
Ministry of Education 2023 Work Plans

*Education Reform,
the First Step to Korea's New Leap Forward*

2023. 1. 5.



Ministry of Education

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I. Achievements and Evaluation

1 Key Achievements

◆ [Cultivation of human capital]

Unveiling of the plan for cultivation of semi-conductor talent (Jul. 19, 2022), and the comprehensive plan for cultivation of digital talent (Aug. 22, 2022).

◆ [Government's greater responsibility over education]

Taskforce on Consolidation of Early Childhood Education and Childcare was created (Sep. 14, 2022); and comprehensive plan for basic academic level (Oct. 11, 2022) was announced.

◆ [Administration and funding]

Act on the Special Account for Higher-Lifelong Education Support was enacted (Dec. 24, 2022); and the Ministry of Education was reorganized (Jan. 1, 2023).

☐ Policies to cultivate talent in leading-edge sectors

- The Ministry of Education has led the development and announcement of "plan for talent cultivation in leading-edge sectors," which include strategies to develop human capital for the globally competitive semi-conductor and digital industries in cooperation of relevant ministries.
- New programs have been created and their funding has expanded to foster innovative talent in ways that match the specific demands of leading-edge industries.

※ New programs include project for semiconductor-specialized colleges (54 billion won), and boot camp project for talent cultivation in leading-edge industries (15 billion won), etc.

☐ Government's greater responsibility over education

- With the creation of a taskforce dedicated to consolidating early childhood education and childcare, an analysis was conducted to identify what needs to be done to successfully merge the two services.
- The first comprehensive plan has been developed and announced to ensure that basic academic level for all students as one of the fundamental human rights.

☐ Greater efficiency in administration and financing for education

- *Act on the Special Account for Higher-Lifelong Education Support* has

been enacted to provide balanced funding for pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary education, and to expand funding for higher education.

- The Ministry of Education has been reorganized in line with the national agenda and the overall direction of education reform initiatives.

2 Room for further improvement

- ☐ General public should be briefed more thoroughly on the Ministry's plan for education reform.
 - There is a general consensus among the public about the need for education reform, but more work should be done to elaborate on the direction of the government's reform efforts in more detail.
- ☐ Horizontal partnership should be established with education stakeholders.
 - Although the Korean people have high expectations for education reform, stakeholders have displayed concerns. Hence, alliance and solidarity must be forged among education stakeholders based on strong partnership.

II. Operational Environment and Policy Direction

1 Operational Environment

□ Rapidly changing policy landscape both home and abroad

- It's time to contemplate **how** to teach **what** to **whom** against the backdrop of remarkable technological advancement, Covid-19 pandemic and declining population.

	What	How	Who
Feature	Technological advancement including 4IR	Advancement of digital technologies and emergence of pandemic, etc.	Alpha generation, MZ generation, etc.
	↓	↓	↓
Demand	Demand for change in educational content in line with the changes in key future skills	Demand for shift in educational mode via online education and AI	Demand for individualized education via digital technology and up-skilling

