

Welcome to KRILA

**Mr. Md. Hasanur Rahman
& His Delegates**



Local Government in Korea

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Map of Korea (Rep. of)



- Nationwide Area:
99,720 km²
(Year 2009)

Capital Region
Capital Seoul, Incheon Met. City and Gyeonggi Province

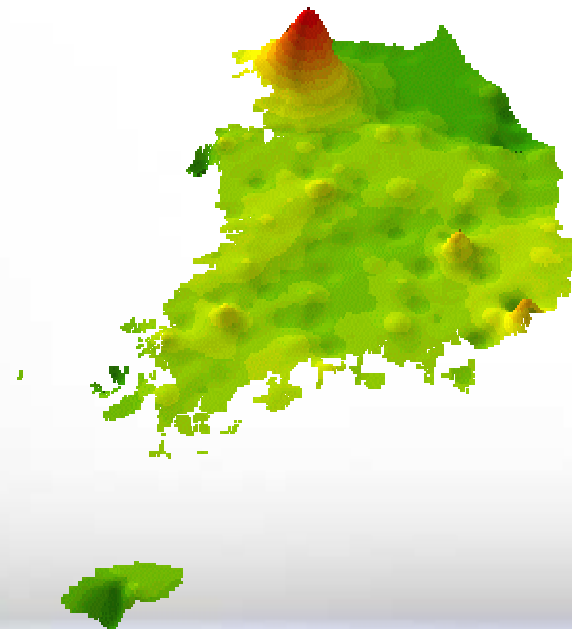
Busan,
2nd Met. City



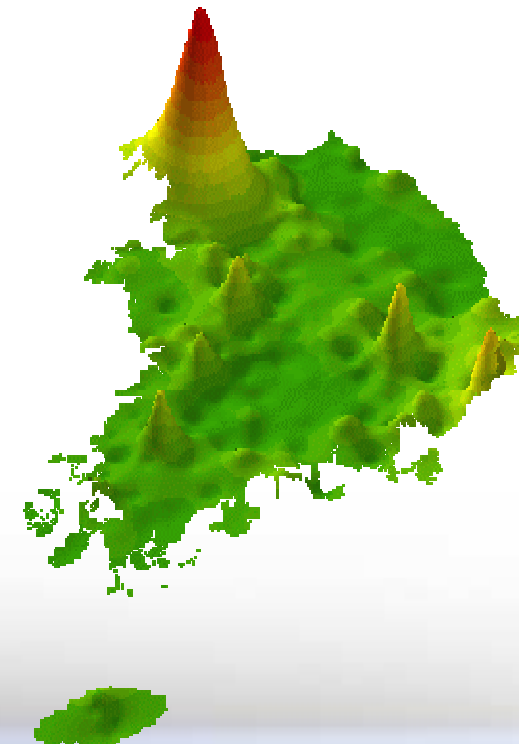
Population Concentration

- 48.6% of total Korean population on Capital Region, which covers only 11.8% of the territory (2009)

In 1966



In 2009



History of Local Autonomy

- 1949: Adoption of the Local Autonomy Act
- 1961: Local Council suspended by the military government
- 1987: Democracy movements in Korea
- 1991: Election for local council members revived
- 1995: Full-fledged elections for local government



Decentralisation in Brief

- Decentralisation began since 1991 and deepened in 1995
 - Korea had been considered a centralised State before 1991 local election for local councillors
 - From 1995, the local autonomy was reinvigorated since the election of provincial governors and mayors

