**Webinar on “How Can the National Police Service Respond to COVID-19:**

**Example of the Korean National Police Agency” (27 April 2020)**

**Question & Answer**

**A. Inter-Ministerial Work**

1. ***The biggest challenge in Central African Republic is the inter-ministerial coordination and collaboration between different ministries/entities. How was the Korean experience in terms of coordination between different stakeholders?***

<Crisis Management Center>[[1]](#footnote-1)

* As the leading COVID-19 response body, the Korean government set up the Central Disaster and Safety Countermeasures Headquarters (hereafter CDSCHQ) which is led by the prime minister. The Central Headquarters brings together multiple ministries and local governments to share daily updates on COVID-19 in order to identify the progress made so far and tackle remaining challenges. KNPA is part of the CDSCHQ and implements policies in line with the government’s direction.
* Moreover, a crisis management protocol which was first introduced in 2004 before the COVID-19 pandemic facilitated cooperation among institutions during the crisis. The protocol stipulates each ministry’s roles by different types of crisis. Through a joint exercise based on this protocol, under the leadership of relevant ministry, Korea already established a collaboration mechanism which proved effective in this crisis.
1. ***How did the Korean National Police Agency (KNPA) coordinate with the CDC, particularly around communication and fake news verification?***

<Cyber Investigation Division>

* KNPA dispatched investigators to the Central Disaster Management Headquarters on COVID-19, which is under the Ministry of Health and Welfare. The dispatched investigators provide information on laws applicable to fake news cases monitored by Central Disaster Management Headquarters and also guidance on procedures for requesting investigation. Central Disaster Management Headquarters then lodges a request to KNPA for an investigation on fake news.
* KNPA also set up an emergency communication channel with the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the Korea Communications Standards Commission which oversees all communications using ICT [[2]](#footnote-2). When KNPA detects any fake news on COVID-19 that could cause a serious social disorder, it makes requests to the Commission to remove or block the illegal contents.

**B. Management of Police Staff**

1. ***As I know, the police office is one of the most burdened government agencies even in normal times. However, due to response in this crisis, every staff member of KNPA seems to be overwhelmed by so many works. I want to know about how KNPA rearrange their staff members in handling both for fighting COVID-19 and other ordinary police affairs?***

<Crisis Management Center>

* When the government raised Crisis Alert Level to “Serious,” KNPA also ordered emergency duty to all police across the country.
* In the Daegu / Gyeongbuk area where confirmed patients spiked exponentially, a ‘Level 2’ crisis order was issued and enabled mobilization of maximum 50% of officers in the region. ‘Level 2’ crisis order is the second most serious level of order which allows for simultaneous dispatching of over 50 % of entire police force (including shift officers).
* In case the situation worsens, KNPA can issue ‘Level 1’ crisis order by which 100% of regional police forces, including off-duty officers, in the respective area can be mobilized.
1. ***I would like to know how your response is organized. Have you set up a special HQ with special human resources such as sociologists, psychiatric doctors, and others?***

<Crisis Management Center>

* In response to COVID-19, KNPA set up the Police Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters (hereafter PDCHQ) where Commissioner General serves as the head. PDCHQ is comprised of Crisis Management Center, Countermeasure Implementation Group, and the Countermeasure Support Group.
* Crisis Management Center is run by the crisis management task force and 8 teams each responsible for 8 different functions, such as investigation and transportation. The Center provides 24/7 police services during COVID-19 crisis.
* Countermeasure Implementation Group is in charge of 7 main functions, such as investigation on disturbances to mask distribution and managing and monitoring self-quarantined people. The group is also divided into 7 different teams accordingly. Countermeasure Support Group is comprised of 4 teams, each responsible for equipment support, performance support, financial support, and audit and monitoring support.
1. ***Did KNPA apply any managerial decision on splitting the personnel into several teams/shifts to work by different schedules in order to minimize the risk of all police staff to be infected at the same time? How many KNPA officers got sick on COVID-19?***

<Crisis Management Center>

* In order to reduce the risk of mass infection among the police, KNPA assigned different commuting and lunch hours to officers so that any unnecessary close contact among officers is minimized. Furthermore, officers have to go through temperature checks when entering the office. Acrylic barriers have been installed at the reception counters and queue lines are marked at 2m distance from the counter window to practice social distancing.
* As explained during the webinar, KNPA has maintained its core emergency criminal reporting and dispatching hotline (112 center) open. KNPA established a contingency plan like below.

