
Government Performance Evaluation Implementation Plan for 2018

April 2018



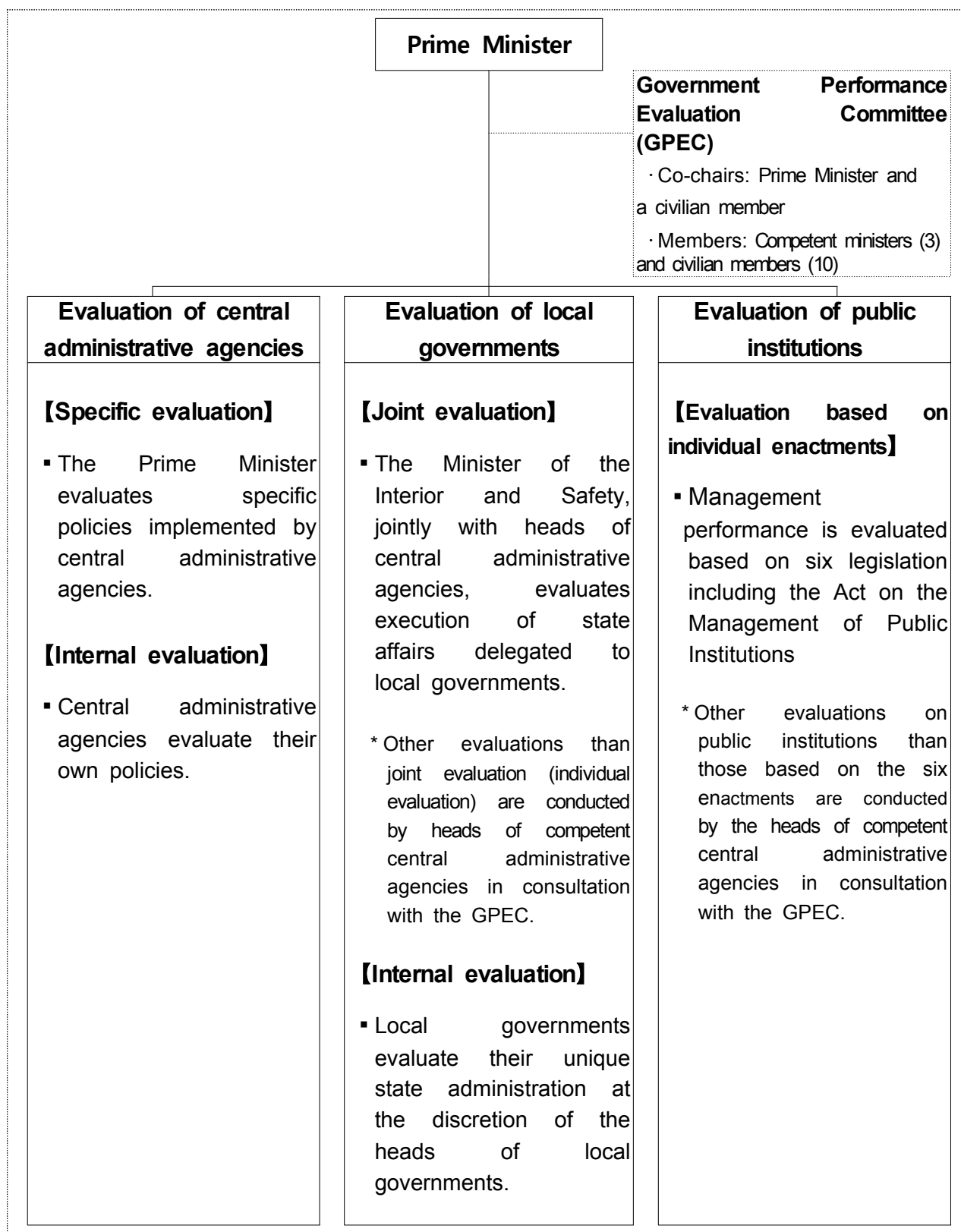
Office for Government Policy Coordination

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I . Overview of Government Performance Evaluation for 2018

1. Government Performance Evaluation Framework



2. Overview of Evaluation for 2018

1 Major Evaluation Direction

- ① Evaluate in strict fairness policy capacity of ministries in terms of policy efforts, attainment of targets, and policy impacts primarily in execution of the 100 policy tasks (job-related tasks).
- ② Evaluate in an objective manner the innovation and communication capacities of ministries with respect to government innovation, regulatory innovation, public communication, etc.
- ③ Improve fairness and acceptance of evaluation by rendering evaluation process and approach more justifiable through consideration of exogenous factors, etc.

2 Major Modifications and Implementation Highlights

① Evaluation of central administrative agencies (Specific evaluation)

- ① Maintain balance between evaluation of policy capacity and evaluation of innovation and communication capacities.
 - Evaluation of policy capacity accounts for 2/3 of total score; and evaluation of innovation and communication capacities accounts for 1/3.
 - * △ Evaluation of policy capacity in executing 100 policy tasks (job-related tasks): 65 points
 - △ Evaluation of government innovation, regulatory innovation, and public communication capacities of each ministry: 35 points
- ② Combine the categories of policy tasks and job creation into one category.

- The previously separate categories of policy tasks and job creation are combined into one, but the evaluation percentage of the job creation task remains unchanged.
 - * The new and major job creation policies such as measures to create jobs for young people (announced on March 15) were taken into consideration.
 - ** The combined category is named “job creation and policy task,” which is commensurate with the “job-creating government.”
 - Higher weights are given to attainment of targets and policy impacts among evaluation items (policy efforts, attainment of targets, and policy impacts) to enhance policy perception.
 - * The weights for evaluation items are changed from 4:3:3 to 3:4:3.
- ③ Effectively evaluate innovation and communication capacities of ministries.
- The category of ‘government innovation’ is newly established as a separate category, and each ministry’s innovation implementation is evaluated such as progress in the Comprehensive Implementation Plan for Government Innovation (March 19).
 - * Focus evaluation particularly on realization of social values, engagement and cooperation, realization of a reliable government (e.g. eradication of sexual crimes, employment irregularities), and collaboration, coordination, and conflict management.
 - Maintain the categories of regulatory innovation and policy communication and evaluate them appropriately.
- ④ Improve acceptance and rationality of evaluation by reflecting exogenous factors.
- Increase fairness and acceptance of evaluation results by considering exogenous factors in cases where it is difficult to attain goals due to international circumstances, etc.

