Korea

1. Policy

The Korean CPB, the Public Procurement Service (PPS), applies the Act on <u>Contracts to Which the State</u> <u>is a Party</u>, which includes the following RBC objectives - additional frameworks apply, depending on the RBC objective:

Environment

Human rights

This aspect is also covered by the Act on the Safety of Products for Children.

Labour rights

The Labour Relations Decree and Minimum Wage Act applies.

People with disabilities

This aspect is also included in the **Social Enterprise Promotion Act.**

Long-term unemployed people

Gender considerations

Integrity

This aspect is also covered by the Integrity Agreement.

2. Implementation

Tender phase

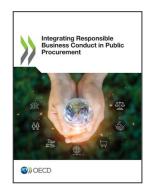
- PPS gives extra points to suppliers that have either the Green Building Certification or the Green Certification and achieve high scores in Building Energy Efficiency Rating.
- PPS is entitled to give extra points to suppliers that have excellent records of employment management (e.g. reduced working hours, elder-friendly environment) and create job opportunities for the youth and people with disabilities. PPS can give penalty points in case of violation of employment-related obligations, (e.g. a delay in payment of wage).
- PPS gives advantages to suppliers that create job opportunities in general, but also that employ
 people with disabilities. Advantages are also given to women-owned enterprises and businesses
 that employ a high number of women.
- For veteran, welfare organisations and SMEs, PPS allocates certain goods or materials to be contracted with these kind of suppliers.
- On integrity, it is mandatory for suppliers to submit an integrity agreement.

Post-tender phase

 PPS manages payments for subcontractors online. PPS also operates the Subcontractor Payment Management System in the public sector to allow public buyers (end users) to monitor payments.

3. Good Practices

 To promote and enhance the employment of minorities, the PPS makes an <u>announcement</u> every month to disclosure contract awards to those enterprises that are headed by or hire socially disadvantaged groups.



From:

Integrating Responsible Business Conduct in Public Procurement

Access the complete publication at:

https://doi.org/10.1787/02682b01-en

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2021), "Korea", in *Integrating Responsible Business Conduct in Public Procurement*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1787/5d1fe740-en

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. Extracts from publications may be subject to additional disclaimers, which are set out in the complete version of the publication, available at the link provided.

The use of this work, whether digital or print, is governed by the Terms and Conditions to be found at http://www.oecd.org/termsandconditions.

