

Mr. Kim detailed the current status of Korea's infrastructure and the measures for securing safety:

"Korea's 7 million facilities are divided into three groups; about 63,000 facilities in Group 1, major national facilities regulated by a Special Act and managed by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transportation, Group 2 consisting of about 200,000 small-scale facilities regulated by the General Act and managed by the Ministry of Security and Public Administration, and Group 3 of about 6.6 million other facilities subject to Specific Acts."

"The size of the inspection market was US\$350 million in 2003. Apart from the inspection companies, there are also 4,300 facility maintenance and repair companies, whose market size was US\$3 billion in 2011, 3% of the total national construction sales in the same year."

"The rate of aging facilities that were constructed more than 30 years ago is now 9% and is expected to reach 20% in 10 years. Severe weather poses a severe threat to the safety of infrastructure. Most of these damages were attributed to typhoons and heavy storms."

"The Special Act is a comprehensive legal regulation on the safety and maintenance of major national infrastructure. Its purpose is not only to protect the lives and property of the public, but also to maintain a sound infrastructure. It consists of safety inspections, infrastructure maintenance, and the establishment of KISTC and the special safety inspection companies."

"Inspections consist of ones for both superficial safety and in-depth safety. Superficial inspections are executed by managing bodies, special inspection companies, and maintenance and repair companies. In-depth inspections can only be conducted by KISTC and special companies. Inspections should be executed in accordance with the guidelines of the Special Act, and should be done more than once every four or six years."

"Once inspection results reported, the management body chooses one of four options; repair, restriction of use, prohibition of use, or removal. The management bodies should report the maintenance result to other ministerial agencies, such as the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transportation, and KISTC, and FMS (facility management system)."

"KISTC was established as a government agency in 1995 based on the Special Act and have an annual budget of over \$35 million, 75% of which comes from government subsidies. About 450 staff members work in the company. KISTC has three tracks to fulfill its role of securing safety and prolonging service life and building smart and intelligent systems. There are 7,000 facilities in the first class and 56,000 in the second class for scientific maintenance and preventive safety management. The integrated maintenance of 17 long span bridges has been executed by KISTC utilizing a real-time monitoring and inspection system."

"To prevent poor inspections in the market, KISTC evaluates the inspection records of 3,000 cases every year. KISTC also provides official and detailed inspection manuals and education programs to train 1,300 inspectors annually."