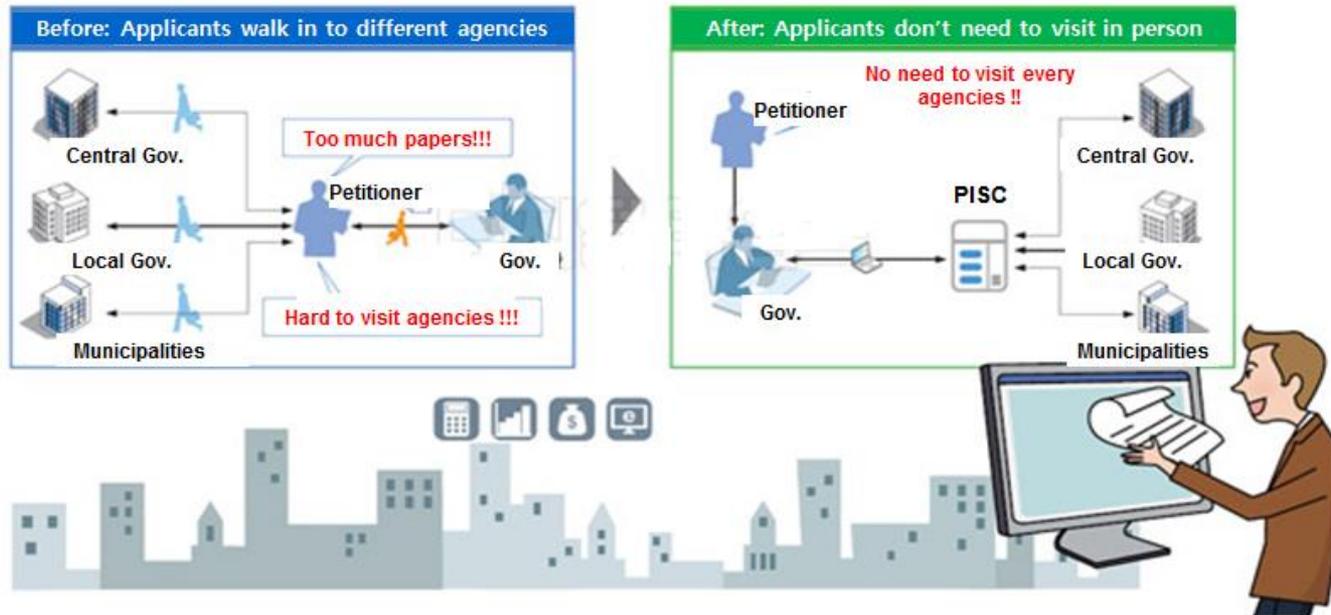


- SSO based citizen portal with digital certificates.
- Resident Registration System has been the basis of citizen portal services.
- Now citizen portal (Minwon24) offers 42 types of “Daily-life Information Service” which is an extended services of customized citizen services based on the integration of agency data.
- Family/health, Taxation, Pension, Military Services, Penalty information, Vehicles, Finance Support, Housing/welfare are the major categories of Daily-life information service.
- Without strong resident registration service over ESB structure, these services are not available.

Screen Capture from gov.kr

4. Public Information Sharing Center in Korea (3)

■ Before and After of PISC service



443 Million paper certificates needed for transactions per year

Personal Cert.	Real-estate Cert.	Vehicle Cert.	Etc. Cert.
222 Million	190 Million	26 Million	5 Million
Resident Registration, Registered Stamp, Family Registration, etc.	Real-estate registration	Vehicle registration, motorcycle registration, etc.	Bidding, company registration, etc.