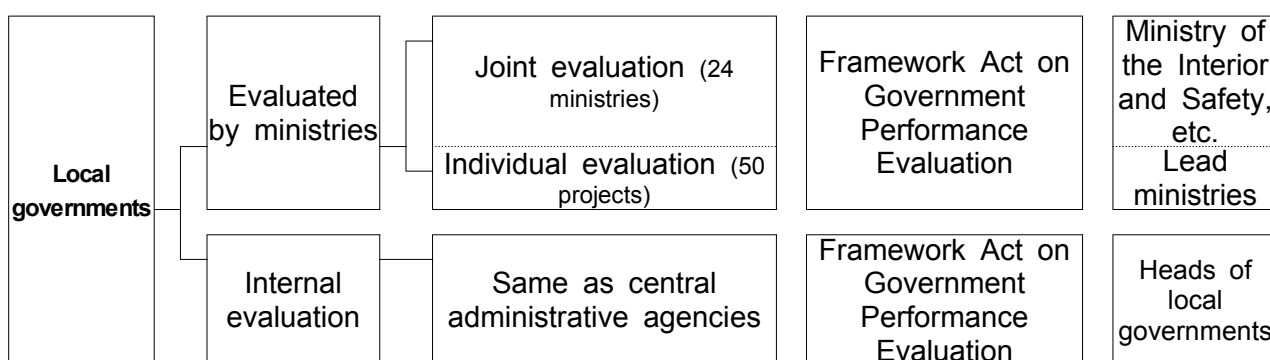
- Launch a policy evaluation support division (about 500 persons) consisting of civilian experts and policy customers earlier than scheduled* so as to effectively evaluate policy impact.

* Launched in November for the evaluation for 2017 → Launched during the first half of 2018 to provide policy information on an as-needed basis.

② Evaluation of local governments

- Systematically define about 150 evaluation items and indicators for 24 entities based on policy goals, policy strategies, and policy tasks.
- Primarily review and evaluate consistency and continuity of policies and projects of local governments irrespective of the results of local elections slated for this year.
- Combine individual evaluations* implemented by each ministry to minimize workload on local governments.

* The Minister of the Interior and Safety is to formulate the Joint Evaluation Implementation Plan for 2018 in consultation with the heads of local governments and appropriate central administrative agencies (by July 2018).



③ Evaluation of public institutions

- Evaluate management performance, etc. of public institutions to further their management accountability, transparency, and public services.

- Help public institutions firmly entrench their efforts to realize social values through evaluations by establishing and reflecting a new indicator of “social value.”

Public institutions	Public enterprises (35)	Act on the Management of Public Institutions	Ministry of Economy and Finance
	Quasi-governmental agencies (88)		
	Funds (Evaluation of the need for funds: 34; Evaluation of asset management: 46)	National Finance Act	Ministry of Economy and Finance
	Science and technology research institutions (46)	Framework Act on Science and Technology, etc.	Korea Institute of Science and Technology, etc.
	Economics, humanities, and social sciences research institutions (26)	Act on the Establishment, Operation and Fostering of Government-Funded Research Institutions	National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences
	Local public enterprises (343)	Local Public Enterprises Act	Ministry of the Interior and Safety

II . Evaluation Plan for Central Administrative Agencies

1. Specific Evaluation

- ① Job Creation and Policy Tasks**
- ② Regulatory Innovation**
- ③ Government Innovation**
- ④ Policy Communication**
- ⑤ Communication Satisfaction**
- ⑥ Implementation of Presidential Directives**

2. Internal Evaluation

1. Specific Evaluation

A. Overview of Specific Evaluation

☐ Evaluation direction

- Evaluate national governance from the public's perspective in an objective and fair manner as the administration is into the second year.
- Conduct integrated evaluation of policy tasks and job-related tasks.
- Reflect new demand for evaluation by establishing a new category of "government innovation."

☐ Targets of evaluation

- Agency: 43 central administrative agencies (23 ministerial-level agencies; 20 vice-ministerial-level agencies)

Type	Agency
Ministerial-level (23)	Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and ICT, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Unification, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Employment and Labor, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Ministry of SMEs and Startups, Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs, Korea Communications Commission, Korea Fair Trade Commission, Financial Services Commission, and Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission
Vice-ministerial-level (20)	Ministry of Personnel Management, Ministry of Government Legislation, Korea Food & Drug Administration, National Tax Service, Korea Customs Service, Public Procurement Service, Statistics Korea, Military Manpower Administration, Defense Acquisition Program Administration, National Police Agency, National Fire Agency, Cultural Heritage Administration, Rural Development Administration, Korea Forest Service, Korean Intellectual Property Office, Korea Meteorological Administration, National Agency for Administrative City Construction, Saemangeum Development and Investment Agency, Korea Coast Guard, and Nuclear Safety and Security Commission

- Period: January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018

☐ **Evaluation category**

- ① (Job creation and policy tasks) Evaluate 100 policy tasks, including job creation, and efforts and outcomes of each central administrative agency with respect to its core businesses.
- ② (Regulatory innovation) Evaluate outcomes of regulatory innovation implemented to respond to the Fourth Industrial Revolution and enhance the quality of people's life.
- ③ (Government innovation) Evaluate outcomes of government innovation implemented to realize social values, render government more reliable, and reinforce engagement and cooperation.
- ④ (Policy communication) Evaluate outcomes of public communication to improve public understanding of key policies including policy tasks.
- ⑤ (Communication satisfaction) Evaluate public perception of the government's communication efforts and outcomes.
- ※ (Points to be added or deducted: Implementation of directives) Evaluate the government's efforts and outcomes with respect to implementation of Presidential Directives so as to reinforce the government's accountability.

《Major changes》

2017		2018			
1. Policy tasks	50	Policy capacity (65)	Job creation and policy tasks	1-① Job creation and tasks ¹	60
2. Job creation	20			1-② Policy satisfaction	5
3. Regulatory reform	10	Innovation (communication) capacity (35)	Innovation capacity	2. Regulatory innovation	10
				3. Government innovation	10
4. Policy communication	10		Public communication	4. Policy communication	10
5. Public satisfaction - Policy satisfaction 5, Communication satisfaction 5	10			5. Communication satisfaction * Policy satisfaction (5) has moved to the category of policy tasks.	5
6. Matters applicable to all agencies - Issue management ±3; Conflict management ±3; Human rights protection ±2; Specific programs ±2	±10	Other	Merits and demerits	▲ Give merits and demerits to implementation of Presidential Directives	±3

1. Job-related tasks are managed separately so that evaluations can be conducted in the same way as the previous year.

☐ Evaluation methods

- A policy evaluation support division (about 500 persons) consisting of civilian experts and policy customers is launched earlier than scheduled* to effectively evaluate policy impact.

* Launched in November for the evaluation for 2017 → Launched during the first half of 2018 to provide policy information on an as-needed basis.

- The Government Performance Evaluation Committee under the Prime Minister engages in deliberations and makes resolutions on evaluation results.*

* Agencies subject to evaluation are graded on a sliding scale (3 to 5 grades) for their overall grades and for each evaluation category.

☐ **Utilization of evaluation results**

- Evaluation results are reported to the State Council or a briefing session is held.
- The heads of central administrative agencies formulate and execute improvement and/or complementary measures/plans proposed in evaluation results.
 - The Office for Government Policy Coordination reviews follow-up plans and implementation performance and reflects them in evaluation for the following year.
- According to evaluation results, outstanding agencies and persons of distinguished public services receive rewards.
 - Evaluation results are reflected in incentive schemes for each agency.