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| *112 center office was physically divided into four areas to follow social distancing rules. In case a staff member is infected in one area, only the respective area is closed and the rest of the three areas can remain open. In case the entire center is contaminated, a reserve command post in a separate backup space is ready to be used. Through this contingency plan, 112 Center can maintain continuous operation and services.*  |

* As a result of active disinfection policies mentioned above, there were only 15 confirmed cases out of the entire police force, which adds up to over 140,000.
1. ***How can the police with less resources still effectively respond to COVID-19? In other words, what should be the top priority for the police?***

<Crisis Management Center>

* As a law enforcement agency, the police have a primary responsibility for addressing crimes. Considering the unprecedented circumstance at the moment, KNPA has a major duty to effectively crackdown on COVID-19 related illegal activities, including non-compliance with the Infectious Disease Control and Prevention Act, mask scams, intentional disturbances to supply of masks, manipulation on COVID-19 related information, leakage of private information, etc.
* The police also play a key role in facilitating epidemiological investigation conducted by medical authorities by tracing unidentified persons who may carry the virus.

**C. Police Training / Protection**

1. ***What are the specific training programs for preparing the police for COVID-19 operations? Did the police get new tools as technical capacitation? What is your advice, lessons on training?***

<Crisis Management Center>

* KNPA practices various types of disaster response trainings. In addition to its general disaster response training, KNPA also invites professional organisations to give training on disaster cases that require special expertise, such as chemical and radioactive disasters. In order to build crisis response capacity, KNPA has conducted various training sessions, by inviting professional speakers in respective fields.
* Furthermore, the Korean police has regularly carried out civil defense training and Safe Korea Exercise[[3]](#footnote-3) in preparation to any potential crisis outbreak. This allowed KNPA to respond effectively during COVID-19.
* After experiencing Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), plus other livestock-born infectious diseases such as avian influenza, foot-and-mouth disease, and African Swine Flu, KNPA recognized the importance of storing up crisis response equipment and thus have secured them prior to the outbreak of COVID-19. Over 40,000 full body protection suits were secured before COVID-19. At the moment, KNPA is in the process of securing and distributing automated external defibrillators (a medical device that analyzes the heart’s rhythm and delivers an electrical shock to help those experiencing sudden cardiac arrest) for emergency use.
1. ***In some countries, response teams, including medical teams and the police lack protective gears. In such cases, what do you recommend protecting the police’s own personnel?***

<Crisis Management Center>

* In order to respond safely to infectious diseases, it is absolutely necessary that officers are provided with the adequate personal protection equipment (PPE). Among them, masks and full-body protective suits are the most essential.
* To address the insufficient provision of masks, KNPA established a mask supply and distribution management plan and assessed the number of masks required for each type of assignment. After thorough analysis, masks were distributed according to priority; they were first distributed to field officers who have frequent on-site or face-to-face duties.

*From the lessons learned from the outbreak of MERS, the Republic of Korea enacted an amendment to the Infectious Disease Control and Prevention Act and the Medical Devices Act, enabling the high level of preparedness. After the outbreak of COVID-19, KNPA has continuously cooperated with relevant ministries to secure and distribute PPEs to field officers.*

**D. Illegal Activities**

1. ***About 'fake news': Is there a special unit in charge of this issue?***

<Cyber Investigation Division>

* Yes. From the onset of COVID-19, KNPA established a dedicated ‘Cyber Response Control Center’ under a pre-existing department, the Cyber Bureau. The Cyber Response Control Center not only monitors broadcasting, but detects misleading information circulated on the Internet. In order to counter fake news which can cause a social disorder and fear among the general public, KNPA can make direct request to the Korea Communications Standards Commission which oversees all communications using ICT to remove or block the illegal contents. KNPA can make the same request using a public reporting system on “illegal or pernicious information” available on the Commission’s website.
1. ***How can the police contribute to fighting against fake news?***