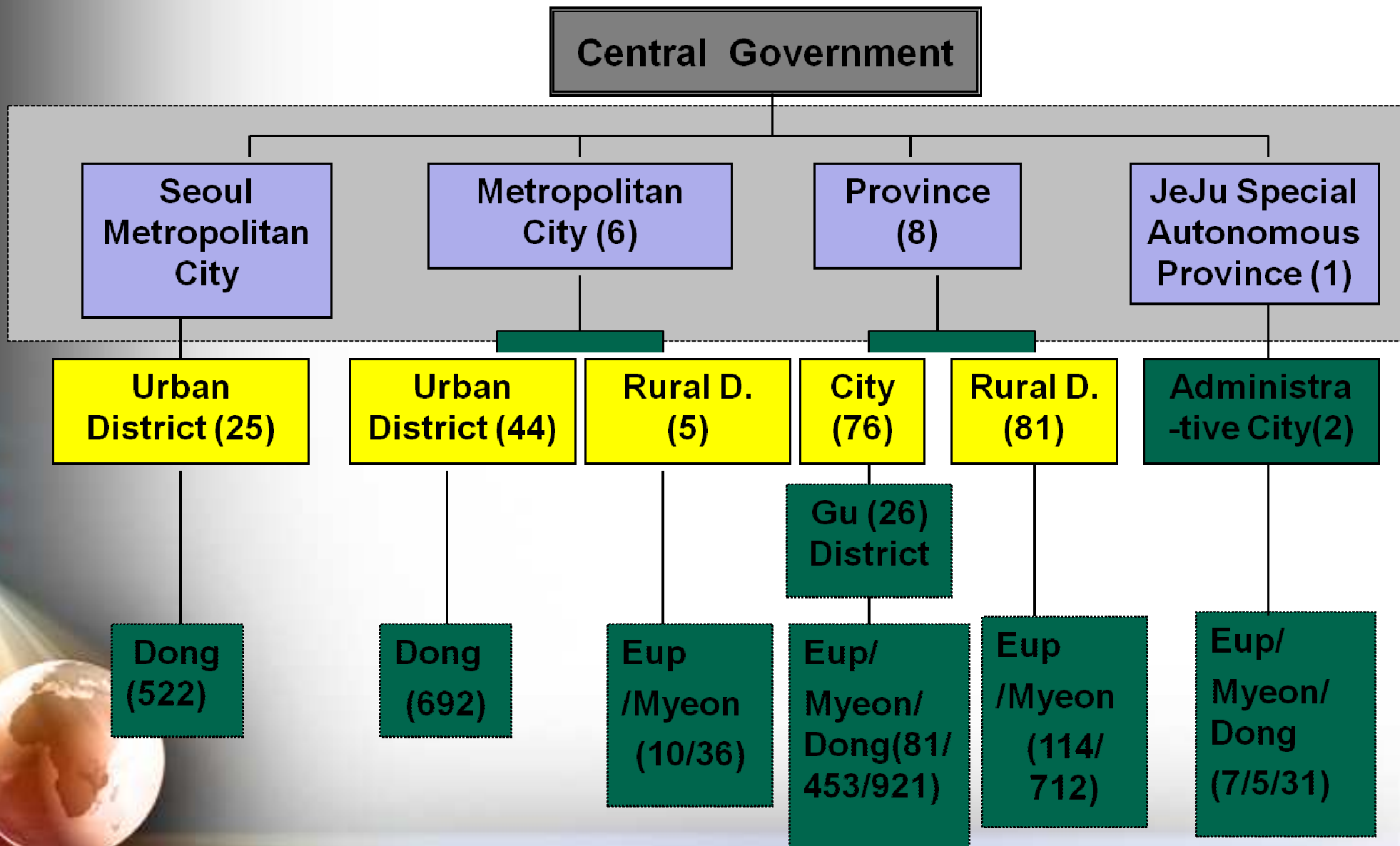


Decentralisation in Brief (Cont.)

- Local Government Structure (16 + 230 = 246)
 - A 2-tier system consisting of the central, provincial, and municipal levels of governments
 - The **upper or regional level** consists of Seoul Special Metropolitan city, provinces(*Do*, 8) and metropolitan cities(Metropolitan *Si*, 6).
 - The **lower or basic local level** is municipalities:
 - municipal cities(*Si*), rural districts(*Gun*), autonomous urban districts(*Gu*, located inside Metropolitan cities)



Structural Tier



Structural Characteristics in Brief

- All municipalities have administrative units as sub-level of local administrative office, *Eup* and *Myeon* in rural area and *Dong* in urban area
- The metropolitan cities, including Seoul, have autonomous urban districts with a municipal status, headed by elected mayors and council members
- Possible change to a **status of city** from rural units beyond the threshold of 50, 000 population by Ministerial decree
- **Metropolitan City** becomes with over one million inhabitants



Functional Characteristics in Brief

- Local elected councillors, mayors and governors
 - Over 3,600 elected council members:
 - 738 of upper-level and 2,888 of lower-level
 - 230 mayors and 16 Metropolitan and provincial executive presidents (governors)
 - More than 340,000 staff of local civil servants serving in 246 Provincial (regional) and local self-governments, of which one municipality has in average more than 200,000 inhabitants



Functional Characteristics (Cont.)

