

Public Institutions in Korea 2018

Research Center for State-Owned Entities



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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN KOREA



01

The Management System of Public Institutions

1. Designation
2. Classification
3. External Governance
4. Internal Governance
5. Executive Officers
6. Budget and Accounting System
7. Public Information Disclosure System
8. Performance Evaluation System



1. Designation

The Minister of Economy and Finance may designate any institution in the table below as a public institution, which are a legal entity, organization, or institution other than central or a local government.

<Table 1-1> Designation Criteria of a Public Institution¹⁾

	Conditions	Examples
1	An institution directly established pursuant to another Act with an investment by the Government.	Korea Credit Guarantee Fund, Korea Transportation Safety Authority, etc.
2	An institution for which the amount of the Government grants (in cases of an institution to whom some affairs of the Government are directly commissioned, or a monopoly is granted, pursuant to statutes, the revenue earned from its commissioned affairs or monopoly shall be included; hereinafter the same shall apply) exceeds one-half of the amount of its total revenue.	Korea Gas Corporation, Korea Racing Authority, etc.
3	An institution which the Government holds at least 50/100 of the outstanding shares of, or secures de facto control over decision-making on policies through the exercise, etc. of the power to appoint executive officers with at least thirty percent of such outstanding shares	Incheon Port Authority, Korea Tourism Organization, etc.
4	An institution which the Government together with an institution falling under any of subparagraphs 1 through 3 hold at least 50/100 of the outstanding shares of, or secure de facto control over decision-making on policies through the exercise etc. of the power to appoint executive officers with at least thirty percent of such outstanding shares.	Korea Electric Power Corporation, Korea District Heating Corporation, etc.
5	An institution which a single institution, or two or more institutions, falling under any of subparagraphs 1 through 4, hold at least 50/100 of the outstanding shares of, or secure de facto control over decision-making on policies through the exercise, etc. of the power to appoint executive officers with at least 30/100 of such outstanding shares.	Korail Retail, Korea Southern Power Co, Ltd., etc.
6	An institution established by an institution falling under any of subparagraphs 1 through 4 with an investment by the State or the establishing institution.	KEPCO International Nuclear Graduate School, Hanil General Hospital, Korea Polytechnics, etc.

The designation process of a public institution is as follows.

- First, the head of the competent ministry should nominate eligible institutions to designate as a public institution and notify to the Minister of Economy and Finance at least one month before the start of every fiscal year.
- Second, out of the institutions nominated, the Minister of Economy and Finance selects the institutions that fulfill the conditions stipulated by the Act on the Management of Public Institutions and asks for deliberation

1) Public corporations are what we generally regard as state-owned enterprises. The term was first used in the classification of public institutions according to the Act on the Management of Public Institutions.

and resolution to the Ownership Steering Committee on the designation of those selected.

- The Committee make the final decision on designating a new public corporation, quasi-governmental institution, or non-classified public institution, or cancelling or changing such designation.
- The Minister of Economy and Finance announces the designation result made by the Committee.

2. Classification

- Public institutions are classified into three groups mainly depending on the number of personnel, assets size, and self-generating revenue ratio.
- Depending on the classification, the scope of the management and oversight of public institutions may differ.
- Public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions are wholly subject to the Act including the ones concerning the articles of association, board of directors, executive and non-executive officers, performance evaluation, budget and accounting rules, etc.
- Non-classified public institutions are subject to the articles related to the public information disclosure, customer satisfaction level survey, adjustment of functions, and innovation.
- Public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions may differ in its internal corporate governance structure, external governance actors(oversight agencies), nomination procedures for board of directors and executive officers, budget approval procedures, settlement of accounts, and operating plans.

<Table 1-2> Classification of Public Institutions

Classification	Classification Criteria
① Public corporations(35)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Institutions designated by the Minister of Economy and Finance, whose prescribed number of personnel are at least 50 people and whose self-generating revenue²⁾ accounts for at least 50 percent of their total revenue
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market-type public corporations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A public corporation whose self-generating revenue accounts for at least 85 percent of their total revenue (with a minimum asset size of two trillion KRW)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quasi-market-type public corporations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A public corporations other than market-type public corporations
② Quasi-governmental institutions(93)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions whose prescribed number of personnel are at least 50 people and whose self-generating revenue accounts for less than 50% of their total revenue
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund-management-type quasi-governmental institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quasi-governmental institutions that manage (or are commissioned to manage) funds in accordance with the National Financial Act

2) Self-generating revenue refers to the revenue excluding contributions, subsidies, and other financial support from the government. The proportion of the self-generating revenue to the total revenue of an institution is calculated after being weighted according to the monopolistic and mandatory usage of products or services that an institution supplies.

Classification	Classification Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissioned-service-type quasi-governmental institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-governmental institutions other than fund-management-type quasi-governmental institutions
③ Non-classified public institutions(210)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public institutions excluding public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions

3. External Governance

1) Ownership Steering Committee

Ownership Steering Committee (the "Committee") is working under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Economy and Finance for deliberation and resolution on matters regarding the operation of public institutions.

A. Composition of the Committee

The Committee is comprised of one chairperson who is the Minister of Economy and Finance, Vice-Minister-level government officials, and 11 or less non-governmental members commissioned by the President based on the recommendation of the Minister of Economy and Finance. Non-governmental members can be selected from individuals in various fields including law, economy, press, academia, labor, etc.

The term of office of the Committee members is three years and can be reappointed for another single term after its first appointment.

B. Committee Meetings

The Committee's meeting should be convened with twenty or less members including the chairperson. Depending on the agenda, the chairperson should select the members to attend. Non-governmental members shall constitute a majority of the members of the meeting.

The Committee's meetings should be held with the participation of a majority of the members and shall adopt a resolution with the affirmative vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting.

C. Responsibilities of the Committee

The Committee should resolve and disclose matters regarding the designation of public

institutions, public institutions reform policies, day-to-day operation of public institutions, appointment and removal of executives of public institutions and the oversight system on public institutions.

Matters subject to deliberation and resolution by the Committee are as follows.

- Designation of public corporations, quasi-governmental institutions, and non-classified public institutions, and cancellation and change of such designation
- Examination on the establishment of a new institution
- Appointment of the non-standing senior directors of market-type public corporations and quasi-market-type public corporation
- Appointment of executive officers of public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions
- Guidelines for remuneration
- Performance evaluation of non-standing directors and auditors
- Performance evaluation of public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions

D. Subcommittees

The Committee may have subcommittees composed of some of the committee members for carrying out its business affairs in an efficient manner. Subcommittees should assist the decision-making process of the Committee by conducting in-depth discussions on relevant agendas and report the discussed results to the Committee.

2) Ministry of Economy and Finance

The Ministry of Economy and Finance oversees policies regarding the operation of institutions as stipulated by the 'Act on the Management of Public Institutions'.

Based on the Act, the Ministry

- sets guidelines for oversight of public institutions
- has supervisory responsibilities such as performance evaluation, public disclosure, and regulations on the establishment of a new public institution.
- organizes and operates the Management Evaluation Team for public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions to ensure the efficient enforcement of performance evaluation and to provide professional consultation concerning performances of public institutions.

3) Competent Ministries

Competent ministries oversee the industrial or sectoral policies of individual public

institutions in which they operate.

- They have influence over public institutions by granting permission on the initiation and termination of businesses and implementing policies regarding the promotion of relevant industries and the creation of new markets.

<Table 1-3> Competent Ministries and its Public Institutions Portfolio

Competent Ministries	# of Public Institutions under the Ministry	Competent Ministries	# of Public Institutions under the Ministry
Ministry of Economy and Finance	4	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	19
Ministry of Education	23	Office for Government Policy Coordination, Prime Minister's Secretariat	24
Ministry of Science & ICT	46	Korea Communications Commission	2
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3	Nuclear Safety and Security Commission	3
Ministry of Unification	2	Financial Services Commission	8
Ministry of Justice	4	Fair Trade Commission	2
Ministry of National Defense	3	Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs	3
Ministry of the Interior and Safety	3	Defense Acquisition Program Administration	2
Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	33	Cultural Heritage Administration	1
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	10	Korea Forest Service	3
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	41	Rural Development Administration	1
Ministry of Health and Welfare	25	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	12
Ministry of Environment	10	Korean Intellectual Property Office	6
Ministry of Employment and Labor	12	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	4
Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	5	Korea Meteorological Administration	3
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	23	National Police Agency	1
Korea Customs Service	1	Ministry of Personnel Management	1
National Fire Agency	1		

4. Internal Governance

1) Board of Directors

The board of directors should be comprised of no more than fifteen directors including the head of institution.

The requirements to become a chairperson of the board may vary depending on the type of public institution and the asset size.

- For market-type public corporations and quasi-market-type public corporations with the asset size of no less than two trillion KRW, a non-standing senior director shall become a chairperson.
- For quasi-market-type public corporations with the asset size of less than two trillion KRW, or quasi-governmental institutions, the head of the institution shall become the chairperson.

On average, there are 8 to 10 directors on the board of directors, with 6 to 8 being non-standing directors.

<Table 1-4> Status of the Composition of Board of Directors

Category	Total No. of Directors	Standing	Non-standing	Average (by Institution)	Standing	Non-standing
Public corporations (35)	326	326	221(67.8%)	9.3	3.0	6.3
Quasi-governmental Institutions (93)	881	881	721(81.8%)	9.5	1.7	7.8
Non-classified Public Institutions (210)	1,646	1,646	1,574(95.6%)	7.8	0.3	7.5
Total (338)	2,853	2,853	2,516(88.2%)	8.4	0.9	7.4

Source: ALIO system

* As of 2018

2) Audit Committee

Any market-type public corporation or quasi-market-type public corporation, whose asset size is no less than two trillion KRW, is obligated to establish an audit committee.

- The audit committee should include three or more board members; the committee should be chaired by a non-standing director, and more than two thirds of the members should be non-standing directors.
- The committee should include at least one financial or accounting expert as a committee member.

The audit committee should audit business affairs and accounting in accordance with the provisions of Article 32 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions, and should

report the results to the board of directors.

Among 16 quasi-market-type public corporations, 8 corporations are obliged to establish an audit committee in accordance with the Act on the Management of Public Institutions while all the market-type public corporations have the same obligation.

5. Executive Officers

1) Composition

Every public corporation and quasi-governmental institution should have standing and non-standing directors, including the head of the institution and auditors. No individual auditor will be appointed where an audit committee is established.

2) Appointment and removal

The head of a public corporation is appointed by the President, based on the recommendation of the head of the competent ministry, among multiple candidates recommended by the Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers and then selected through the deliberation and resolution by the Committee.

- The head of a public corporation with 500 employees or less and less than 100 billion KRW in total revenue is appointed by the head of the competent ministry from among multiple candidates recommended by the Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers and then selected through deliberation and resolution by the Committee.

The head of a quasi-governmental institution is appointed by the head of the competent ministry from among multiple candidates recommended by the Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers.

- The head of a quasi-governmental institution described below is appointed by the President through the same process as the head of a public corporation with more than 500 employees and 100 billion KRW in total revenue.
 - Commissioned-service-type quasi-governmental institutions with more than 500 employees and 100 billion KRW in total revenue.
 - Fund-management-type quasi-governmental institutions with more than 500 employees and 1 trillion KRW in total asset size in which operating funds on consignment is included.
 - Seven other quasi-governmental institutions designated by presidential decree due to particularity of their functions.³⁾

3) The Independence Hall of Korea, Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service, Korea Consumer Agency, Korea Housing

The appointment of executive officers in non-classified public institutions is provided by legislation or the articles of association.

<Table 1-5> Appointment of the Heads (CEOs) of Public Corporations and Quasi-governmental Institutions

Category	Appointment Procedure*
Public corporations	The Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers nominates multiple candidates → Deliberation and resolution by the Ownership Steering Committee → Recommendation from the head of competent ministry → Presidential appointment
Quasi-governmental Institutions	The Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers nominates multiple candidates → Recommendation from the head of competent ministry → Presidential appointment

* Applicable to large public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions with over 500 employees and 100 billion KRW in total revenue (1 trillion KRW in asset size as for fund-management-type quasi-governmental institutions).

Source: The Act on the Management of Public Institutions

<Table 1-6> Authority to Appoint the Head of Institution (CEO), Directors, and Auditors

Category		Public corporations	Quasi-governmental institutions
Head of institution	Large-scale institutions	Recommendation by the head of competent ministry → Presidential appointment	
	Small-scale institutions	The head of competent ministry	
Standing directors		Head of institution	
Non-standing directors		Minister of Economy and Finance	The head of competent ministry
Auditors	Large-scale Institutions	Recommendation by the Minister of Economy and Finance → Presidential appointment	
	Small-scale Institutions	Minister of Economy and Finance	

Source: The Act on the Management of Public Institutions

<Table 1-7> Appointment Procedure of the Head, Directors, and Auditors of Public Institutions

Institution	Position	Appointment Procedure	
		The Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers	Ownership Steering Committee (Deliberation and Resolution)
Public corporations	Head of institution	○	○
	Standing directors	×	×
	Auditors/Standing auditors	○	○
	Non-standing directors	○	○
Quasi-governmental institutions	Head of institution	○	×
	Standing directors	×	×
	Auditors/Standing auditors	○	○
	Non-standing directors	△ (small-scale institutions are exemption)	×

Source: The Act on the Management of Public Institutions

The head of public corporation and quasi-governmental institution can be removed by his/her appointing authority in such cases written below. ⁴⁾

- if he/she commits an act in violation of a statute or the articles of association, neglects his/her duties, or he/she has a serious trouble in performing his/her duties as the institution head
- if he/she fails or neglect to perform his/her duties and responsibilities
- if the results from the performance evaluation show poor performance of the public corporation or quasi-governmental institution
- if there is a ground for removal as specified in the articles of association

3) Term of Office

The term of office of the head of institution is three years, while it is two years for standing directors, non-standing directors and auditors.

4) Article 25 and 26 of 'The Act on the Management of Public Institutions'
(<http://www.law.go.kr/eng/engLsSc.do?menuId=1&query=public+institutions&x=0&y=0#liBgcolor0>)

<Table 1-8> Executive Officers’ Term of Office Policy

Category	Past	Present
Head of institution	The term of 3 years is guaranteed but consecutive appointment is virtually restricted	Initial tenure of 3 years + Consecutive appointment decided on a yearly basis (After consideration of performance evaluation results)
Standing director	The term of 2 years is guaranteed but onsecutive appointment is virtually restricted	Initial tenure of 2 years + Consecutive appointment decided on a yearly basis (After consideration of performance evaluation results)
Non-standing director/ auditor	The term of 2 years is guaranteed but consecutive appointment is virtually restricted	Initial tenure of 2 years + Consecutive appointment decided on a yearly basis (After consideration of results from an evaluation of performance of duties)

Source: The Act on the Management of Public Institutions

4) Executive Officers’ Duties

The head of institution (CEO) has overall control over its business affairs and take responsibility for its performance.

Directors should deliberate on the matters brought up to the directors’ meeting and participate in the adoption of a resolution.

Auditors should audit the business affairs and accounting of public corporations or quasi-governmental institutions according to the audit guidelines and submit their opinions to the board of directors.

6. Budget and Accounting System

1) Accounting Principles

The accounting of public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions should be accrual-based to accurately show its business performance and the changes of assets and liabilities.

- The detailed accounting criteria should conform to the ‘Rules for Accounting Affairs of Public Corporations and Quasi-governmental Institutions’, and should first be applied to the settlement of accounts for the first year of designation as public institutions and the budgets for the following year.

2) Budget Compilation

The budget proposal of each public institution for the following fiscal year should separately

be compiled for its general provisions, the estimated income statement, the estimated balance sheet, and the financial plan.

- The budget bill should be prepared in accordance with the business goals and the Guidelines for Budget Compilation of Public corporations and Quasi-governmental institutions and the head of the institution should submit the bill to the board of directors.
- The submitted budget bill should be finalized by the resolution of the board of directors no later than the beginning of the following fiscal year before being reported to the Minister of Economy and Finance, the head of the competent ministry and the Chairperson of the Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea.
- Once the budget is finalized, each public institution should establish its management plan accordingly.
- Then, the public corporations among public institutions should submit the plan to the Minister of Economy and Finance and the head of the competent ministry within two months after the budget is finalized.

3) Settlement of Accounts

Every public corporation and quasi-governmental institution should prepare statements on the settlement of accounts for the corresponding year, without delay, at the end of each fiscal year, and select an accounting firm to conduct an external audit.

- All public corporations should submit financial statements that includes the opinion of an external accounting auditor and the accompanying documents to the Minister of Economy and Finance (the quasi-governmental institutions to the head of the competent ministry), no later than the last day of February of the following year, and shall finalize the settlement of accounts by obtaining the approval of the Minister no later than the last day of March.
- The finalized statements on the settlement of accounts should be submitted to the Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea, and the Board should inspect the statements and submit the results to the Minister of Economy and Finance by no later than July 31.
- The Minister should report the statement of accounts to the Cabinet Council and submit them to the National Assembly by no later than August 20.

7. Public Information Disclosure System

1) ALIO (All public Information In One)

The management publication system is designed to disclose information regarding the business performance, the status of personnel, and the financial conditions of public institutions with the intention of establishing a public monitoring system and, ultimately, of improving their management efficiency.

Every public institution should disclose its management information on its official website and the Minister of Economy and Finance may prepare a separate standardized form for consolidating main items and publish such items in the consolidated form on the public information disclosure system, ALIO (All public Information In One, www.alio.go.kr).

2) Guidelines for Public Information Disclosure

A total of 40 items are grouped into six categories as follows.

<Table 1- 9> The List of Disclosed Items

Category	Item
I . General status	1. General status
II . Operation of Institution	2. Number of executives and employees 3. Current status of executives 4. New employment and flexible hours' arrangements 5. Annual salary of executives 6. Average monthly salary of employees & salaries of new employees 7. Business expenses spent by the head of institutions 8. Welfare expenses 9. Other welfare and employee benefits 10. Details of executives' overseas business trips 11. Current status of labor unions 12. Internal regulations 13. Disciplinary actions and penalty for employees 14. Information on litigations and legal advisers 15. Support system for work and life balance
III . Core businesses and Management performance	16. Condensed balance sheet 17. Condensed income statement 18. Revenue and expenditure 19. Core businesses 20. Ongoing investments 21. Status of capital and shareholders 22. Short and long term borrowings 23. Investments and contributions 24. Annual endowments and grants 25. Other burdensome costs 26. Detailed information on debts in 12 overleveraged public institutions 27. Tax payment status 28. Audit reports
IV . Internal and external evaluation	29. Feedback from the National Assembly 30. Feedback from the Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea & the competent ministry 31. Performance evaluation results 32. Feedback from the performance evaluation results 33. Results of the customer satisfaction surveys 34. Results of auditor's job performance evaluation 35. Minutes of the directors' meetings, and internal audit results

Category	Item
V. Notification	36. Business innovation practices 37. Job vacancies and application information 38. Contract information 39. Research reports 40. Other information

Disclosure items are classified in periodic and irregular disclosure items.

- Items for regular periodic disclosure are used to publish related materials regularly at a certain time.
 - › Information such as an institution's organizational structure, personnel, financial reports, or annual salary of employees is subject to regular periodic disclosure.
- Items for irregular disclosure refer to items whose related information is generated on an irregular basis and need to be disclosed to the public, and should be posted within 14 days from their generation.
 - › Information such as feedback from independent institutions, minutes of directors' meetings, and information for job applicants is subject to irregular disclosure.

<Table 1-10> Deadline of Regular Periodic & Irregular Public Information Disclosure

Category	Past	Present
Regular periodic disclosure	Every year	The end of April
	Half a year	The end of April & October
	Quarter	The end of January, April, July and October
Irregular disclosure		Within 14 days

3) Operation of the Public Information Disclosure System

A. Periodic Disclosure of Public Institution's Information

Before the end of April when the periodic information is disclosed, a briefing session is provided to public institutions to explain the integration of disclosed information for all public institutions and the newly designated public institutions.