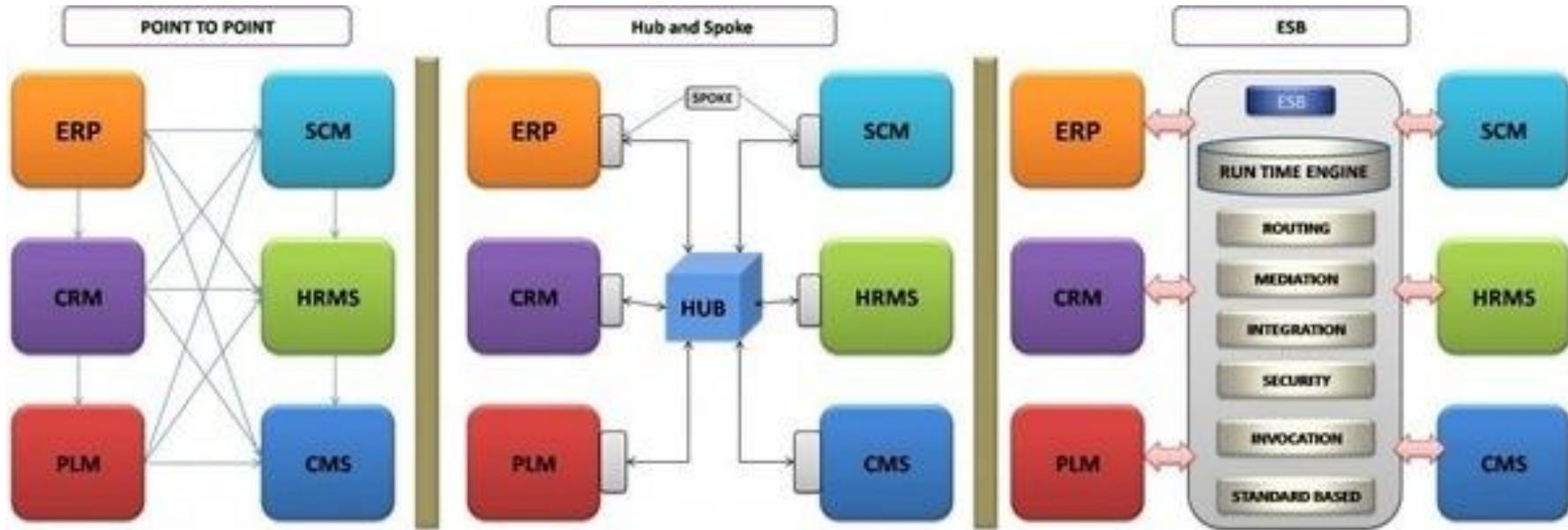
4. Public Information Sharing Center in Korea (4)

■ ESB and SOA – the basis of Korean PISC

- An ESB's primary function is to provide the connections between communicating applications – acting much like a router to control the data.
- It is commonly used in enterprise application integration (EAI) or service-oriented architecture (SOA) principles.
- ESB as an infrastructure software service-oriented model works as a managed message system that provides routing, data transformation, translation upon a client's request and event-interpretation.
- It is often needed to transform messages into a format that the application can interpret. ESB is also used to change data content or execute services via a rule engine.
- SOA is way of building the next generation of applications from 'Lego Blocks' called Services whereas ESB is a piece of infrastructure software that provides APIs for developers to create services and send messages between services.

4. Public Information Sharing Center in Korea (5)

PISC in Korea is based on ESB integration



- Simple structure
- System maintenance cost increases with increasing number of systems
- Flexibility/extensibilities are low



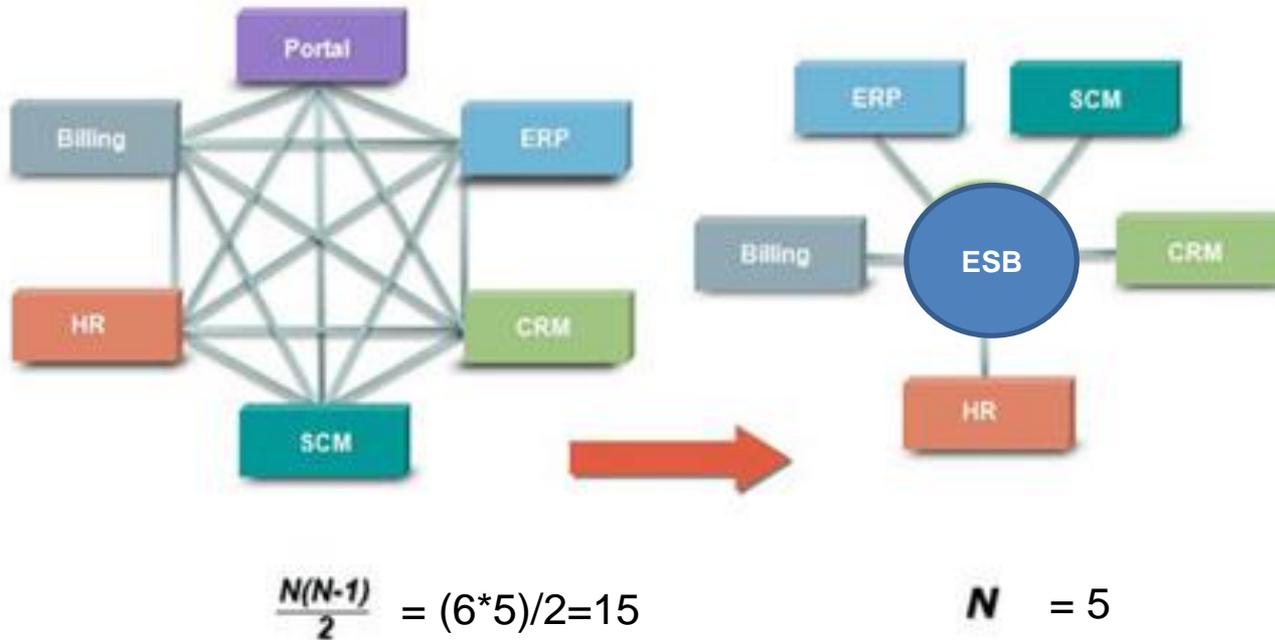
- By middleware, business logic is used to integrated applications
- 1:N structure
- Vendor specific
- Central hub system is the single point of failure
- New application adoption is easy by same vendor