□ Social request for greater role of education

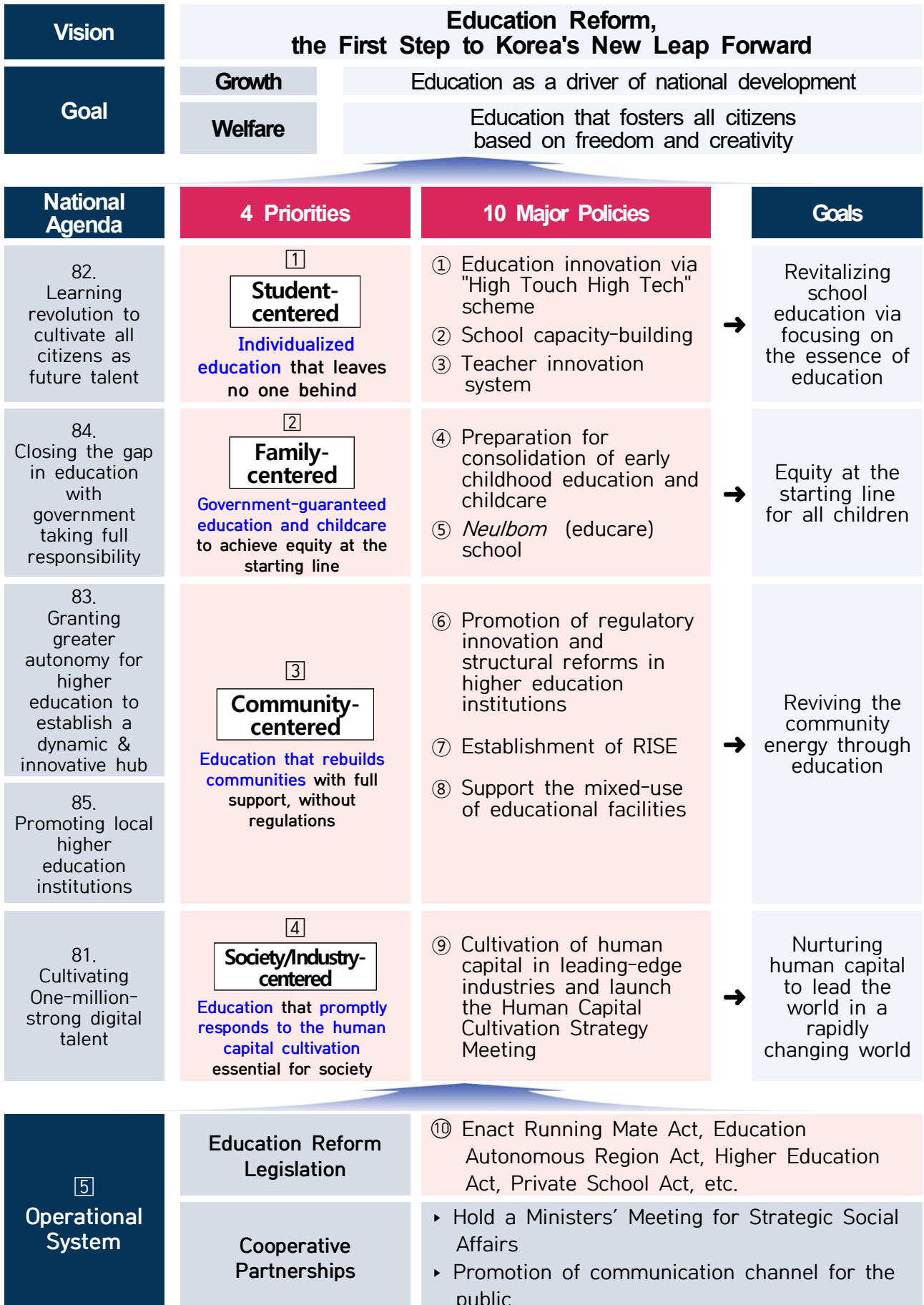
- Faced with new crises accompanied by changing environments, the education sector is receiving demands from the public demands to take up new roles to tackle many of the unaddressed social crises.

	Deepening social crisis due to educational gap	Regional extinction due to population decline	Intensifying technological competition and changes in industrial structure
Indicator	Ratio of students below basic academic level (mathematics, 2 nd year high school students) 9.9% (2017) → 14.2% (2021) (Source: Ministry of Education, Statistics Korea, 2022)	105 cities and towns out of 228 are at risk of severe depopulation (46.1%) (Source: Korea Employment Information Service, 2020)	Korea ranks 37th in the readiness of its primary & secondary education systems to meet the needs of a competitive economy , and 46th for university education among 63 countries (Source: IMD, 2022)
	↓	↓	↓
What the public demands	<i>"Education should guarantee equity at the starting line, and relieve the education and childcare burden on families."</i>	<i>"Schools (higher education institutions) should play a central role in reviving local communities"</i>	<i>"Education should contribute to the cultivation of human capital in ways that society and industry demand"</i>

2023 Policy Direction : "the year of education reform" to meet public expectations

- Primary goals will be set to respond to various crises and challenges surrounding education, and reform will be pursued in education in a bold and tailored manner to "meet the expectations of all education consumers."
- "Horizontal partnership network" will be established among stakeholders to allow schools, local communities and the private sector to exert their potential as much as possible with full "autonomy."

《 Goals and Methods 》



III. 2023 Priority Areas

1 **(Student-centered) Individualized education** that leaves no one behind

Direction	Thanks to individualized education that focuses on the essence of education, school education will be revitalized to guarantee the key future skills for all children.	
Goal	<div> In 2023: Plan for digital-based education innovation and measures for school capacity-building will be developed. </div>	<div> By 2026: Digital textbook platforms will be introduced and more widely used; and exemplary schools across different regions will be identified and further promoted. </div>

1 **Education Reform ①** Digital-based education innovation

- Plan for innovating digital-based education will be devised to offer individualized education (Feb. 2023)
- The existing paper-based textbooks will be upgraded to AI-based courseware* (digital textbook) to tap into learning data analysis, so that teachers can use them to offer optimized learning experience (2025~).

* Courseware is a compound word of "course" and "software." It's a computer software designed to create conducive teaching/learning environment for effective education.

※ Development of plan for improvement (2023) → pilot operation (2024) → full-scale implementation (2025)

- Testbeds* will be expanded and "edutech promotion plan" will be developed (1st half of 2023) to ensure that digital technologies (i.e. AI, VR, AR, etc.) can be used for trouble-shooting purposes in school.

* edutech softlab : three labs in Gyeonggi, Gwangju and Daegu (2022) → six new labs will be founded by provincial offices of education (2023)

2 **Education Reform ②** Capacity-building for school improvement

- A plan will be developed containing measures to innovate classroom instruction, including project- and debate-based learning as well as AI- and edutech-powered learning, and an evaluation system that corresponds with such classroom innovation (1st half of 2023).