An institution designated as a public institution should disclose its management information such as the financial status of the five previous years during the periodic disclosure period every year.

B. Examination and Confirmation of Disclosure

In order to ensure the credibility and accuracy of the information disclosed every year, the Minister of Economy and Finance checks and confirms them.

He/she imposes penalties for any disclosure in accordance with the penalty criteria and carries out follow-up measures after deliberation and resolution by the Committee.

4) Penalties for Non-compliance with the Disclosure Rules

The following three types are regarded as non-compliance:

- Non-conformance occurs when an institution fails to disclose material that is supposed to be disclosed or discloses information past the prescribed time of publication
- False publication occurs when an institution discloses false information and the violation is discovered by an external agency
- Alteration of the disclosed information is the case where an institution identifies and makes changes to correct the false information that had already been disclosed.

Penalty is imposed depending on the type of non-compliance of disclosure.

- In order to ensure the credibility and accuracy of the disclosed information, if a public institution fails to perform its duty of disclosure and falls under one of the non-compliance of disclosure mentioned above, the Minister of Economy and Finance should impose penalty points depending on the gravity of the violation and the time delayed according to the Standards on the Integrated Publication of Public Institutions.
- If the total penalty points imposed on a public institution during a year exceed 20 points, the Minister of Economy and Finance may, after deliberation and resolution by the Committee, issue a disciplinary warning against the institution. If the total penalty points exceed 40 points, the Minister will declare the institution 'a non-compliance institution of disclosure' and can order disciplinary measures against the persons who are responsible.

8. Performance Evaluation System

1) Overview

Evaluating performance of public institutions can be characterized as a cyclic process in which the annual performance of public institutions is assessed based upon the evaluation indicators. Performance payments based on the evaluation results, are distributed while the results are also reflected onto successive business plans.

The major purposes of the performance evaluation are as follows.

- To improve management efficiency, accountability and motivation for goal achievement
- To set clear targets(objectives) and to effectively deal with the principal-agent problems
- To introduce competition and apply pressure to stimulate management innovation
- To reflect the feedback from the evaluation results for management improvement
- To enhance the transparency of management in public institutions

2) Components of the Performance Evaluation System

A. Evaluation on Performances of Public Corporations and Quasi-governmental Institutions

The overall performances of public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions are subject to annual evaluation.

The evaluation aims at ensuring accountable management through external evaluation on their performance, establishing management accountability, improving transparency, and streamlining operational process of institutions and utilize the results for managerial improvement.

B. Evaluation of Auditors

Performance of standing auditors and audit committee members are also subject to evaluation.

- The evaluation aims at improving accountability of auditors and audit committee members as well as the propriety of audit activities.

Standing auditors or members of the audit committee in public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions are subject to evaluation, and he/she is evaluated once during his/her tenure.

- Standing auditors or members of audit committee who are absent or have been employed less than six months by the end of the year are exempted from evaluation.

3) Performance Evaluation Indicators

The evaluation on managerial performances of public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions is composed of 15 indicators across two categories as of 2016: common and main business activities.

<Table 1-11> Categories and Main Indicators of the Performance Evaluation of Public Institutions ⁵⁾

Category	Main Indicators (weights)
Common management activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business strategy & Leadership(6) • Implementation of social values(22) • Business process efficiency(5) • Management of organization and human resources(9) • Management of remuneration and employee welfare benefits(8) • Cooperative and participatory activities(5)
Main business activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregate evaluation of core business plans, activities and performances(45)

The evaluation indicators and their weighted values can differ depending on the categorization of institutions and whether the institution is required to submit Mid- and Long-term Financial Management Plan.

The evaluation on auditors and audit committee members is practiced based on five evaluation indicators across two categories as of 2018: the proprieties of audit activities & job performances, results from external evaluations, and the results from the performance evaluation of public institutions.

<Table 1-12> Categories and Main Indicators of the Evaluation on Auditors and Audit Committee Members

Category	Main Indicators (weights)
Auditor's ability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professionalism of auditors(25) • Morality & independency of auditors(25)
Job performance results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of internal control function(20) • Performances of internal audit activities and adequacy of ex-post management(25) (Results from the evaluation of the Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea) • Integrity of the institutions(5) (Results from the evaluation of the Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission)

4) Evaluation System and Procedures

The procedure for the performance evaluation is as follows:

- Ministry of Economy and Finance delivers the performance evaluation manual for the year in January.
- The Management Evaluation Team is formed in February and executes the performance evaluation from March to May.
- The evaluation results are confirmed through the deliberation and resolution of the Ownership Steering Committee and announced by June 20.

⁵⁾ The following evaluation indicators and their weighted values are applied to public corporations that are required to submit Mid- and Long-term Financial Management Plan

5) Follow-up Measures of the Evaluation

There are two main follow-up measures based on the results of the performance evaluation of public institutions.

- The incentive bonus based on the evaluation results and the bonus rate is decided as prescribed in the Guidelines on Budget Compilation of Public Corporations and Quasi-governmental Institutions and the Guidelines on Executive Remuneration.
- The Minister of Economy & Finance can propose dismissal of the head of institutions or standing directors to the appointing authority after the deliberation and resolution by the Committee, if the corresponding institutions receive negative results from the performance evaluation.
- The results from the evaluation on the head of institutions, auditors, and audit committee members are used to decide whether they should serve consecutive terms.

Their bonus rates are decided by the results from the performance evaluation of public institutions.

02

Recent Policies and Strategies for Oversight of Public Institutions

1. Personnel Management Policies
2. Budgeting and Enforcement Guidelines
3. Mid- and Long-term Financial Management



1. Personnel Management Policies

1.1 Policies of the First Half of 2017

On February 9, 2017 the Ministry of Economy and Finance held a Steering Committee meeting on Public Institutions to confirm the plan for the management of public personnel.

Four main issues of the public institutions' personnel management plan were ① job-ability centered recruitment, ② social equity-based recruitment, ③ support of work-family reconciliation, and ④ management of irregular and indirect employment.

- First, by introducing the NCS (National Competency Standards) based recruitment system, all public institutions should lead to ability-centered society.
- Second, public institutions should strengthen social equity-based employment policies such as recruitment of local talents, high-school graduates and young interns.

<Table 2-1> Detailed Thematic Guidelines for Social-equity based Employment Policies

	Detailed guidelines
Local talents	Should be more than 35 percent among new recruits.
High-school graduates	Should search job functions suitable for high school graduates and encourage active recruitment, and support their stable adaptation to the organization.
Young interns	Improve the management of the Youth Internship Program and do not operate unreasonably in terms of working conditions such as remuneration.

Third, to expand the ratio of female managers, public institutions should actively seek out and expand the time-based employment system, and support work-family reconciliation policy through the introduction and operation of a flexible work system that meets the conditions of each institution.

- Fourth, public institutions should maintain a ratio of irregular workers who perform regular and continuous work within a maximum of 5 percent of the total workforce capacity and provide appropriate treatment to irregular and indirect workers.

The Personnel Management Plan is applied to public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions; non-classified public institutions can apply the Plan under the responsibility of the competent ministries.

In addition, in order to revitalize the work-family reconciliation policy the standards for the public disclosure of public institutions have been revised.

- An indicator for the disclosure of "work-family reconciliation system operation status" has been newly

established, and related announcements such as maternity leave, child-care leave, flexible working system, leave for miscarriage/stillbirth, and reduced working status for pregnancy and child-care period have been added.

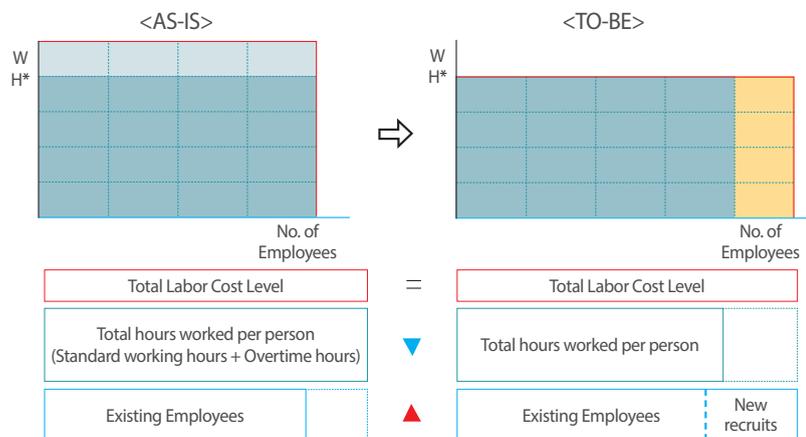
1.2 Policies of the Second Half of 2017

A new government was launched in May 2017. In September of the same year, the Ministry of Economy and Finance formulated and announced plans to introduce and expand a new policy of ‘job-sharing in public institutions’

This is aligned with the efforts to shift the perception of long-time work practices in the public sector and promote policies to support work-family reconciliation policy.

The ‘job-sharing’ policy consists in creating jobs by shortening working hours (reduction of overtime hours and activate annual leave) and various allowances (overtime allowance and annual compensation).

<Figure 2-1> Job Sharing



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance
 * Working Hours

The Ministry of Economy and Finance has decided to introduce a flexible cap system on the number of personnel in the “Guidelines on Organization and Personnel Capacity of Public Institutions” for the introduction and dissemination of the “job-sharing in public institutions” policy.

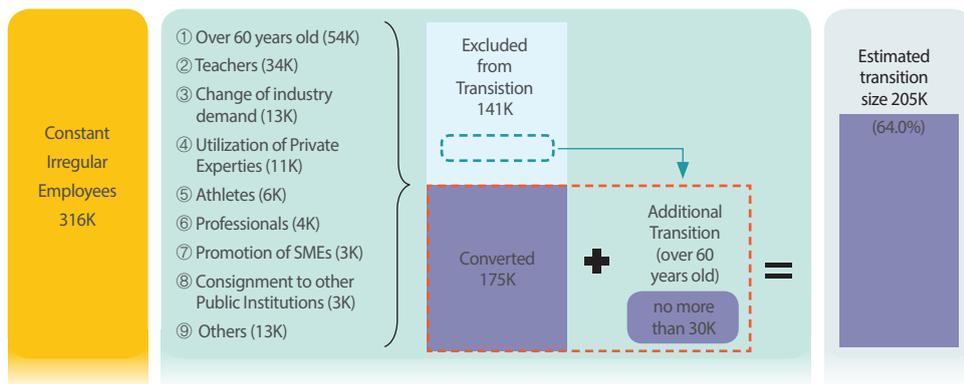
- The flexible cap system on the number of personnel refers to the capacity that a public institution can operate in order to improve the quality of public services and create good jobs within the total labor cost through labor-management cooperation.

- The introduction of the flexible cap system on the number of personnel has provided the institutional basis for job-sharing that allows public institutions to expand their recruitment by reducing their own labor costs.

On July 2017, the government jointly announced along with related entities the “Guidelines for the Conversion of Irregular Employees in the Public Sector into Permanent Employees” and during October was convened the task-force meeting to deal with measures regarding irregular workers to announce the results of the “Special Status Survey on Irregular Workers in the Public Sector and its Annual Transitional Plan”

- According to the “Transitional Plan”, 205K irregular workers in the public sector will be converted into full-time employees by the year 2020, and among those 205K, the conversion of 74K will be completed by 2017.
- The sum of 205K workers are composed of 175K subject to conversion (including 7200 temporary and 103K dispatched workers) excluding cleaning and security workers over 60 years of age and others that are tentative for conversion.⁵⁾

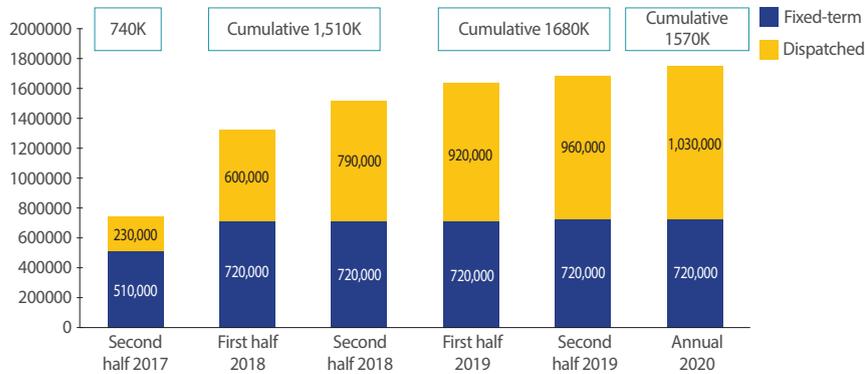
<Figure 2-2> Expected size of transitional to full-time employees in the public sector



Out of 175K subject to conversion, ‘fixed-term employees’ will be converted by the beginning of 2018 and the conversion of ‘dispatched workers and the workers hired by service companies’ will be gradually completed by the beginning of 2020 considering its end of contract terms.

5) Since many of the cleaning and security workers are over 60 years of age, the government recommended the transition to regular employees with a retirement age limit of 65 years old by publishing additional guidelines on September 22nd, 2017

<Figure 2-3> Transition to Full-time Employees by phase



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

- Among them, public institutions are planning to convert 96,030 employees accounting 55 percent of the total.

2. Budgeting and Enforcement Guidelines

The “Guidelines for Budget Compilation for Public Corporations and Quasi-Governmental Institutions” have been approved on December 8, 2017 at the Ownership Steering Committee meeting.

2018 budget allocation guideline, has proposed basic direction for budget formulation for social value realization, job creation, and innovation growth through investment expansion.

The main principles of the basic direction for budgeting are as follows:

- To enhance the public nature of the public institutions, the social values of the public institutions should be realized and the publicness shall be improved.
- The budget was organized to ensure the transition of irregular and dispatched workers to full-time employees according to the job creation road-map.
- By expanding the organizations’ investments in its core businesses public institutions can contribute to innovative growth.

The main contents of the guidelines for budgeting are as follows:

- First, the total labor cost increase rate was set at 2.6 percent compared to the previous year, taking into consideration of the wage increase rate of public servants in 2018 (2.6 percent) and the consumer price inflation rate.
- In order to eliminate the wage gap between public institutions, the increase rate of total labor cost between

the high-wage and low-wage institutions was discriminatorily applied by the same rate as in 2017, from +1.5%p~△1.0%p.

<Table 2-2> Discriminatory rate increase of the total labor cost by public institutions

Classification	Increase rate of the total labor cost
Below 90 percent of the industry average and 60 percent low of the PI average	+1.5%p(4.1%)
Below 90 percent of the industry average and 70 percent low of the PI average	+1.0%p(3.6%)
110 percent higher than the industry average and 120 percent upper of the PI average	-1.0%p(1.6%)

- Second, according to the “Guidelines for the Conversion of Irregular Employees in the Public Sector into Permanent Employees (2017.7.20)”, it was organized to reflect the needs to improve the treatment of temporary workers.
- Third, the recurring expenses were frozen to the previous year’s budget level, and the expenses for business operation were reduced by 10 percent from the previous year.

In accordance to the “2018 Budgeting Guidelines for Public Corporations and Quasi-Governmental Institutions”, each public institution will determine the next year’s budget and release it to the ‘Public Information Disclosure System’ (All-in-One Information System or ALIO).

3. Mid- and Long-term Financial Management

On September 1st, 2017, the Ministry of Economy and Finance submitted to the National Assembly the “Mid- and Long-term Financial Management Plan for Public Institutions 2017~2021” of 38 public institutions pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 39 of the ‘Act on the Management of Public Institutions’ and Article 9, Paragraph 2 of the ‘National Finance Act’.

- According to the Paragraph 2 of Article 9 of the ‘National Finance Act’, the Minister of Economy and Finance shall submit a mid- and long-term financial management plan to the National Assembly 120 days before the beginning of the fiscal year pursuant to the Article 9, Paragraph 2 of the ‘Act on the Management of Public Institutions’.
- According to Article 39, Paragraph 2 of the ‘Act on the Management of Public Institutions’, the public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions that have i) an asset over 2 trillion won or ii) a government’s

loss provision or iii) a capital impairment, should establish mid and long-term financial management plans and submit to the Minister of Economy and Finance.

<Table 2-3> List of Public Institutions subject to the Planning of Mid- and Long-term Financial

Criteria	Public Institutions
Over 2 trillion won in assets (36)	Korea National Housing Corporation, Korea Electric Power Corporation, Korea Expressway Corporation, Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Corporation, Korea Gas Corporation, Korea National Oil Corporation, National Health Insurance Corporation, Deposit Insurance Corporation, Korea Water Resources Corporation, Korea Railroad Corporation, Korea Rail Network Authority, Small and Medium Business Corporation, Teacher's Pension, Government Employees Pension Service, Korea Trade Insurance Corporation, Korea Scholarship Foundation, Korea Housing Finance Corporation, Korea Rural Community Corporation, Korea Credit Guarantee Fund, Korea Technology Finance Corporation, Korea Southern Power Corporation, Korea East-West Power Corporation, Korea Midland Power Corporation, Korea South-East Power Corporation, Korea Western Power Corporation, Incheon International Airport Corporation, Korea Airport Corporation, Korea Housing and Urban Guarantee Corporation, Korea Mineral Resources Corporation, Busan Port Authority, Incheon Port Authority, Korea District Heating Corporation, Korea Sports Promotion Foundation, Korea Asset Management Corporation (KAMCO), Korea Racing Authority, Korea Industrial Complex Corporation
Loss provision (2)	Korea Trade and Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA), Korea Coal Corporation (impaired capital company)

According to the “Mid- and Long-term Financial Management Plan for Public Institutions 2017-2021”, the financial health of institutions subject to the plans is expected to continuously improve over the next five years.

- First, by the expansion of the public infrastructure mainly through Korea Land & Housing Corporation (LH), Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), and Korea Expressway Corporation, assets of 85.1 trillion KRW is expected to increase between 2017~2021.

<Table 2-4> Assets Outlook 2017~2021

(trillion KRW)

Categorization	2016 (Results)	2017	2018	2019(e)	2020(e)	2021(e)
Assets	741.1	759.5	777.8	797.3	821.6	844.6

- Second, the debt-to-equity ratio is expected to continuously decrease to 152 percent by 2021, 25 percent lower than 2016.

<Table 2-5> Debt Ratio Outlook 2017~2021

(trillion KRW, %)

Categorization	2016 (Results)	2017	2018	2019(e)	2020(e)	2021(e)
Debt ratio	178%	173%	169%	162%	156%	152%
Debt	474.4	481.1	488.7	498.5	501.3	510.1
Capital	266.7	278.4	289.1	303.8	320.3	334.5

- Third, the ratio of financial liabilities to total assets is steadily declining, maintaining a stable level, and is expected to fall to 47 percent in 2021.

<Table 2-6> Financial Debt Outlook 2017~2021

(trillion KRW, %)

Categorization	2016 (Results)	2017	2018	2019(e)	2020(e)	2021(e)
Financial liabilities	376.4	377.8	380.1	381.3	386.6	392.8
Ratio to Total Assets	51%	50%	49%	48%	47%	47%

- Fourth, the net profit for 2017~2021 is expected to reach annually between 6~8 trillion won. Interests compensation ratio (operating profit/interest expense) is expected to remain above 2.0.

<Table 2-7> Net Profit and Interest Coverage Ratio Outlook 2017~2021

(trillion KRW)

Categorization	2016 (Results)	2017	2018	2019(e)	2020(e)	2021(e)
Net income	15.0	6.0	6.0	8.3	6.7	6.7
Interest Coverage Ratio	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2

- The net profit for 2017 is expected to be lower than the previous year resulting from a decrease of KEPCO's 2017 operating profit by 6.4 trillion KRW.

The government is planning to implement in the future the following efforts in order to achieve the financial soundness of public institutions.

- Monitoring the implementation of the mid- and long-term financial management plan by public institution and verify its proper management through performance evaluation.
- The Separate Accounting System, which had been applied to 13 public institutions until 2015 and expanded to cover the public institutions submitting mid- and long-term financial management plans by 2016, will be used more widely, for example, for the performance analysis by business units.