B. Evaluation Plan by Evaluation Category

1 Job Creation and Policy Tasks

☐ **Category overview**

- Analyze and evaluate objectively from the public's perspectives the outcomes of policy tasks or key tasks implemented by each of 43 central administrative agencies.
 - (Policy tasks) Tasks that the government must implement with highest priority such as job-related tasks
 - (key tasks) Tasks that are not included in the policy tasks but should be implemented by central administrative agencies as their core businesses in 2018^{*}
- * key tasks are selected for 21 central administrative agencies in charge of one or zero policy task.
- Reflect major job creation policies such as the Five-Year Road Map for Job Creation and the Measures to Create Jobs for Young People in policy tasks.

☐ **Targets of evaluation**

- Agency: 43 central administrative agencies (23 ministerial-level agencies; 20 vice-ministerial-level agencies)
- Period: January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018

☐ Evaluation direction and evaluation items

《Evaluation direction》

- Adjust upward the percentage of output indicators (attainment of performance indicators)* compared with input indicators (policy implementation efforts) in the second year of the launch of the administration.

* Policy implementation efforts (40 → 30%); attainment of performance indicators (30 → 40%)

《Evaluation items》

Evaluation items	Evaluation indicators	Type	Weight
Policy implementation efforts	• Whether task implementation plans have been formulated substantially and tasks have been executed as planned	Qualitative quantitative	30%
Attainment of performance indicators	• Whether the predetermined targets of performance indicators have been attained	Qualitative quantitative	40%
Policy impact	• Comprehensively evaluate policy perception, which cannot be measured with performance indicators, with participation of civilian experts, etc.	Qualitative quantitative	30%
Addition of points	• Efforts and outcomes for legislation (Ministry of Government Legislation)	1 point at maximum	

☐ Evaluation methods

《Evaluation rating》

- Assign each agency an evaluation rating by scoring each task on a 100-point scale and calculating the average point of its tasks.

《Scoring methods for each evaluation item》

- (Policy efforts) Score based on whether task implementation plans are substantially formulated and tasks are completed as planned.
- (Attainment of performance indicators) Grant scores based on aggressiveness and achievement of the targets of indicators.
 - Add up the scores calculated based on the predetermined weights of indicators.
- (Policy impacts) Evaluate policy impacts* that cannot be measured by performance indicators.
 - * △ Policy performance not measured by performance indicators △Degree of resolution of public complaints and degree of promotion of public benefits △ Degree of expectation for the future positive or negative impacts
 - Form an evaluation support division (composed of GPEC members, civilian experts, etc.) to conduct evaluations so as to ensure professionalism and objectivity in evaluation.
- Apply adjusted scores within a limited range in case an agency, despite its aggressive efforts, can hardly achieve its goals due to exogenous factors such as external conditions.
- ※ Conduct a public satisfaction survey (using a specialized research institute) for the evaluation of outcomes of policy tasks.

2 Regulatory Innovation

☐ Category overview

- Evaluate outcomes of regulatory innovation implemented by 29 central administrative agencies* in order to proactively respond to the Fourth Industrial Revolution and enhance the quality of people's life.

* Exclude 14 ministries in charge of fewer than two tasks under the Comprehensive Plan for Better Regulation for 2018.

Type	Agency
Ministerial-level (19)	Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and ICT, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, Ministry of Health & Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Employment and Labor, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Ministry of SMEs and Startups, Korea Communications Commission, Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs, Korea Fair Trade Commission, and Financial Services Commission
Vice-ministerial-level (10)	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, Korea Customs Service, Public Procurement Service, Military Manpower Administration, National Police Agency, National Fire Agency, Cultural Heritage Administration, Rural Development Administration, Korea Forest Service, Korean Intellectual Property Office

☐ Evaluation items

Evaluation items		Evaluation indicators	Evaluation type	Weight
Regulatory revision	Revision of existing regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outputs of regulatory revisions through tasks under the Comprehensive Plan for Better Regulation for 2018 • Outputs of revisions through 'Regulatory Reform <i>Sinmungo</i> (e-petition system)' and the on-site recommendation system 	Quantitative/qualitative	60%
	Revision of regulations relating to new industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outputs of acceptance of suggestions and improvement of regulatory bottlenecks to new industries • Outputs of the shift to negative regulation and the adoption of regulatory sandbox 		
	Revision of regulations relating to job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outputs of regulatory revisions through tasks relating to job creation, etc. 		
Regulatory review	Compliance with the regulatory review process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with regulatory review processes and impact analysis 	Quantitative/qualitative	20%
	Revision of sunset regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outputs of revisions of sunset regulations subject to reexamination 	Quantitative	
Public perception of regulatory innovation	Regulatory innovation satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory innovation satisfaction survey 	Qualitative	20%
	Outputs of public communication for regulatory innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outputs of on-site regulatory innovation efforts such as site visits and meetings 	Quantitative/qualitative	

* Adjustment compared with 2017: Regulatory reform efforts (25%→20%); public perception of regulatory innovation (15%→20%)

☐ **Evaluation methods**

- Conduct quantitative and qualitative evaluations of outputs and outcomes of regulatory innovation of each agency.
 - Form and operate the **private and public joint regulatory innovation evaluation support division** supervised by the OPC.
- Conduct regulatory impact analysis and evaluate regulatory reform satisfaction through specialized external institutions (KDI, Korea Institute of Public Administration, and other specialized research institutes).

3 **Government Innovation**

☐ **Category overview**

- Evaluate outcomes of government innovation implemented by each central administrative agency in order to ensure capabilities to execute the Comprehensive Implementation Plan for Government Innovation (March 19, 2018) and spread innovation initiatives across the public sector.
- Divide the implementation process into preparation, execution, and performance steps and evaluate action plans, key tasks, and best practices from the various perspectives of experts and the general public.

☐ Evaluation items

Evaluation items	Evaluation indicators	Evaluation type	Weight
Innovation preparation	• Completeness of action plans	Quantitative/ qualitative	15%
	• Foundation for innovation implementation		
Innovation execution and performance	• Establishment of the foundation for realization of social values - Human rights protection, specific programs	Quantitative/ qualitative	75%
	• Inclusion of social value perspectives in policies		
	• Increase in public engagement in the entire policy-making process		
	• Public perception of public resource sharing		
	• Collaboration, coordination, and conflict management		
	• Establishment of impartial and uncorrupted officialdom - Eradication of employment irregularities in public institutions - Measures pertaining to sexual harassment and gender equality		
	• Implementation of people-oriented administrative innovation		
Representative case	• Representative innovation cases for each agency (evaluated by the public)	Qualitative	10%

* Evaluation items and indicators are subject to change as they are under discussion between ministries.

☐ Evaluation methods

- The government innovation evaluation division supervised by the Ministry of the Interior and Safety is formed to conduct quantitative and qualitative evaluation.
- Some of the categories applicable to all agencies (e.g. specific programs) are evaluated by a supervising agency, and the evaluation results are reflected in the evaluation of government innovation.

4 Policy Communication

☐ Category overview

- Evaluate outcomes of central administrative agencies with respect to public communication to enhance public understanding of policy tasks and major policies.
- Increase the percentage of online evaluation in response to the change in the communication environment and improve qualitative evaluation on issues raised by the media, etc.