※ Pilot introduction of student participatory learning scheme and an IB program that conducts evaluation corresponding with the scheme.

- New teacher training programs will be developed and intensive training will be carried out to help all teachers gain a better understanding of the innovation in classroom instruction and evaluation system, so that such changes can actually be applied in all schools (2nd half of 2023).
- "Supplementary plan for high school credit system" will be devised with an aim to innovate classroom instruction and assessment (Feb. 2023).
- General high schools will strengthen their educational capacity, exemplary schools across different regions will be fostered and high schools will be diversified to support the provision of tailored education to all students in line with the provisional plan for high school capacity building (1st half of 2023).
- The role of national high schools will be strengthened as leading models of public education innovation. Moreover, school autonomy will be enhanced through the cooperation of schools, provincial offices of education and local governments.

※ The way schools operate will be innovated by taking into account exemplary cases, such as charter schools in the U.S., academies in the U.K., etc.

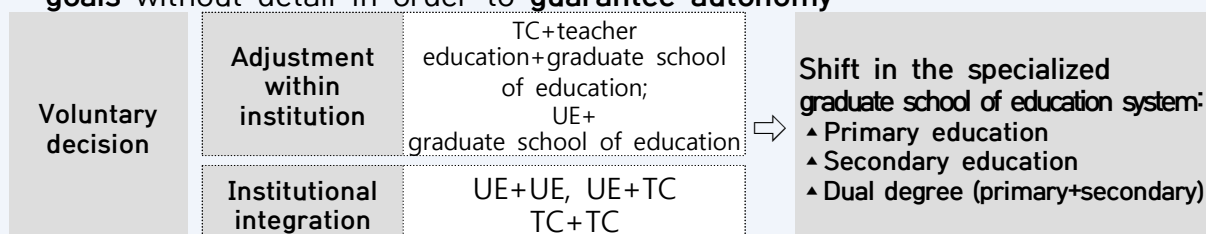
3 **Education Reform ③** New system to support teacher innovation

- (Initial teacher training) Provisional plan for opening specialized graduate schools of education will be developed with an aim to foster teachers at the graduate school level and support the innovation of teachers' colleges and universities of education based on key future skills and advanced research and practicum (Apr. 2023).

※ A committee consisting of teachers and educational experts will be organized to develop a plan that reflects a stronger autonomy of colleges (Jan. 2023).

Provisional plan for introducing specialized graduate school of education

- ❖ **[Degree conferral and requirements]** Professional master's degree (e.g. M.Ed) or professional doctoral degree (e.g. Ed.D) / Regular Teacher Level 1
- ❖ **[Operation]** Enrollment size will be kept within the optimal range and initial teacher training system will become more professional by **only setting end goals** without detail in order to **guarantee autonomy**



- (In-service teacher training) To respond to digital transformation, provincial offices of education and edutech companies will work together to further improve teacher capacity in a tailored and systematic way that match different life cycles to bring changes to school education (1st half of 2023).
- (Conducive environment) As the driver of innovative school education, teachers will be supported by developing a provisional plan designed to better protect their educational activities and reduce workload as well as to improve teacher personnel system (Aug. 2023).
 - A new teacher supply and demand model will be devised (2024-2027) and a corresponding plan (Mar. 2023) which will reflect various demands such as supporting education innovation and closing educational gap.

4 Fostering key skills of the future

- Aiming to foster the digital skills of students, more extensive digital education opportunities will be made available (e.g. via Free Semester and after-school programs, etc.), and the deployment of digital tutors will be expanded.
 - ※ After-school programs (or school vacations); Free Semester-linked SW.AI Camps "Digital Sprout": 100,000 students (2022) → 200,000 students (2023)
 - ※ Digital tutors (mainly for digitally marginalized elementary schools): 34 schools (2022) → 340 schools (2023)
- To ensure the basic academic level of all students, classroom innovation will be driven by the use of edutech and multi-level support teams will operate to strengthen the educational safety net.
 - ※ The result of 2022 National Assessment of Educational Achievement will be announced (June, 2023)

2 [Family-centered] Government-guaranteed education and childcare to achieve equity at the starting line

Direction	Equity at the starting line will be guaranteed by narrowing the gap in education and childcare that the government should take full responsibility to ensure all children grow into a wholesome member of society.	
Goal	In 2023: -Taskforce on Consolidation of Early Childhood Education and Childcare will be created -Four provincial offices of education will pilot-operate Neulbom school	By 2026: -Consolidation of early childhood education and childcare will be completed; -Neulbom school will be expanded around the country

1 Education Reform ④ Preparing for consolidation of early childhood education and childcare

- Kindergartens and nurseries will be redesigned to become "renewed, high-quality educational institutions" that take into account distinctive changes in children at different developmental stages, and the quality of education will be raised by using subsidies.