03

Overview of Public Institutions

1. Designation status of public institutions in 2018
2. Financial Conditions
3. The National Economy and Public Institutions



1. Designation status of public institutions in 2018

There are 338 public institutions in Korea as of 2018.

- 35 public corporations, 93 quasi-governmental organizations, 210 non-classified public institutions.

<Table 3-1> Net Profit and Interest Coverage Ratio Outlook 2017~2021

Classification	Number of Public Institutions
Public corporations	35
- Market-type	15
- Quasi-Market-type	20
Quasi-governmental institutions	93
- Fund-mangement-type	16
- Commissioned-service-type	77
Non-classified public institutions	210
Total Number of Public Institutions	338

※ Korea Testing Institute of Technical Qualification has been liquidated as of June 30, 2018.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance held an Ownership Steering Committee meeting on January 31 in accordance with Article 6 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions to make decisions on the designation of public institutions for 2018.

Nine public institutions has been newly designated as non-classified public institutions, one public institution's designation has been cancelled, and classification of six public institutions⁶⁾ has been changed this year.

6) Article 6 (Procedures for Designation of Public Institutions, etc.)(1)The Minister of Economy and Finance shall newly designate public institutions, cancel the designation thereof, or designate such public institutions following changes in the classification, within one month after the commencement of each fiscal year: Provided, That the Minister of Economy and Finance may newly designate public institutions, cancel the designation thereof, or designate such institutions following changes in the classification, according to the following classification even in the middle of a fiscal year

<Table 3-2> Changes in Designation Status of Public Institutions in 2018

Category	Competent ministry	Public institutions	Change in designation status
Newly designated	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Korea Energy Foundation	Non-classified public institution
	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Korea Institute for Healthcare Accreditation	
	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport	SR	
		Korea Construction Equipment Safety Institute	
	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	Public Homeshopping	
		The Disabled Enterprise Business Center	
	Financial Services Commission	Korea Inclusive Finance Agency	
Korea Forest Service	Korea Institute of Arboretum Management		
Designation cancelled	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Korea-Japan Cooperation Foundation for Industry and Technology	Designation cancelled
Classification changed	Ministry of Economy and Finance	Korea Public Finance Information Service	Non-classified public institution → Commissioned-service-type quasi-governmental institution
	Ministry of Science and ICT	INNOPOLIS Foundation	Non-classified public institution → Commissioned-service-type quasi-governmental institution
	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	Korea Tourism Organization	Quasi-market-type public corporation → Commissioned-service-type quasi-governmental institution
	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Kangwonland	Non-classified public institution → Market-type public corporation
	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	Korea Agency of HACCP Accreditation and Services	Non-classified public institution → Commissioned-service-type quasi-governmental institution
	Korea Forest Service	Korea Forest Welfare Institute	Non-classified public institution → Commissioned-service-type quasi-governmental institution

- The Committee has decided to newly designate nine institutions that meet the requirements for designating public institutions and cancel the designation of one public institution because its size is so small that its designation does not bring meaningful benefits to the public.
- The Committee has also decided to change the type of six public institutions considering the changes in their conditions such as the need for strengthening its management and the drop in self-generating revenue ratio.

2. Financial Conditions

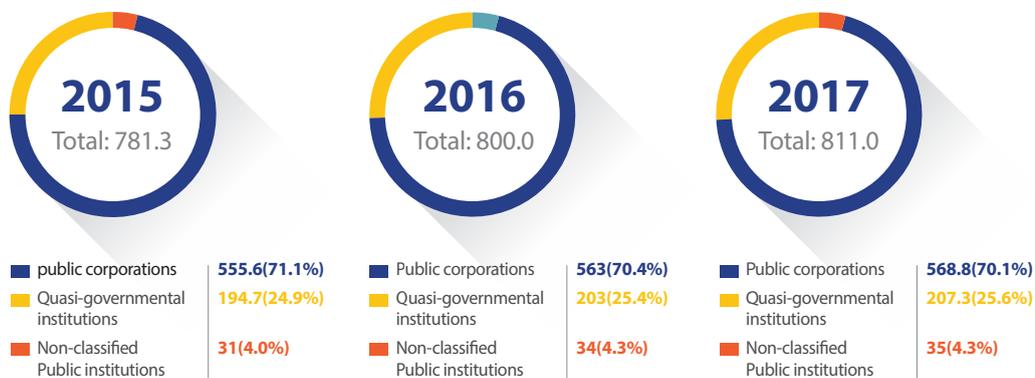
1) Assets

The total amount of assets owned by public institutions has continuously increased overtime and reached 811.0 trillion KRW in 2017.

- The assets held by public corporations constitute approximately three-quarters of the total assets held by all public institutions, however, the share of the assets held by public corporations decreased by one percent in 2017 compared to 2015.

<Figure 3-1> Assets by Type of Public Institutions

(Unit: one trillion KRW)



Source: ALIO system

2) Liabilities

The total amount of liabilities of public institutions has been in decline for the last three years due to the previous administration's strong policy measure to control the increase of debt of public institutions.

- The proportion of the liabilities of public corporations to those of all public institutions increased by one percent compared to 2015.
- The liabilities of quasi-governmental institutions and non-classified public institutions are in decline.

<Figure 3-2> Liabilities by Type of Public Institutions

(Unit: one trillion KRW)



Source: ALIO system

3) Net Income

Public institutions did not have an annual fiscal deficit during the last three years, however, the surplus amount dropped by one half in 2017 compared to the previous year.

- There was a great increase in the total net income of public corporations in 2016, however, the total net income of public corporations plunged below that of 2015 in 2017.
- The surplus of quasi-governmental institutions decreased by 1.5 trillion KRW in 2016 and plunged by 3.2 trillion KRW in 2017 while the total net income of non-classified public institutions did not increase or decrease drastically.

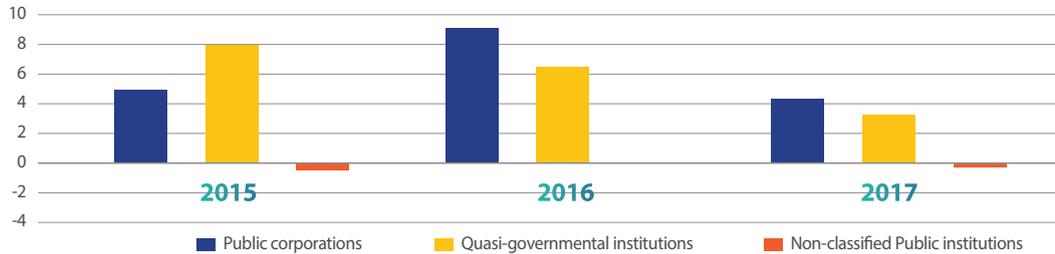
<Table 3-3> Net Income by Type of Public Institutions

(Unit: one trillion KRW)

	2015	2016	2017
Public corporations	4.9	9.0	4.3
Quasi-governmental institutions	7.9	6.4	3.2
Non-classified public institutions	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
Total	12.4	15.4	7.3

Source: ALIO system

<Figure 3-3> Net Income by Type of Public Institutions



3. The National Economy and Public Institutions

The total number of employees working in public institutions stands at 312,320 as of December 2017.

<Figure 3-4> Size of Public Institution Workforce



Source: ALIO system

The total number of employees in public institutions and the economically active population has continually increased for the last three years, and the ratio of public institution workforce to the economically active population has remained approximately 1 percent.

<Table 3-4> Workforce Size in Public Institutions

(Units: thousand people, %)

	2015	2016	2017
Personnel in public institutions	288	300	312
Economically active population	27,153	27,418	27,748
Percentage	1.06	1.09	1.12

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

Total budget size of all public institutions in Korea decreased by 26.7 trillion KRW in 2016 compared to that of 2015, however, increased by 10 trillion KRW in 2017.

- The budget size of public corporations and quasi-governmental institutions decreased in 2016 compared to that of 2015 and increased again in 2017 while the budget size of non-classified public institutions increased in 2016 and decreased to the similar level in 2017.
- The ratio of budget size for all public institutions to GDP decreased below 40 percent in 2016.

<Table 3-5> The Budget Size of Public Institutions

(Unit: one trillion KRW)

	2015	2016	2017
Public corporations	245.2	229.4	237.1
Quasi-governmental institutions	281.0	258.5	272.8
Non-classified public institutions	139.2	150.8	138.8
Total	665.4	638.7	648.7
Nominal GDP	1564.1	1641.8	1730.4
The ratio to GDP	42.5%	38.9%	37.5%

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

Research Center for State-Owned Entities (SOEs)

(<http://soe.kipf.re.kr/eng/Main.aspx>)

Executive Director's Message

There are currently 338 public institutions in Korea which are classified either as public corporations, quasi-governmental institutions, or non-classified public institutions.

The total number of employees of all public institutions is about 310 thousand, and their total budget size reaches roughly 650 trillion KRW, approximately 2.1 times larger than the size of the national budget as of 2017.



Since the performance of public institutions is so crucial to the national economy, Korea has maintained one of the most sophisticated and integrated management systems for public institutions. To support and improve government policies regarding public institutions, Research Center for State-Owned Entities (SOEs) was established by the Ministry of Economy and Finance in 2009.

The Research Center for State-Owned Entities conducts research and analysis on the government's overall public policy in managing public institutions, designated on the basis of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions. The main areas of research include the corporate governance, wage analysis, financial risk management, human resources management, functional overhaul, performance evaluation, disclosure management information, management innovation, and others.

Going forward, the Research Center for State-Owned Entities hereby commits itself to helping public institutions to fulfill their pledge to the national economic development and social responsibilities by providing professional and scientific studies.

'Public Institutions in Korea' is comprised of three chapters. The first chapter deals with topics regarding the management and oversight system of public institutions in Korea. The second chapter summarizes the recent policies and strategies for oversight of public institutions. Chapter 3 introduces the current list of public institutions designated in 2018 and covers various aspects of the public institutions of Korea with their general characteristics, financial status, and their contributions and influences to the national economy.

This is the seventh edition of *'Public Institutions in Korea'* and a new appendix has been added to provide information about the whole list of public institutions with their basic financial status. We hope this book will facilitate the cooperation between Korea and other countries with regard to the management and oversight of public institutions.

Executive Director
Youngjae Ra
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Organizational Chart



	Research areas
Policy Research Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Governance · SOE classification · Human resources management (flexible working, female employment, etc.)
Management Research Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Customer Satisfaction Survey · SOE restructuring program and program evaluation · Public information disclosure · Non-executive director & auditor training · Public institutions' job affair · Publication of best practices for management of public institutions · International Cooperation with OECD, IDB, etc.

	Research areas
Evaluation Research Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Performance evaluation of SOEs and auditors · History of quantitative evaluation indicators in the category of main business activities · Management information evaluation system · Establishment & management of financial database on public institutions · Performance evaluation of public institutions
Quantitative Evaluation Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · History of quantitative evaluation indicators in the category of common management activities · Wage system, employment costs · Mid- and long-term financial management plan and separate accounting system

Appendix Public Institutions in 2018

(Public corporations, quasi-governmental institutions, and classified public institutions, 338, as of August 30, 2018)

1. Public corporations (35)

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
1	Busan Port Authority	market-type	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2004.01.	The purpose of BPA is to make the Busan Port a competitive hub of shipping logistics in Northeast Asia by raising professionalism and efficiency in the development and operations of the port.	5,645,708		223	
2	Grand Korea Leisure	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2005.09.	GKL provides casino gaming experience and related services exclusively for foreigners by operating Seven Luck Casino Gangnam Coex, Gangbuk Hilton and Busan Lotte. The rationale of the GKL is to use the revenue generated from casino operations to invest in building tourism-related infrastructures and public projects.	731,904		1,785	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
3	Incheon International Airport Corporation	market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1992.02.	IIAC contributes to the national economic development and improvement of air transit through effective construction, maintenance, and management of the Incheon International Airport, the major airport in Korea.	12,356,810		1,318	
4	Incheon Port Authority(IPA)	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2005.07.	IPA developed the Incheon Port as a platform for global logistics to contribute to the national economy. IPA enhances the expertise and effectiveness of the development, management, and operation of the Incheon Port facilities.	2,904,331		238	
5	Jeju Free International City Development Center	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2002.05.	JDC was founded as a responsible organization by the central government to nurture and develop the Jeju Island as a Free International City. JDC carries out projects in various fields such as tourism, education, medical science, and advanced science.	1,358,388		318	
6	Kangwon Land, Inc.	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1998.06.	Kangwon Land was founded to establish a wholesome casino culture by running Kangwon Land Hotel & Casino, the only casino that accepts Koreans. Furthermore, Kangwon Land connects the compound with the abandoned mine region to revitalize the local economy and promote social welfare of the region.	4,185,657		3,680	
7	KEPCO Data Network	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1992.01.	KEPCO KDN supplies electric information service. KEPCO KDN provides total services including power system monitoring, diagnosis and control, and power business information management applying advanced power ICT technology in the entire power system from power generation, transmission and substation to distribution and sales.	524,520		2,502	
8	KEPCO Engineering & Construction Company, Inc.	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1975.10.	KEPCO E&C was founded to accomplish self-reliance in power plant engineering technology after having experienced two times of oil crises in the 1970s. KEPCO E&C is a world-class company having the A/E (Architect Engineering) and NSSS (Nuclear Steam Supply System) Design technology.	762,166		2,370	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
9	KEPCO Plant Service & Engineering co.,Ltd	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1984.04.	KEPCO KPS specializes in the repair of power generation systems. KEPCO KPS provides total solutions for the diagnosis and improvement of power plant facilities, O&M for power generation facilities in Korea and overseas, and EPC for new renewable energy, industrial facilities, and transmission and substation facilities.	1,199,998		6,300	
10	Korea Airports Corporation	market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2002.03.	KAC carries out the construction, management and operation of airports to ensure the efficiency of air transportation. KAC manages and operates a total of 14 airports in Korea including Gimpo, Gimhae, Jeju, Daegu, etc. KAC also manages the Area Control Center, 10 VORTACs and Korea Civil Aviation Training Center.	4,564,559		2,186	
11	Korea Appraisal Board	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1969.04.	KAB is a specialized enterprise focused on survey and management of real estate market to support the government's policy. KAB performs its tasks of announcing publicly official real estate prices and provides real estate related statistics and information.	248,358		883	
12	Korea Broadcast Advertising Corporation	quasi-market-type	Korea Communications Commission	2012.05.	KOBACO was established as a media representative company for broadcasters that carries out various projects to enhance the advertising industry, boost competitiveness and diversification of the industry. As part of the efforts to fulfill the corporate social responsibility as a state-owned enterprise, KOBACO produces public service advertisements.	592,627		298	
13	Korea Coal Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1950.11.	KOCOAL has been promoting public welfare through the stable supply of coal by developing coal mines and managing production, sales and import of coal. KOCOAL also conducts research on coal mines and government projects.	799,243		1,251	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
14	Korea District Heating Corp.	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1985.11.	KDHC supplies the district heating services to 1,361,363 customer households nationwide. KDHC was established under the laws of Korea for the purpose of dealing effectively with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by promoting energy conservation and improve the living standards through the efficient use of the district heating.	5,721,591		1,834	
15	Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2001.04.	EWP is a subsidiary of KEPCO and engages in the production and sale of electricity. The company operates five power plants with a total power generation capacity of 11,170MW in South Korea; and four power plants with a total power generation capacity of 876MW in Jamaica and the United States, as well as various coal-fired power plant projects, including coal-fired power, gas power, and new and renewable energy power plants in Indonesia, Vietnam, Jamaica, etc.	8,926,565		2,498	
16	Korea Electric Power Corporation	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1961.07.	KEPCO is in charge of the power generation, transmission, distribution, supply and other related activities. KEPCO promotes the development of electric power sources, stabilizes the supply and demand for electricity.	181,788,915		22,125	
17	Korea Expressway Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1969.02.	KEC builds, rehabilitates, operates and maintains expressways to promote the development of highways network and efficiency of the road transportation in Korea.	61,089,748		6,076	
18	Korea Gas Corporation	Korea Gas Corporation	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1983.08.	KOGAS was established to enhance the benefits in people's livelihoods and realize their energy welfare through the safe and stable supply of natural gas.	37,139,439		3,731	
19	Korea Gas Technology Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1993.05.	KOGAS-Tech contributes to the safe and stable supply of natural gas and nationwide supply network via thorough maintenance of the whole process including unloading, storage, re-gasification and metering. KOGAS-Tech designs LNG storage tank, chemical plants, etc	182,176		1,478	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
20	Korea Housing & Urban Guarantee Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2015.07.	HUG was founded to improve housing well-being and revitalize urban renewal projects, thereby contributing to a better quality of life of the public by providing guarantees, implementing national projects, and effectively operating and managing the National Housing and Urban Fund (NHUF).	6,690,084		611	
21	Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd.	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2001.04.	KHNP is the largest electric power company which generates approximately 31.5% of the total electric power generated in Korea. KHNP contributes to enhancement of national competitiveness in energy and improvement of quality of life through stable supply of high-quality green energy and advanced technology sharing.	55,232,690		12,306	
22	Korea Land & Housing Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2009.10.	LH was established to contribute to Korea's economic growth by improving people's living environment and making efficient use of the nation's territory. Through the establishment of 2.6 million public houses and new city development, LH contributed to the civilians' residential stability and have greatly supported the development of the Sejong City, as well as other Innovation Cities, and high-tech industrial complexes.	173,682,867		8,251	
23	Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2008.01.	KOEM was established for the conservation, management, and improvement of the marine environment, marine pollution control, development of related technologies, and the implementation of education & training projects.	207,093		618	
24	Korea Midland Power Co. Ltd	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2001.04.	As one of Korea's representative public energy enterprises, KOMIPO is operating six power generation facility sites and supplies stable and high-quality electric power and heat. KOMIPO contributes to the enhancement of national competitiveness by establishing highly-advanced facility management and preventive maintenance systems and stably supplying electric power.	10,249,534		2,633	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
25	Korea Minting, Security Printing & ID Card Operating Corp.	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Economy and Finance	1951.10.	KOMSCO manufactures banknote, coin, government bonds and securities. KOMSCO manufactures special products that the government (central and local) uses and conducts related businesses.	391,166		1,542	
26	Korea National Oil Corporation	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1979.03.	KNOC seeks stability in the supply and demand of oil by efficiently conducting projects related to the development of oil resources(E&P activities), oil stockpiling, and improvement of the oil distribution structure, while also contributing to the national economy.	19,293,452		1,451	
27	Korea Racing Authority	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	1949.09.	KRA aims to contribute to the national finances through horse racing and the support of projects related to fishing and agrarian villages development as well as various social activities.	2,602,153		1,143	
28	Korea Railroad Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2005.01.	KORAIL enhances expertise and efficiency in rail operations system and projects. Based on the know-how and expertise accumulated over its 114 years of experience in railway operation, KORAIL strives to become one of the world's best railway operators.	19,878,343		28,773	
29	Korea Resources Corporation	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1967.06.	KORES focuses on securing mineral resources supplies in Korea. KORES's main function consists of exploration and development of mineral resources and stockpile of rare metals. KORES also supports and promotes mining activities of Korean private companies by providing technical and financial assistance and information related to mineral resources.	4,151,835		556	
30	Korea South-East Power Co.	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2001.04.	KOEN was established in 2001 being separated from the electricity generation department of KEPCO. KOEN develops electric power resources, generates electricity and does other related business activities.	10,031,380		2,349	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
31	Korea Southern Power Co., LTD.	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2001.04.	KOSPO is a subsidiary of KEPCO and generates and sells electricity. The company generates electricity using bituminous coal, LNG, and wind power sources. It also provides power plant development, EPC management, operation and maintenance, commissioning, performance monitoring, remote monitoring, and diagnosis services. In addition, the company offers engineering consulting and training services.	10,026,394		2,278	
32	Korea Water Resources Corporation	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Environment	1967.11.	K-water constructs, operates, and manages facilities for the comprehensive use and development of water resources. The organization constructs and manages multi-regional waterworks, multi-purpose dams, etc.; sells and rents land; and operates and manages local waterworks and sewage treatment facilities. It also engages in aggregate, consignment, and renewable energy businesses; and the operation of Kyung-in canal and four river restoration projects. In addition, the organization develops projects for industrial complexes and special-purpose areas.	20,867,295		5,438	
33	Korea Western Power co., Ltd.	market-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2001.04.	KOWEPO was initiated in separation from KEPCO under the Korea Power Industry Restructuring Act. The company produces and sells electricity in South Korea and internationally. It owns, operates, and maintains power generation facilities, such as bituminous coal, solar, hydro, coal gasification, fuel cell, and wind power plants with a total capacity of approximately 1,310 MW. KOWEPO takes up approximately 10 percent of the national generating capacity.	9,628,671		2,426	
34	Ulsan Port Authority	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2007.07.	UPA manages and operates Ulsan Port. UPA develops, maintains, and repairs port facilities in Ulsan Port. UPA constructs and operates commercial and welfare businesses for the convenience of port users.	797,441		109	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
35	Yeosu Gwangyang Port Authority	quasi-market-type	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2011.08.	YGPA is a public institution of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of Korea, which was established on August 19th, 2011 to develop the Yeosu Gwangyang Port into a competitive maritime logistics hub by improving the efficiency and expertise of operations, management and the development of the port.	1,825,455		130	

