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What is KSP?

KSP is knowledge-driven economic cooperation program designed to share Korea’s development experiences with the partner countries’ policymakers, enhancing their capacities and confidence.
What is KSP?
KSP, Innovating Beyond ODA.

Typical ODA
Providing the resources for development

Financial Aid
Capacity Building
Technical Support
Infrastructure

Shares Korea’s Experiences

What makes KSP different??

Customized
Comprehensive
Knowledge-based
KOREA, THE FIRST TO TURN DONOR FROM RECIPIENT

KOREA, THE FIRST TO TURN DONOR FROM RECIPIENT

Why KSP: Korea’s Economic Growth

Korea’s economy began in the rubble

$79

per capita national income

1950

1953

1950

Korean War

1953
Economic growth was sparked by formation and execution of bold economic policies.
Why KSP: Korea’s Economic Growth

Five-Year Economic Development Plans

1961
1st Economic Development Plan

1987
Democratization

Economic growth transformed Korea into a democratic nation.
Why KSP: Korea’s Economic Growth

1961
1st Economic Development Plan

1987
Democratization

1996
OECD Member

1997
Asia Financial Crisis

Crisis fell just when Korea seemed to have reached the top, but it was quickly overcome.
Why KSP: Korea’s Economic Growth

Now, Korea is sharing its development experience with the world

2015
$ 28,926*
GDP per capita

Five-Year Economic Development Plans

1961
1st Economic Development Plan

1987
Democratization

1996
OECD Member

1997
Asia Financial Crisis

2008
Global Financial Crisis

Source: IMF
Korea still has the memory of being a poor country and has the benefit of a wealthy country right now and that's an experience that I think Korea can share with its partner countries in Africa and in Asia, and should share.

Jeffrey Sachs
Columbia University
Why KSP:
Value of Korea's Experience

“Korea is a phenomenal example... Because Korea is the bridge between the least developed countries and the more developed countries.”

Susan Reichle
Agency Counselor of USAID
Objective of KSP

Nurturing Mutually Beneficial Relationships

Sharing Successes and Failures

Providing Applicable Policy Recommendations

Seeking Solutions Together

Enhancing Policy-making Capabilities

Promoting Knowledge-Driven Development
KSP Structure: Three Pillars of KSP

- POLICY CONSULTATION
  Center for International Development at KDI
  Comprehensive policy consultation program based on joint research of Korean consultants and local consultants

- MODULARIZATION
  Systematic documentation of Korea’s development experience for effective knowledge sharing

- JOINT CONSULTING
  Korea EXIM Bank
  Connects lessons of Korea’s development experience with IO’s consulting experience for joint technical assistance & cooperation projects
Bilateral Policy Consultation

KSP offers comprehensive policy consultations tailored to the needs of partner countries encompassing in-depth analysis and capacity building opportunities.

Partner country’s Status

Partner country’s Policy maker

Sustainable Growth

Enhancing policy making and management capabilities

HOW?
Bilateral Policy Consultation
Customized Solution for Each Partner Country

Partner country’s Status

Partner country’s Policy maker

Bilateral KSP Policy Consultation

Enhancing policy making and management capabilities

Sustainable Growth
Characteristics of Policy Consultation

01 DEMAND-DRIVEN
Project topics are selected based on the needs and policy demand of partner countries

02 POLICY-ORIENTED
Provides concrete policy solutions to tackle the challenges faced by partner countries

03 PARTICIPATION-ORIENTED
Wide range of participants to ensure ownership and quality of policy consultation

04 INTEGRATED
Encompasses policy consultation, research, and capacity building programs
Policy Consultation Areas

Knowledge-based Economy
- SMEs Development
- Economic Crisis Management
- Financial Services
- E-government & ICT Development
- Agriculture Development
- Energy & Green growth

Infrastructure
- Human Resources Development
- Export Promotion
- Socioeconomic Development Strategy

※ Refer to Appendix for details
Policy Consultation Cycle

1. Submission of KSP Demand Survey Form

7. Monitoring & Evaluation

6. Dissemination Seminar

5. Senior Policy Dialogue & Final Reporting Workshop

2. High Level Demand Survey & Pilot Study

3. Additional Pilot Study

4. Interim Reporting & Policy Practitioners' Workshop
Every KSP project begins by listening to the partner countries’ policy demands and needs. Written Demand Surveys outline what the partner country aims to achieve through KSP.

1. Submission of KSP Demand Survey Form

OBJECTIVES

• Submission of KSP Demand Survey Form
• Identifying Candidate Projects
Project managers of the partner country selects the research topics with the counsel of Korean researchers. KSP partners identify policy priorities, and a kick-off seminar is held to mark the official launch of the KSP cycle.
KSP partners exchange their ideas with Korean researchers to deepen their mutual understanding of the partner country’s policy demands. Project managers, local consultants, and Korean researchers organize field studies together to analyze the current status of the partner country.
Project managers and local consultants offer their opinions on the interim reports and insights on current policy circumstances of the partner country. KSP partners interview experts of Korean institutions in order to enhance practical knowledge and skills.
High-level policymakers enhance their understanding of the policy recommendations and offer their insights on how they can implement recommendations into real-life policies. KSP partners and related personnel participate in the Final Reporting Workshop to attain in-depth understanding of the final policy recommendations.
KSP counterparts are invited to Korea for sharing research outcomes and main policy points of the KSP conducted throughout the year. Final reports are distributed
KSP includes systematic monitoring and evaluation of country projects throughout the year via evaluation surveys and interviews. The key goal of KSP’s M&E scheme is to reflect the voices of our partners to improve the quality of policy consultation and program management.
Achievements since 2004

Since 2004, we have been working with 55 partner countries from all over the world on more than 861 policy consulting topics.

Cooperative Projects: 861
Partner Countries: 55

* Partner countries of Bilateral KSP policy consultation
## KSP MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

### Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>KSP Policy Consultation Topic</th>
<th>KSP Major Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Policy Agenda for Industrial Development in Cambodia (2013/14)</td>
<td>Reflected in the Cambodia Industrial Development Policy 2015-2025 which was launched in August 2015.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy Agenda for Cambodia in Developing Industrial Skills, Industrial Complex, and Agro-processing Industry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2014/15)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Institute (MDI) (2013/14)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Enhancing Credit Market System, Establishing Credit Infrastructure, and Developing the Public Credit Registry</td>
<td>Contributed in the legislation of the National Credit Information System (February 2013) and the establishment of Public Credit Information System (2015-2017).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System (2010~2012)</td>
<td></td>
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### KSP MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

#### CIS & Europe

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<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Suggestions for the Operation of a Credit Guarantee System and Credit Ratings System (2011)</td>
<td>Introduced a New Credit Guarantee System and a Credit Ratings System and was reflected in the 2nd revision of “Business Roadmap 2020” (2012)</td>
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#### Latin America & Caribbean

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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Strengthening Bancóldex as an Entrepreneurial Development Bank (2013)</td>
<td>Adopted in the transformation strategy of Bancoldex such as the direct lending system and the strengthening of non-financial services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Export Financing in the Dominican Republic and Its Medium-to Long-term Promotion Plan (2008)</td>
<td>Launched organizational reform and re-training programs to transform BNV into the export financing institution called BANDEX.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## Africa

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<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Modernization of Deposit Insurance System in Tanzania (2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14)</td>
<td>Contributed in the legislation of the Deposit Insurance System Law (currently under review)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Alternative sources of funding in the state budget for the development of local communities (2014)</td>
<td>Participated in the revision of Finance Act (2015) including an article to reduce TAP (Tax on Professional Activities) from 2% to 1%</td>
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