The Effect of Opening Public Administrative Information System on Anti-Corruption Index

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I. Opening administrative information as a government reform program

II. Korea’s Opening Public Administrative Information

I. The Efforts for Increasing Anti-Corruption Index

IV. The Effect of Opening Public Administrative Information System

V. Conclusions
I. The Effect of Opening Public Administrative Information System on Anti-Corruption Index

I. Opening administrative information as a government reform program
- opening of the public administration
- current social and environmental changes
- people’s participation into public administration based on citizens’ right to know
- rebuilding the concept of electronic documents
- enhancing administrative efficiency through citizens’ spontaneous cooperation
- opening information to realize the original meaning of citizens’ participation and securing effectiveness
1. The origin of Freedom of Information Act: Sweden’s Freedom of the Press Act in 1766

2. The first formal law for information opening: The United States’ Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) in 1966

3. The significance of establishing Freedom of Information Act:
   - contributing to democratizing public administration
   - securing fairness in public administration
   - achieving transparency of open public administration
   - promoting people’s participation into public administration
   - enhancing efficient operation of public administration

4. Opening information not only facilitates effective communications between government and people but also strengthens their mutual trust

5. The significance of opening public administrative information: the public administrative information refers to the materials or information processed as being useful for information consumers or public agencies, characterized by public-ness, wide areas of influence, monopoly, legality, and political role etc.
6. The Characteristics of Opening Public Administrative Information

- Publicness
- Legality
- Monopoly
- Wide Areas of Influence
- Political Role
## II. Korea’s Opening Public Administrative Information

### (1) Comparing who can request information (Requesters)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Claimer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Laws concerning public agencies’ information opening</td>
<td>People (foreigners under separate presidential law)</td>
<td>Viewpoints regarding foreigners (- CCEJ: more than 1 year residents) - Democratic Part: more than 3 years residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United States</td>
<td>The Freedom of Information Act</td>
<td>Everybody</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>“Okhyun’s PA OPEN “Kawasaki’s information opening regulations</td>
<td>Any individual or juridical person who has an address in a Prefecture</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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(2) The Procedures for Opening Information

Division in charge of opening information
The agency (Division of documents)
Requester: Information opening committee
Division of implementation
The third party (agency involved)
Agency to produce information
(3) Technical Support Programs

- Documents Management System: managing diversified data managements through supporting various platforms

- expanding development of an integrated system interconnecting all fields of tasks and operations

- documents management in the field of public administration: managing electronic productions and distributions of documents (increasing internal efficiency of public administration)

- electronic information opening: considering the association with CALS and EC etc.

- revaluing the consumer oriented integrated system

- Standardization of Document Management: sharing common basis of networking

* the standardized document format: document management based on SGML
(4) The Unification of Document Support System

- electronification of paper document: classifying documents according to their values for practical applications

- selecting the best format for saving documents according to this standard
documents can be classified into three kinds, according to their significance of contents and values for practical applications

① documents worthy of long-term preservation, yet requiring simple preservation strategy

② frequently read or requested documents

③ frequently requested documents which also need to be more circulated after quoting or processing their contents
(5) Comparing Document Support Systems

- **Simple preservation**
- **Circulation, recycling**
- **Easy materialization, low costs, converting document into image format**
- **Transformation into standardized format**

**VS**
III. The Efforts for Increasing Anti-Corruption Index

- easy access to various environments for information sharing at relatively low building costs
- integrated document distributions management as an independent operation, regardless of the kinds of intra-department system
- easy expansion to the different services
- internal supports for the standardization of various documents
- promoting multi-dimensional office environment to enhance inter-departments electronic information-sharing through flexible and standardized conditions for development
- facilitating the development of commonly applied tasks
1. The Difficulties in Opening Information

(1) the limits of opening information in the past
   - complex methods and procedures in opening information
   - requesters visited each public agency, submitted request form to civil application service or circulation division of archives & records service, and received the requested PA information after the agency decided whether to open the requested information or not
   - the channels of receiving request and opening information are separated
   - it was burdensome for people to visit public agency in person to see even highly used data such as official gazettes and official bulletins