- Legislative framework is similar to the Franco-Germanic style rather than the UK
 - Korean local government benefits from the Germanic principle of “self-administration” (Selbstverwaltung), not *Ultra Vires*
 - Local autonomous right laid down in the Title VIII of the Korean Constitution, as a general principle assuring the responsibilities of all over the field
 - It guarantees the institution of local councils (Art. 118), stipulating the democratic and representative nature of their governmental bodies



Functional Characteristics (Cont.)

- Uniformity of institutional form dividing into 2 parts:
 - Executive branch (Mayor) and the Council
- Division of Functions between Central and Local gvt.
 - According to the official statistics of 2002 and updated in 2007 conducted by the KRILA
 - Central government takes the final decision powers on about 70% of the whole governmental functions,
 - Local governments take charge of more than 30% of functions,
 - 3 to 5 % of delegated functions assigned by central and provincial government to local level



LG's Electoral system

- Local Council with 4-year term by democratic ballot
- LG's Executive:
 - Mayors and Governors for 4-year term (limited to three terms at maximum)
 - Vice-mayors and vice-governors originated from civil servants and local officials are nominated by mayors and governors through the recommendation and consent of central government (Minister of Public Administration and Security)



Example of Administrative Structure

Seoul Special City:

- Seoul Metropolitan City's organ is divided into the executive branch, and the Seoul Metropolitan Council as the legislative body
- Seoul is represented by 1 mayor and 3 vice mayors (two for administrative affairs and one for political affairs) and 106 council members



Seoul Metropolitan Council

Mayor

Secretariat

Planning & Evaluation Office

- Policy Planning Bureau
- Policy Evaluation Bureau
- Finance & Investment Bureau
- Educational Policy Bureau

Public Relations Planning Bureau

Spokesman's Office

Advisor for Int'l Relations

- Assistant Mayor for Welfare & Women's Policy
- Assistant Mayor for Environmental Policy
- Assistant Mayor for Cultural Policy
- Assistant Mayor for Urban Management & Balanced Development

Vice Mayor I for Administrative Affairs

Vice Mayor II for Administrative Affairs

Vice Mayor for Political Affairs

- Audits & Inspections Bureau
- Emergency Planning Bureau
- Information System Planning Bureau
- Women & Family Policy Bureau

Engineering Review Division

3 Project Offices

- Administration Bureau
- Finance Bureau
- Welfare & Health Bureau
- Industry Bureau
- Cultural Affairs Bureau
- Environment Bureau
- Green Seoul Bureau
- Transportation Bureau

- Urban Planning Bureau
- Construction Planning Bureau
- Housing Bureau
- Fire & Disaster Management Department
- Balanced Developed Headquarters