☐ Evaluation items

Evaluation items		Evaluation indicators	Evaluation type	Weight
Policy communication efforts	Policy communication planning activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of policy communication plans • Execution of policy communication plans 	Qualitative quantitative	30%
	Policy communication Inter-ministerial collaboration between agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior consultation of major policies • Collaboration between media outlets owned by the government and public institutions 		
	Regular briefings and the media coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding of regular briefings • Outputs of daily media reports • Evaluation of media coverage 		
Policy communication outcomes	Outcomes of media and newspaper reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes of media, newspaper, and Internet reports • Outcomes of communication via international press 	Qualitative quantitative	70%
	Outcomes of agencies' policy communication activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy communication activities of the heads of agencies • Monthly best practices for policy communication 		
	Outcomes of online policy communication activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes of agencies' SNS activities • Contents and best practices • Outcomes of online issue reviews • Communication through policy briefings • Outcomes of inter-ministerial collaboration 		

☐ **Evaluation methods**

- Conduct quantitative and qualitative evaluation of efforts and outcomes of each agency's policy communication with the public.
- Form and operate the private and public joint policy communication evaluation support division supervised by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.
- Incorporate the evaluation results generated on a monthly and quarterly basis depending on evaluation indicators into a year-end comprehensive evaluation (based on the end of December 2018).

5 Communication Satisfaction

☐ **Category overview**

- Conduct public satisfaction survey on efforts to publicly communicate policies such as policy tasks.
- Directly reflect public perception of (satisfaction with) policy communication in government performance evaluation as an independent evaluation item starting this year.

☐ **Evaluation items**

Evaluation items	Evaluation indicators	Evaluation type	Weight
Impact of communication programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Program recognition• Program message acceptance• Program-induced behavioral change	Quantitative / qualitative	30%
Impact of policy communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public communication satisfaction at the level of reciprocity• Public communication satisfaction at the level of openness• SNS policy communication satisfaction	Quantitative / qualitative	40%
Policy impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy knowledge• Policy acceptance and support• Confidence in government	Quantitative / qualitative	30%

☐ **Evaluation methods**

- Conduct quantitative and qualitative evaluation of each agency's communication programs and policy acceptance and satisfaction from the perspectives of policy customers.
- Conduct the policy communication satisfaction evaluation supervised by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.
 - Entrust the survey to private research institutes in order to ensure professionalism and objectivity.

6 Implementation of Presidential Directives

☐ **Category overview**

- Conduct comprehensive evaluation of implementation outcomes, inter-ministerial collaboration, and ministries' efforts in addition to quantitative evaluations focusing on the execution of action plans of ministries in charge of Presidential Directives.

☐ **Evaluation items**

Evaluation items		Evaluation indicators	Evaluation type	Weight
Execution efforts for each task	Relevance of plan formulation	• Completeness of implementation measures (action plans) for Presidential Directives • Aggressiveness and speed of implementation of implementation measures	Qualitative	33%
	Implementation outcomes	• Actual implementation of action plans (execution) • Implementation impacts such as public perception	Quantitative/ qualitative	50%
Operation of review mechanism by agency		• Implementation of quarterly internal reviews	Quantitative	17%

☐ **Evaluation methods**

- Use the results and data in the state administration management system of the OPC for evaluation.
- Assign merits and demerits to the sum of the average^{*} of scores for “efforts to implement directive-related tasks” (± 2.5) and the scores for “operation of review mechanism” (± 0.5).

* Where agency A is in charge of n directives: (Sum of implementation efforts for tasks) \div n

- Measure the implementation effect (public perception) through the policy task evaluation support division.

2. Internal Evaluation

☐ Evaluation overview

- Central administrative agencies define their own policy goals and instruments and periodically review and evaluate actual implementation results.
- Internal evaluation results are incorporated into policy, budget, organization, personnel management, and compensation in order to enhance organizational efficiency and accountability.

☐ Evaluation direction

- Encourage agencies to strengthen the linkage between their policy goals (performance targets) and performance indicators and set aggressive performance indicators in order to prevent leniency in internal evaluation.
 - * Seek to adjust upward the points allocated to the evaluation item of “adequacy of formulation of performance management plan (30 points)” when the internal evaluation practices are reviewed with the supervision of the OPC.
- Conduct in-depth analysis on tasks in internal evaluation so as to render the feedback mechanism more effective.

☐ Targets of evaluation

- Agency: 44 central administrative agencies (24 ministerial-level agencies; 20 vice-ministerial-level agencies)
- Period: January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018

☐ **Evaluation category**

- ① Major policy: Tasks to be managed subject to the Performance Management Implementation Plan for 2018^{*}

* An annual business plan drawn up by the heads of central administrative agencies that proposes the goals and milestones of major policies and projects and performance indicators that can measure attainment of targets

- ② Budgetary project: General budgetary projects, R&D projects, disaster and safety projects, and balanced development projects
- ③ Administrative management capacity: Central administrative agencies' organizational, personnel management, and informatization capacities

☐ **Evaluation methods**

- Each central administrative agency formulates its own Internal Evaluation Plan for 2018, and its internal evaluation committee conducts internal evaluation for each category based on evaluation indicators.
- (Major policy) Agencies set evaluation indicators suitable for business characteristics at their discretion.
- (Budgetary project) Agencies set evaluation indicators at their discretion for general budgetary projects, R&D projects, and balanced development projects, but evaluation indicators for disaster and safety projects are developed and proposed by the Ministry of the Interior and Safety.
- (Administrative management capacity) Evaluation indicators for organization, personnel management, and informatization are developed and proposed by the Ministry of the Interior and Safety and the Ministry of Personnel Management.

- A relative evaluation mechanism (rating system)* is applied to facilitate the utilization of evaluation results for each category by linking them with policy improvement, organization management, and personal evaluation.

* An absolute evaluation mechanism is used for R&D projects among budgetary projects to ensure accurate assessment of achievement of performance targets.

- An agency in charge of an evaluation category confirms and reviews internal evaluation results of each agency.

- (Major policy) The OPC confirms and reviews the results.
- (Budgetary projects) The ministries* in charge of the projects confirm and review the results.

* △ General budgetary projects (Ministry of Economy and Finance) △ R&D projects (Ministry of Science and ICT) △ Disaster and safety projects (Ministry of the Interior and Safety) △ Balanced national development projects (Presidential Committee on Regional Development)

- (Administrative management capacity) The Ministry of the Interior and Safety and the Ministry of Personnel Management confirm and review the results.

☐ **Utilization of evaluation results**

- The heads of central administrative agencies publish the evaluation results on their websites, etc. and report them to the competent standing committee of the National Assembly without delay.
- The heads of central administrative agencies link and incorporate evaluation results with and into organization, budget, personnel management, and compensation schemes, and the Minister of Economy and Finance incorporates evaluation results into budget formulation for the following year.