- By middleware, service oriented integration
- EAI+SOA concept
- Web service, XML based standardized integration environment
- Mutli-protocol supports
- BUS structure
- Reusable components
- High cost for initial investment

4. Public Information Sharing Center in Korea (6)

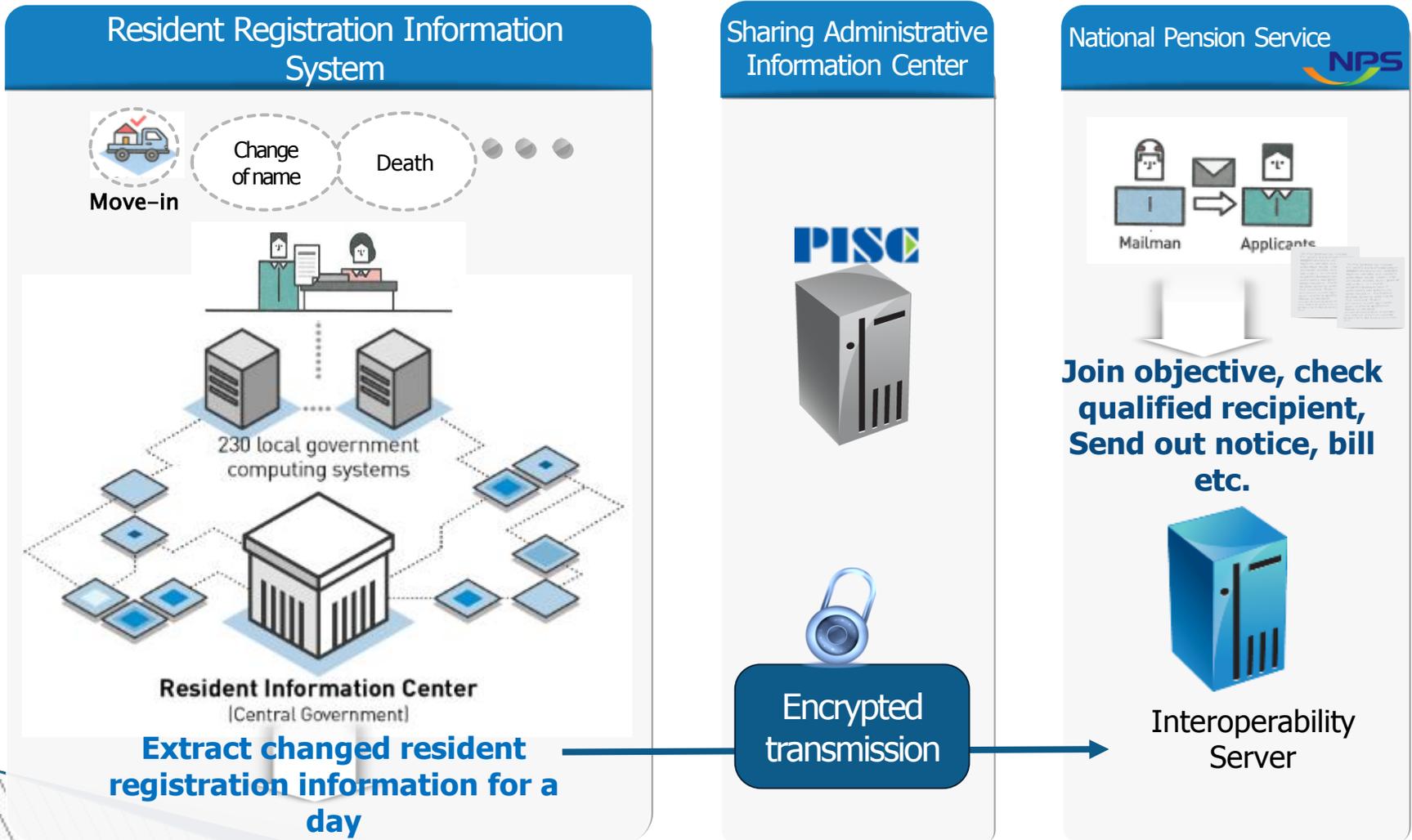
■ PISC features and Searching Cost



- Compared to Point-to-Point integration, ESB has much lower level of searching cost