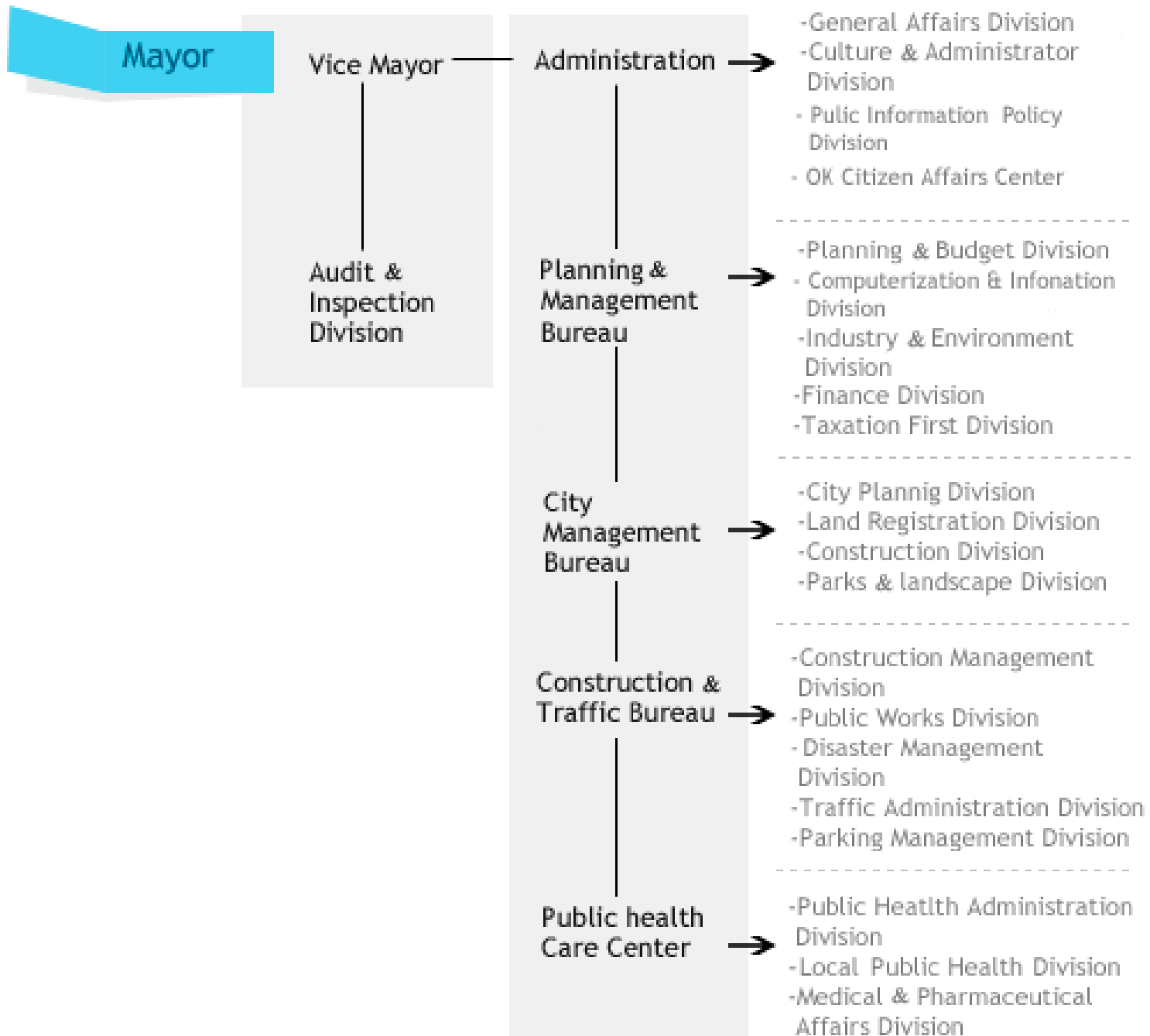
- Office of Waterworks
- Office of Infrastructure Management
- Office of Subway Construction

Another Example of Administrative Structure

- ***Seocho-Gu***, one of 25 autonomous urban districts within the Seoul metropolitan city
 - The ***Seocho-Gu*** office as autonomous ***Gu*** (District) is headed also by directly elected Chief executive
 - This district as basic municipality is engaged in the following functions:
 - civil affairs such as residence certification, seal impression, disposal of refuse, and local parking problem like notification of resident first parking system, etc.
 - delegated affairs: passport issue, etc.