III. Evaluation Plan for Local Governments

- 1. Overview of Evaluation of Local Governments**
- 2. Central Administrative Agencies' Evaluation of Local Governments**
 - 1 Joint Evaluation**
 - 2 Individual Evaluation**
- 3. Internal Evaluation of Local governments**

1. Overview of Evaluation of Local Governments

☐ Evaluation direction

- Evaluate execution of state affairs delegated to local governments, state-subsidized projects, and other matters to enhance integration and efficiency of state administration and accountability of local governments.
 - ※ A local election is slated for this year (June 2018), so reviews and evaluations are to be carried out with focus on the consistency and continuity of policies and projects and policy outcomes of local governments, irrespective of the election results.
- Combine all types of evaluations of local governments to minimize local governments' workload caused by the evaluations conducted by central administrative agencies.

☐ Evaluation type

- ① Evaluation of local governments conducted by central administrative agencies: Joint evaluation and individual evaluation
- ② Local governments' internal evaluation

2. Central Administrative Agencies' Evaluation of Local Governments

1 Joint Evaluation

☐ Evaluation overview

- The Minister of the Interior and Safety evaluates execution of state affairs delegated to local governments, state-subsidized projects, major national programs, etc. jointly with the heads of central administrative agencies concerned.

☐ Targets of evaluation

- Entity: 17 metropolitan municipalities (including outcomes of cities (*si*), counties (*gun*), and districts (*gu*))
- Period: January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018*

* The 2018 outcomes are evaluated and evaluation results are compiled by June 2019 in accordance with the Operating Rules on the Committee on Joint Evaluation of Local Governments.

☐ Evaluation items

- Structure existing joint evaluation items and evaluation indicators according to policy goals, policy strategies, and policy tasks defined by the Moon Jae-in administration.
- Evaluate 156 items and indicators by 24 agencies.

Agency (Number of evaluation items)					
National Police Agency (1)	Ministry of Employment and Labor (10)	Korea Fair Trade Commission (2)	Ministry of Education (2)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (1)	Ministry of Economy and Finance (1)
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (20)	Rural Development Administration (3)	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (6)	Cultural Heritage Administration (1)	Ministry of Government Legislation (1)	Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs (2)
Ministry of Health & Welfare (27)	Korea Forest Service (10)	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (3)	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (15)	Public Procurement Service (1)	Ministry of SMEs and Startups (7)
Statistics Korea (2)	Ministry of Unification (1)	Ministry of the Interior and Safety (28)	Ministry of Environment (9)	Others (4)	

☐ **Evaluation methods**

- The Minister of the Interior and Safety formulates the Joint Evaluation Implementation Plan for 2018* in consultation with local governments and the heads of applicable central administrative agencies (by July 2018).

* The GPEC under the Prime Minister makes resolutions on the Joint Evaluation Implementation Plan.

- The joint evaluation division for local governments consisting of external experts for each area, which is supervised by the Ministry of the Interior and Safety, conducts quantitative and qualitative evaluations.

- Online evaluations through the local administration evaluation information system (VPS) and on-site verifications are carried out.

* Functions are available such as mutual perusal of outcomes of other local governments and filing objections.

☐ **Utilization of evaluation results**

- The Ministry of the Interior and Safety reports evaluation results to the GPEC and releases the evaluation results for each metropolitan municipality on the local administration evaluation information system (VPS).

* Disclose performance management and evaluation results for each evaluation indicator throughout the year.

- Confer governmental rewards and financial incentives on outstanding local governments according to evaluation results.
- Render custom-made consulting services to local governments that have implemented low-performing programs.

* Consulting services include explaining evaluation indicators and detailed calculation formula and identifying actual outcomes and problems.

2 Individual Evaluation

☐ **Evaluation overview**

- If joint evaluations cannot be carried out due to the nature of duties and/or evaluation timeline, individual evaluations are conducted on major national programs, etc. implemented by local governments.

☐ **Targets of evaluation**

- Entity: Local governments (metropolitan cities, cities, counties, and districts)
- Period: January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018
- For the Details of Individual Evaluation by Central Administrative Agency, see Appendix 2.

※ The lead agency and details of individual evaluation are subject to change.

☐ **Evaluation methods**

- The heads of central administrative agencies in charge of the affairs subject to evaluation establish the Evaluation Implementation Plan for each project in consultation with the GPEC.
 - * The OPC reviews feasibility of each Evaluation Implementation Plan and submits all of them to the GPEC (April 2018).
- The heads of central administrative agencies notify local governments of the Evaluation Implementation Plan for each project, conduct evaluations, and submit evaluation results to the GPEC.

☐ **Utilization of evaluation results**

- Central administrative agencies notify, where applicable, local governments of necessary corrective measures such as plans to improve policies and offer incentives to outstanding entities.
- Central administrative agencies review and manage feedback practices on an ongoing basis so that individual evaluation results are reflected effectively.

3. Internal Evaluation of Local Governments

☐ Evaluation overview

- Encourage local governments to produce outcomes of policies by allowing the heads of local governments to conduct self-evaluations of the policies that they are responsible for and disclose evaluation results.

☐ Targets of evaluation

- Entity: Local governments (metropolitan cities, cities, counties, and districts)
- Period: January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018

☐ Evaluation methods

- The head of a local government forms an internal evaluation organization and an internal evaluation committee to conduct internal evaluations including evaluations of policies that are implemented by their attached organizations.
 - The internal evaluation committee with at least two-thirds of the members from the private sector carries out both quantitative and qualitative evaluations.
- Evaluation indicators are developed and used in consideration of the unique characteristics of each local government, and an evaluation framework is established in such ways that evaluations results are highly differentiated between tasks.
 - * The Minister of the Interior and Safety systematically supports matters concerning evaluation indicators, evaluation methods, and establishment of evaluation foundation in order to advance the objectivity and fairness in evaluation.

☐ **Utilization of evaluation results**

- Evaluation results are made publicly available via websites, etc.
- Each local government reflects evaluation results in its performance management plan for the following year, personal performance, etc.
- Each local government inspects its own internal evaluation practices, identifies areas for improvements, and reflects the findings in its execution of internal evaluations for 2019.

IV. Evaluation Plan for Public Institutions

1. Overview of Evaluation of Public Institutions

2. Evaluation Plan by Public Institution Type

- ① Public Enterprises and Quasi-Governmental Agencies**
- ② Funds**
- ③ Science and Technology Research Institutions**
- ④ Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences Research Institutions**
- ⑤ Local Public Enterprises**

1. Overview of Evaluation of Public Institutions

☐ Evaluation direction

- Evaluate management performance, etc. of public institutions to make them more accountable to the public and improve their transparency and public service.
- Add social values as a new indicator to establish public institutions' efforts to realize social values through evaluation.

☐ Evaluation type

- Evaluate the five types of public institutions based on six Acts and subordinate statutes including the Act on the Management of Public Institutions.
 - Conduct quantitative and qualitative evaluations of 516 public institutions on their management performance and research outcomes for 2017.