2. Quasi-governmental institutions (93)

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
1	Arts Council Korea	Fund-management-type)	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2005.08.	ARKO endeavors to provide a strong platform to support artistic work in diverse disciplines, including performing and visual arts, by increasing funding opportunities for artists and arts organizations, undertaking outreach initiatives, enabling Korean artists to reach the world stage, and encouraging cultural exchange.	518,113		195	
2	Asia Culture Institute	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2015.10.	ACI aims to promote cultural promotion, education and research through the development of creativity and diversity of Asian culture, and to promote the production and distribution of Asian cultural contents.	2,355		96	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
3	Community Media Foundation	Commissioned-service-type	Korea Communications Commission	2015.05.	CMF was established to facilitate viewers' participation in broadcasting and promoting their rights and benefits. CMF performs projects entrusted from the State or a local government regarding media education, activity-based programs and public relations about media, elimination for media literacy gap.	3,773		127	
4	Government Employees Pension Service	Fund-management-type	Ministry of Personnel Management	1982.02.	GEPS contributes to the stabilization of livelihood and enhancement of the welfare of civil servants by providing sufficient payment of pension benefits and injury compensation.	17,755,720		576	
5	Health Insurance Review & Assessment Service	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2000.07.	HIRA reviews healthcare costs and evaluate the appropriateness of healthcare benefits, as well as supporting the national health insurance policy in determining medical fee schedules and drug prices.	521,759		2,790	
6	Human Resources Development of Korea	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Employment and Labor	1982.03.	HRD Korea was established to provide services including lifelong learning of workers, vocational training, qualification testing, promotion of skills and employment to strengthen the competitiveness of workers and workplace. HRD Korea strives to build national qualifications system where people can be fairly evaluated in terms of vocational competence required by industry.	265,266		1,355	
7	INNOPOLIS Foundation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	2005.09.	INNOPOLIS Foundation is a professional technology commercialization institution to efficiently pursue the business of fostering special R&D zones according to the Special Act on the Promotion of Special Research and Development Zones, Etc.	60,023		120	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
8	Institute for Information & Communications Technology Promotion*	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	2014.04.	IITP promotes ICT industry & technology by ICT R&D policy research and analysis on industry and technology, ICT R&D technology development strategy and planning, evaluating and funding ICT R&D, ICT R&D infrastructure, and R&D performance and commercialization of Technology.	17,688		251	
9	Korea Agency for Infrastructure Technology Advancement	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2002.12.	KAIA performs management tasks such as planning, assessment, and commercialization of land, infrastructure, and transportation R&D programs as a public institution of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MOLIT). KAIA fosters and develops relevant technologies through examination and authentication of new technologies.	7,023		130	
10	Korea Agency of HACCP Accreditation and Services	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	2017.02.	The purpose of KAHAS is to contribute to the promotion of public health by professionally and systematically performing certification of HACCP of food and livestock products and supporting related business.	2,630		218	
11	Korea Agency of Education, Promotion and Information Service in Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2012.05.	EPIS has been contributing to the realization of competitive agriculture and happy rural areas by fostering agricultural human resources. EPIS commits itself to strengthening farmer's competitiveness, increasing the productivity in agricultural industry, strengthening win-win strategy of rural and urban communities, and establishing business framework concentrated on customer satisfaction.	6,391		127	
12	Korea Agro-Fisheries&Food Trade Corporation	Fund-management-type	Ministry of Employment and Labor	1967.12.	aT contributes to secure stable food supply and improve the quality of public life by developing agro-fisheries and food industry. aT contributes to the stabilization of domestic prices through stable management of food supply and strengthens the agricultural product export system.	1,189,323		780	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
13	Korea Asset Management Corporation	Fund-management-type	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	1962.04.	KAMCO acquires and resolves non-performing assets and supports corporate restructuring. KAMCO supports household's credit recovery and economic rehabilitation, manages and develops public properties and collects delinquent taxes.	3,567,608		1,526	
14	Korea Communications Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	1972.07.	KCA aims to contribute to the increase and expansion of radio use among people and the promotion of the broadcasting, telecommunication, and radio industries by effectively managing the radio spectrum and implementing business, including entrusted projects from the government.	213,692		401	
15	Korea Consumer Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	1987.07.	KCA effectively carries out a policy for promotion of consumers' rights and interests. KCA provides consumer counseling and redress and conducts inspection and investigation on standards, quality and safety of products and services.	74,297		443	
16	Korea Creative Content Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Rural Development Administration	2009.05.	KOCCA is South Korea's leading government agency that oversees the advancement of creative content, both domestically and internationally. KOCCA covers a wide range of Korea's creative industries, including gaming, animation, character licensing, music, fashion, and broadcasting. KOCCA actively advances these industries via production support, marketing and promotion, global expansion abroad, human capital development, and cultural technology implementation.	131,030		304	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
17	Korea Credit Guarantee Fund	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1976.06.	The objective of KODIT is to lead a balanced development of the national economy by extending credit guarantees for the liabilities of promising SMEs which lack tangible collateral. KODIT also stimulates sound credit transactions through the efficient management and use of the credit information.	9,055,414		2,566	
18	Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation	Commissioned-service-type	National Police agency	1996.06.	KDIC protects depositors in a situation where financial institutions such as banks, investment traders and brokers, insurance companies, and mutual savings banks are unable to pay deposits due to their bankruptcy, etc. and thus contributes to the maintenance of the stability of the financial system.	20,312,720		776	
19	Korea Education and Research Information Service	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs	1999.04.	KERIS contributes to the advancement of national education competitiveness through the promotion of ICT use in education and academic research.	14,481		289	
20	Korea Electrical Safety Corporation	Fund-management-type	Ministry of Education	1974.06.	KESCO aims to protect the lives and properties of the nation from electrical hazards. The company engages in legal inspection, checkup, research, technology development, and publicity activities to prevent disasters caused by electricity.	293,859		3,002	
21	Korea Elevator Safety Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2016.07.	KoELSA is doing its best to protect the public through elevator safety, and systematically carries out tasks to prevent hazards associated with elevators and performs elevator's safety management business.	85,218		1,232	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
22	Korea Employment Agency for the Disabled	Fund-management-type	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1990.09.	KEAD provides job placement service, vocational training, vocational competency evaluation, work assistant service for people with disabilities. For employers, KEAD provides employment subsidy, support of (subsidiary-type) standard workplaces for people with disabilities, rent or free support of employment environment improvement cost, and so on. In addition, KEAD implements survey and research regarding disability employment.	34,763		908	
23	Korea Employment Information Service	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2006.03.	KEIS contributes to establish effective employment policies and advance in public employment services by performing national labor market forecasts, timely analysis on employment trend, developing occupation and career guidance, monitoring and evaluating employment policies based on fields, and operating employment-related networks such as Work-Net, HRD-Net and the Employment Insurance Network.	25,873		306	
24	Korea Energy Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	1980.07.	Based on the Energy Use Rationalization Act, KEA was established to mitigate greenhouse gas emission reduction and pursue the ultimate goal of building an eco-friendly socio-economic structure by promoting nation-wide energy efficiency policies and measures.	211,805		551	
25	Korea Environment Corporation	Commissioned-service-type	Korea Communications Commission	2010.01.	K-Eco aims to contribute to a friendly environmental development of Korea through the effective operation of prevention of environmental pollution, enhancement of environmental status, promotion of resource recycling and response to climate change by mitigating greenhouse gas effects.	134,957		2,390	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017		2017	
26	Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute	Fund-management-type	Financial Services Commission	2009.04.	The purpose of KEITI is to promote the development, support, and dissemination of environmental technologies, to foster the environmental industry, and to spread eco-friendly lifestyle, thereby contributing to the improvement of the environmental welfare and the sustainable development of the nation.	1,151,051		478	
27	Korea Evaluation Institution of Industrial Technology	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2009.05.	KEIT manages national R&D programs for wide range of industries and technological fields to strengthen Korea's technical competitiveness. KEIT's roles include planning, assessing and management of national industrial R&D programs to support and facilitate innovation in Korea.	53,319		286	
28	Korea Fire Institute	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	1977.06.	KFI was established to take the initiative in the fire technology of Korea. KFI is engaged in a wide range of functions, including the construction of the foundation of the fire-fighting industry, support for related business establishment, development of fire-fighting industry and promotion of international cooperation and overseas market entry.	125,660		226	
29	Korea Fisheries Resources Agency	Fund-management-type	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2010.11.	FIRA aims to increase fishery productivity and to contribute to the social and economic improvement in fishing communities by effectively performing fishery resources management projects, such as environmentally friendly protection and rearing of fishery resources, management of fishing grounds, research, development and dissemination of technology.	28,149		264	
30	Korea Forest Welfare Institute	Fund-management-type	Financial Services Commission	2016.04.	FOWL is a specialized agency that brings in the happiness for all people together with the forest. FOWL operates forest welfare facilities and provides forest welfare services (healing, education, recreation, reports and etc.) based on the forest and life cycle to enhance immunity, physical and emotional health of people.	86,218		210	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
31	Korea Forestry Promotion Institute	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	2012.01.	KOFPI promotes the industrialization and commercialization of forest science technologies. KOFPI increases the income of the people who make a living from forests and creates high add-value in the forest and forestry industry.	22,071		193	
32	Korea Foundation for the Advancement of Science & Creativity	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	1967.12.	KOFAC aims to become the leading organization specialized in spreading science culture and fostering creative human resources with great talent and therefore contribute to the national prosperity.	9,835		101	
33	Korea Gas Safety Corporation	Fund-management-type	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	1974.01.	KGS is a governmental testing, inspection, and education organization under the control of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy(MOTIE). KGS performs various gas safety related activities, such as inspection and check-ups of various gas facilities, certification, education and training, public relations, R&D, investigation and analysis of gas-related incidents in order to protect lives and the property of the people from the hazards of gas-related incidents.	236,137		1,373	
34	Korea Health Industry Development Institute	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	1999.02.	KHIDI improves national health industry by providing comprehensive and professional support programs and strengthens the competitiveness of the national health industry.	16,408		370	
35	Korea Housing Finance Corporation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2004.03.	HF facilitates the long-term, stable supply of housing finance and performs business in mortgage securitization, housing finance credit guarantee and reverse mortgage guarantee.	126,178,727		803	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
36	Korea Human Resource Development Institute for Health & Welfare	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Employment and Labor	2007.04.	KOHI was established to provide training and specialized knowledge to professionals working in the health and welfare industry.	2,388		180	
37	Korea Industrial Complex Corporation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	1997.01.	KICOX develops and manages industrial complexes and supports business' industrial activities. KICOX engages in management and support on industrial complex and tenant companies; the sale of industrial complex administrative services for tenancy agreement; and assistance to tenant companies' manufacturing and management activities.	2,600,734		514	
38	Korea Infrastructure Safety & Technology Corporation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1995.04.	KISTEC secures public safety and promotes steady economic development through the prevention of safety accidents involving public facilities by performing safety diagnosis of the important public facilities, developing and supplying technologies, providing a database on the maintenance history of facilities, and training technical professionals.	44,433		542	
39	Korea Institute for Animal Products Quality Evaluation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2001.07.	The purpose of establishment of KAPE is to improve the quality of animal products, facilitate their distribution and promote livestock improvement so as to increase the competitiveness of domestic animal products, and contribute to the increase of profit in livestock raising farms and consumer interests.	3,245		314	
40	Korea Institute of Ceramic Engineering & Technology	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Education	2009.05.	KICET contributes to the industrial development and improvement of the quality of life by innovating ceramic technologies and conducting R&D on ceramics, performing tests, analysis, evaluations, and providing support for technologies and policies.	105,486		153	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
41	Korea Institute of Design Promotion	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1970.05.	KIDP aims to strengthen the competitiveness of the design industry in Korea. Major functions of KIDP are supporting design industry and designers, improving design education & training, promoting Korean designs internationally, building design infrastructure, and raising design awareness across the nation.	45,666		131	
42	Korea Institute of Energy Technology Evaluation and Planning	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2009.05.	KETEP aims to become an energy R&D specialized institution that cultivates the world's highest levels of energy competitiveness. KETEP's mission is to contribute to the realization of the national energy vision by leading technological innovation.	4,544		140	
43	Korea Institute of Marine Science & Technology Promotion	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2011.11.	KIMST's main job is the planning, evaluation, facilitation of R&D for marine and fisheries projects for the industrialization and development of technology. It is the only research and development specialized organization dedicated to the marine and fisheries areas.	6,893		75	
44	Korea Institute of Maritime and Fisheries Technology	Commissioned-service-type	Korea Meteorological Administration	1998.01.	KIMFT has played a key role in developing maritime and fisheries industries by offering education services for those working in the fields and providing specialized training programs. KIMFT heads forward with the development of maritime and fisheries manpower at the highest level in the world. KIMFT will act as a leader of international cooperation between relevant fields.	30,193		177	
45	Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Health and Welfare	1990.02.	KINS aims to protect the public from radiation disasters arising from the production and utilization of nuclear energy and to contribute to the public safety and environmental conservation.	38,903		531	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
46	Korea Institute of Planning and Evaluation for Technology in Food, Agriculture and Forestry	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2009.10.	iPET supports planning, evaluating, and managing R&D projects for the promotion of science and technology in food, agriculture, forestry and livestock. iPET establishes comprehensive plans and supports policy development for R&D in food, agriculture, forestry and livestock.	7,160		70	
47	Korea Intellectual property Strategy Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2012.12.	KISTA systematically support the high level of intellectual property strategies of Korean enterprises, universities and public research institutions in the R&D life cycle, and contributes to the national competitiveness by maximizing R&D performance through the IP-R&D.	12,584		224	
48	Korea International Broadcasting Foundation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1996.04.	KIBF promotes broadcasting & advertising industry as well as culture and art enhancement by implementing business for qualitative improvement of broadcasting products. KIBF burnishes Korea's image in international communities and improves relationships with foreign countries through close cooperation with broadcasting companies overseas.	42,331		220	
49	Korea International Cooperation Agency	Quasi-governmental institutions (fund-management-type)	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1991.04.	KOICA was established as a government agency dedicated to providing grant aid and implementing cooperative projects so as to achieve mutual cooperation and exchange between developing countries and the Republic of Korea, and to support economic and social development of these countries.	94,562		466	
50	Korea Internet & Security Agency	Quasi-governmental institutions (fund-management-type)	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2009.07.	KISA seeks to contribute to the growth of the national ICT industry through establishing a safe security protection infrastructure for the future internet ecosystem, becoming the hub of the rapidly-changing internet security protection world and cooperating with various domestic organizations.	98,893		642	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
51	Korea Labor Force Development Institute for the aged	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	2005.12.	KORDI provides supports programs for the promotion of seniors' employment and participation in social activities. KORDI offers diverse research, educational programs, management system for senior employment and social activities.	16,897		135	
52	Korea Land and Geospatial Informatics Corporation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Health and Welfare	1977.07.	LX supports the building of spatial information systems. LX conducts research on spatial information and cadastral systems, carries out technical development, and performs cadastral surveys, and other related works.	635,889		4,331	
53	Korea Meteorological Institute	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2009.12.	KMI was established to efficiently support and cultivate the promotion and development of meteorological industry in Korea to contribute to the innovative growth of the meteorological industry and public safety. KMI surveys and analyzes the weather industry market and utilizes collected information. KMI also plans, evaluates, and manages R&D project for promotion of weather industry.	7,164		141	
54	Korea National Park Service	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs	1987.07	KNPS was established for systematic conservation and management of natural ecosystems, cultural and natural landscapes, geographic and geologic resources within the national parks. The purpose of KNPS is to pursue a sustainable use of national parks and to enable the people to maintain a healthy and relaxed life in pleasant natural environments.	19,558		1,559	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017		2017	
55	Korea Occupational Safety & Health Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Korea Forest Service	1987.12.	KOSHA contributes to the national economic development by facilitating safe and healthy working environment for workers and promoting employers to make efforts for accident prevention. KOSHA provides technical support, education and capacity training, financial support, and R&D services.	62,961		1,641	
56	Korea Petroleum Quality and Distribution Management Authority	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1983.11.	K-Petro promotes efficient and systematic distribution of petroleum and alternative fuels and management of quality thereof. K-Petro also conducts quality inspections, monitoring distribution, performance evaluation and R&D in the field of petroleum and alternative fuels.	71,129		414	
57	Korea Postal Logistics Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1980.08.	POLA performs nationwide consignment postal delivery service, transports EMS, and offers quick home delivery service. POLA offers public convenience by offering safe, swift, and precise postal logistics service.	52,405		1,535	
58	Korea Postal Service Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1930.12.	POSA contributes to the interest and welfare of the public through value innovation in postal culture and the supply of advanced postal service.	68,448		279	
59	Korea Power Exchange	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Employment and Labor	2001.04.	KPX operates the electricity market and power system, executes real time dispatch and establishes the basic plan for supply and demand. Following the government-driven restructuring plan and under the Electricity Business Act of Korea, the KPX, was established as a core organization responsible for management of the newly introduced competitive electricity market. Furthermore, with the separation of six generation subsidiaries from the KEPCO, the electricity supply sector in Korea has been reorganized to include the KEPCO (transmission and distribution, monopoly wholesale purchaser and retail supplier), and the six newly established GenCos and existing IPPs.	270,261		387	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
60	Korea Press Foundation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Employment and Labor	2010.02.	Korea Press Foundation aims to improve the quality of journalism and supports innovation in the news media to ultimately promote better information welfare for the general public.	333,557		182	
61	Korea Public Finance Information Service	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2016.07.	The purpose of KPFIIS is to improve Korea's public finance management and to contribute towards development of Fiscal Information Management System in the international community. The Service supports the provision of the dBrain (DBAS: Digital Budget & Accounting System) service to Korean government.	1,949		160	
62	Korea Radioactive Waste Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2009.01.	KORAD contributes to the public safety and environmental protection by safe and effective management of radioactive wastes. KORAD transfers, stores, treats, and disposes radioactive wastes.	1,591,746		291	
63	Korea Rail Network Authority	Commissioned-service-type	National Fire Agency	2004.01.	KR was founded to construct efficient and competitive railways and to maintain and operate railway facilities systematically. The company offers high speed railway construction, conventional intercity and urban rail network building, and railways facilities management services.	18,266,337		1,466	
64	Korea Road Traffic Authority	Commissioned-service-type	Fair Trade Commission	1954.02.	KoROAD provides traffic safety education and improvements	321,414		2,581	
65	Korea Rural Community Corporation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2000.01.	KRC promotes agricultural productivity and contributes to the economic and social development of rural areas by implementing eco-friendly rural areas projects and farmland banking projects. KRC manages agricultural production infrastructure and promotes farmers' adequacy of farming scales.	10,883,149		6,738	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
66	Korea Ship Safety Technology Authority	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of the Interior and Safety	2007.04.	KST was established in 1979 in accordance with the Article 45 of Ship Safety Act. KST aims to secure the safety related to ship's operations and to be a safeguard of people's life and property at sea through ship inspection and R&D of ships and ship's equipment.	44,321		396	
67	Korea Sports Promotion Foundation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1989.04.	KSPO was founded as a public service corporation on April 20, 1989 with authorization from the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism in order to commemorate the 1988 Summer Olympics and perform a variety of projects for national sports promotion.	4,280,188		1,901	
68	Korea Student Aid Foundation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	2009.05.	KOSAF was established to create and operate a national system in which any person with sufficient qualifications and abilities for higher education can study disregarding their economic circumstances.	12,474,762		371	
69	Korea Technology and Information Promotion Agency for SMEs	Fund-management-type	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2002.01.	TIPA provides SMEs with supports concerning R&D programs and informatization programs for strengthening technological innovation and for effective business management. TIPA manages R&D evaluation following the stages of small business growth and offer management services for informatization, such as cloud-based sharing system, digitization of manufacturing and technology leakage prevention system.	10,399		162	
70	Korea Technology Finance Corporation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1989.04.	KOTEC provides credit guarantee service to innovative SMEs whose access to credit is limited due to deficient collateral capacity. KOTEC also offers technology evaluation service to help tech SMEs utilize their intangible assets for financing.	3,145,758		1,287	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
71	Korea Tourism Organization	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1962.06.	KTO contributes to the development of the national economy and the promotion of the national welfare through the tourism industry. KTO carries out activities in connection with the promotion of the business, the development of resources, and the recruitment and training of personnel in the tourism industry.	1,402,083		695	
72	Korea Trade Insurance Corporation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	1992.07.	K-SURE supports trade and export of Korea, while promoting Korean companies' overseas investment with the aim of enhancing national competitiveness of Korea. K-SURE provides coverage against risks from international trade and transaction such as export and import of products, commodities, capital goods, cultural products and services; overseas project contracts; and foreign currency exchange.	4,164,678		620	
73	Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Nuclear Safety and Security Commission	1962.06.	KOTRA facilitates the development of the national economy by promoting trade, supporting cross-border investment, attracting foreign professionals from abroad, and representing Korean government on G2G(Government to Government) contract.	125,047		1,079	
74	Korea Transportation Safety Authority	Fund-management-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1981.07.	The purpose of TS is to implement projects to prevent traffic accidents, to contribute to the efficiency of transportation safety management, and to contribute to protecting the lives, bodies and properties of the citizens.	374,018		1,430	
75	Korea Veterans Health Service	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	1981.11.	KVHS provides the integrated healthcare and welfare service to the entire veterans and patriots, who sacrificed and devoted their life for survival of Korea. KVHS operates hospitals and welfare facilities for veterans and offers education and training for occupational rehabilitation of veterans.	356,410		5,202	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
76	Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service	Commissioned-service-type	Korea Forest Service	1995.05.	COMWEL operates businesses related to the workers' compensation, insurance application, premium-collection and supports for Employment Insurance premium, labor welfare, counter measures against unemployment, wage claim guarantee, management of the insured information, loan services for start-ups and human resources development, services for patients with pneumoconiosis, medical care/rehabilitation for injured workers and industrial health services for general workers, retirement pension, etc. in order to contribute to the improved quality of life of injured and general workers.	733,290		7,223	
77	Korea Youth Counseling & Welfare Institute	Fund-management-type	Financial Services Commission	1993.02.	KYCI provides various counseling and welfare services to support at-risk youths, trains youth counseling professionals, and conducts research on youth-related policies and programs. KYCI also manages 430 Youth Counseling & Welfare Centers and K-dream Out-of-school Support Centers throughout the nation.	6,773		65	
78	Korea Youth Work Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Employment and Labor	2010.08.	The purpose of KYWA is to contribute to the development of youth ability and healthy growth through specialized youth activities, and to promote youth wellness by supporting youth activity, youth policy participation, youth exchange and youth right promotion activities.	4,753		346	
79	Korean Film Council	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Education	1973.04.	KOFIC strives to promote and support Korean film industry both in Korea and abroad. KOFIC's primary objective is to promote and support the production of Korean films through funding, research, education and training. It also strives to further develop international markets for Korean films and to promote inter-cultural understanding through film-based cultural exchanges.	702,385		120	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
80	Mine Reclamation Corporation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Economy and Finance	2006.06.	MIRECO was established to efficiently perform mine reclamation business. MIRECO contributes to the economic revival and public welfare through eco-friendly mine reclamation and sustainable local development. MIRECO carries out environmental impact assessment, develops mine reclamation technologies, and invests in substitute industries to vitalize the economy in abandoned mining areas.	1,600,308		245	
81	National Health Insurance Service	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2000.07.	The purpose of the NHIS is to improve citizens' health and promote social security by providing citizens with insurance benefits for the prevention, diagnosis, medical treatment and rehabilitation from diseases and injury, childbirth and death, and health improvement.	34,601,565		14,595	
82	National Health Insurance Service Ilsan Hospital*	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2000.03.	NHIS Ilsan Hospital promotes medical treatment of diseases and injuries, the maintenance and improvement of the public health. Furthermore, the hospital contributes to the improvement of national public health and the development of the National Health Insurance system.	305,899		1,429	
83	National Information Society Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	1987.01.	NIA was founded by Article 10 of the Framework Act on Informatization Promotion to promote the information society and to support the development of related policies for national agencies and local autonomies. It is the core agency of national informatization entrusted by the government to provide policies and technical expertise.	182,910		497	
84	National Institute of Ecology	Fund-management-type	Financial Services Commission	2013.10.	NIE aims to conduct systematic research and survey on ecology and ecosystem, hold exhibitions and provide education to the public to preserve the environment and enable the public to have proper understanding of the environment.	-		255	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
85	National IT industry Promotion Agency	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2009.08.	NIPA is dedicated to create business opportunities with partners from all over the world. NIPA promotes the Korean ICT industry and contributes to the world's ICT development by implementing various international ICT cooperation projects.	341,286		329	
86	National Pension Service	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	1987.09.	NPS was established in 1987 to help secure the retirement benefits of Korean citizens with income security, thereby contributing to the stabilization of livelihoods and promotion of national welfare by providing pension benefits for the aged, disabled or dead.	1,083,734		5,816	
87	National Research Foundation of Korea	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	2009.06.	NRF contributes to the promotion of the national academy, scientific technology and research capacity by conducting activities related to research and development and the cultivation of manpower.	4,129		327	
88	Postal Savings & Insurance Development Institute	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1966.04.	PoSID contributes to the improvement and development of postal savings and insurance business by effectively supporting postal financial services.	11,898		723	
89	Seoul Geriatric(Long-term) Care Facility*	Commissioned-service-type	Korean Intellectual Property Office	2014.11.	SGCF verifies the appropriateness of benefit expense for long-term care services by field experiences. SGCF also develops the standards for providing long-term care services and presents the model of facilities which enhances the quality of services.	415		118	
90	Small & medium Business Corporation	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	1979.01.	SBC was established to implement government policies and programs for the sound growth and development of Korean SMEs. SME contributes to the balanced national growth by strengthening SME's competitiveness with advisory programs including consulting, training, marketing and global cooperation programs.	16,997,100		946	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017		2017	
91	Small Enterprise & Market Service	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Environment	2014.01.	SEMAS contributes to the revitalization of traditional market district and supports small enterprises. SEMAS provides the 'Small Enterprise and Market Support Fund' up to 2 trillion won. This contributes for the recovery and revitalization of the local economy.	30,444		562	
92	Social Security Information Service	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Environment	2009.12.	According to the Article 29 of the Act on the Use and Provision of Social Security Benefits and Search for Eligible Beneficiaries, SSIS contributes to the improvement of the quality of life of the people by carrying out the construction, operation and support of the Social Security Information System.	1,706		711	
93	Software Policy & Research Institute*	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2014.03.	The purpose of SPRI is to facilitate healthy software industry ecosystem, to innovate society through software convergence, to enhance national software statistical system, and to build open platform for software policy research.	137		36	
94	Teacher's Pension	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	1974.01.	Teacher's Pension was established to manage and operate the pension system efficiently that had been prepared for improving the stable economic life and welfare of personnel and their families who have worked in private schools.	19,210,331		230	
95	The Foundation of Agri. Tech. Commercialization & Transfer	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Science and ICT	2009.09.	FACT is a professional organization that provides support to enhance the Agri-food industry and facilitates the commercialization and industrialization of R&D achievement in the Agri-food sector through technology evaluation, technology transfer and technology financing.	19,033		292	