※ Taskforce on Consolidation of Early childhood Education and Childcare and the Committee on Consolidation of Early Childhood Education and Childcare will be created (Jan. 2023)

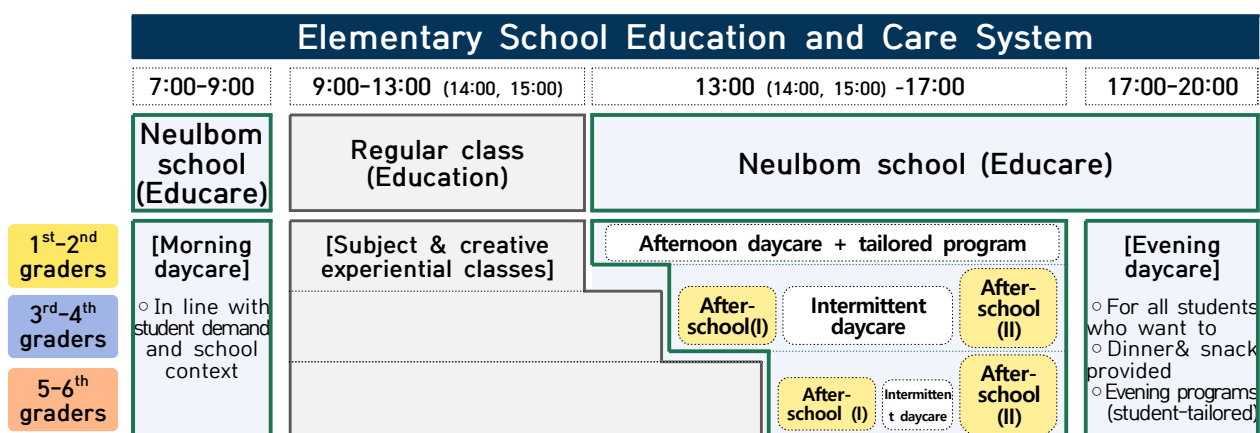
Road map	Stage 1 (2023-2024) : Narrowing the gap, laying the foundation	→	Stage 2 (2025~) : Implementation of full-scale integration
Parents	Incremental reduction of burden over educational expenditure		No burden over educational expenditure
Teachers	Better treatment: ways to improve system for qualification and initial teacher training		Revised qualification-teacher training system
Institutions	Creation safe environment		Improved facility safety standards applied
	↑		↑
Organization	Unifying central local management system into one with education taking the lead		Unified management system
Financing	Consolidation of funding (special account for early childhood education & central/local government subsidy)		Consolidation funding
Legislation	Enactment/amendment of relevant laws (2024)		Implementation of enacted/amended laws

- "Plan for management integration" (1st half of 2023) and "plan for narrowing gap in service" (2nd half of 2023) will be developed to ensure fair opportunity of quality education and care for all children.

※ The 3rd Basic Plan for Development of Early Childhood Education (2023-2027) will be established to outline how the groundwork will be laid for consolidation (Jan. 2023)

2 **Education Reform ⑤** **Neulbom (edu-care) School**

- By tapping into various educational resources both in and around school, all elementary school students who wish to participate in childcare programs, neulbom school will open to offer tailored education and care service (Mar. 2023).
 - Center-based childcare models will be proliferated across the country to meet daycare demands from big cities (five centers will be in operation in 2023), and the time slots for daycare service will be diversified to better cater to the needs of dual-earner families, including daycare in the morning or evening, or intermittent and/or temporary basis.
 - Future-oriented after-school programs will be offered in the fields of educare programs, AI and SW, and arts and sports to fill in the gap in daycare demand, especially during the beginning of the first semester for first graders in March.
 - After-school programs will be reorganized* to lift the bulk of their work from individual schools to provincial offices of education, and more personnel will be deployed to reduce the workload of teachers in school.
- * Reorganization of the existing after-school program support centers (i.e. one central organization and 165 provincial organizations) into after-school/*neulbom* school support centers.
- Provincial offices of education will be designated as pilot operators of the renewed service (i.e. around four offices in 2023) to concentrate personnel and financial support, which will then expand nationwide in 2025.



3 Greater educational opportunity and reduced burden of educational expenses for vulnerable members of society

- Educational grants will be raised to a realistic level to guarantee citizens' opportunity to participate in education, and government-funded scholarships and student loan will continue to be made available to ensure opportunity for higher education.

- (Primary·secondary education) Educational grants (i.e. allowance for educational activities) will be raised 23.3% on average compared to the previous year, and it will be offered as vouchers rather than cash to ensure that they will be fully spent for educational activities (Mar. 2023).

※ Change in educational grants (from 2022 to 2023) : ₩331,000 → ₩415,000 (elementary school students); ₩466,000 → ₩589,000 (middle school students); ₩554,000 → ₩654,000 (high school students)

- (Higher education) Government-funded scholarship and student loan will be offered at lower than the market interest rate (i.e. 1.7%), and the target recipients will be expanded to the students of specialized graduate schools (post-employment paydown scheme) and those who study under academic credit bank system (general paydown scheme).