Target entities	Lead agency	Applicable Act	Milestone
Public enterprises and quasi-governmental agencies (123)	Minister of Economy and Finance	Act on the Management of Public Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation planning (Feb. 2018) • Evaluation execution (Mar. 2018-May 2018) • Evaluation results (Jun. 2018)
Funds (67)	Minister of Economy and Finance	National Finance Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation planning (Feb. 2018) • Evaluation execution (Mar. 2018-Apr. 2018) • Evaluation results (May 2018)
Science and technology research institutions (46)	Korea Institute of Science and Technology, etc. (Internal evaluation) Minister of Science and ICT (Meta-evaluation)	Framework Act on Science and Technology; and Act on the Establishment, Operation and Fostering of Government-Funded Science and Technology Research Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation planning (Sep. - Dec. 2017) • Internal evaluation (Jan.-Mar., May-Jul, and Sep.-Nov. 2018) • Meta-evaluation (Apr., Aug., and Dec. 2018) • Evaluation results (Jan. 2019)
Economics, humanities, and social sciences research institutions (26)	National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences	Act on the Establishment, Operation and Fostering of Government-Funded Research Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation planning (Nov. 2017) • Evaluation execution (Jan. - Mar. 2018) • Evaluation results (Apr. 2018)
Local public enterprises (241)	Minister of the Interior and Safety, and Mayor/Do governor	Local Public Enterprises Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation planning (Feb. 2018) • Evaluation execution (Apr.-Jun. 2018) • Evaluation results (Jul. 2018)

* The evaluations of outputs and outcomes for 2018 are to be conducted in 2019 by a similar timeline as in the table above.

2. Evaluation Plan by Public Institution Type

1 Public Enterprises and Quasi-Governmental Agencies

☐ Evaluation overview

- Objectively evaluate management performance of the preceding year and incorporate evaluation results into personnel management and incentive schemes in order to encourage public institutions to establish more autonomous and accountable management and improve their public service.

☐ Targets of evaluation

- 123^{*} public enterprises and quasi-governmental agencies (35 public enterprises and 88 quasi-governmental agencies)

* Compared to the previous year, five public enterprises were added and one quasi-governmental agency was subtracted.

☐ Evaluation items

Evaluation items	Evaluation indicators	Evaluation type	Weight
Business management	• 14 indicators including management strategy, social contribution, work efficiency, organizational and personnel management, financial and budget management, and compensation and welfare program management	Qualitative quantitative	50%
Major project	• Up to five key projects for each institution	Qualitative quantitative	50%

☐ Evaluation methods

- Evaluate annually management performance of the previous year of public enterprises and quasi-governmental agencies based on their annual management performance reports.

- Use a **management evaluation division** composed of civilian experts, such as professors and accountants, and supervised by the Ministry of Economy and Finance to ensure professionalism and fairness in evaluation.

☐ **Utilization of evaluation results**

- (Payment of incentives) Incentives are rendered on a sliding scale with respect to management evaluation results within the limits set forth in the Budget Formulation Guidance for Public Enterprises and Quasi-Governmental Agencies.
- (Personnel management actions) A recommendation of dismissal is made, after deliberation and resolution of the steering committee on public institutions, for institutions or the heads of low-performing institutions according to evaluation results.
- (Budgetary actions) For an institution that receives a D rating (poor) or lower according to evaluation results, its rating is reflected in its budget formulation such as an adjustment of its operating budget for the following year.
- (Management consulting) Tailor-made management consulting services are rendered to low-performing institutions.

2 Funds

☐ Evaluation overview

- ① (Evaluation of the need for funds) Evaluate the need for funds in consideration of the overall fiscal system to maximize the utility and efficiency of fiscal management.
- ② (Evaluation of asset management) Conduct comprehensive evaluation of excess cash held by funds to improve transparency and efficiency in management of funds.

☐ Targets of evaluation

- ① (Evaluation of the need for funds) 34 funds including Farmland Management Fund and Lottery Fund

* (Existing) All funds were evaluated every 3 years. (in 2004, 2007, 2010, and 2013) → 1/2 of all funds were evaluated (in 2015 and 2016) → 1/3 of all funds were evaluated every year (starting in 2017)

** About 20 funds are normally subject to evaluation every year, but in 2018, the number of target funds was temporarily increased in the process of addressing redundant evaluations with respect to “evaluation of user fees.”

- ② (Evaluation of asset management) 46 funds including Employment Insurance Fund and National Housing Fund

* Of 67 funds, 20 funds are subject to public institutions’ management evaluation, 4 funds with excess cash of at least one trillion won undergo annual evaluations, and the remaining 43 funds undergo biennial evaluations.

- ※ For the list of funds subject to evaluations of the justification for their existence and their asset management, see Appendix 3.

☐ **Evaluation items**

- ① (Evaluation of the need for funds) Evaluate the adequacy of a fund's projects and fiscal resource structure and the justification for its existence.
- ② (Evaluation of asset management) Evaluate a fund's management of its excess cash based on non-measurable items (50%) and measurable items (50%).

☐ **Evaluation methods**

- Organize an evaluation division composed of 35 qualified external civilian experts* and supervised by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

* Assistant professors and above from universities, Ph.D holders from government-funded research institutions, CPAs and attorneys with at least five years of work experience, etc. (Article 82 of the National Finance Act; and Article 38 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act)

☐ **Utilization of evaluation results**

- ① (Evaluation of the need for funds) Semiannually review implementation of recommendations for improvements made by the evaluation division.
- ② (Evaluation of asset management) Execute follow-up measures such as an increase or decrease of 0.5%p in operating budgets of high-ranking funds (1/3) and low-ranking funds (1/3).

3 Science and Technology Research Institutions

☐ Evaluation overview

- Place the focus of evaluations on qualitative parameters of research outcomes, societal and economic contribution, and mid- and long-term impacts to encourage institutions to produce outstanding outcomes and improve research competency.

☐ Targets of evaluation

- 46 government-funded science and technology research institutions

Ministry/Research council	Research institution
National Research Council of Science & Technology	25 institutions including Korea Institute of Science and Technology, Green Technology Center, Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology, Korea Basic Science Institute, National Fusion Research Institute, and Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute
Ministry of Science and ICT	16 institutions including Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Korea Institute for Advanced Study, National NanoFab Center, Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology, Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science and Technology, and Korea Brain Research Institute
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	Korea Institute of Ocean Science & Technology, Korea Polar Research Institute, and Korea Research Institute of Ships & Ocean Engineering
Defense Acquisition Program Administration	Agency for Defense Development
Nuclear Safety and Security Commission	Korea Institute of Nuclear Nonproliferation and Control

☐ **Evaluation items**

Evaluation items	Evaluation indicators	Evaluation type	Weight
Management category	• Creation of environment conducive to research, institutional operation, utilization and dissemination of research outcomes	Qualitative quantitative	20%
Research category	• Unit of performance objectives based on internal research performance plans	Qualitative quantitative	80%

☐ **Evaluation methods**

- Institutions formulate research performance plans at their own discretion in the early phase of the terms of the heads of the institutions, and comprehensive evaluations are conducted at the end of the terms.
- Internal evaluation of ministries and research councils → Meta-evaluation by the Ministry of Science and ICT.
 - * Organize an evaluation committee consisting of experts from various fields (e.g. association of university, research institute, and industry) depending on research areas.

☐ **Utilization of evaluation results**

- Ministries and research councils link and incorporate evaluation results to and into performance-based annual salary, budget, and subsequent performance plans of public institutions concerned and their heads.