	Name	Classification	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
						2017	2017	2017	2017
96	The Independence Hall of Korea	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Health and Welfare	1986.08.	The Independence Hall was founded to establish the Korean cultural identity, invigorate the Korean spirit, and create a righteous national view by collecting, preserving, displaying, studying, and researching the data about Korea's national development and crisis.	42,320		122	
97	The Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology	Commissioned-service-type	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2009.05.	KIAT was established under Article 38-1 of the Industrial Technology Innovation Promotion Act to efficiently and systematically promote industrial innovations and to support policy development in industrial technology.	46,969		320	

* Affiliates

3. Non-classified public institutions (210)

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
1	88 COUNTRY CLUB	Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs	1987.07.	The 88 country Club intends to carry out the following fund-raising business entrusted by the Director-General of National Veterinary Service pursuant to the provisions of the Veterans Fund Act.	2,595		43	
2	Agency for Defense Development	Defense Acquisition Program Administration	1970.08.	ADD was established in 1970 upon the passionate hope for self-reliant defense of the Korean people and engages in R&D of weapon systems and technologies for national defense.	2,013,752		2,972	
3	Agricultural Policy Insurance & Finance Service	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2004.05.	APFS contributes to developing the agri-food industry by managing and supervising the agriculture policy loans. APFS performs an agriculture policy finance service management such as policy research, business administration and inspection for efficient operation of agriculture loans, insurance, and funds.	6,679		66	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
4	APEC Climate Center	Korea Meteorological Administration	2005.06.	The purpose of APCC is to research and develop innovative technology to mitigate the impacts of climate change and variability in the Asia-Pacific region as well as to monitor abnormal climate conditions and produce optimal climate forecast information, with the ultimate goal of making the Asia-Pacific region more prosperous via reduction of economic loss and protection of life and property.	2,322		90	
5	Architecture & Urban Research Institute*	Office for Government Policy Coordination	2007.06.	AURI is the first national research institute in architecture and urban research established by the President to revive the value of architectural and urban spaces as a physical foundation that improves quality of life, builds cultural pride and contributes to the betterment of our international image and competitiveness. To this end, AURI supports the construction of future-oriented architecture and urban-spatial systems, promotes sustainable growth and sustainable urban architecture, and serves as a think-tank for the propagation of architecture and urban culture.	3,472		62	
6	Busan National Science Museum	Ministry of Science and ICT	2015.07.	BNSM establishes the foundation for disseminating the science culture to the south-east regions. BNSM promotes out-of-school science education program.	4,001		46	
7	Busan Port Security Corporation	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2007.12.	The mission of the corporation is the management of Busan Port's security and facilities, and anti-terrorism monitoring and prevention. Main jobs of the corporation include: inspection of port users and maintenance of the orderliness in piers; protection of port facilities and counter-terrorism monitoring and prevention; security screenings of people entering public facilities and CIQ.	3,808		456	
8	Center for Women In Science, Engineering and Technology	Ministry of Science and ICT	2013.01.	WISET was established with the aim of contributing to strengthening capabilities of women in science, engineering, technology and mathematics(STEM) and building a strong scientific and technological bases by supporting and empowering them to fully realize their potentials and abilities in nationwide efforts.	2,444		41	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
9	Chonbuk National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1994.07.	CNUH aims to promote medical development and to contribute to the improvement of public health through medical treatment, education & research on medicine, dentistry, and nursing based on Higher Education Act.	388,148		2,619	
10	Chonnam National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1993.03.	The goal of CNUH is the promotion of the advancement of medicine and contribution to the improvement of the public health through education and research in medical science, dentistry, nursing science, and pharmacy in accordance with the Higher Education Act.	458,172		3,926	
11	Chungbuk National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1991.07.	The goal of CNUH is to promote the advancement of medicine and to contribute to the improvement of the public health through education and research in medical science, dentistry, nursing science, and pharmacy in accordance with the Higher Education Act.	110,169		1,484	
12	Chungnam National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1972.07.	CNUH aims to promote the medical advancement and contribution to the improvement of national health through education and research related to medical science under the Higher Education Act.	257,308		2,752	
13	Commercializations Promotion Agency for R&D Outcomes	Ministry of Science and ICT	2012.12.	COMPA provides assertive support in order for outcomes of the fundamental technology R&D programs of the Ministry of Science and ICT to be successfully transferred, commercialized and led to business start-ups.	7,647		40	
14	Construction Workers Mutual Aid Association	Ministry of Employment and Labor	1997.12.	The association was established with the purpose of improving the employment conditions of construction workers and promoting their welfare through programs related to mutual retirement aid and vocational skills.	28,803		151	
15	Cultural Foundation of National Museum of Korea	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2004.07.	CFNMK is propelling various cultural and artistic enterprise to create cultural recreation areas in the National Museums all over the country. Not only CFNMK is charge of managing the facilities including performance arenas, exhibitions, museum shops, and café & restaurants situated in the the National Museums, but also develops cultural commodities, educational programs.	4,772		65	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
16	Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science and Technology	Ministry of Science and ICT	2004.09.	<p>DGIST is an Institute of Science and Technology established by the Korean Government to benefit society through development and advancement of science and engineering. DGIST conducts cutting-edge research to suggest solutions for grand challenges facing mankind and educates talent to make the world a better place.</p>	264,207		283	
17	Daegu National Science Museum	Ministry of Science and ICT	2013.06.	<p>In 2013, Daegu National Science Museum was established to collect, investigate and research science & technology resources for preservation and exhibition. By offering science and technology educational programs, the museum serves to promote science & technology knowledge for implementing science and technology culture and encouraging students' curiosity about science and to contribute to the improvement of the public's understanding of science and technology.</p>	5,442		46	
18	Daegu-Gyeongbuk Medical Innovation Foundation	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2010.12.	<p>The foundation contributes to Korean medical industry by fostering Medivalley as a global medical R&D hub.</p>	25,281		442	
19	Defense Agency for Technology and Quality	Defense Acquisition Program Administration	2006.01.	<p>DTaQ was established to effectively implement the tasks of acquisition, distribution and management of the information related to defense science & technology and defense material and to perform defense technology planning and government quality assurance by fulfilling its missions in the defense acquisition field in accordance with the Article 32 of the Defense Acquisition Program Act for the national security.</p>	217,520		747	
20	Dongnam Institute of Radiological & Medical Sciences*	Ministry of Science and ICT	2010.07.	<p>DIRAMS was established to be the medical hub of northeast Asia by building the most advanced R&D center and a hospital specialized in diagnostic and therapeutic radiation medicine. The objective of DIRAMS is as follows: expanding the use of radiation and radioactive isotopes and implementing local distribution policies for key research functions; providing emergency care in the event of a radiation disaster and advanced medical services to residents of nuclear power plants.</p>	108,244		448	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
21	Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute	Ministry of Science and ICT	1976.12.	ETRI focuses on research, development and commercialization of industrial core technologies in the field of information, communications, electronics, and broadcasting, and convergence technologies. During 1990s ETRI commercialized CDMA for the very first time in the world and in 2000s ETRI developed Terrestrial DMB, WiBro, and 4G LTE-Advanced which became the foundation of mobile communications.	524,122		2,041	
22	Game Rating Administration Committee	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2013.12.	GRAC was established to ensure the ethics and the public of game, to prevent provocation or encouragement of a violence, to protect youth, and to prevent the distribution of illegal games. Major duty of GRAC is decision on rating classification of game (arcade games, adult games) and post management of classified games.	2,915		86	
23	Gangnung-Wonju National University Dental Hospital	Ministry of Education	1997.05.	The hospital aims to promote the development of dental science and contribute to the improvement of the dental health of the people through education, research and medical treatment on dentistry and studies related with dental medicine by the Higher Education Act.	6,807		198	
24	Green Technology Center*	Ministry of Science and ICT	2013.02.	GTC, established in 2013 as a policy research center specializing in green climate technology, has been fulfilling its primary role of supporting the government to plan and establish policies for green technology R&D and developing an international cooperation system for green technology and increasing technology transfer. To this end, GTC also analyzes the trends and development of green technology and monitoring relevant statistics.	2,985		35	
25	Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology	Ministry of Science and ICT	1993.11.	GIST cultivates outstanding talents in science and technology. GIST promotes cooperative research with industry and international collaborations in education and research. GIST contributes to advances in science and technology and improves balanced regional economic development in Korea.	506,321		359	
26	Gwangju National Science Museum	Ministry of Science and ICT	2013.07.	GNSM is a central institute of Honam district, and is contributing to developing local interest in science and spreading science and culture. GNSM produces science and art-specific fused exhibitions for local industry, culture and art with the main themes of light, art, and science.	9,763		38	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
27	Gyeongsang National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1987.02.	GNUH was established to promote medical developments as one of 10 national university hospitals. GNUH has contributed to improving public health through education, research and treatment on medicine according to the Higher Education Act of the Republic of Korea.	550,526		3,004	
28	Hamil General Hospital	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2000.01.	The Hamil General Hospital was designated as the only regional emergency medical center in the Dobong and Gangbuk areas and thus specialists in emergency medicine treat patients 24 hours a day. Its mission are as follows: installation and operation of medical institutions; performing medical relief and traveling clinic for local poor; treatment and research of electrical burn; medical care support for electricity industry business of KEPCO.	148,299		751	
29	Incheon Port Security	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2007.11.	IPS contributes to the development of Incheon Port through security work such as protection of facilities like Incheon Port and International Passenger Terminal, maintaining public order, preventing terrorism threats, etc.	5,048		341	
30	Industrial Bank of Korea	Financial Services Commission	1961.08.	IBK was established in 1961 pursuant to the IBK Act by the Government of Korea to provide development finance and related banking services to small- and medium-sized enterprises(SMEs) in Korea. IBK provides comprehensive SME and retail banking services, covering up all sorts of financial operations similar to the major private banks in Korea.	274,069,731		12,626	
31	Institute for Basic Science	Ministry of Science and ICT	2011.11.	IBS pursues excellence in basic science research. The goal of IBS is to advance the frontiers of knowledge and to train the leading scientists of tomorrow. IBS promotes the highest quality of research that will increase the national basic science capacity and generate new opportunities for this nation.	365,754		223	
32	Institute for the Translation of Korean Classics	Ministry of Education	2007.11.	The Institute was founded on the basis of the Act on the Institute for the Translation of Korean Classics in order to lay the groundwork for Korean studies, for the research, preservation and advancement of Korea's traditional culture. It is dedicated to the collection, organization, translation and transmission of Korean classical literature.	19,919		138	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
33	International Plant-quarantine Accreditation Board	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2012.02.	IPAB is the dedicated agency for AGM inspection, AGM certificate issuance as well as monitoring and control of Asian Gypsy Moth (AGM) for ships departing for North American countries as required by North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO), in order to support the national export industry and to successfully carry out commissioned plant quarantine services such as pest monitoring and control of harbor areas.	8,472		49	
34	IOM Migration Research and Training Centre	Ministry of Justice	2009.09.	IOM MRTTC contributes to the development of national migration policies through research, information exchange, surveys and migration-related education. The center also promotes international understanding of migrants and migration issues and builds national capacity through training on international migration law, migration management and human rights of migrants.	525		17	
35	Jeju National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	2001.11.	The purpose of the JNUH is to promote medical development through education, research and treatment on medical science, dentistry, and nursing under the Higher Education Act, and also to contribute to health and health care projects in the Jeju area.	199,078		1,257	
36	Jeongdong Theater	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1997.01.	The theater is committed to providing benefits to society and enhancing national culture through projects of expanding performing arts and preserving, sustaining and developing the cultural heritage.	1,816		62	
37	KAIST	Ministry of Science and ICT	1971.02.	The purpose of KAIST is to educate and foster elite scientists for the future, equipped with basic theories and capability for practical applications. KAIST carries out both long and short term basic and applied research that enables the nation's strategic technological advancements.	1,239,230		1,165	
38	Kangwon National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	2000.05.	KNUH conducts treatment and research for the health of the nation, fostering a spirit of devotion and cooperation. The hospital also develops new treatment methods through intermediary and convergence research, provides hope to patients and their families, and strives to become a hospital worthy of the nation's pride.	144,722		1,123	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
39	KDI School of Public Policy and Management*	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1997.12.	KDI School produces international experts with theoretic knowledge and practical skills in the field of development economics and public policy. KDI School fosters future leaders who can cope with rapidly changing international environment and exercise global leadership in every sector of our society.	7,543		101	
40	KEPCO International Nuclear Graduate School	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2011.09.	KINGS was established to nurture leadership-level nuclear power professionals. Its education system is aimed to deliver "a balance between education and training", "engineering and managerial skills in harmony", and "the application of systems engineering to nuclear power projects".	62,804		50	
41	KEPCO Nuclear Fuel Company	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1982.11.	KEPCO NF performs high-level reactor core design, nuclear fuel fabrication, safety analysis and nuclear fuels related services. KEPCO NF supplies the nuclear fuels to all of PWR and PHWR nuclear power plants in Korea.	792,187		1,178	
42	King Sejong Institute Foundation	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2012.10.	The foundation is dedicated to supporting the King Sejong Institute(or Sejong Hakdang), which promotes Korean language and culture throughout the world. The foundation aims to be a friend for people across the globe who want to learn and experience Korean language and culture.	2,515		82	
43	Korail Logis Co.,Ltd.	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2003.12.	Korail Logis, KORAIL's physical distribution subsidiary, was founded in 2003 provides the best rail transportation of international cargoes and increases rail transportation capacity with newly constructed express railway systems in order to extend the roles of the physical distribution service based on a turnkey railroad transportation service.	14,950		132	
44	Korail Networks Co.,Ltd.	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2004.09.	Korail Networks manages business incidental to railroad system by a representative affiliate of KORAIL Group. Korail Networks provides services and diversifies business of railways to boost its field.	35,971		1,623	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
45	Korail Retail Co.,Ltd.	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2004.12.	Korail Retail operates commercial facilities including a convenience store(Storyway), various shops and advertisement media in nationwide railroad stations and metro subways in the capital area for customers. Korail Retail supports various booth stores in domestic as well as carrying out the resources distribution business(Nadeulgeage) on the basis of our know-how having gotten our long-term retail business in railway stations.	312,063		401	
46	Korail Tech Co.,Ltd.	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2004.12.	Korail Tech improves efficiency and manages railroad personnel through the stable maintenance of railroad facilities and outsourcing of maintenance services such as KTX vehicles.	19,190		582	
47	Korail Tourism Development	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2004.08.	Korail Tourism Development is the total culture and leisure company leading customers' abundant life which consists of 5 business units including tour and leisure business, MICE (meeting, incentive tour, convention, exhibition), theme park business, crew (SM) business, and commodity and merchandising business. The company provides high-quality services through the combination of railway infrastructure and private tourism management know-how.	17,333		984	
48	Korea Advanced Nano Fab Center	Ministry of Science and ICT	2003.12.	The objective of KANC is to improve national competitiveness and contribute to industrial development in nanotechnology by establishing the R&D and support system for nano device and compound semiconductor pursuant to Article 11 of the Nanotechnology Development Promotion Act and Article 11 of its Enforcement Decree.	76,347		74	
49	Korea Advancing Schools Foundation	Ministry of Education	1989.12.	The purpose of KASFO is to develop Korea's private schools by supporting improvements in their management and educational environment.	1,391,548		87	
50	Korea Aerospace Research Institute	Ministry of Science and ICT	1989.10.	KARI began on October 10, 1989 as a national aerospace research institute with the purpose of contributing to solid development of the national economy and enhancement of national life through a new exploration, technology advancement, development, and dissemination in the field of aerospace science and technology.	1,098,570		888	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
51	Korea Arts & Culture Education Service	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2005.02.	KACES is a leading organization in arts and culture education that promotes cultural well-being of Korean citizens. In partnerships with other organizations, it provides and supports various programs in which people can explore their creativity and artistic experience. Through its own educational training center, R&D and International affairs department, KACES directs its effort towards sustainable arts and cultural education.	11,546		116	
52	Korea Arts Management Service	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2006.01.	KAMS provides supports and services related to international exchange of the Korean performing arts for enhancement of its competitiveness. KAMS offers diverse research, consulting and educational programs for those in the field to boost the industrial competitiveness of the Korean arts.	1,232		53	
53	Korea Association of University, Research Institute and Industry	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	1998.01.	Through mutual cooperation and exchange between industrial, academic and research institutes, the association contributes to strengthening national competitiveness by improving the technical capabilities of small and medium enterprises and improving their technical development capacity.	4,286		40	
54	Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute	Ministry of Science and ICT	1974.09.	KASI has been established by the Act on the Establishment, Operation and Fostering of Government-funded Science and Technology Research Institute, etc. The mission of KASI is to play a key role in comprehensive research and development of astronomy and space science, spreading research achievements to the public, and finally contributing to the national growth on that area.	160,225		213	
55	Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute	Ministry of Science and ICT	1959.02.	KAERI is Korea's sole multidisciplinary nuclear R&D institute established in 1959 with the mandate to achieve energy self-reliance through nuclear technology. KAERI's achievements include the self-reliance of the NSSS Design of Korean Standard Nuclear Power Plants and Korea's first ever exportation of a nuclear energy system package to Jordan.	927,257		1,506	