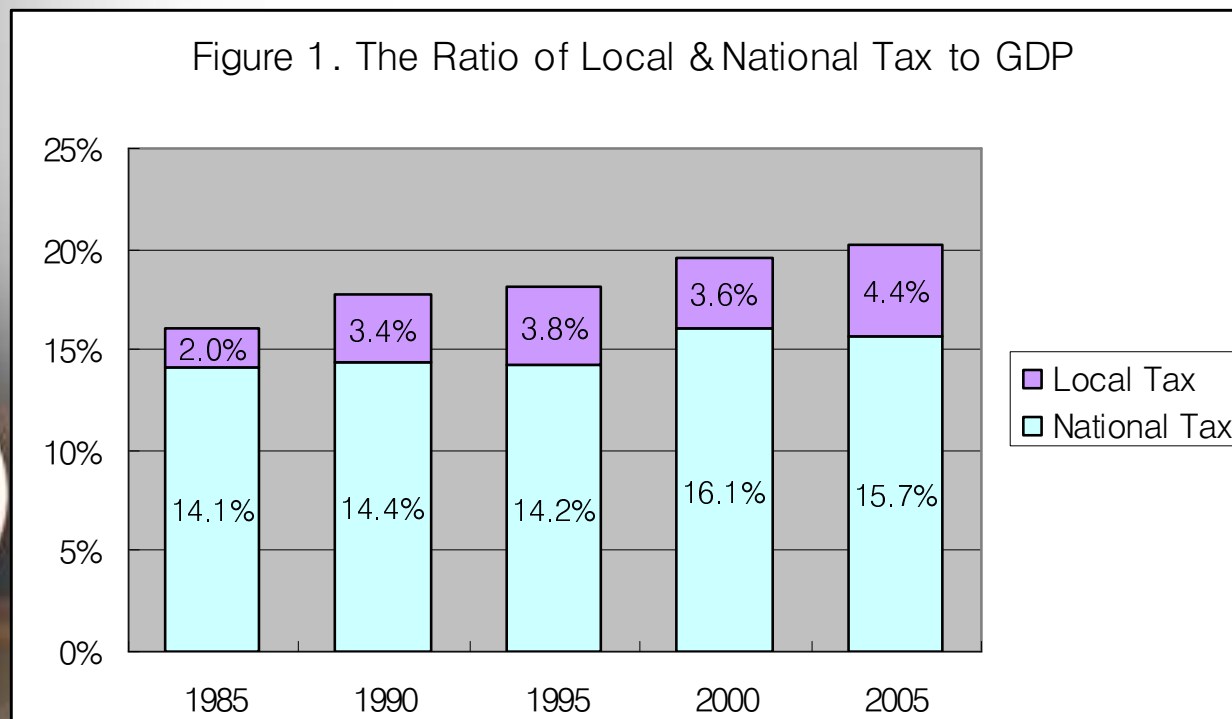


Organization Chart



Local Finance

- Local revenues:
 - Local taxes, general grant, specific grant (subsidies), fees and charges, and local borrowings
- The ratio of Local v. National tax to GDP



• *Source: Korea National Statistical Office DB (2007)*

Local Finance (Cont.)

Local government spends more than 100 trillion Won (roughly equivalent to 100 billion US dollars) a year (currency value before credit crisis of Oct. 2008)

Local expenditures growing much faster than the central government and doubled since 1985

<2008 Breakdown of Local Resources, Won (Korean currency)>

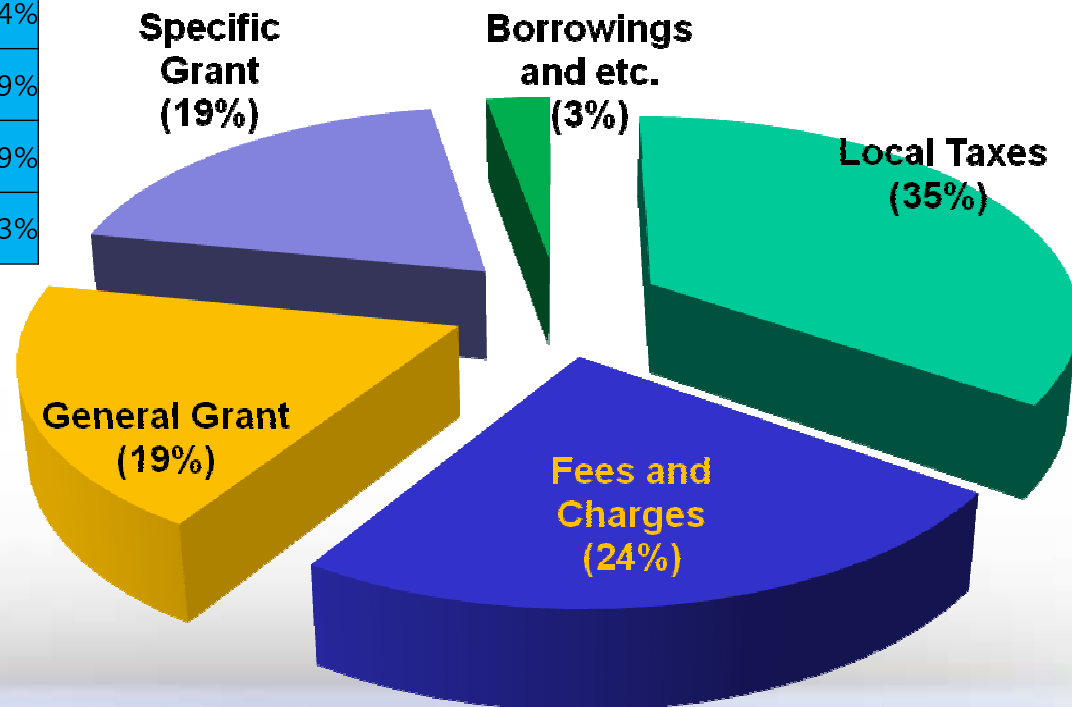
Resources depending on Central government's Grant 47.8 Trillion (38.3 %)		Local government own revenues 77.1 Trillion (61.7 %)		
General Grant 24.1 Trillion (19.3 %)	National Subsidies 23.7 Trillion (19.0 %)	Local Tax 43.5 Trillion (34.8 %)	Fees and Charges 30.1 Trillion (24.1 %)	Local Bonds 3.5 Trillion (2.8%)