4

Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences

Research Institutions

☐ Evaluation overview

- Promote the accountability of government-funded research institutions and propose ideas to develop them with respect to development of policy alternatives and creation of basic and policy knowledge consistent with their purposes.

☐ Targets of evaluation

- 23 research institutions, 2 affiliated institutions, and 1 graduate school

Category	Economic policy	Resource infrastructure	Human resources	Public policy
Research institution	Korea Institute for International Economic Policy Korea Institute for Industrial Economics & Trade Korea Development Institute Korea Rural Economic Institute Korea Institute of Public Finance	Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements Korea Energy Economics Institute Korea Information Society Development Institute Korea Transport Institute Korea Maritime Institute Korea Environment Institute	Korean Educational Development Institute Korea Institute of Curriculum & Evaluation Korea Labor Institute Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs Korea Women's Development Institute Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training National Youth Policy Institute	Science and Technology Policy Institute Korea Institute for National Unification Korea Legislation Research Institute Korea Institute of Public Administration Korea Institute for Criminology
Affiliated institution	KDI School of Public Policy and Management	Architecture & Urban Research Institute	Korea Institute of Child Care & Education	

☐ Evaluation items

Evaluation items	Evaluation indicators	Evaluation type	Weight
Management category	• Leadership and responsible management, smart management, public interest, and accountability	Qualitative quantitative	20%
Research category	• Policy research planning, policy research outcomes, policy performance, diffusion of outcomes	Qualitative quantitative	80%

☐ **Evaluation methods**

- Conduct evaluations every year based on the research institution evaluation manual and the implementation plan and make confirmation and verification through written and online evaluations, due diligence (interviews), etc.
- Organize a general coordination team and a dedicated subdivision (composed of external experts, public officials, etc.).

☐ **Utilization of evaluation results**

- (Budget/Personnel management) Graded government contributions and graded performance-based annual salaries are granted; a recommendation of dismissal is made for the head of an institution; and rewards are conferred on outstanding research institutions and researchers.
- (Policy feedback) Each institution formulates and submits its own improvement plans for issues discovered, and consulting services are provided to low-performing institutions according to evaluation results.

5 Local Public Enterprises

☐ Evaluation overview

- Encourage local public enterprises to improve their management through impartial evaluation and assessment of their management outcomes to facilitate development of community and improvement of public service.

☐ Targets of evaluation

- 241^{*} public corporations, authorities, and directly-run public enterprises (59 corporations, 87 authorities, and 95 sewage systems^{**})

^{*} (Type of entities) Urban railways; metropolitan city development; basic city development; specific corporations in metropolitan cities; specific corporations in basic cities; tourism corporations; facilities corporations; environment corporations; waterworks/sewage systems, etc.

^{**} Waterworks and sewage systems are evaluated every other year. In 2018, the performance of sewage systems for 2017 is to be evaluated.

☐ Evaluation items

Evaluation items		Evaluation indicators	Evaluation type	Weight
Leadership/ strategy	Leadership	• Management leadership	Quantitative/ qualitative	5% (4%)
	Strategy	• Mission, vision, and business plan		
Management system	Management efficiency	• Organizational and personnel management • Financial management	Quantitative/ qualitative	10% (24%)
	Major project activities	• Major project activities		
Management performance	Major project	• Major project	Quantitative/ qualitative	45% (49%)
	Management efficiency performance	• Financial indicators		
	Customer satisfaction performance	• Customer satisfaction		
Social values	Job creation	• job creation, improved quality of job	Quantitative/ qualitative	35% (18%)
	Social responsibility	• Participation of customers and residents, ethical management, win-win relationship between labor and management, disaster and safety management, contribution to community, positive discrimination for the socially disadvantaged, and environmentally-friendly management		
Policy compliance	• Compliance with policies by public enterprises		Quantitative/ qualitative	5% (5%)

^{*} The figures in parentheses in the table indicate the weights when waterworks and sewage systems are evaluated.

☐ **Evaluation methods**

- Organize a management evaluation division composed of 6 to 13 members (professors, certified public accountants, researchers from specialized research institutes, residents, in-charge persons from local public enterprises) for each evaluation type for evaluation.

☐ **Utilization of evaluation results**

- Grant graded evaluation-based incentives, render management consulting services, reward outstanding institutions, etc.

Appendix 1

Government Performance Evaluation Structure

Evaluation target	Evaluation type	Evaluation category	Applicable law	Evaluator
Central administrative agencies	Specific evaluation (43)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation and policy tasks (65 points) Regulatory innovation (10 points) Government innovation (10 points) Policy communication (10 points) Communication satisfaction (5 points) Execution of directives (±3 points) 	Framework Act on Government Performance Evaluation	OPC, etc.
	Internal evaluation (44) * 43 + OPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major policy (performance management) Budgetary projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General budgetary projects R&D projects Disaster and safety Balanced development Administrative management competency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization Personnel management Informatization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework Act on Government Performance Evaluation National Finance Act Act on the Performance Evaluation and Management of National Research and Development Projects, etc. Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety Special Act on Balanced National Development Framework Act on Government Performance Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPC MOEF MSIT MOIS PCRD MOIS MPM MOIS
Local governments	Ministry-led evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint evaluation (24 ministries) Individual evaluation (50 projects) 	Framework Act on Government Performance Evaluation	MOIS, etc. Lead ministry
	Internal evaluation	Same as central administrative agencies	Framework Act on Government Performance Evaluation	Heads of local governments
Public institutions	Public enterprises(35) quasi-governmental agencies(88)		Act on the Management of Public Institutions	MOEF
	Funds (34 funds subject to evaluation of their retention; 46 funds subject to evaluation of their asset management)		National Finance Act	MOEF
	Science and technology research institutions (46)	Organizations attached to KIST (25)	Framework Act on Science and Technology	KIST
		Affiliated with the MSIT (16)		MSIT
		Affiliated with the MOF(3)	Act on the Establishment, Operation and Fostering of Government-Funded Science and Technology Research Institutions	MOF
		Affiliated with the NSSC(1)		NSSC
		Affiliated with the DAPA(1)		DAPA
	Economics, humanities, and social sciences research institutions (26)		Act on the Establishment, Operation and Fostering of Government-Funded Research Institutions	NRC
	Local public enterprises (343)		Local Public Enterprises Act	MOIS