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					2017	2017	2017	2017
56	Korea Basic Science Institute	Ministry of Science and ICT	1988.08.	KBSI conducts R&D on research facilities & equipment, analytical S&T, and joint research, and supports basic science promotion.	161,336		273	
57	Korea Brain Research Institute*	Ministry of Science and ICT	2011.12.	KBRI, thoroughly dedicated to brain research since 2011, is the national brain research institute of Korea. Its mission is to conduct research in the brain science field, to perform functions of using and assisting the research, and to maintain and develop a mutually cooperative system among academia, research institutes and industries in the brain science field.	100,198		53	
58	Korea Center on Gambling Problems	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2013.08.	KCGP provides information, support and counselling for the prevention and treatment of problem gambling. KCGP operates the National Gambling Helpline(nation-wide number 1336) and regional centers, provides treatments for problem gamblers and their families in collaboration with local counselling agencies and hospitals.	32,455		91	
59	Korea Childcare Promotion Institute	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2009.12.	The purpose of KCPI is to improve the quality of early childhood educational childcare through effective project implementation involving the education and childcare. KCPI contributes to enhancing the satisfaction of clients like young children, their parents, and early childhood educators through the provision of systematic supports for the formulation of Korean childcare policy.	3,503		328	
60	Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation	Cultural Heritage Administration	1980.04.	The purpose of the foundation is to protect and preserve Korean cultural properties, develop them in a creative manner, and propagate and utilize them, so that Korean traditional culture is preserved and enhanced.	14,598		335	
61	Korea Construction Equipment Safety Institute	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1997.12.	The objective of KCESI is to improve the safety of construction equipment through inspection, research and technical support work, thereby protecting people's lives and wealth.	10,250		201	

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62	Korea Construction Management Corporation	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1993.12.	KCM was formed by consolidating four specialized supervisory authorities to eliminate irregularities and shoddy construction work in 1999. The main mission of KCM is providing the perfect service in construction management and suggesting the best way of country's future construction industry.	36,499		381	
63	Korea Copyright Commission	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2009.07.	KCC is the nation's agency dedicated to copyright-related affairs. It plays a pivotal role in promotion of the legitimate use of works, and development of the Copyright industry. KCC is faithfully fulfilling its roles ranging from deliberating on copyright-related issues, mediating copyright disputes, researching policies and legislations on copyright, providing copyright education and public awareness programs, to serving as a copyright registration agency.	14,524		136	
64	Korea Copyright Protection Agency	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2016.09.	KCOPA was established by the Article 122-2 of the Copyright Act, integrating the Copyright Protection Center and Fair Use Promotion Department of the Korea Copyright Commission. KCOPA contributes to cultural improvement and development of relevant industries by supporting the establishment and enforcement of copyright protection policies, deliberating on matters related to copyright protection, and implementing projects required for the protection of copyrights.	1,738		99	
65	Korea Craft and Design Foundation	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2010.04.	KCDF is engaged in many different businesses and projects to create a culture of crafts and design that can communicate and resonate with the people, leading the efforts to make Korean crafts and design culture as part of everyday life and to commercialize and globalize it.	8,696		65	
66	Korea Culture & Tourism Institute	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2002.12.	KCTI was converted into a corporation in 2016 as a result of the revision of the Framework Act on the Promotion of the Cultural Industries, thus recognizing the Institute's status as Korea's representative research institute for culture, art and tourism. KCTI is Korea's only national research organization dedicated to culture, art and tourism.	7,681		100	

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67	Korea Culture Information Service Agency	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2002.12.	KCISA was established to support the development of culture policy and to find the information service relating to Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and associated departments and its subsidiaries.	1,977		55	
68	Korea Culture Promotion Co., Ltd.	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1984.01.	As a public golf course established to raise funds for cultural and artistic development, the company has participated in the entire process to support the research, creation and dissemination of cultural art.	1,795		139	
69	Korea Data Agency	Ministry of Science and ICT	1993.02.	K-Data contributes to economic and social innovation by supporting the growth of the data industry and social utilization of data.	10,524		65	
70	Korea Democracy Foundation	Ministry of the Interior and Safety	2001.11.	Korea Democracy Foundation was established to contribute to the development of democracy through the implementation of projects that aim to memorialize the democratization movement and inherit its spirit in accordance with the Korea Democracy Foundation Act. KDF carries out support projects and arranges events to develop democracy movement, such as the establishment and operation of the Korea Democracy Memorial Hall.	5,267		45	
71	Korea Development Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1971.03.	KDI conducts comprehensive research on socioeconomic phenomena and fosters outstanding talent to enhance the nation's understanding. KDI also studies and supervises private investment projects for social infrastructure, manage public investments for financial programs and globalize Korea in order to contribute to the establishment of policy and economic development.	172,893		297	
72	Korea Disabled People's Development Institute	Ministry of Health and Welfare	1989.04.	KoDDI was established in accordance with the Article 29 of the Welfare Law of the Disabled in order to contribute to welfare development of the people with disabilities by executing comprehensive and well organized examination, research and evaluation of welfare programs for the people with disabilities. KoDDI also develop policies for the disabled and promote rehabilitation sports.	65,424		124	

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73	Korea Electrotechnology Research Institute	Ministry of Science and ICT	1976.12.	The purpose of KERI is to contribute to the development of the national power and electricity industry by developing research and performance diffusion related to electric power and electricity, and providing testing and certification services.	329,937		426	
74	Korea Energy Economics Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1986.09.	Founded on September 1, 1986, KEEI sets to develop policies on national energy and natural resources, and contributes to the national economy and public welfare by collecting, investigating, analyzing, and disseminating information, and by educating policymakers on a variety of trends and information regarding energy and natural resources.	45,785		128	
75	Korea Energy Foundation	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2006.12.	The purposes of the foundation are to support the widespread distribution of energy to the citizens of the country by continually expanding the energy welfare programs for the underprivileged and economically disadvantaged people, and to contribute to the development and promotion of the energy industry by training the experts in the energy related areas, conducting promotional activities, and promoting international cooperation in the field.	29,352		34	
76	Korea Energy Information Culture Agency	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1992.03.	KEIA was established to help the public to have a better understanding of energy and to promote energy industry culture by distributing objective and scientific energy information. To achieve that purpose, KEIA conducts research on energy-related scientific technology and operates a publishing business and exhibition hall to disseminate the research results.	6,392		42	
77	Korea Environment Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1993.01.	KEI was established to contribute to preventing and solving environmental problems through environmental policy research and a professional and fair review of Environmental Impact Assessments(EIA). Its main activities are studying environmental policies and management techniques, establishing environmental management plans, evaluating performances of environmental policies, conducting re-evaluation of EIA, reviewing environmental aspects, etc.	16,896		176	

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78	Korea Environmental Preservation Association	Ministry of Environment	1978.10.	KEPA conducts various researches, develops technologies, educates people in different areas, promotes environmental activities, and conducts ecological restoration projects, which all lead to national environmental preservation to keep our environment clean and to make our lives healthier and happier.	20,623		251	
79	Korea Fair Trade Mediation Agency	Fair Trade Commission	2007.12.	KOFAIR was established with the aim of promptly repairing damages from unfair trade practices and promoting fair and free competition by improving the effectiveness of the Fair Trade Commission's law enforcement pursuant to the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act.	868		72	
80	Korea Federation of Credit Guarantee Foundations	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	2000.08.	KOREG is a nonprofit public organization set up to ensure the stability and economic growth of the region with credit guarantee assistance as prescribed by Article 35 of the Regional Credit Guarantee Foundation Act.	1,283,799		55	
81	Korea Fisheries Infrastructure Promotion Association	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	1994.03.	The mission of KFPA is as follows: to develop and manage fishing villages and fishing ports; to efficiently conserve and exploit fishing grounds; and to develop and study related technologies. In addition, KFPA efficiently promotes the tourism of fishing villages.	19,338		124	
82	Korea Food Research Institute	Ministry of Science and ICT	1987.12.	KFRI, the cradle of Korea's food science and technology, was established in 1988 to contribute to the development of food, agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries. KFRI conducts researches on food processing and safe distribution, food function, and biomaterial development to improve the health of the people and the quality of their life.	244,503		223	
83	Korea Foundation for International Healthcare	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2006.08.	KOFIH was established to contribute to promoting international cooperation and realizing humanitarianism by conducting healthcare assistance programs for foreign countries including developing countries, northern side of the military demarcation line (hereinafter referred to as "North Korea"), overseas Koreans, immigrant workers in Korea, etc.	23,543		90	

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84	Korea Foundation of Nuclear Safety	Nuclear Safety and Security Commission	2012.10.	The KoFONS was established under the Nuclear Safety Act as an organization specializing in nuclear and radiation safety management to protect the public and the environment from the risks of radiation by laying the foundation for nuclear and radiation safety.	4,562		50	
85	Korea Hana Foundation (North Korean Refugees Foundation)	Ministry of Unification	2010.09.	KHF contributes to the resettlement of North Korean refugees and establishes an environment for the unification of Korea. KHF aims at self-sufficiency of North Korean refugees by implementing various programs such as initial resettlement assistance, employment services, education supports, and integration into community.	10,087		54	
86	Korea Health Personnel Licensing Examination Institute	Ministry of Health and Welfare	1992.04.	The institute was established in order to professionally and objectively operate the national health personnel examination system based on the Korea Health Personnel Licensing Examination Institute Act. Based on the Act, the institute aspires to produce excellent healthcare and medical personnel through research and development for both domestic and overseas examination systems to contribute to the development of national health care and medical services.	17,867		127	
87	Korea Health Promotion Institute	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2014.07.	KHPI promotes the public health by implementing policy development and several public health programmes to prevent the non-communicable diseases.	3,085		76	
88	Korea Housing Management	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1998.09.	KOHOM was established in 1998 to perform specialized service for LH public rental housing. KOHOM manages leased apartment complexes in South Korea. Its facility management services include leased housing and office building management. The company also provides maintenance and repair services, such as building structure repair, plumbing, electricity and carpentry, elevator repair, and remodeling services for apartments, offices, and houses.	99,535		2,157	

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89	Korea Hydrography and Research Association	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2006.01.	KHRA researches and develops technology, standard and systems for hydrographic survey, and collects and provides data on the ocean in order to contribute to the development of marine safety and utilization of marine resources. Its main functions are performance evaluation & technical guidance of channel investigation, supply of paper and electronic nautical chart, etc.	7,683		46	
90	Korea Inclusive Finance Agency	Financial Services Commission	2016.09.	KINFA supports the financial life of low income & low credit level people. KINFA provides financial services (credit guarantees and loans) and non-financial services(consulting and counseling, education, service for placement of financial products, etc.) to the people.	2,014,678		136	
91	Korea Information Society Development Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1985.02.	KISDI contributes to the establishment of national ICT policy and national economic growth by collecting, surveying, and researching a variety of information and data about ICT policy, regulation, and business in and out of Korea.	133,369		145	
92	Korea Institute for Advanced Study*	Ministry of Science and ICT	1996.10.	KIAS is a national institution founded in 1996 with a strong commitment to excellence in basic sciences. Currently, three Schools are in operation: School of Mathematics, School of Physics, and School of Computational Sciences. Its goals are leading the promotion of science and technology in Korea to a world-class level, training young scientists that will enrich science and society as a whole, and generating new knowledge in basic sciences.	18,980		160	
93	Korea Institute for Curriculum and Evaluation	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1998.01.	Contribute towards a higher quality of education in elementary and secondary schools and increase national development, through research on the national curriculum and evaluation.	96,559		283	

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94	Korea Institute for Defense Analyses	Ministry of National Defense	1987.03.	KIDA takes responsibility for supporting policymakers by providing specialized and rational analyses on all defense issues such as defense management policy, including manpower, military affairs, and welfare and mobilization, weapon systems acquisition & defense industry, defense modelling & simulation, etc.	54,947		473	
95	Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1971.07.	KIHASA strives to achieve improved quality of life for the Korean population by conducting research into, and evaluation of, national policies and programs related to healthcare, social welfare, social insurance and population. KIHASA provides the government with vital information and guidelines for implementing health and welfare policies.	12,172		160	
96	Korea Institute for Healthcare Accreditation	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2010.10.	KOHA integrates and carries out the accreditation system for medical institutions and various assessment tasks for medical institutions. KOHA contributes to the maintenance and improvement of national health by improving the quality of medical care and patient safety.	6,635		80	
97	Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1976.01.	The missions of KIET are to analyze industrial development and trends and to advise the Korean government on industrial policy and devise development strategies for private sector enterprises.	12,651		174	
98	Korea Institute for International Economic Policy	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1989.12.	KIEP deals with external challenges associated with fluctuations in the world economic environment and identify the international position Korea should assume and the role its economy should play in the 21st century. KIEP contributes to the establishment of national policies by researching and analyzing issues related to multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations, international financial cooperation, international investment, and major countries and regional economies, as well as by developing policy instruments.	3,678		170	

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99	Korea Institute for National Unification	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1991.02.	KINU aims to support the establishment of the government's unification policies by providing in-depth and systematic research and analysis on unification issues. In doing so, KINU contributes to enhancing the national capacity for making unification come true and proactively responding to changing environment in pursuit of unification.	3,874		85	
100	Korea Institute for Robot Industry Advancement	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2010.06.	KIRIA was established to systematically promote various projects for cultivating intelligent robot industry and support development of related policies.	95,234		66	
101	Korea Institute of Public Finance	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1992.07.	The major mission of KIPF is to conduct policy-oriented research on all aspects of taxation, public budgeting and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) across various levels of governments, and to assist the governments in formulating and implementing public policies in these areas.	52,552		184	
102	Korea Institute of Aids to Navigation	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2008.02.	K-AtoN was established by Aids to Navigation law in 1999 and entrusted to undertake works on behalf of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Korea. K-AtoN is responsible for 3 Buoy Depots, International Accredited Aids to Navigation equipment Test and Inspection office, National Lighthouse Museum, Maritime Cultural Spaces, Korea Aids to Navigation Training Institute and AtoN R&D center.	4,872		44	
103	Korea Institute of Arboretum Management	Korea Forest Service	2017.05.	The mission of KIAM is to develop and manage national arboreta in different climate and ecozone for plant conservation and restoration ecology. As well as management of the national arboreta, KIAM also aids and supports businesses the national arboreta carry out and conserve and utilize forest organisms for efficient management of tree genetic resources.	1,693		175	
104	Korea Institute of Atmospheric Prediction Systems	Korea Meteorological Administration	2011.02.	The purpose of KIAPS is to achieve global competitiveness of NWP field. The achievement of global competitiveness of NWP field. KIAPS will build a Numerical Weather Prediction(NWP) system which is within world number 5 ranking through this project, so Korea can have competitive edge in NWP fields in the world.	3,221		60	