Youth policy

※ Government-funded scholarship : ₩4.6567 trillion (2022) → ₩4.5664 trillion (2023) (△₩0.903 trillion; due to student population decline)

※ Student loan : ₩140 billion won (2022) → ₩228.4 billion (2023) (+ ₩88.4 billion)

- The recipients of lifelong education voucher will increase by 1.5 fold to give broader opportunity to those in the low-income group and people with disabilities (30,000 recipients (2022) → 60,000 recipients (2023)).

- Lifelong education programs for people with disabilities will reflect their specific needs and demands, and more cities will be designated as disability-friendly lifelong education cities to lay the foundation for more conducive environment (32 cities in 2022 → 53 cities in 2023)
- Integrated service* will be provided to cover wide-ranging aspects of support, including not only welfare, learning, and emotional support, but also multicultural families and special education as well as safety-related support (e.g. school violence, sexual harassment, abuse, etc.), all the way from prevention efforts to tailored provision of support (Mar. 2023 ~).

* e.g. student-tailored comprehensive support : a one-stop support system will be established to help students who need assistance (registration/application→diagnosis→support→management)

4 Creating safe schools

- Safety education will include more drills and hands-on activities to better predict and analyze hazardous situations, and to come up with swift response.
- ※ At least one safety training center will be established in cities and provinces (2023-2026; six new centers will be newly established), and professional personnel will be deployed, etc.
- Certification of safe educational institutions will be expanded* to identify and improve any risk factors in a preemptive manner.

* 2,000 schools (2022) → 3,000 schools (2023) → 5,000 schools (2024) → 6,199 schools (2025)

3 **[Community-Centered] Education that rebuilds communities with full support, without regulations**

Direction	Develop schools into a hub for community innovation and growth through the cooperation of local governments and provincial offices of education	
Goal	In 2023: RISE will be pilot operated through the cooperation of five local governments - regulations on student quota, academic system, and financial management will be abolished.	By 2026: Greater authority will be delegated to local higher education institutions, and the central government's regulations on higher education institutions will be completely abolished (i.e., zero regulations on higher education institutions).

1 **Education Reform ⑥ Regulatory innovation, authority delegation, and structural reforms in higher education institutions**

Education Reform

《 Higher Education 》

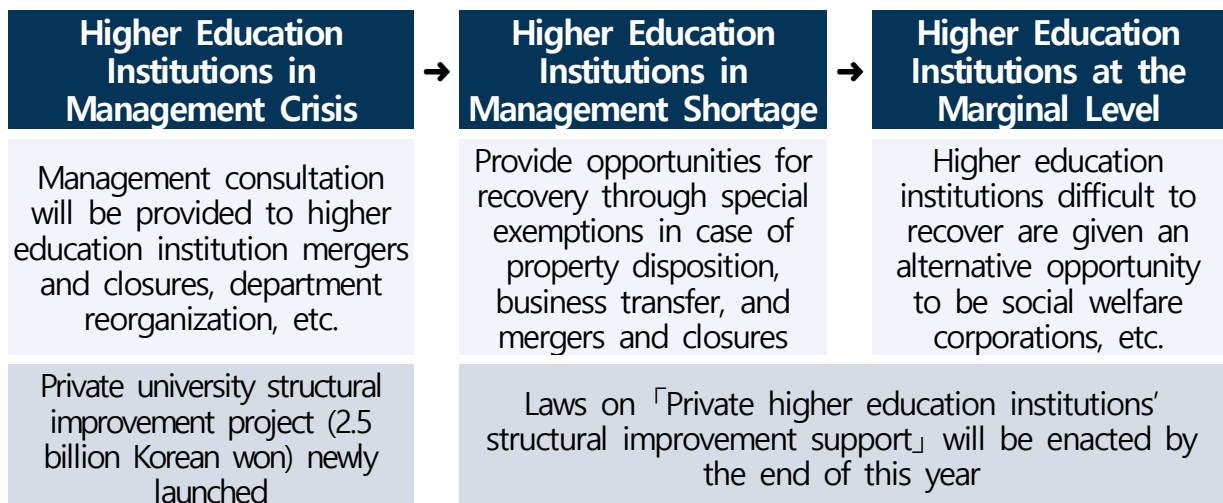
- (Regulatory innovation) regulations on student quota, academic system, and financial management in higher education institutions will be abolished.
- Restrictions on establishing new departments and limiting student quota will be lifted. Under the zero regulations on higher education institutions, regulatory innovations will be promoted in the areas of opening a new campus and merging higher education institutions.
 - ※ Regulations on the establishment and operation of higher education institutions will be amended (Presidential Decree, 1st half of 2023)
- Private higher education institutions' disposition of property will be in more flexible terms, and various restrictions on financial support programs will be lifted to grant more autonomy to higher education institutions in the area of financial management (e.g., 805.7 billion Korean won for Universities, 562 billion Korean won for colleges).
 - ※ The *Enforcement Decree of the Private School Act* and Regulations on Higher Education Institutions' Innovative Support Programs will be amended in 2023.
- (Authority delegation) laws will be enacted so that the authority over opening and closing foreign higher education institutions in the Free Economic Zone*, as well as the authority to designing local

university and college support plans will be redistributed to local governments this year.