Breakdown of Local Revenue

- General grants for providing general running costs, including the salary of local public officials,
- Earmarked grants for local developments

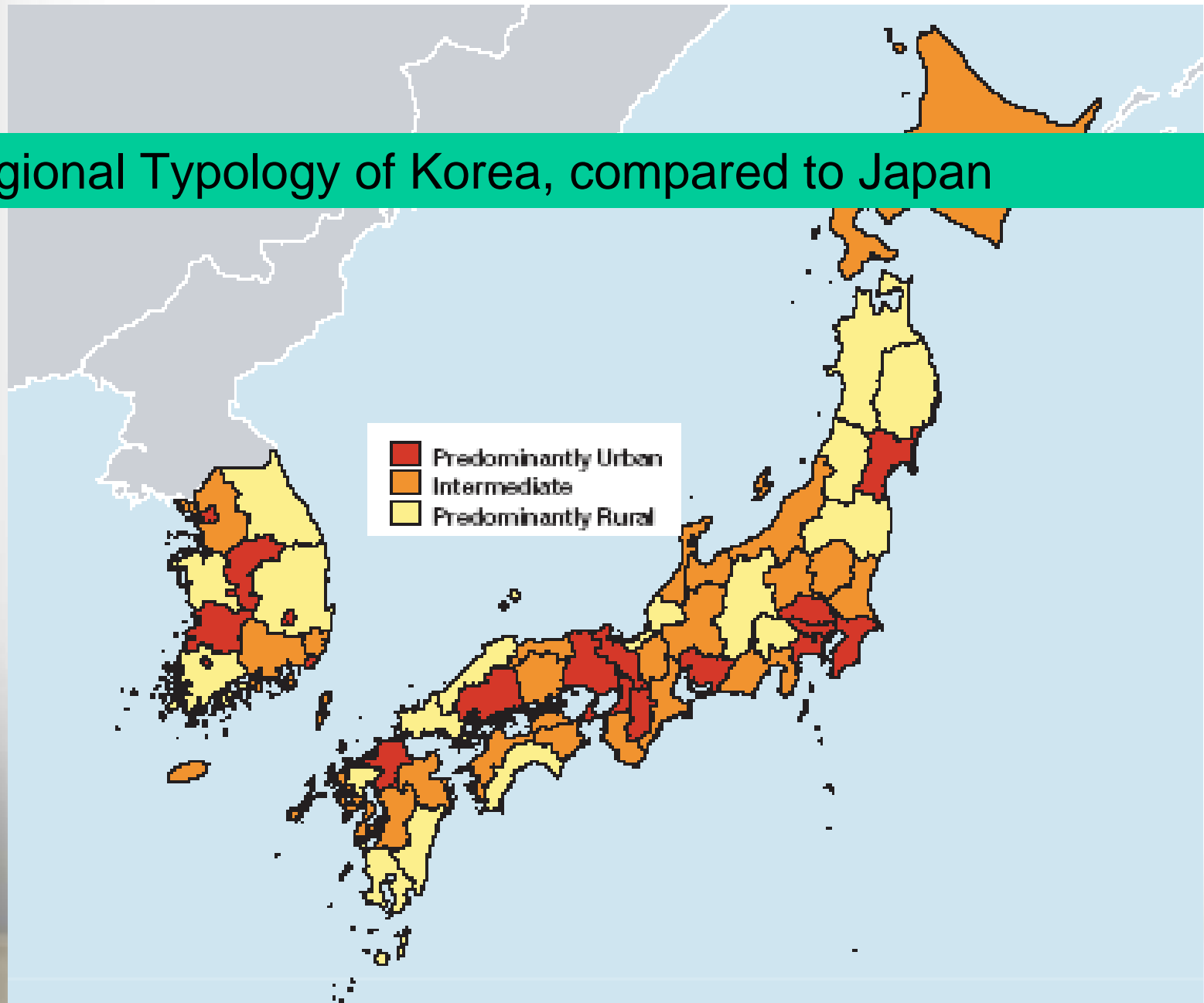
Total Revenue	₩ 124,966 (billion Won)	100%
Local Taxes	₩ 43,549	35%
Fees and Charges	₩ 30,100	24%
General Grant	₩ 24,129	19%
Specific Grant	₩ 23,689	19%
Borrowings and etc.	₩ 3,497	3%