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105	Korea Institute of Aviation Safety Technology	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2013.04.	KIAST is a specialized aviation safety institute dedicated to fostering experts specialized in aviation safety technologies and performing certification, testing, research and technology development work concerning prevention of aviation incidents.	16,511		90	
106	Korea Institute of Child Care and Education*	Office for Government Policy Coordination	2005.09.	KICCE was established in 2005 to engage in comprehensive study and systematic development of early childhood education and care (ECEC) policies. The goals of KICCE are leading the expansion of areas of ECEC research and policy development, realizing a global platform of Korean ECEC policy research, and establishing a ECEC policy research ecosystem of communication, sharing, and cooperation.	3,207		49	
107	Korea Institute of Civil Engineering and Building Technology	Ministry of Science and ICT	1983.06.	KICT contributes to the development of the Korean construction industry, improves quality of life standards, furthers national economic growth and improves social welfare. KICT promotes original technology in the fields of land, infrastructure and construction.	184,207		458	
108	Korea Institute of Drug Safety and Risk Management	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	2012.01.	KIDS was established according to the Article 68-3 of Pharmaceutical Affairs Act to collect, manage, analyze, evaluate and provide various information related to drug safety such as side effects and drug labelling information. KIDS manages drug safety issues systematically by evaluating drug risks and promoting safe drug use.	11,544		75	
109	Korea Institute of Energy Research	Ministry of Science and ICT	1977.09.	KIER is committed to R&D on comprehensive energy technology such as new & renewable energy, carbon dioxide capture & utilization and energy efficiency improvement, etc., except nuclear power. KIER performs the spread and diffusion of energy technologies through technology commercialization, and supports SMEs by establishing national energy policy.	240,321		460	

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110	Korea Institute of Geoscience And Mineral Resources	Ministry of Science and ICT	1948.09.	KIGAM contributes to sustainable national development through dedicated research and service across the fields of geoscience and technology. KIGAM's world-leading basic and applied research inside and outside of Korea will lead to the development of new energy and mineral resources and the mitigation of geological hazards and global climate change on earth in the future. KIGAM's R&D focuses on (1) climate change mitigation & sustainability, (2) geological survey, (3) mineral resources research, (4) petroleum and marine research, and (5) geologic environment research.	155,785		478	
111	Korea Institute of Human Resources Development in Science and Technology*	Ministry of Science and ICT	2007.11.	KIRD provides diverse training programs and conducts research to support self-development and innovation of human resources in the field of science and technology, which would ultimately contribute to the enhancement of efficiency of the national R&D investment.	28,002		69	
112	Korea Institute of Industrial Technology	Ministry of Science and ICT	1989.10.	The mission of KITECH is to contribute to the growth of manufacturing industry through development, application & commercialization of manufacturing technologies and supports for SMEs. KITECH focuses on three key areas, which are root industry technology, manufacturing system technology, and industry convergence technology.	535,674		728	
113	Korea Institute of Intellectual Property	Korean Intellectual Property Office	2005.12.	KIIP, a statutory organization established by the government pursuant to the Article 51 of the Invention Promotion Act, takes the lead in realizing an intellectual property-based creative economy by contributing to laying the foundation for intellectual property research and helping the government to develop related policies.	1,989		81	
114	Korea Institute of Machinery & Materials	Ministry of Science and ICT	1976.12.	KIMM contributes to the economic growth of the nation by performing R&D on key technologies in the area of mechanical engineering. To achieve this, KIMM conducts reliability tests, evaluates machine components/ materials, and commercializes the developed products or machineries through technology transfer and support.	247,823		394	

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115	Korea Institute of Materials Science*	Ministry of Science and ICT	2007.04.	KIMS promotes precedence in research developments and technical supports to ensure technology competitiveness and the technical innovation of the materials and components industries. KIMS carries out comprehensive range of research activities related to materials science, including R&D, inspections, tests & evaluations, and technology support.	88,129		290	
116	Korea Institute of Nuclear Nonproliferation and Control	Nuclear Safety and Security Commission	2006.06.	KINAC contributes to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by implementing core measures including : safeguards, export control, physical protection, cyber security. Its main functions are as follows: conducting regulatory works on nuclear material accounting and control, implementing export control on nuclear materials and related technology, inspecting the status of the physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities, etc.	52,966		105	
117	Korea Institute of Ocean and Science and Technology	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2012.07.	KIOST aims for leading R&D in marine science technology and diffusing the outcome of it at home and abroad through conducting fundamental, applied and practical research and educating/training talented people. Its main functions are (1) research on ocean resources and related applications and commercialization of such resources, (2) establishment and operation of marine infrastructure, such as marine science research stations.	502,987		442	
118	Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine	Ministry of Science and ICT	1994.08.	KIOM was founded in 1994 to contribute to public health through specialized and systematic research on promotion and development of Korean medicine, Korean medicine services, and herbal medicine. KIOM has founded the basis of R&D in Korean medicine through scientific verification, standardization, and globalization of the field.	88,386		193	
119	Korea Institute of Origin Information	Korea Customs Service	2010.01.	KIOI has been established to contribute to the protection of national interests and the development of export-import companies by providing accurate origin information to government organizations and the private sector.	2,807		50	

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120	Korea Institute of Patent Information	Korean Intellectual Property Office	1995.07.	KIPI was established to promote international competitiveness of industries and to contribute to technological developments by providing and distributing information efficiently to industries, research institutes, and academia such as information on domestic and foreign intellectual properties and technologies.	6,243		382	
121	Korea Institute of Public Administration	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1991.09.	The objective of KIPA is to contribute to the development of public administration by studying the development, operation, and improvement of the administrative system in the field of social science and humanities, supporting, collecting, and managing public administration-related information and data, and promoting interchange with other research institutes, both domestic and foreign.	9,471		84	
122	Korea Institute of Radiological & Medical Sciences	Ministry of Science and ICT	1963.12.	Korea Institute of Radiological & Medical Sciences is commissioned to enhance medical application of radiation technology and related research, cancer diagnosis & treatment, and medical preparedness for radiation emergency, contributing to the development of science & technology as well as the promotion of public health. The institute consists of Research Institute of Radiological & Medical Sciences, Korea Cancer Center Hospital, and National Radiation Emergency Medical Center.	442,871		1,146	
123	Korea Institute of S&T Evaluation and Planning	Ministry of Science and ICT	1999.02.	The purpose of the institute is to contribute to the advancement of S&T by supporting the establishment and coordination of S&T related policies; systematically surveying, analyzing, and efficiently undertaking duties related to research planning, management and evaluation of national R&D programs as well as international S&T cooperation.	56,867		245	
124	Korea Institute of Science and Technology	Ministry of Science and ICT	1966.02.	KIST is a research institute for applied science and industrial technology that assists in Korea's scientific advancement and the economic development. KIST contributes to Korea's industrial development through practical S&T researches, conducted by both domestic and overseas Korean scientists.	513,159		830	

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125	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information	Ministry of Science and ICT	1962.01.	As a national research institute of Science & Technology information, KISTI contributes to national scientific and technological advances and industrial development.	120,999		401	
126	Korea Institute of Startup & Entrepreneurship Development	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	2008.12.	The mission of KISED is to vitalize of technology-based startups through tailored startup support. Its main tasks are as follows: entrepreneurship start-up education, development and expansion of start-up infrastructure, fostering knowledge service companies, and providing mentoring-based connection and support system.	43,104		140	
127	Korea Institute of Toxicology*	Ministry of Science and ICT	2012.01.	KIT contributes to the development of national industry and improvement of public health and welfare by conducting safety assessments, developing research methods, and supporting universities and research institutes in the area of chemicals and bio-materials.	142,332		241	
128	Korea Intellectual Property Protection Agency	Korean Intellectual Property Office	2015.12.	KOIPA contributes to the protection of intellectual property through systematic implementation of the intellectual property protection project, development of domestic industry and reinforcement of international competitiveness in the intellectual property sector.	777		103	
129	Korea Invention Promotion Association	Korean Intellectual Property Office	1994.12.	KIPA is an organization specialized in promoting the nation's intellectual property rights and commercializing patent technology under Article 52 of the Invention Promotion Act. KIPA strives to fulfill its mission by implementing projects in the interest of inventors through an efficient system.	164,559		177	
130	Korea Investment Corporation	Ministry of Economy and Finance	2005.07.	KIC was established in 2005 to preserve and enhance the long-term purchasing power of South Korea's sovereign wealth through efficient management of public funds in the international financial markets. KIC manages assets entrusted by the Korean government, Bank of Korea, and other public funds and contributes to the development of the domestic finance industry.	271,308		267	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
131	Korea Job World	Ministry of Employment and Labor	2011.11.	Korea Job World is career guidance and job experience center for kids and teenagers. Korea Job World provides various job experiences and opportunities for career exploration and thus it contributes to attendee's forming occupational view.	4,691		54	
132	Korea Labor Foundation	Ministry of Employment and Labor	2007.04.	KLF promotes autonomous co-existent labor-management relations through labor-management joint projects. KLF carries out tasks regarding employment stability for both labor and management, outplacement support, and labor relations in a professional way. KLF promotes mutual understanding on systems and practices of industrial relations between Korea and other countries and pursues non-governmental labor diplomacy.	12,995		274	
133	Korea Labor Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1988.05.	KLI is intended to conduct systematic research and analysis on a wide range of themes in the field of employment and labor with the vision for a global policy research institute which leads the efforts to enhance the quality of working life and help people find happiness in their jobs.	7,435		110	
134	Korea Legislation Research Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1990.07.	Main tasks of KLRI are as follows: research on foreign and domestic laws and legislative policies; systematic collection, management and dissemination of foreign and domestic legislative information and provision of such information via web service; publication and supply of explanatory materials that discuss the legislative purposes and backgrounds of individual legislations; and research on legislation skills, legal terminology, Korea's old legal codes before the introduction of the current legal systems.	17,255		94	
135	Korea Maritime Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1994.04.	KMI conducts a comprehensive and systematic research on the development of marine, fisheries, shipping and port industry as well as its relevant tasks. KMI promptly collect, analyze and distribute various trends and information on ocean, shipping, fisheries and ports. In doing so, KMI contributes to the development of national policy in shipping, ports and fisheries industry and to the national economy.	25,117		165	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
136	Korea Media Rating Board	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1999.06.	KMRB classifies films, videos, and other motion pictures into age-based ratings. Through these rating systems, the Korea Media Rating Board works so that the domestic viewers are provided with accurate information for their viewing and it serves as a compass in protecting children from harmful and unsuitable materials. KMRB also recommends domestic performances of foreign artists.	4,701		34	
137	Korea Medical Dispute Mediation and Arbitration Agency	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2012.04.	K-medi was established to support patients and healthcare providers in the event of a medical dispute. Under the principles of fairness, professionalism, and immediacy, K-medi aims to provide patients with an efficient, effective dispute resolution service in respect of a medical complaint and to provide healthcare providers with the optimum environment to deliver health services.	9,153		154	
138	Korea National Council on Social Welfare	Ministry of Health and Welfare	1952.02.	In order to promote private social welfare projects, KNCSW was organized in 1952. KNCSW is a legal organization stipulated in the Social Welfare Services Act. KNCSW conducts research and study on social welfare and presents policy proposals, cooperates and coordinates with social welfare organizations and agencies, discovers people in social welfare needs and links them to private social welfare resources.	23,179		89	
139	Korea National Maritime Museum	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2012.07.	Korea National Maritime Museum promotes maritime culture and contributes to development of maritime industry by excavation, preservation, research and exhibition of maritime heritage.	1,384		43	
140	Korea Organ Donation Agency	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2017.04.	KODA is an organ procurement organization designated by the Ministry of Health and Welfare according to the Transplant Act. The agency receives a call from hospital and dispatches a coordinator in order to get a consent from potential donor family and organize the whole process of deceased donor management until procurement. The procured organs are translated to the end stage organ failure patient.	2,409		100	

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					2017	2017	2017	2017
141	Korea Paralympic Committee	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2005.11.	The purpose of KPC is to activate sports for all to improve the health and leisure for the people with impairment. KPC supports and promotes sports organizations and associations, and provincial committees. KPC trains excellent para athletes to enhance national prestige. KPC expands paralympic movements and contributes to the world peace and the international relations under the name of sports.	14,053		84	
142	KOREA POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE*	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2004.04.	KOPRI was created as part of the Korea Ocean Research & Development Institute (KORDI, now Korea Institute of Ocean Science & Technology (KIOST)) and it has been the operator of Korea's national polar program since 1987, being a government sponsored research institute dedicated to polar science and logistic support. KOPRI is the lead agency for conducting polar scientific research and operating the research infrastructures, such as King Sejong Station and Jang Bogo Station.	257,139		200	
143	Korea Polytechnics	Ministry of Employment and Labor	1998.02.	KOPO was established in 1968 as part of the national industrial policy to train technical human resources. And ever since, KOPO played a pivotal role in Korean economic success as the core driving power in technical and vocational education and training. (TVET).	442,954		1,830	
144	Korea Railroad Research Institute	Ministry of Science and ICT	1996.03.	KRRI has been established in order to contribute to the development of state and business industries through continuous R&D in the fields of railroad, public transportation, logistics, and the spreading of its work. Its primary functions are (1) R&D on high-speed railroad, general railroad, urban railroad, and light-weight subway systems, (2) R&D on railroad safety, standardization, railroad policy, and logistics technology, and (3) R&D on transcontinental railroad systems between the two Koreas.	179,374		327	
145	Korea Rehabilitation Agency	Ministry of Justice	1953.03.	The mission of KRA is to improve the welfare of the individual and the public by eliminating the anxiety of the public with the implementation of a safe community through the successful rehabilitation support and recidivism prevention activities of the protected people.	86,744		285	

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					2017	2017	2017	2017
146	Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1978.10.	KRIHS was established to contribute to the balanced development of national territory and the improvement of the quality of life of the people. KRIHS conducts comprehensive policy-oriented research on the efficient use, development and conservation of territorial resources.	77,271		186	
147	Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1997.09.	KRIVET was founded to promote vocational education and training, and contribute to the enhancement of vocational skills of the Korean public by carrying out research and projects on skills development, including research on vocational education and training policies, qualification systems, and development and dissemination of vocational education and training programs.	20,807		167	
148	Korea Research Institute of Bioscience & Biotechnology	Ministry of Science and ICT	1985.02.	KRIBB was established to develop and disseminate sophisticated core technology in bioengineering and bio-economy. KRIBB supports public infrastructure for bioengineering R&D both home and abroad. The institute consists of Rare Disease Research Center, Personalized Genomic Medicine Research Center, Aging Research Center, Metabolic Regulation Research Center, Disease Target Structure Research Center, etc.	276,074		419	
149	Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology	Ministry of Science and ICT	1976.09.	KRICT strengthens the nation's competitiveness in the chemical industry, and contributes to solving national and social problems by providing public chemical infrastructure through research development in chemistry and related convergence areas.	219,106		440	
150	Korea Research Institute of Ships & Ocean Engineering*	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2013.10.	KRISO was established in 1973 and launched as an affiliate of Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology (KIOST) in 2014. As a leader in technology development in ships and ocean engineering, KRISO is striving to resolve national problems by achieving research excellence in basic and interdisciplinary areas of ocean technology, enhancing capacity for preemptive response to international issues and marine defense, and expanding cooperation with related institutes and businesses at home and abroad.	167,882		207	

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					2017	2017	2017	2017
151	Korea Research Institute of Standards & Science	Ministry of Science and ICT	1975.12.	KRISS has developed measurement standards technologies that serve as the source of every scientific technology and industrial activity, and provided the technology services at home and abroad. KRISS has provided the foundation for the advancement of science and technology through the establishment of national measurement standards, R&D of measurement technologies, and dissemination of national measurement standards.	230,877		461	
152	Korea Rural Economic Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1978.04.	KREI contributes to the nation's economic development and the enhancement of public welfare by conducting comprehensive surveys and research on the agricultural and forest economy and rural community development.	60,304		133	
153	Korea Science Academy of KAIST*	Ministry of Science and ICT	1990.09.	KSA is an affiliate of KAIST. KSA identifies the young science-gifted and conducts systematic education appropriate to their abilities and talents in order to innovate science and technology and strengthen national competitiveness. KSA fosters creative global leaders for the contribution to human societies through developing the potentials and creativity of the young science-gifted.	61,102		131	
154	Korea Securities Depository	Financial Services Commission	1974.12.	KSD was established to support the development of the Korean capital market by providing securities services that enhance the efficiency of securities issuance and transaction processing. KSD provides its customers with securities deposit and settlement services, asset management support services, securities financing services, consulting services, etc.	3,011,769		582	
155	Korea Small Business Institute	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	2004.07.	KOSBI leads to the establishment of national policies regarding small businesses through the comprehensive study of small business-related issues in domestic and international dimension. KOSBI contributes to the sound development and improvement of the international competitiveness of SMEs by facilitating the dissemination and utilization of the study.	14,650		59	

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156	Korea Smart Grid Institute	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2007.04.	KSGI operates as an industry promotion agency of smart grid initiative and projects in South Korea. Its activities include management of government's smart grid roadmap; operating a smart grid test-bed; and extending other policy support for smart grid related issues. It also aims to support cooperation among industry, academia and research institute.	14,299		40	
157	Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency	Ministry of Employment and Labor	2010.12.	The purpose of KOSEA is to foster and promote social enterprises effectively. KOSEA also contributes to the establishment of cooperatives' self-supportive system by strengthening education, public relations and support system.	5,924		81	
158	Korea Sport & Olympic Committee	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1920.07.	The mission of KSOC is to enhance and enrich the quality of life by encouraging people to participate in sports, to elevate international sports competitiveness by supporting the National Federations and training athletes, and to contribute towards the development and harmony of the Olympic Movement worldwide.	44,919		252	
159	Korea Sports Industry Corporation	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1990.07.	KSPONCO efficiently maintains '88 Olympic stadiums, commemorative parks, and buildings related to bicycle race or motor boat race efficiently. KSPONCO manages them to promote people's health and quality of life and to set up a fund for promotion of national sports.	6,727		1,167	
160	Korea Testing Institute of Technical Qualification	Ministry of Employment and Labor	2011.09.	From 2008, HRD Korea began integrated management of 21 national professional qualifications, which were made possible by the relevant law to create a foundation to leap into a hub organization for national qualifications. In 2012, the 12 national technical qualifications, which were given tests on a regular basis, were commissioned to Korea Testing Institute of Technical Qualification.	126		106	

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161	Korea Testing Laboratory	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	1966.04.	KTL is a leading testing and certification body in Korea established for the purpose of improving technology and global competitiveness of industries. KTL has been providing support for development of testing and evaluation technologies and helping companies obtain domestic and international certifications since 1966. KTL conducts testing and evaluation and supports quality certification related to product performance, safety and reliability. KTL also trains experts with the skills required to perform its businesses.	176,442		749	
162	Korea University of Technology and Education	Ministry of Employment and Labor	1991.11.	KOREATECH was established to foster practical engineers and HRD experts. KOREATECH provides not only academic & research programs as a university, but also unique lifelong education and industry-university cooperation programs for TVET teachers and workers.	246,262		557	
163	Korea Venture Investment Corporation	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	2005.06.	KVIC promotes investment in Korean SMEs and start-ups for their growth and development by managing Korea Fund of Funds (KfoFs).	82,048		100	
164	Korea Water and Wastewater Works Association	Ministry of Environment	2002.01.	KWWA was founded in 2002, under the Water Supply and Waterworks Installation Act to expand Korea's water and wastewater industry. KWWA is dedicated to investigate the most effective solutions of water industry and supply safe water to the nation. KWWA provides permission to peruse domestic and foreign water industry information and technical support for water and wastewater works.	11,474		66	
165	Korean Artists Welfare Foundation	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2012.11.	The Artist Welfare Act was promulgated in 2011, and KAWF, the central operation body for welfare service for artists, was established in 2012, when the Act took effect. KAWF provides welfare services for artists such as expansion of social security, employment security, job creation, and support for career transition. The Act and KAWF support artists facing social and economic difficulties to focus on their creative activities.	311		35	