(2) after establishing ‘Freedom of Information Act’
   - building efficient document management system
   - the Administration electronically processes and utilizes various data
   - citizens can request and utilize information in time to meet their needs
   - everybody can be electronically offered the accurate information in their living rooms whenever they need them
2. Benchmarking Cases of Renovating Public Administrative Information Service

(1) Public Procurement Service (PPS)
(2) National Tax Service (NTS)
(3) Military Manpower Administration (MMA)
(4) Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO)
(5) Korea Customs Service (KCS)
(6) Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA)
2. Benchmarking Cases of Renovating Public Administrative Information Service II

* PPS’s Government e-Procurement System (G2B): the system to digitalize the entire processes of public sector procurement whose volume is over 30 trillions won every year
- the most frequently used service
  enhancing work efficiency, cutting costs, and securing transparency

* MMA’s ‘Military Manpower Integrated Administration System’: the service allowing recruits to choose their enlistment dates and the joint enlistment/service program allowing recruits to enlist and serve in the military with a friend
- in particular, eliminating the corruptions in the conscription examination and increasing transparency in the recruiting process of KATUSA by making it to public, have been quoted as the successful cases of renovation
2. Benchmarking Cases of Public Administrative Information Service III

* NTS’s ‘Tax Integrated System’: online taxation process (one-stop management)
  - increasing productivity of tax administration, enhancing scientific management of tax sources, and building the environment necessary for fair taxation
  - securing transparency in tax administration

• KIPO’s KIPOnet system: reducing greatly the entire process of examination which took a considerable time before
  - easy online searching and applying for patent, new utility designs, design rights, and trademarks
  - raising public awareness of patent in the filed of industry, contributing to enhancing national competitiveness

* KCS’s Computarization of Customs Administration: streamlining the procedures of customs clearance administration for import & export and accumulating statistical information on the field to build the environment where Korea can make a remarkable leap forward in the field of logistics and supply chain management
2. Benchmarking Cases of Public Administrative Information Service IV

* Cases of the Municipal Government of Seoul

- Online Procedures ENhancement for Civil Applications (OPEN): for the first time in 1999, surveying the citizens who submitted applications to City Hall or “Gu” offices in five areas of sanitation, taxation, housing/architecture, construction work, and fire-fighting in order to inspect and display an anti-corruption index felt by the citizens themselves

- in 2000, two areas of transportation and park/landscape were added so that 7 areas were surveyed and presented

- since 2001, the area of environment was added so that anti-corruption index for total 8 areas have been surveyed and presented

- both citizens and government officials evaluate corruption index for respective task division and “Gu” office

- comparing corruption indexes over years to show the continuous improvement of anti-corruption index
2. Benchmarking Cases of Public Administrative Information Service

IV

* Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs (MOGAHA)

- MOGAHA’s Integrated Local Financial Information System: online review of the financial flows in local authorities is available to local residents

- currency flow management system operated by some local authorities contributes to improving quality and transparency of public administrative services
IV. The Effect of Opening Public Administrative Information System

IT + improvement of government transparency
1. e-government

- informatization: public administration’s pursuit of efficiency and productivity + improvement of government transparency
- serving as a tool to block out corruption
- redesigning public administrative tasks through information-communication technology
- reforming corruption-inducing administrative structures and performance patterns
- increasing citizens’ access to information by expanding information-opening
- contributing enormously to reducing corruption and raising transparency
- eliminating the sources of corruption: preventing government officials’ arbitrary task performance and reducing their discretions
- streamlining administrative procedures, abolishing redundant regulations regarding permission or approval, achieving regulatory reform, and securing transparency in administrative procedures

* making e-government by utilizing information technology
V. Conclusions

1. expanding electronic system and controlling corruption: 
informatization as a primary driving force for the paradigm shift in public administration

2. existing public administration’s emphasis on efficiency and effectiveness: enhancing responsiveness, credibility, accountability, expanding citizens’ participation into public administration, and fostering electronic democracy

3. cyber local autonomy system: reflecting local residents’ viewpoints in policy decision making processes of local authorities

4. managing local parliament’s legislative administration and establishing electronic minutes of meeting: information sharing and management system of the minutes of local parliament’s meeting which enables local citizens to evaluate legislative activities
1. IT Infrastructure + Emphasis on public officials’ integrity

2. Increasing the utility of information system

3. Advancing the utility of online-space and maximizing the effects of anti-corruption efforts
Thank You!