FY 2008 Budget (unit:billion Won)



Regional Development Policy

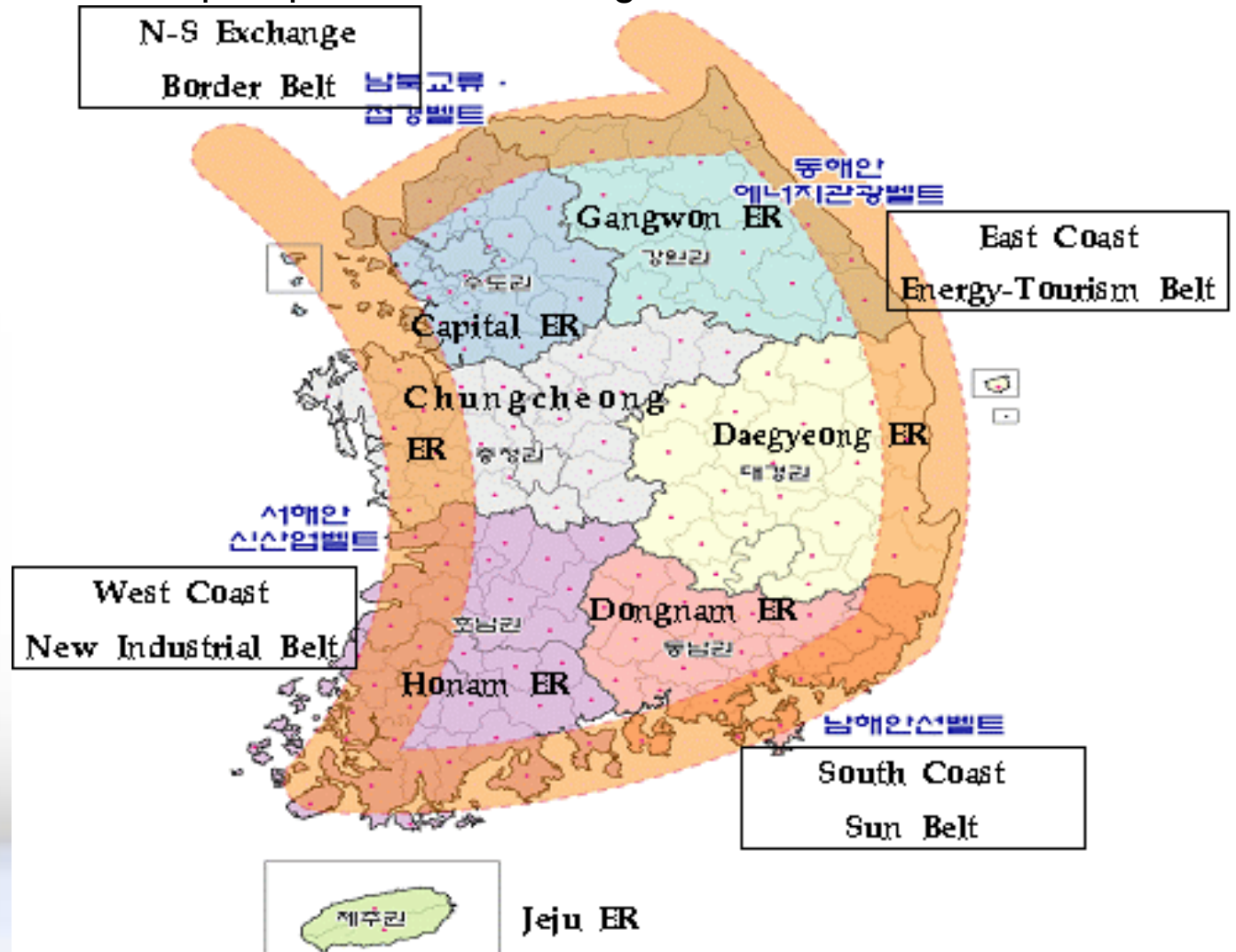
Regional Typology of Korea, compared to Japan