Appendix 2

Details of Individual Evaluation by Central Administrative Agency

No.	Evaluation type	Competent ministry
1	Evaluation of implementation outcomes of projects to support communities in their cooperation between labor, management, the private sector, and the government	Ministry of Employment and Labor
2	Evaluation of the job creation target announcement system	Ministry of Employment and Labor
3	Review of public conflict management practices	OPC
4	Evaluation of adequacy of architectural administration	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
5	Survey on actual conditions of mobility enhancement for the mobility handicapped	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
6	Evaluation of settlement conditions of innovation cities and projects for establishment of a cluster of industry, academia, and research institutes	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
7	Evaluation of survey on sustainability of the transportation logistics system	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
8	Evaluation of road facilities maintenance projects	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
9	Evaluation of anti-corruption programs	Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission
10	Measurement of integrity of public institutions	Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission
11	Evaluation of outstanding institutions in the implementation of agricultural production programs	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
12	Projects for expanding collaboration for local strategic crops among industry, academia, and research institutes to metropolitan municipalities	Rural Development Administration
13	Outstanding farmers' colleges	Rural Development Administration
14	Evaluation of management support for small but strong farms	Rural Development Administration
15	Evaluation of selection of outstanding institutions in the implementation of rural development projects	Rural Development Administration
16	Evaluation of outstanding agricultural technology centers	Rural Development Administration
17	Evaluation of regional Content Korea Lab	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
18	Evaluation of operation of libraries	Ministry of Culture, Sports

	nationwide	and Tourism
19	Evaluation of implementation of master plans and implementation plans for knowledge property, etc.	Ministry of Science and ICT
20	Review of the Dream Start Project *to be re-examined in 2018	Ministry of Health & Welfare
21	Evaluation of local welfare projects (Evaluation of outcomes of implementation of local social security plans)	Ministry of Health & Welfare
22	Evaluation of outcomes of job creation for the elderly in 2017 (marketplace type and manpower dispatch type project teams)	Ministry of Health & Welfare
23	Evaluation of projects to support job creation and social activities for the elderly in 2017	Ministry of Health & Welfare
24	Evaluation of outcomes of efforts by local governments to render social service autonomously	Ministry of Health & Welfare
25	Evaluation of outcomes of implementation plans for suicide prevention	Ministry of Health & Welfare
26	Evaluation of outputs of local governments' implementation of rational energy usage initiatives	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy
27	Evaluation of outstanding local governments in the implementation of local investment promotion projects	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy
28	Evaluation of local industry promotion plans	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy
29	Evaluation of outstanding institutions in the management of food safety and food poisoning prevention	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety
30	Evaluation of nutrition for food safety	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety
31	Analysis and evaluation of policies for youths	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
32	Review of measures to prevent sexual harassment	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
33	Review of education on sexual violence prevention	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
34	Review of education on sexual traffic prevention	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
35	Review of education on domestic violence prevention	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
36	Evaluation of commodity management practices	Public Procurement Service
37	Evaluation of selection of outstanding beaches for swimming	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
38	Centralized review of prevention of wintertime natural disaster	Ministry of the Interior and Safety

39	Review of implementation of disaster prevention projects and evaluation of disaster management	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
40	Centralized review of prevention of summertime natural disaster	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
41	Comprehensive evaluation of firefighting policy for people's happiness	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
42	Analysis of local governments' fund management and their finance	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
43	Analysis and assessment of management of non-tax receipts of local governments	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
44	Evaluation of special situation area development projects	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
45	Evaluation of Government 3.0 * Whether to conduct this evaluation will be discussed separately after 2018.	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
46	Evaluation of front-loading of fiscal spending by local governments	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
47	Comprehensive evaluation of civil administration service	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
48	Evaluation of records management	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
49	Evaluation of installation and operation waste disposal facilities	Ministry of Environment
50	Review of operation practices for general waterworks projects and public sewage systems	Ministry of Environment
51	Evaluation of outcomes of implementation of the greenhouse gas and energy target management system in the public sector	Ministry of Environment
52	Evaluation of local governments' environment management of pollution discharge businesses	Ministry of Environment

1 (Evaluation of the need for funds) 34 Funds including the Farmland Management Fund and the Lottery Fund*

* One-third of all funds are evaluated every year.

Farmland Management Fund, **Agricultural Fund for Performance of Free Trade Agreement**, Livestock Development Fund, Direct payment for Farm Income Support, Agricultural and Fishery Disaster Re-Insurance Fund, Fund for Agricultural Marketing & Price Stabilization, Foreign Exchange Equalization Fund, **Government Properties Management Fund**, Lottery Fund, **Korea Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Fund**, Atomic Energy Fund (Research & Development Account, Nuclear Safety Regulation Account), Science and Technology Promotion Fund, **Korea Foundation Fund**, Global Disease Eradication Fund, Wage Claim Guarantee Fund, Fund of Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation for the Disabled, **Employment Insurance Fund**, **Industrial Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance and Prevention Fund**, Labor Welfare Promotion Fund, Fund for the Promotion of Private School, Korea Sports Promotion Foundation, Korea Teachers Pension Fund, National Health Promotion Fund, National Pension Fund, Emergency Medical Fund, Korean Culture and Arts Promotion Fund, Fund for Establishment & Promotion of SMEs, Korea Credit Guarantee Fund, Deposit Insurance Fund Bond Redemption Fund, Crime Victim Protection Fund, Korea Trade Insurance Corporation, Saving Encouragement Fund for Property of Agricultural & Fishing Houses, Radioactive Waste Management Fund, Asbestos Injury Relief Fund

* The funds in a boldface type are evaluated in terms of both their justification for existence and their asset management.

2 (Evaluation of asset management) 46 funds including the Employment Insurance Fund and the National Housing Fund

- The National Pension Fund is evaluated in accordance with separate evaluation guidelines.

Classification		Fund
Annual evaluation (24)	Funds subject to public institutions' management evaluation (20)	Government Properties Management Fund, Korea Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Fund, Government Employees Pension Fund, Korea Teachers Pension Fund, IT Promotion Fund, Broadcasting & Communications Development Fund, Korea Sports Promotion Foundation, Korean Culture and Arts Promotion Fund, Korea Press Fund, Film Development Fund, Local Press Commission Fund, Korea Trade Insurance Corporation, Radioactive Waste Management Fund, National Pension Fund, Labor Welfare Promotion Fund, Korea Technology Finance Corporation, Korea Credit Guarantee Fund, Deposit Insurance Fund Bond Redemption Fund, Korea Housing Finance Credit Guarantee Fund, Fund for Establishment & Promotion of SMEs
	Funds with excess cash of at least one trillion won (4)	Employment Insurance Fund, Industrial Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance and Prevention Fund, National Housing Fund, Credit Guarantee Fund for Farmers and Fishermen
22 funds evaluated in 2018**		National Health Promotion Fund, Korea Foundation Fund, Military Welfare Funds, Military Pension Fund, Fund for Management of Geum River, Fund for Management of Nakdong River, Inter-Korean Cooperation Fund, Saving Encouragement Fund for Property of Agricultural & Fishing Houses, Economic Development Cooperation Fund, Crime Victim Protection Fund, Merit Reward Fund, Fund for the Promotion of Private school, Fund for Advancement and Commercialization of Technology, Asbestos Injury Relief Fund, Micro Enterprise & Market Promotion Fund, Governmental Fund for Patriotic Martyrs & Independence Fighters, Gender Equality Fund, Fund for Management of Yeongsan and Sumjin River, Emergency Medical Fund, Agricultural Fund for Performance of Free Trade Agreement, Youth Fostering fund, Fund for Management of Han River
Funds subject to evaluation (46)		-

* The funds in a boldface type are evaluated in terms of both their justification for existence and their asset management.

** Of a total of 67 funds, 43 funds are evaluated every other year and the other 24 funds ever year.