* Nine designated and operated regions including Incheon, Busan, Jinhae, Gwangyang Bay Area, Daegu, Kyungbuk, Chungbuk

Authority to be Delegated	Laws to be Amended
Authority to approve opening/closing, and monitoring/guiding foreign higher education institutions in Free Economic Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Article 22 of the 「<i>Special Act on Designation and Management of Free Economic Zones</i>」 ▶ 「<i>Special Act on Establishment and Management of Foreign Educational Institutions in Free Economic Zones and Jeju Free International City</i>」 and its Enforcement Decree
Authority to design a development plan for local universities and colleges and local talent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Article 5 of the 「<i>Act on the Development of Local Universities and Colleges and Regional Human Resources</i>」, etc.

- (Structural reform) the government-led standardized evaluations will be discontinued. Instead, accreditation evaluations created by the Korean Council for University Education and a financial diagnosis tool developed by the Korean Advancing School Foundation will be employed to financially support higher education institutions. In addition, higher education institutions experiencing management crisis will be determined.



- A plan will be developed so that higher education institutions can generate revenue through various channels other than tuition fees; an example would be opening additional convenient facilities on campus (2nd half of 2023).

《 Primary & Secondary Education 》

- “Education Autonomous Regions” will be designated and operated; regulations will be eased for the purpose of organizing and operating of schools, and thus public education that is tailored to local community will be delivered, deviating away from traditional models of teaching and learning.

※ A plan on Education Autonomous Regions designation and operation will be announced (1st half of 2023) → laws and regulations will be amended (2023) → pilot operation will be implemented (2024)

Aim of Education Autonomous Region

- ❖ Improving the establishment process of alternative schools in the region, strengthening administrative and financial support, and guaranteeing the public nature of education.
- ❖ Designing a creative education autonomous region under the direction of provincial offices of education and local governments, and applying special and selective regulations that meet local conditions.

- Regulations will be amended to establish schools that are tailored to local conditions. This includes reducing the central investment review process^{*}, and granting more autonomy to provincial offices of education to resolve overcrowded classrooms.

^{*} Small-sized schools (less than 36 classrooms per school in elementary school, less than 24 classrooms in middle and high schools), the central investment review process is exempted in the case of transferred, newly established schools

2 **Education Reform ⑦** Introduction of Regional Innovation System & Education (RISE) **Education Reform**

- The competitiveness of local higher education institutions will be revamped through delegating greater administrative and financial authority to local governments, easing of a number of regulations, and making selective and efficient financial investment.
- Local governments with zeal and competency will be selected to carry out pilot operations of RISE in 2023 (around five regions), which will be expanded across the nation in 2025.
- In particular, “Higher Education Innovation Specialized Regions” will be designated, where they will be under special regulations and have local authority over financial support.

- Through the cooperation of the central government (including the Ministry of Education) and local governments, regional development strategies and the specificities of higher education institutions will be integrated, fostering globally competitive “glocal higher education institutions” in line with the regional growth.
 - The capacity for supporting local higher education institutions will be increased; as an example, a new department responsible for supporting higher education institutions will be set up by local governments.
- ※ Education innovation directors from each province will be deployed to support education reforms in field, including higher education institution policy linked to RISE

3 Education Reform ⑧ Promotion of mixed-use of educational institution facilities

- In order to revive the thriving energy of communities, a "plan on the mixed-use of educational institution facilities" will be introduced (2nd half of 2023), where school facilities such as buildings for elementary, middle, high schools, as well as universities and colleges will be opened to local residents.
- ※ Example : schools will make their public facilities available for the purpose of culture, sports, and welfare (e.g., care facilities, school libraries, gymnasiums, etc.), where students will use the space during school hours and local residents will use the space outside of school hours or on weekends
- The Ministry will work with other agents to identify ways to make use of educational institution facilities, integrating various policies and projects, such as *Neulbom* (educare) Schools (Ministry of Education), Urban Regeneration Projects (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), and Relocation of Public Institutions (Presidential Committee for Balanced National Development).

Mixed-use of Educational Institution Facilities

- ❖ **(Funds)** Special grants allocated for local communities will be used to provide additional financial support to local governments and provincial offices of education
- ❖ **(Regulation)** Investment review process of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of the Interior and Safety will be simplified, and the 「*Mixed-use of Educational Institution Facilities Act*」 will be amended
- ❖ **(Organization)** The Ministry of Education will take lead as a control tower of relevant Ministries, local governments, and provincial offices of education, and identify various support plans that meet local conditions

4 Expansion of community-centered financial support

- "Special Financial Support for Higher Education for Lifelong Learning*" will be launched (Jan. 2023) to secure grants for higher education and to further support local higher education institutions, and thus heightening their competitiveness.