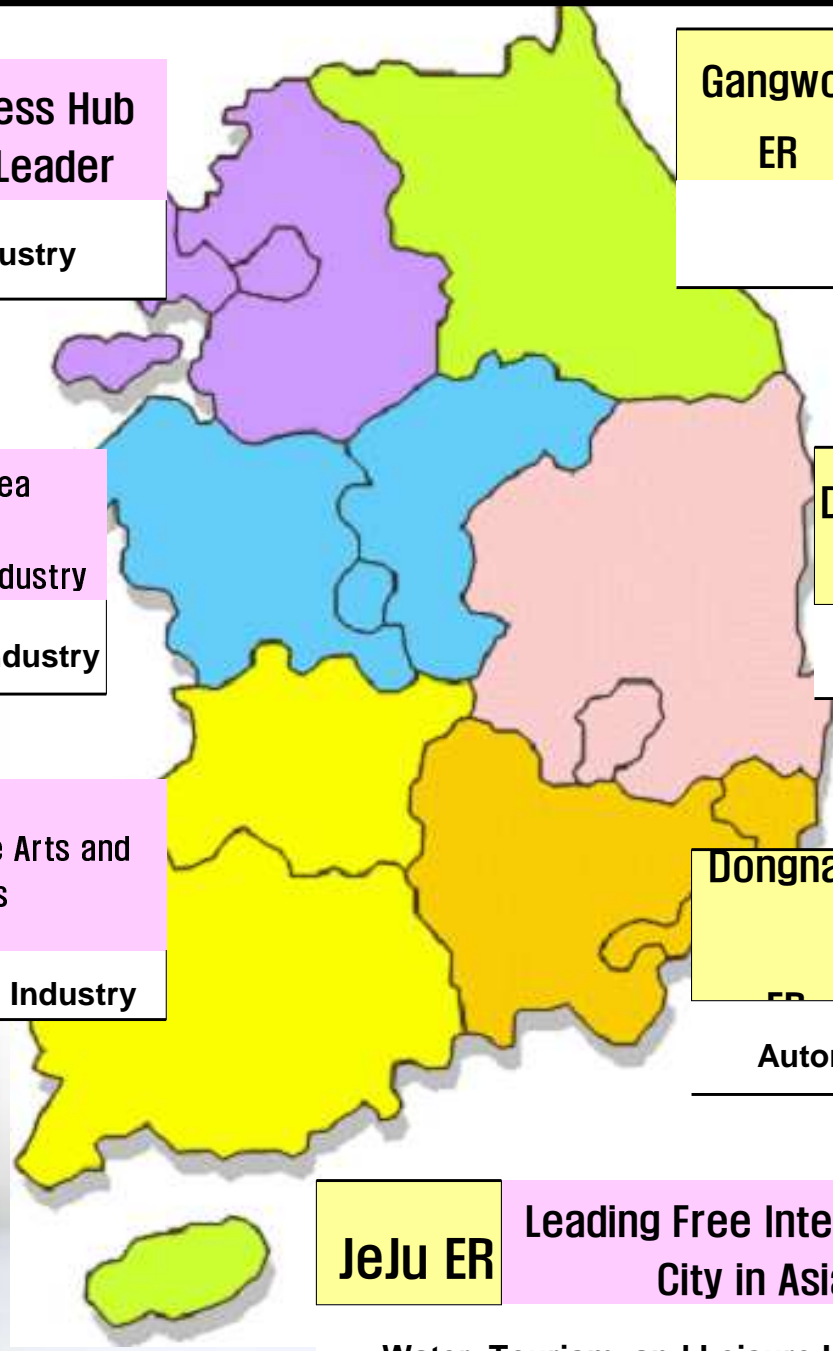
3-D Spatial Development Policy

Three dimensional spatial development policies to maximize growth potential

- **Daily Living Sphere** : Improve the quality of life in **163** urban and rural municipalities
- **Economic Region** : Enhance the competitiveness of the **5+2 Economic Regions** in the upper-level of local governments
- **Supra-economic Region** : Develop Supra-economic Regions



5+2 Economic Regions (ER)



Capital ER

Global Business Hub as a Global Leader

Information Technology Industry

Gangwon ER

Frontier of Tourism, Resort, Well-being Industries

Expansive Medical Industry
Healthcare Tourism

Chungcheong ER

Silicon Valley of Korea
Center of Science Technology & Hi-tech Industry

Bio, Medical, Pharmaceutical, New IT Industry

Daegyeong ER

New Growth Region of Trading Culture & Hi-tech Industry

IT Conversion, Green Energy Industry

Honam ER

Region for Culture & the Arts and Green Industries

New Renewable Energy, Photonics Industry

Dongnam ER

Center for Key Industries & Logistics

Automobile & Components Industry

JeJu ER

Leading Free International City in Asia

Water, Tourism, and Leisure Industry



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Thank you