<Cyber Investigation Division>

* In light of the Korean police’s experience, there are 3 main roles for the police as below:
* *1) Deleting and blocking fake news*: In regards to fake news that can trigger social fear and confusion, police can request the Korean Communications Standards Commission (or the equivalent institution in each state) or the website domain owner to delete or block such contents.
* *2) Strong response and press report*: The police promptly conduct investigation on fake news posted with malicious intentions and cases orchestrated by a certain group. Updates on police investigations and other strict responses are advertised through press reports. In the early days of COVID-19 crisis, there was a surge of fake news and personal information leakage. Owing to public announcement of the police’s plans on strict response and media coverage of crackdown, number of fake news cases have now declined.
* *3) Fact verification and correction*: The police conduct fact-checks with relevant departments and actively publicize verified information.
1. ***Have the police seen an increase in reports of fraud and bribery in regard to public procurement or financial assistance? If so, is there a special mechanism for citizens to report corruption in regard to COVID-19 counter measures?***

<Investigation Division>

* There are no disaggregated data available on fraud or bribery in public procurement or financial assistance. Therefore, there is no specific data or cases reported so far to determine whether COVID-19-related fraud and bribery has increased or not.
* All citizens can report corruptive practices through the police office, the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC), or the e-People platform, which is a complaint handling channel managed by ACRC. Authorities have conducted strict investigation upon receiving civil reports.

*From 20 January to 19 March, ACRC received 52,118 cases of civil complaints through e-people.go.kr, 110 call, etc. The most received complaints are related to disinfection measures (42%) and other types of civil complaints received include remedy for daily inconvenience (32%), face mask supplies (10.7%) and illegal activities in daily life (8.8%).*

**E. Protection of Human Rights**

1. ***In the course of the implementation of KNPA's tactical and practical actions, how are your coordination and relationship with the national human rights institution of Korea to respond and ensure that human rights and rule of law are uphold during COVID19?***

<Human Rights Protection Division of the Director General for Audit and Inspection>

* The National Human Rights Commission of Korea is an independent human rights body that ensures human rights compliance by public authorities. KNPA has maintained a healthy checks and balances relationship with the Commission and developed numerous ways for cooperation on human rights protection works.
* More specifically, to promote democratic control over police authority and to better understand on-the-ground situation of human rights complaints, KNPA runs the ‘On-Site Human Rights Counseling Center’ in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission. The On-Site Human Rights Counselling Center is a system in which human rights counselors appointed by the Commission are stationed at the Center, and anyone, including detainees, can consult with counselors on various human rights issues arising from the police’s work. In 2018, the center was piloted in 2 police stations in Seoul (Jongno and Gangnam office); in 2019, it was expanded to 10 police stations in 7 agencies; and in 2020, it has been implemented to 10 police stations of 3 agencies in Seoul.
* Since October 2019, offices that house ’On-Site Human Rights Counseling Center’ have provided counselling to detainees. Through counselling, detainees can receive consultation and advice on investigation processes ranging from suspect arrest to detention. This service has contributed to increased transparency during police investigation and detention and also provided support to those most vulnerable to human rights exploitation. The initiative is an example of how KNPA adopts external oversight and institutionalize the mechanism to enhance police accountability and guarantee the protection of human rights.
* Moreover, KNPA is planning on numerous joint projects with the National Human Rights Commission, such as the commission’s field visit to detention centers and programmes on human rights education.
1. ***What measures can be used or implemented to limit the human rights violation especially when enforcing special measures such as quarantine, curfews and other measures that limits freedom of movement?***

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| Article 76-2 (Request to Provide Information, etc.) |
| (2)  | If necessary to prevent infectious diseases and block the spread of infection, **the Minister of Health and Welfare may request the relevant head of the National Police Agency, regional police agency, and police station** established under Article 2 of the Police Act (hereafter in this Article, referred to as “police agency”) **to provide location information of patients, etc. with an infectious disease and persons likely to be infected by an infectious disease.** (The rest is omitted) |