* Total Funding Amount : 9.7 trillion Korean won for the purpose higher education autonomous innovation, advancement of local higher education institutions, improvement of education and research conditions, development of balanced academics, etc.

- National university development support will be elevated, given to 37 national universities to further promote local talent and balanced national development.

※ ('22) 150 billion Korean won → ('23) 458 billion Korean won (increased by 130.8 billion Korean won, 177.2 billion Korean won transferred from university innovation projects)

- "Local Higher Education Revitalization Project" will be implemented, where local private higher education institutions promote innovative and exceptional education in line with local development plans.

※ 250 billion Korean won in total for '23, including 190 billion for 66 universities and 60 billion Korean won for 69 colleges

- The targeted regions and the size of innovative entrepreneurship education for higher education will be augmented (2 regions in 2022 → 5 regions in 2023) so that entrepreneurship education can transition into the actual startups of innovative talent. **Youth policy**

※ ('22) Entrepreneurship education university project : ('22) 560 million Korean won → ('23) 5.2 billion Korean won (increased by 4.64 billion Korean won).

4 [Industry/Society-Centered] Education that promptly responds to the human capital cultivation essential for society

Direction	Foster future talent who will lead R&D in leading-edge industries and solve global issues by integrating pan-governmental expertise in the areas of education, technology, industry, and employment.	
Goal	<div>In 2023:</div> Establish a plan for cultivating human capital in leading-edge industries* Launch a Human Capital Cultivation Strategy Meeting	<div>By 2026:</div> Establish data-based human capital system, the one-million strong digital talent

* semi-conductor (advanced materials), digital, bio-health, environment/energy, space/aviation

1 Education Reform ⑨ Human capital development in leading-edge industries and launch of Human Capital Cultivation Strategy Meeting

- In order to be globally competitive in the area of technological supremacy, the "National Talent Fostering Framework Act" will be enacted (1st half of 2023), and a pan-governmental human capital cultivation system will be set forth through the Human Capital Cultivation Strategy Meeting (1st meeting in Feb. 2023).

Human Capital Cultivation Strategy Meeting

- ❖ **(Organization)** President (chair), government committee, and the private sectors of education, industry, and research (about 30 persons)
- ❖ **(Aim)** Develop a strategy on cultivating human capital in leading-edge industries, analyze supply and demand of manpower, concur on the direction of cultivating talent, review key policies, etc.

- Based on the human capital cultivation strategy (Feb. 2023), human capital cultivation plans will be announced in sequential order, fostering talent in leading-edge industries such as bio-health, environment/energy, space/aviation, and advanced materials.
- Balanced investments will be made towards the fields of humanities/social sciences and basic sciences to nurture key talent in the "basic academic field," which is believed to be the foundation to solving future humanitarian challenges.

※ Support for research in humanities/social sciences : ('22) 188.3 billion Korean won → ('23)

241.4 billion Korean won (increased by 53.1 billion Korean won)
Establishing a research basis for science and engineering : ('22) 519 billion Korean won →
('23) 529 billion Korean won (increased by 10 billion Korean won)

2 Human capital cultivation in leading-edge industries in higher education institutions

- Intensive financial support will be given to higher education institutions (8 institutions in 2023) in a bid to launch projects in semi-conductors, which will serve as a professional institution for cultivating talent in semi-conductor industrial sectors.
- Higher education institutions will initiate "human capital cultivation boot camps in leading-edge industries", where intensive short-term courses in leading-edge areas using the know-hows of private sectors are instructed (10 higher education institutions in 2023).

Youth policy

※ (Example) Pilot operation of a semi-conductor education course ('23) - 16 week course delivered 8 hours per day, 5 days a week (total 640 hours)

- Rigorous support will be granted to semi-conductor joint research institutes, which will enrich professional talent, and will be designated by regions (4 institutes in 2023), in charge of local semi-conductor research, education, and field practice.

※ Regional semi-conductor joint research institute : ('23) 2.7 billion Korean won for the lay out
(total project cost : 65.7 billion Korean won for 3 years)

- Through cooperation and joint work, talent cultivation in the area of digital technologies for innovative higher education institutions will be expanded (8 in 2022 → 13 in 2023), which will develop human capital in leading-edge industries regardless of one's majors.
- The human capital cultivation project will be strengthened in a collaborative manner across the Ministries (16 fields, 8 Ministries in 2023), which will aim to foster talent in new industries and leading-edge industries, ultimately leading the nation's innovative growth in a timely manner **Youth policy**

※ Higher Education Institution Innovation Support Type II (ministerial collaboration on talent cultivation): ('22) 42 billion Korean won → 105.2 billion Korean won (increased by 63.2

billion Korean won)

- ① Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy : System semi-conductor, futuristic cars, etc.
- ② Ministry of SMEs and Startups : Software contents
- ③ Ministry of Science and ICT : AI semi-conductors
- ④ Ministry of Health and Welfare : Medical field AI
- ⑤ Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport : Space information, etc.
- ⑥ Korean Intellectual Property Office : Intellectual property
- ⑦ Personal Information Protection Commission : Personal information protection
- ⑧ Ministry of Environment : Digital water industry

3 Reinforcing vocational education to nurture highly-skilled talent at an early stage

- The Ministry will support the reorganization of vocational high schools in the areas of new industries and new technologies (e.g., semi-conductor, digital, etc.) and pursue Meister High School 2.0 which will focus on nurturing highly-skilled talent (2nd half of 2023).
 - ※ Expansion will be centered around leading-edge industries and future promising industries, also integrated with pan-governmental human capital cultivation policies
 - ※ Vocational high school development plan (tentative title) will be announced which redefines the status of vocational education high schools and their visions (2nd half of 2023).
- Vocational high school students will be given job consultations and job training sessions linked to corporate recruitment in a bid to enhance their job capabilities and to help them smoothly transition into the workforce (1,350 students in 2023).
 - ※ Job training session linked to corporate recruitment : ('22) 2.8 billion Korean won → ('23) 4.3 billion Korean won (increased by 1.5 billion Korean won)
- A consortium of DX-Academy will be pilot operated, where colleges support re-educating and re-recruiting adult learners who are in their 30s or older in the local community (5 colleges in 2023).
- Colleges specializing in new industries will be expanded, which will be implemented in connection with regional strategies and leading industries as well as meister colleges that nurture highly-skilled technical talent in new industries.
 - ※ New industries : ('22) 12 schools → ('23) 14 schools, Meister colleges : ('22) 8 schools → 14 schools (cumulative)

4 Attracting international students and nurturing foreigners settled in Korea

- Study Korea 3.0 (tentative name) will be launched (Jun. 2023), which will integrate local governments and industrial sectors. Student and curriculum exchanges with higher education institutions abroad will be strengthened.

Study Korea 3.0

- ❖ **(attraction & education)** reinvigorate international exchanges and cooperation through the development and operation of on- and off-line joint curriculum, expand Global Korean Scholarship (GKS)
- ❖ **(employment & residence)** improve the visa system in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, and the Ministry of Employment and Labor, and support international students' employment and residence through curriculum tailored to their community and industry demand.
- ❖ **(strengthen the foundation)** secure financial resources, enact relevant laws, enhance the capacity of professional institutes including NIIED

5 [Operational System] Legislation on education reform and cooperative partnerships

1 Education Reform ⑩ Four Major Education Reform Legislation

Education Reform

- In order to guarantee autonomy in education, which is a driving force for national and regional development, the Ministry will actively cooperate with the National Assembly to pursue legislation on reform tasks, enhancing the capacity of local education.
- (①Running Mate Act) In order to bring education closer to local communities, the Governor-Superintendent Running Mate System will be introduced; the *Local Education Autonomy Act* and the *Public Official Election Act* will be amended.
- (②Education Autonomous Region Act) Laws and regulations will be amended for a solid initiation and operation of Education Autonomous Regions.
- (③Higher Education Act & ④Private School Act) A future-oriented system basis will be established not only to support innovations, but also to fully guarantee autonomy and creativity of higher education institutions.

2 Strategic operation of the Ministerial Meeting for Social Affairs for innovation in the education & social system

- A horizontal partnership will be established with local governments, Ministries, and the private sector to promptly respond to educational and social issues, and to utilize various resources and capabilities as well as to establish policies in the field.
- Key agendas* to pursue and complete three major reforms (i.e., education, labor, and pension) will be adopted in a cooperative manner, and policy integration with relevant agents including the Ministries for social affairs will be thoroughly discussed.

* Present key social policies and agendas through “The aim of social policies in 2023” (Jan. 2023).

- An on-site “Ministerial Meeting for Social Affairs” will be held every other month in a bid to preemptively initiate measures on social agendas closely connected to major events, and at the same time, field inspections will be conducted.

* The Ministry in charge of seasonal issues, such as making visits to people from vulnerable groups during holidays and intensifying food safety in preparation for summer. Each Ministry presents agendas, and the Ministry of Education coordinates and promotes public relations such as integrating policies and making on-site visits.

3 Revitalize communication channels in line with the public consensus on the need for education reform

- The Ministry will pursue education reforms that embed public desires in cooperation with the National Education Committee. This will incorporate public consent, as well as thorough examinations of policies on major education reform tasks.
- The “Education Reform Advisory Committee” (Jan. 2023) will gather opinions from diverse agents to identify uniformity and consistency among reform tasks.
- The Ministry will broaden channels for communication and launch on-site meetings throughout the year such as holding “talk concerts” and town hall meetings about major reform tasks, which will be easily accessible by the public,