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166	Korean Educational Development Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1972.08.	KEDI is a government affiliated research institute, serving as a leading think tank in education policy development and its implementation. KEDI's research aim at developing policy measures that address demands of stakeholders and meet global and national challenges for education. KEDI also collects, analyzes, and disseminates high quality data on education in Korea in response to statistical needs as National Education Statistics Center.	106,069		167	
167	Korean Film Archive	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1974.01.	KOFA collects, preserves, and exhibits moving image materials including motion pictures and video materials along with related documents, sound materials, etc. and facilitates the artistic, historical, and educational development of motion pictures and video materials.	39,009		89	
168	Korean Food Promotion institute	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2010.03.	The purpose of KPFI is to contribute to improving the quality of life of the people and the development of the national economy by strengthening competitiveness related to Korean food and Korean food industry.	2,700		25	
169	Korean Foundation For Victims of Forced Mobilization Under Japanese Colonialism	Ministry of the Interior and Safety	2016.06.	The Korean Foundation contributes to national unification and ascertainment of the truth through the projects such as welfare support, research, memorial, and management of history Museum for victims of forced mobilization.	6,377		37	
170	Korean Government Legal Service	Ministry of Justice	2008.02.	KGLS protects the legitimate interests of the state and secures the legitimacy of the administration by carrying out the projects and supporting lawsuits and other legal affairs of the state, thereby contributing to the implementation of the lawful administration for the people.	8,098		124	
171	Korean Institute for Gender Equality Promotion and Education	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	2003.03.	The mission of KIGEPE is to initiate and promote gender equality to ameliorate patriotic gender mindset and customary practice through education. KIGEPE also aims to establish a firm society-basis to enhance one's ability and potential talent regardless of one's gender.	1,591		69	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
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172	Korean Institute for Healthy Family	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	2011.08.	KIHF was established in August, 2011 and has been a special institute of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family since 2015. KIHF supports family policies to improve the quality of various families' life and to reinforce their capability. KIHF strives to maintain and enhance the quality of "healthy family life."	4,239		176	
173	Korean Institute of Criminology	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1989.03.	KIC was founded in 1989 as the only national crime and criminal justice research institute in Korea to contribute to the establishment and prevention of crimes by comprehensively and systematically analyzing and studying the actual conditions, causes and countermeasures of crimes.	5,965		73	
174	Korean Red Cross	Ministry of Health and Welfare	1905.10.	The purpose of KRC is to realize humanitarianism, which is the ideal of the Red Cross, and to contribute to the world peace and welfare of human beings.	573,408		3,671	
175	Korean Security Agency of Trade and Industry	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	2007.06.	KOSTI contributes to trade promotion through stable management of strategic items. KOSTI offers expert classification service of strategic items, and performs research and education in strategic items export control system to support Korean enterprises' safe trade transaction.	624		47	
176	Korean Women's Development Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1983.04.	The Purpose of KWDI is to perform a comprehensive research on women's issues and family issues and to contribute to promoting women's participation and welfare in Korea. KWDI is also committed to developing policies that ensure job creation for women, combat unprecedented low birth rate and respond to aging population.	6,740		111	
177	Kyungpook National University Dental Hospital	Ministry of Education	2016.06.	Dental hospital is subject to higher education and dental studies. The purpose of the dental hospital is to promote dental development and contribute to the improvement of the national oral health through education, research and treatment.	19,144		168	
178	Kyungpook National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1907.02.	KNUH aims to promote medical development and contribute to the improvement of public health through education, research and medical treatment.	384,466		3,141	

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179	Literature Translation Institute of Korea	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1996.05.	LTI Korea was established for development and globalization of Korean books and publications through systematized translation, publication, promotion, and exchange.	10,661		42	
180	Livestock Health Control Association	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	2003.06.	LHCA was established in 2003 based on Article 9 of the Republic of Korea Act on The Preventional of Contagious Animal Diseases to improve the safety of livestock products and make our country free of major animal diseases.	8,770		786	
181	Military Outplacement Training Institute	Ministry of National Defense	2015.01.	MOTI provides military personnel career transition service, consulting and employment assistance. MOTI helps military personnel for re-employment in civilian workforce and a successful re-establishment in civilian life.	154		27	
182	Nakdonggang National Institute of Biological Resources	Ministry of Environment	2015.06.	Nakdonggang National Institute of Biological Resources was established with the purpose of initial securement of national biological sovereignty, and conservation of biological diversity, and contribution to sustainable usage of biological resources. The institute engages in research & discovery of new species in freshwater bioresources.	9,422		199	
183	National Cancer Center	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2000.03.	NCC aims to contribute to the improvement of public health by carrying out professional research on medical treatment of cancer patients according to Cancer Control Act.	205,945		1,332	
184	National Development Institute of Korean Medicine	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2015.11.	NIKOM was founded in 2016 with the purpose of promoting national health and developing national economy by establishing a systematic foundation for Korean Medicine to support its industrial and technological development.	23,614		66	
185	National Evidence-based Healthcare Collaborating Agency	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2008.12.	NECA is an affiliate of the Ministry of Health and Welfare established for the purpose of developing and disseminating healthcare technology underpinned by the Health and Medical Service Technology Promotion Act.	6,662		145	

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186	National Food Safety Information Service	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	2009.06.	NFSI collects, analyzes, and provides food safety information in domestic and foreign countries. NFSI also investigates and research to help establish food safety policies. Furthermore, NFSI builds and operates an information system for collecting and analyzing food safety information and for food traceability management.	795		89	
187	National Fusion Research Institute*	Ministry of Science and ICT	2005.10.	NFRI is a unique national institute dedicated to conducting R&D of fusion energy, which has been attracting worldwide attention as an inexhaustible source of future energy. Employing our domestic technologies, NFRI has constructed the world's highest-ranking fusion research device named KSTAR (Korea Superconducting Tokamak Advanced Research). NFRI aims to promote new fusion research and to pioneer development and diffuseness of new fusion technology.	914,755		287	
188	National Institute for Mathematical Sciences*	Ministry of Science and ICT	2005.10.	NIMS is the only government-funded mathematics institution in which research and personnel development based on mathematical R&D and support of start-ups related to mathematics are pursued to establish a new mathematical ecosystem enabling mathematical contributions to industry. NIMS secures national competitiveness and trains experts in the field of mathematics through specialized mathematical research. NIMS strengthens links between scientific technology and industries on the basis of mathematics.	6,265		37	
189	National Institute of Medical Device Safety Information	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	2012.05.	NIDS is an MFDS-affiliated organization established in accordance with Article 42 of the Medical Devices Act to promote medical device businesses and to improve the current safety management system for medical devices. NIDS provides comprehensive information and technologies such as trends in new Korean and foreign medical devices and clinical data.	1,688		86	
190	National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	2015.04.	MABIK conducts researches on marine biodiversity and contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, ocean and seas. MABIK also provides people with exhibition and educational programs for better ocean literacy.	10,778		108	

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191	National Medical Center	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2010.04.	NMC aims to contribute to the promotion of public health and national health care by achieving the efficiency and satisfaction of public health and fostering it as a high-quality public health institution.	46,091		1,052	
192	National Nanofab Center*	Ministry of Science and ICT	2004.05.	NNFC has expanded as the best domestic nanotechnology Infrastructure Institute to provide the world's leading R&D service and tech commercialization of nanotechnology. Its missions are offering NT equipment/facility/process services to all kinds of users including academia, research institutes, and industries, providing NT education to students, researchers, and experts with hands-on experience, and promoting NT commercialization of the R&D outcomes.	70,816		83	
193	National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences	Office for Government Policy Coordination	2005.07.	The Council seeks to support national policies and to contribute to the advancement of knowledge-based industries by supporting, fostering and systematically managing government-funded research institutes in the fields of economics, humanities and social sciences according to the "Act on the Establishment, Management and Promotion of Government-Sponsored Research Institutes".	9,564		58	
194	National Research Council of Science and Technology	Ministry of Science and ICT	2014.06.	NST contributes to national R&D policy and knowledge industry development by supporting, fostering and systematically administering government-funded science and technology research institutes.	29,853		74	
195	National Youth Policy Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1989.06.	NYPI has contributed to the establishment of a national youth policy through various theoretical research and scientific analyses on youth. NYPI provides basic statistical data for youth research and policy through comprehensive surveys and research on youth life, values, and attitudes. NYPI also performs policy-oriented researches to contribute to the making of national and local policies for youth.	2,937		70	

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					2017	2017	2017	2017
196	Northeast Asian History Foundation	Ministry of Education	2006.09.	NAHF was established in order to support the peace and prosperity through promoting a common understanding of the history of the Northeast Asian region. NAHF promotes the shared acceptance of a correct historical record by developing a systematic and strategic policy; carrying out long-term, comprehensive research and analysis; and addressing the issues caused by incorrect views of history.	10,831		93	
197	Osong Medical Innovation Foundation	Ministry of Health and Welfare	2010.12.	The foundation provides comprehensive class research infrastructure to support anyone with an idea for research in developing high-tech bio-medical technology. The foundation also supports the product development and commercialization of biomedical R&D institutions, academia, and related industries.	29,633		411	
198	Overseas Koreans Foundation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1997.10.	The foundation carries out many programs for mutual developments of Korea and overseas Korean communities. The foundation also carries out efforts to expand educational and cultural exchange that will cultivate the national identity and pride of overseas Koreans. It also works to enhance the relationship between Korea, their native country, and their countries of residence.	11,215		64	
199	Patent Information Promotion Center*	Korean Intellectual Property Office	2011.07.	PIPC aims at contributing to the improvement of international competitiveness of the industry and contributing to technological development by efficiently analyzing domestic and foreign intellectual property rights and technical information in industry, research institutes and academia.	37,955		665	
200	Postal Facility Management Agency	Ministry of Science and ICT	2000.11.	POMA aims at active utilization and value enhancement of postal assets by efficient management and operation of real estate belonging to the postal business. POMA contributes to the optimization of postal facilities, the convenience of the citizens to the post office and the welfare of the postal workers.	15,826		2,709	

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201	Public Homeshopping	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	2015.03.	By supporting promotion and distribution of small enterprise products and agro-fisheries, Public Homeshopping aims to build a virtuous cycle that leads to rational consumerism and development of our national economy.	103,193		320	
202	Publication Industry Promotion Agency of Korea	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2012.07.	The objective of KPIPA is to function as a cultural powerhouse, strongly anchored in the publishing industry. The main activities of KPIPA are (1) creating demands & advancing distribution, (2) vitalizing publication of excellent contents, (3) extending the global "Hallyu" boom to publications, (4) nurturing new growth engines and e-publication, (5) building an infrastructure for continuous development of the publishing industry.	1,006		92	
203	Pusan National University Dental Hospital	Ministry of Education	2011.09.	The purpose of the hospital is to promote the development of dental medicine and contribute to the improvement of the public dental health through education, research and treatment of dental medicine.	28,641		230	
204	Pusan National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1956.11.	The purpose of PNHU is to promote the development of medical science and to contribute to the improvement of the public health through education, research and treatment of medical, dental, oriental medicine, pharmacy and nursing in accordance with the Higher Education Act.	677,476		4,725	
205	Science & Technology Policy Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1987.01.	STEPI is a government-funded research institute devoted to research and development of science & technology policy and policy alternatives. The main roles and functions of STEPI are to provide government agencies with policy ideas and suggestions for promoting innovation, to suggest strategic options in technology development for the government as well as industries, and to create and disseminate science & technology policy materials, data, and information.	9,728		116	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
206	Seoul Arts Center	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	1987.01.	Seoul Arts Center was established in 1988 to faithfully fulfill the mission to develop and promote arts and culture, and to expand people's opportunities for cultural enjoyment. To achieve its purpose, Seoul Arts Center operates arts complex and promotes arts programs for arts developments and people's enjoyment of culture and arts.	268,510		145	
207	Seoul National University Bundang Hospital*	Ministry of Education	2003.04.	SNUH was established under the establishment of Seoul National University Act to promote the development of medicine and to contribute to the improvement of the national public health by providing education, research, examination, and treatment in medicine.	1,389,221		2,775	
208	Seoul National University Dental Hospital	Ministry of Education	2004.09.	Seoul National University Dental Hospital is a leading forerunner in progress and development of dentistry and is the preeminent center for nurturing responsible specialists with uppermost expertise and competence. The hospital always provides patient-oriented dental care and shares our abundant knowledge and advanced technology with other countries to become an internationally supreme hospital in the dental field.	137,231		506	
209	Seoul National University Hospital	Ministry of Education	1978.07.	SNUH was established under the Establishment of Seoul National University Act to promote the development of medicine and to contribute to the improvement of the national public health by providing education, research, examination, and treatment in medicine.	1,399,225		6,383	
210	Small & medium Business Distribution Center	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	1995.12.	The center supports the expansion of sales routes of small and medium enterprises' goods. The center also offers general assistance service relevant to distribution, including publicizing wholesale/retail sales of small and medium enterprises' goods, developing common brands, and providing distribution information.	248,909		177	
211	South-North Korea Exchanges And Cooperation Support Association	Ministry of Unification	2007.05.	SONOSA supports revitalization of inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation through the implementation of government consentment, policy suggestions, and research on inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation.	697		29	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
212	Specific Post Office Pension Service Agency	Ministry of Science and ICT	1982.07.	Based on article 16 of the Special Post Offices Act, POPA was established to provide special post officers with sufficient pension benefits and asset management service. The agency's line of business includes collection of charges and other expenses, determination and payment of benefits, operation of assets, and projects for the promotion of the welfare of employees.	228,126		28	
213	SR	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2013.12.	SR was established with an aim to provide customer with expanded options of choices, through reasonable competition, and to contribute to the development of the railroad industry. SR offers benefits such as more reasonable prices and better services to customer.	485,038		526	
214	SUDOKWON Landfill Site Management Corp.	Ministry of Environment	2000.07.	SLC was established in 2000 to facilitate proper disposal and recycling of waste generated in the metropolitan area and help to promote a pleasant living environment for people in surrounding areas. Mission of SLC is to make a better world and happier future for people by making the best of waste.	514,517		264	
215	Taekwondo Promotion Foundation	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2005.07.	The foundation constructs and manages Taekwondowon and promotes Taekwondo. TPF was established to nurture, promote and develop the traditional martial art in hopes that more people could experience and train the sport beyond gender, race or religion. It engages in works related to the preservation, introduction, and promotion of Taekwondo, development and dissemination of Taekwondo programs and goods, and works related to fund-raising and financial support for the promotion of taekwondo, etc.	8,810		80	

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					2017	2017	2017	2017
216	The Academy of Korean Studies	Ministry of Education	1978.06.	AKS was established to revitalize Korean Studies by conducting in-depth research and offering education on related subjects. Activities by AKS range from conducting research on Korean culture from both humanities and social science perspectives to educating and training researchers and higher education professionals, collecting, researching, translating and publishing Korean classics, and disseminating research results in the field. AKS also compiles and distributes major reference works such as the Encyclopedia of Korean culture and the Digital Encyclopedia of Korean Local culture.	46,958		248	
217	The Disabled Enterprise Business Center	Ministry of SMEs and Startups	2008.02.	The center contributes to the growth of the national economy by facilitating business start-ups and entrepreneurial activities of the disabled, improving the economic and social status of the disabled, and endeavoring to enhance their economic strength.	31,885		33	
218	The Export-Import Bank of Korea	Ministry of Economy and Finance	1976.07.	The primary purpose of Korea Eximbank is to promote the sound development of the national economy and enhance economic cooperation with foreign countries through the provision of financial supports for export and import transactions, overseas investments projects, and the development of overseas natural resources.	84,454,117		1,002	
219	The Gugak Broadcasting Foundation	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	2000.02.	Gugak Broadcasting Foundation publicizes, disseminates and educates Korean music as well as Korean traditional culture and art to the people through broadcasting in order to promote Korean music. In addition, it contributes not only to the development of Korean traditional culture and art, but also to the improvement of local cultural welfare.	261		56	
220	The Korea Development Bank	Financial Services Commission	1954.04.	The objective of KDB is to provide funds to contribute to the sound development of the financial industry and national economy. KDB supplies and manages funds to promote industries, expand social infrastructure, develop regional areas, stabilize financial markets and facilitate sustainable growth of the Korean economy.	263,811,728		3,326	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
221	The Korea Foundation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1991.12.	The purpose of the foundation is to promote better understanding of Korea within the international community and to increase friendship and goodwill between Korea and the rest of the world through various exchange programs.	188,332		132	
222	The Korea Legal Aid Corporation	Ministry of Justice	1987.09.	KLAC corresponds to a social welfare system in legal life which provides services such as free legal advice, civil/criminal representation by lawyers or public service attorneys, and other miscellaneous legal affairs to those who are not fully covered with equal justice owing to their lack of legal knowledge or economic disadvantage. We therefore, aims to protect their deserved rights by the due process of law and protect the fundamental human rights of people in Korea.	123,678		746	
223	The Korea Transport Institute	Office for Government Policy Coordination	1987.08.	KOTI has played a leading role in the timely construction and efficient operation of Korea's transport infrastructure. KOTI contributes to the advancement of national transport through developing transport policies and technologies, and disseminating policy-related information researched and analyzed by the institute.	20,349		131	
224	The National Institute for Lifelong Education	Ministry of Education	2008.02.	NILE was established in February 2008 as a result of the National Lifelong Education Policy as set forth in Article 19 of the Lifelong Education Act. Its main functions are conducting surveys to support the promotion of national lifelong education, establishing a master plan for expanding national lifelong education, developing lifelong education programs, training lifelong education professionals, and supporting provincial institutes in their provision of lifelong education.	8,300		172	

	Name	Competent ministry	Establishment date	Purpose of establishment & its functions	Assets (one million KRW)		Total number of employees	
					2017	2017	2017	2017
225	The War Memorial of Korea	Ministry of National Defense	1989.01.	The War Memorial of Korea, located in Yongsan-gu, Seoul, exhibits and preserve materials related to the Korean War and serves as a national moral educational venue. It was established to commemorate the noble sacrifice of patriotic martyrs by the War Memorial Service Korea Society on June 10, 1994. The museum houses approximately 33,000 artifacts with about 10,000 on display at indoor and outside exhibition halls. The museum contributes to the prevention of wars and the peaceful unification of Korea on the basis of lessons from wars.	5,603		104	
226	Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology	Ministry of Science and ICT	2007.09.	The purpose of UNIST is to contribute for the development of national science and technology by fostering advanced technology talents, who will lead the country's advanced technological innovation and the development of technology and knowledge in local industries, in addition to promote cooperative research with industry, educational and research exchanges with foreign countries.	352,970		474	
227	Waterway +	Ministry of Environment	2011.04.	Waterway + engages in Marina operation, development and operation of waterfront and leisure facilities, maintenance of waterfront.	6,689		70	
228	Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	2009.04.	The institute pursues a society in which all individuals are valued and respected for their dignity regardless of their gender. The institute strives to eradicate all forms of violence against women including prostitution and serve as a center in protecting women's human rights. Its major activities include prevention of prostitution, support for victimized individuals, expansion of support infrastructure, public awareness campaigns, and education and research on protection of women's human rights.	1,760		104	
229	World Institute of Kimchi*	Ministry of Science and ICT	2010.01.	WIKim was launched as an affiliate of Korea Food Research Institute (KFRI) and a government-funded research institute to carry out comprehensive R&D related to kimchi, to lead national technological innovation, nurture and develop the kimchi industry that will enhance the status of the country as the leader in kimchi industry.	28,196		63	

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