< Crisis Management Center>

* All COVID-19 response measures restricting the rights of individuals are implemented in compliance with the Infectious Disease Control and Prevention Act and other legal acts and regulations. For example, Article 76-2 prescribes that the Minister of Health and Welfare has an authority to request for necessary information on confirmed patients.
* Before implementing any measure restricting the freedom and movement of individuals, KNPA communicates with the public the objectives and necessity of such measure to build a social consensus. In this way, KNPA can ensure the procedural legitimacy and legality of special measures during the crisis.
1. ***There might be some privacy concerns of some of the measures that the Korean police introduced, for instance, identifying the travel routes of confirmed patients. How are the Korean police addressing such concerns?***
2. ***Where the release of patients’ info and whereabouts are shared (only CDC/Gov't?) and if so, which agencies in particular? Is the data protected from the third parties?***

<Crisis Management Center>

* The Infectious Disease Control and Prevention Act stipulates the responsibility of the Minister of Health and Welfare, during the outbreak of infectious diseases, to promptly disclose information on past itineraries and transportation means of confirmed patients, hospitals at which their testing took place, and updates on people in contact with confirmed cases. In compliance with this law, the Ministry has posted such information online, including past whereabouts of confirmed COVID-19 patients.
* In recognition of potential threats to human rights, there are safeguard measures to minimize human rights violation. For example, names and other personal information are not released. Only the information that dates from two days prior to symptom development until the day of isolation for treatment is posted online for 14 days and deleted afterwards.
* Any unlawful disclosure or dissemination of confirmed patient’s personal information by an individual is punished by the law (Personal Information Act, and other relevant laws). KNPA has actively cracked down on such illegal activities.
1. ***Across Africa and in some parts of the world, the COVID 19 response has once again shown the shortfalls around a human rights-based approach to policing and the need to enforce COVID-19 measures among them during lockdowns. What are the good practices that can be shared to ensure the practices of policing integrate a human rights approach?***

<Director General for Audit and Inspection>

* KNPA also traces and investigates people who violate self-quarantine orders to mitigate infection risks as much as possible. At the same time, KNPA addresses privacy concerns by cracking down on misinformation and fake news on the movements of confirmed patients and leakage of personal information.
* Furthermore, KNPA seeks to prevent any discriminatory practices against certain individuals or groups, such as foreigners and vulnerable groups.
1. ***How does KNPA manage to conduct gender and vulnerable group responsive measures during the operation in this crisis?***

<National Security and Foreign Affairs Planning>

* In order to protect vulnerable groups during the pandemic, the police have been implementing various forms of policies, including special support measures targeting North Korean defectors and foreign residents in Korea.
* KNPA actively reached out to North Korean defectors who are in socio-economically vulnerable situations to provides information on national strategies like COVID-19 guidelines. Along with local governments and other concerned institutions, KNPA also provided the North Korean defectors with personal protection equipment products, such as masks.
* As new scams involving fake COVID-19 cures and treatment have surged, KNPA actively engaged in crime prevention campaigns, such as sending text messages warning citizens of the fraud schemes.
* In response to a nationwide shortage of face masks since late February, the Korean government implemented the ‘5-day rotation mask distribution system’ to control the production and distribution of masks.

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| *Since 6 March, ‘5-day rotation mask distribution system’ was implemented to stabilize mask supply and reduce waiting time. Under this system, all citizens are allowed to buy 2 masks per week at designated sale points (pharmacies, post office, and Nonghyup grocery stores) only on specific days according to the last digit of their birth year (Mon: 1, 6 / Tue: 2,7 / Wed: 3, 8 / Thu: 4, 9 / Fri: 5, 0). The price of each mask is set at 1500 KRW (1.20 USD). To prevent people from purchasing and stocking more than the entitled amount, ID checks are mandatory to record purchase.*  |

* However, in its initial stage of implementation, only foreigners who have an Alien Registration Card (hereafter, referred to as ARC) and a health insurance card were eligible to purchase masks. In other words, masks were not available for 1) foreigners who do not own a national health insurance card, and 2) short-term visitors and illegal residents who do not have a national health insurance card and ARC.
* To address this challenge, KNPA provided recommendations to the Central Disaster and Safety Countermeasures Headquarters, which manages the mask supply chain, and the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, to amend the distribution system.
* As a result, it was made possible since 20 April for foreigners who do not have a national health insurance card to purchase masks at the above-mentioned designated sale spots, including pharmacies and post office. For the illegal residents, the national and local governments have been distributing masks for free via foreigner support centers.
* Moreover, local police agencies and police stations have launched advocacy campaigns and provided educational materials in order to inform foreigners in Korea on COVID-19 related measures, including COVID-19 guidelines, social distancing rules, 5-day rotation mask distribution system, etc. KNPA also offers E-learning on COVID-19 guidelines in different languages via online video conferencing programmes or online university courses. KNPA also distributes relevant materials in 10 different languages on social media.