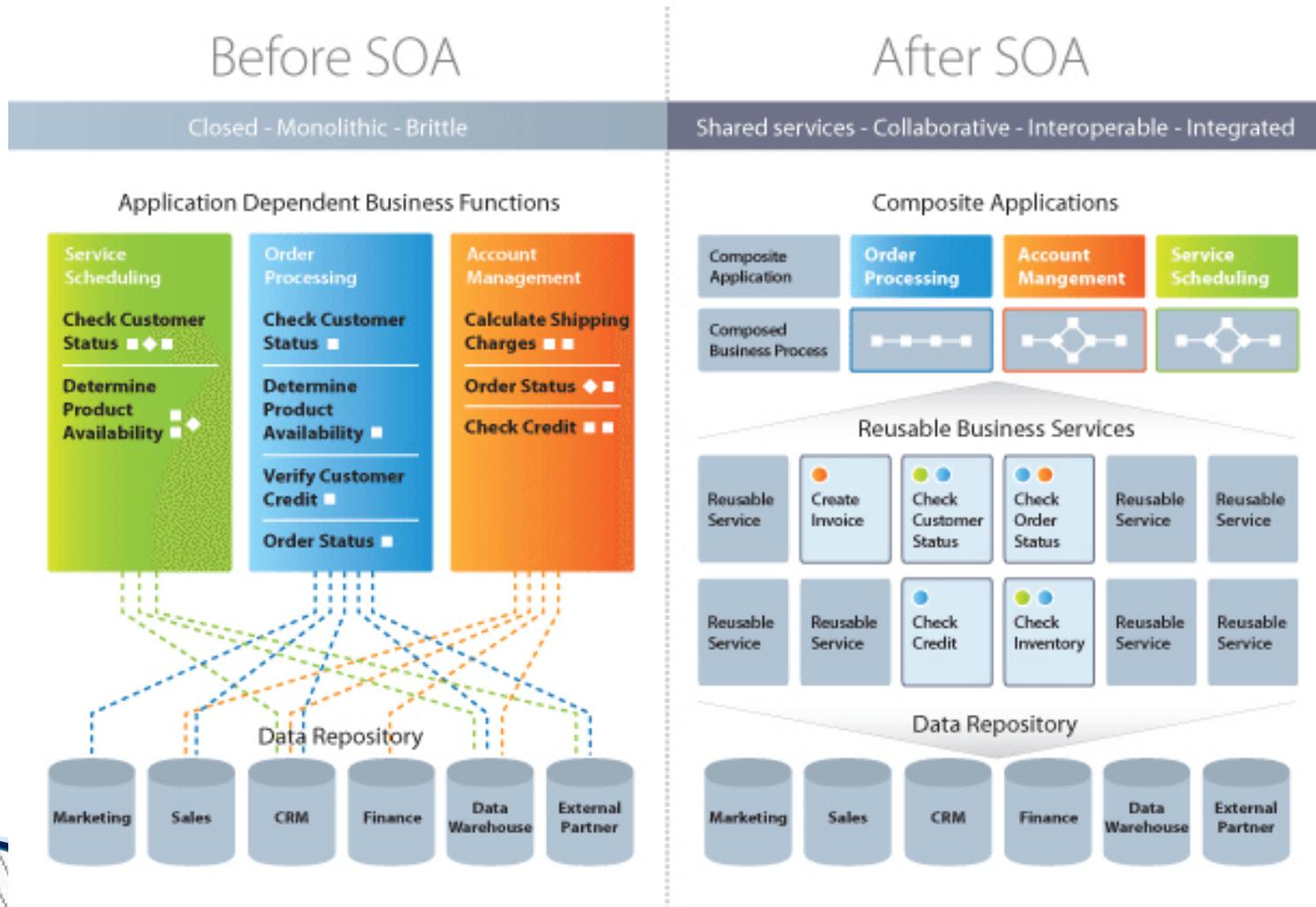
4. Public Information Sharing Center in Korea (7)

■ PISC case in Pension Service



4. Public Information Sharing Center in Korea (8)

■ SOA difference in System Architecture



Thank You!
Questions and comments:

chriskang@klid.or.kr

+82-2-2031-9301