

Government Innovation: Collaborative Governance and Open Government

Korea Institute of Public Administration (KIPA) / UN Project Office on Governance (UNPOG)

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- Government innovation, by enabling efficient and effective public service delivery and promoting citizen engagement, can play a pivotal role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- As the world assesses progress in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and looks ahead to the implementation of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, the discussion around building effective, accountable and inclusive public administration is receiving ever growing attention.
- As a critical means for promoting effective and transparent government, governance should be recognized as: 1) a leadership strategy 2) a decision making tool 3) a strategy for promoting citizen consultation, participation and empowerment 4) a catalyst for effective delivery of public services 5) a crucial means for responsible and accountable public administration and 6) a management strategy for ensuring efficiency & effectiveness.
- Developing countries around the world, including Ghana, are confronted with various challenges in the state's institutional framework such as:
 - Corruption
 - Ineffective organization structure which has a high chance of resulting in corruption
 - Lack of consultation with or participation from citizens in the policy making process
 - No serious effort to strengthen democracy
 - Lack of policy continuity
- Due to widespread corruption and abuse of power in developing countries, donor countries must pay attention to monitoring transparent use of donated funds.
- According to research on citizen's participation in government policy-making in Korea, it was found, at the central level, that the lack of a related legal framework and low motivation of appointed officials are likely to result in a low



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degree of delegated power and citizen participation. However, at regional and local levels, it was found that citizens have more chances to participate than at the central level, because legal frameworks are comparatively well established and appointed officials are exposed more often to citizen's requests and complaints.

- Considering the importance of civil participation and relatively low degree of actual participation in Korea, the government needs to make more consistent efforts to change civil servants' perceptions.
- A citizens' participation strategy needs to be sharply tailored to each level of government. In the case of Korea, government officials at the central level prefer citizens' indirect engagement in government policy-making, through consultation meetings to direct engagement in citizens' voting. In this respect, it would be more effective

Policy Implications

- Though it is true that democracy is promoted with active civic participation, democracy without the support of economic development and social stability may result in unfavorable social unrest, as seen in the case of Korea. Therefore, when countries design national development strategies, they should take into account political, economic and social development in a balanced way.
- When governance is viewed in light of collaborative and harmonious decision-making among the government, private sector and the public, one of the greatest challenges in ensuring good governance is that officials should recognize themselves as supervisors of the other two sides in the decision-making process. It is essential to have a correct understanding that all three parties are complementary in making effective citizen-oriented policies.
- For successful research on collaborative governance in developing countries, the following prerequisites in society should be fulfilled or at least be considered in drawing up final results:
 - Information asymmetry among members of society brings about social inequality, which acts as a significant impediment to collaborative governance. Therefore, a minimized information gap between the haves and have-nots should be ensured.
 - Citizens, to some extent, should be seeking the public interest, and not be just obsessed with private interests.
 - Members of society should have shared visions and goals

in reflecting citizens' actual choices if members of consulting committees are recommended by civic groups rather than by government officials.

for national development, even in the midst of seeking profit for themselves.

- Key actors in decision-making should share the understanding that collaboration will lead to a higher success than working in bunkers.
- Strengthening the constitutional, legal and institutional frameworks are hallmarks for promoting responsible governance and accelerated development.
- A combination of home-grown solutions and international best practices is the best remedy for advancing democracy in developing countries.
- Because countries around the globe are faced with similar problems, success stories of some countries can be easily replicated to other countries. In this respect, cooperation among countries should be more actively encouraged, particularly South-South Cooperation.
- The government must consider how to incorporate citizen participation into policy from the initial stages of development, and which type of citizen participation is more appropriate for a certain policy.
- In order to enhance the public-private partnership, citizens need to distinguish a civil servant's attitude problem from a bureaucratic problem, and to be more familiar with government behavior. In addition, they should be ready to take on a similar level of accountability as civil servants prior to asking for equivalent influence in making public policies. As for governments, they need to secure participation of diverse stakeholders and reveal information selectively, based on a consensus and prior consultation with citizens. They also need to make efforts to ensure an enabling environment for mobilizing the resources of society at any time; for instance, by establishing the appropriate legal framework.

[Korea-China-Japan CEO Roundtable]

Creating Common Value through Cooperation

Jeju Peace Institute / Korea Human Development Institute / Korea China Regional Economy Association

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Presenter & Discussant	LIM Soo-kyung CEO, KEPCO KDN LI Rong President, Hubei Quanyi Group Shizuo SUZUKI President, Livlan
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LIM Soo-kyung

KEPCO KDN is pursuing stable and efficient power supply by introducing ICT (Information and Communication Technology) and making efforts to create new energy industry through the integration of energy and ICT.

International response to climate change and the Korean policies: to overcome the limitations of the Kyoto Protocol in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, global society has made the Paris Agreement. Korea can reduce one third of its national target under the agreement by controlling its energy consumption. To that end, the government has shifted its focus from energy supply to control of energy demand and set up new policies for energy industry.

KEPCO KDN participates in most of the new energy fields, such as smart grids, electric vehicles and micro grids.

It pursues realization of low carbon society through smart grid technologies.

LI Rong

Hubei Quanyi Group improved its competitiveness

by introducing the point management system in 2003, a new human resources management system. Tens of thousands of companies in China and other countries have adopted the system, which can be utilized by any firm.

The point management system is to quantify the general performances of a worker and his ability by point, record it using software and utilize it for research. Its primary purpose is to encourage workers to show an active performance.

The greatest merit of the system is its function to objectify all aspects of workers. The software clearly presents all the information quantified by points which is also used as a criterion to determine fringe benefits for the workers.

Shizuo SUZUKI

As an organization for social movement, the business corporation can change Asia and the world by changing its point of view.

Asian cities and housing: Most multi-dwelling facilities turn into high rise buildings which make people mentally and physically ill.

The problems of the plan to remake the Japanese