**F. Gender-based Violence**

1. ***It is reported that many countries are experiencing increase of domestic violence / gender-based violence due to the COVID-19 crisis. Did South Korea experience the similar trend? How did KNPA respond to them? Any good practices and lessons learned that can be shared?***
2. ***I have a question regarding violence against women and children. Violence against them has increased around the world. Have you taken any special measures in relation to this?***
3. ***Globally, we notice an increasing tendency of GBC cases during lockdown. What about South Korea? Are there any specific measures taken by the Korean police in handling GBV cases, especially during home quarantine period?***
4. ***In Korea, has the police noted an increase in violence based on gender or in the home due to the effects of confinement?***

<Deputy Director General of Women Safety Planning & Children’s and Juvenile Section>

* Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in Korea, the number of sexual violence reported to the police has increased by 4.9%, while that of domestic violence has decreased by 4.9%, compared to last year. It is important to note that Korea did not have a complete lockdown during the height of the outbreak. Quarantine measures were applied only for those confirmed or suspected of virus infection. There are many possible explanations for the decline of domestic violence incidents after COVID-19, but domestic violence is caused by a combination of economic, social, cultural, and psychological factors. For this reason, it is difficult to draw conclusions from this recent drop in domestic violence report. The police’s responses to GBV should be aligned with any social changes brought about by COVID-19 crisis. It is also crucial for the police to work in collaboration with local governments, counseling centers, and all other relevant institutions to provide victim-oriented services.
* Through a partnership with local governments and civil society organizations, KNPA is currently designing a step-by-step response mechanism modeled on the following pillars: prevention, investigation, protection, and support.
* KNPA established the ‘Women’s Safety Action Plan’ which restructures the police’s policies on women’s safety and facilitate communication among relevant institutions as well as women’s organizations KNPA provided an integrative and systematic response mechanism addressing different types of crimes. At the same time, KNPA is focusing on the following measures: reinforcing patrol services and facilities in sexual crime-prone neighborhoods, preventing secondary victimization of victims, improving accountability through rigorous investigation and fair adjudication of perpetrators, and victim protection and support.
* The police continue to crackdown child abuse by coordinating with several ministries concerned with violence against children and other relevant institutions. Especially, KNPA keeps an eye on children under 3 years old, those absent on orientation day at school or absent from school for an extended period of time, and preschoolers.
* For children at risk of repeated violence, KNPA conducts a monitoring program on a regular basis and provide protection and support services based on case discussions with authorized and experienced institutions.
* Furthermore, after a recent high-profile digital sex crimes cases involving minors, KNPA set up a special investigation bureau to investigate child sexual exploitation material distribution while offering support services for victims at the same time.

**G. Development Cooperation**

1. ***I am aware that Korea has announced a whole-of-government plan to help developing countries cope with COVID-19. Any support from KNPA will not only help protect the public and rebuild the country, but also spread “K-Police Wave” even further. Does KNPA have any development cooperation initiative?***

<Foreign Affairs Cooperation Division>

KNPA is providing support to capacity-building of security forces in other countries through international cooperation programmes, including the official development assistance. Upon request by the counterpart police in other countries on specific areas of cooperation with the Korean police, KNPA will review possible measures to support other countries after careful discussion with relevant ministries including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. ***How can knowledge/good examples be best shared from country to country bearing in mind different contexts of countries (capacities, political/social systems, etc.)? Are there any plans of the Korean government/KNPA in terms of development cooperation related to COVID-19?***

<Foreign Affairs Cooperation Division>

* Examples of knowledge exchange include dispatching experts for advisory support, study visits, international conferences, and official development assistance (ODA). When it comes to project planning, KNPA identifies local demands through careful discussion with relevant stakeholders and analyze as well as reflect conditions and environments of the project area.
* The Republic of Korea is a member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). In Korea, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for overseeing the international development cooperation work. Together the Ministry and other relevant government bodies, KNPA is exploring ways to work with other countries in fighting COVID-19. For any request on knowledge sharing, KNPA will collaborate with relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to share the Korean Police’s experience and strategies in responding to COVID-19 pandemic.
* Since 2015, the Korean police has been implementing the ‘K-Police Wave’ project to share the Korean police’s security services abroad and lessons learned from past experiences in crisis management, establishing a network of security cooperation. Through the ‘K-Police Wave’ project, KNPA will continue to support policing capacity building of many other countries including developing countries.
1. ***How about the self-quarantine safety app? Could this be shared by KNPA to other agencies for their jurisdictions?***

<Crisis Management Center>

* The Ministry of Interior and Safety and the Ministry of Science and ICT developed the self-quarantine safety app. The Korean government may consider technological or institutional support to some countries who show an interest. However, as the Korean government is the main decision-making body, whether to provide the assistance depends on the government.

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| *The self-quarantine safety app is designed to effectively monitor conditions and GPS locations of people who have been put on compulsory self-quarantine by the government authorities. The application allows users to monitor their symptoms and conduct self-diagnosis. When the health officials report that quarantined persons have left their designated locations and cannot be contacted, the police are to dispatch their personnel to track them down and help transfer them back to their self-quarantine locations. Two versions – one for quarantined users and another for the assigned government case officers – are available.* |

**H. Others**

***1. What has been the hardest challenge faced by KNPA during the response actions?***

<Crisis Management Center>

* In order to maintain the continuity of police service delivery, it is crucial to protect police officers from infection risks. Due to the nature of policing operations which accompany physical contact with the public, KNPA recognized high risk of secondary infection and managed to take protection measures for police officers.
* As a resolution to the problem, the Korean police distributed personal protection equipment (i.e. masks) as much as possible, and immediately ordered quarantine measures to police officers who had come into contact with not only confirmed patients, but suspected cases. Moreover, KNPA disinfected every single space within police stations to minimize infection risks.

***2. During these days we all saw importance of ensuring resilience of law enforcement institutions. So, what is the learning of Korean Police - what are the key pillars that ensure resilience of police force during the times of crisis and uncertainty, like the one we are facing now.***

<Crisis Management Center>

* The Police Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters’ role as the control tower was pivotal in coordinating the police’s response. KNPA was able to optimize the capabilities in a collective manner through swift decision-making process by the control tower and prompt information sharing to all levels of the police, including the frontline field office.
* A coherent administrative procedure helps prevent any confusion of police officers, enabling for the maximum utilization of human resources. It also allows the Korean police to carry out basic duties as well as responsive actions to COVID-19, successfully maintaining the continuity and strengthening resilience.
1. ***How are the Korean police dealing with the problem of social distancing in holding cells?***

<Investigation Planning Division>

* As of May 2020, there have been no confirmed cases in police station detention cells. (Data on prison cells are not included in this answer as prison cells are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice.) KNPA developed guidelines to avoid infections at detention cells. The guidelines advise police officers to check if newly admitted detainees have COVID-19 symptoms (i.e. fever, cough, etc.) or have physically contacted confirmed patients; police officers have to check the body temperature of those detained twice a day; detainees are advised to wash their hands frequently and comply with cough etiquette; and symptomatic detainees are tested with the support of health authorities and will be isolated in single cells, if space allows, until results are out.
* In addition, KNPA recommends online meeting of family visits. If family visits are necessary, it is mandatory to check the body temperature.
1. Each question was addressed by the relevant department at KNPA. The names of the departments are noted in brackets. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The Korea Communications Standards Commission is responsible for regulating broadcasting and communications services, protecting media users, and dealing with matters necessary to maintaining the independence of broadcasting services. Its mandate includes preventing the circulation of illegal and harmful information. (More information about the commission can be found [here](https://eng.kcc.go.kr/user/ehpMain.do). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The purpose of Safe Korea Exercise is to conduct comprehensive inspection of the country’s cross-national disaster management system. The exercise is led by the Ministry of Interior and Safety and calls for participation from relevant ministries, local governments, and public organizations. An example of Safe Korea Exercise implemented in Incheon City can be found [here](https://www.incheon.go.kr/en/EN010501/15092). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)