



# **K**nowledge **S**haring **P**rogram

Программа по обмену знаниям



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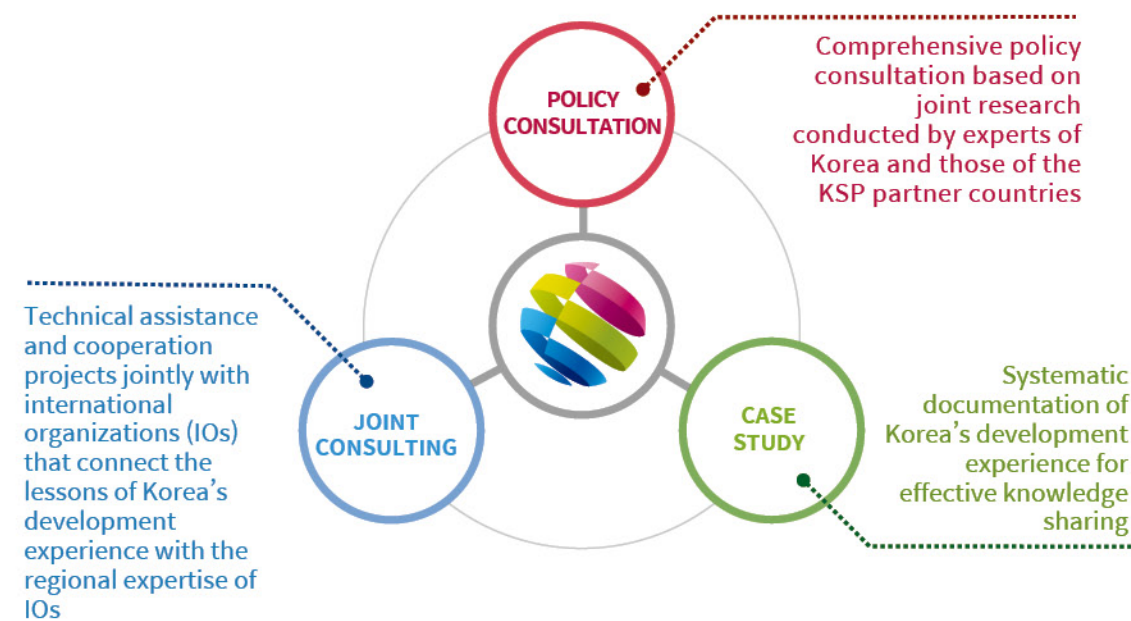
# KNOWLEDGE SHARING PROGRAM

**KOREA** epitomizes how knowledge is a pivotal factor in a nation’s socioeconomic development. In a single generation, the country has transformed itself from a poverty-stricken basket case to a leading knowledge-based economy through knowhow gained and learned from more developed economies.

**KNOWLEDGE SHARING** is widely perceived as an innovative and effective tool for economic development. With an emerging consensus on its importance, many international institutions have made efforts to organize knowledge-sharing activities to support developing economies. **Sustainable development goals (SDGs)** also consider knowledge sharing as a crucial tool in achieving shared prosperity.

In 2004, the **Ministry of Economy and Finance(MOEF) of Korea, launched Knowledge Sharing Program (KSP)**, a comprehensive platform designed to meet rising global demand for Korea’s development experience.

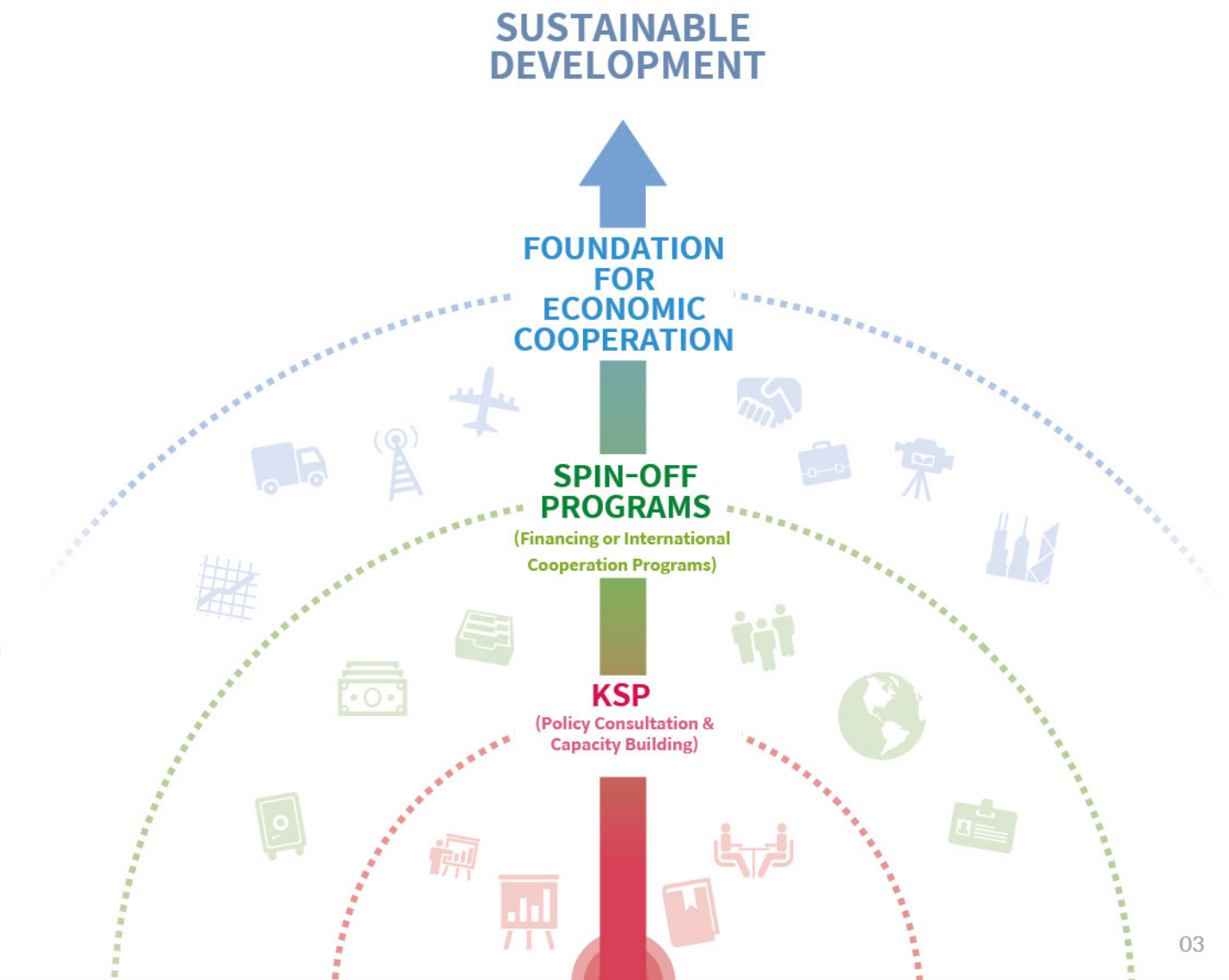
KSP is a **NEW PARADIGM AND MAJOR PLATFORM FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION**, aiming to share knowledge with its partners and develop a solid foundation for the expansion of economic and political cooperation.



# KSP VISION AND APPROACH

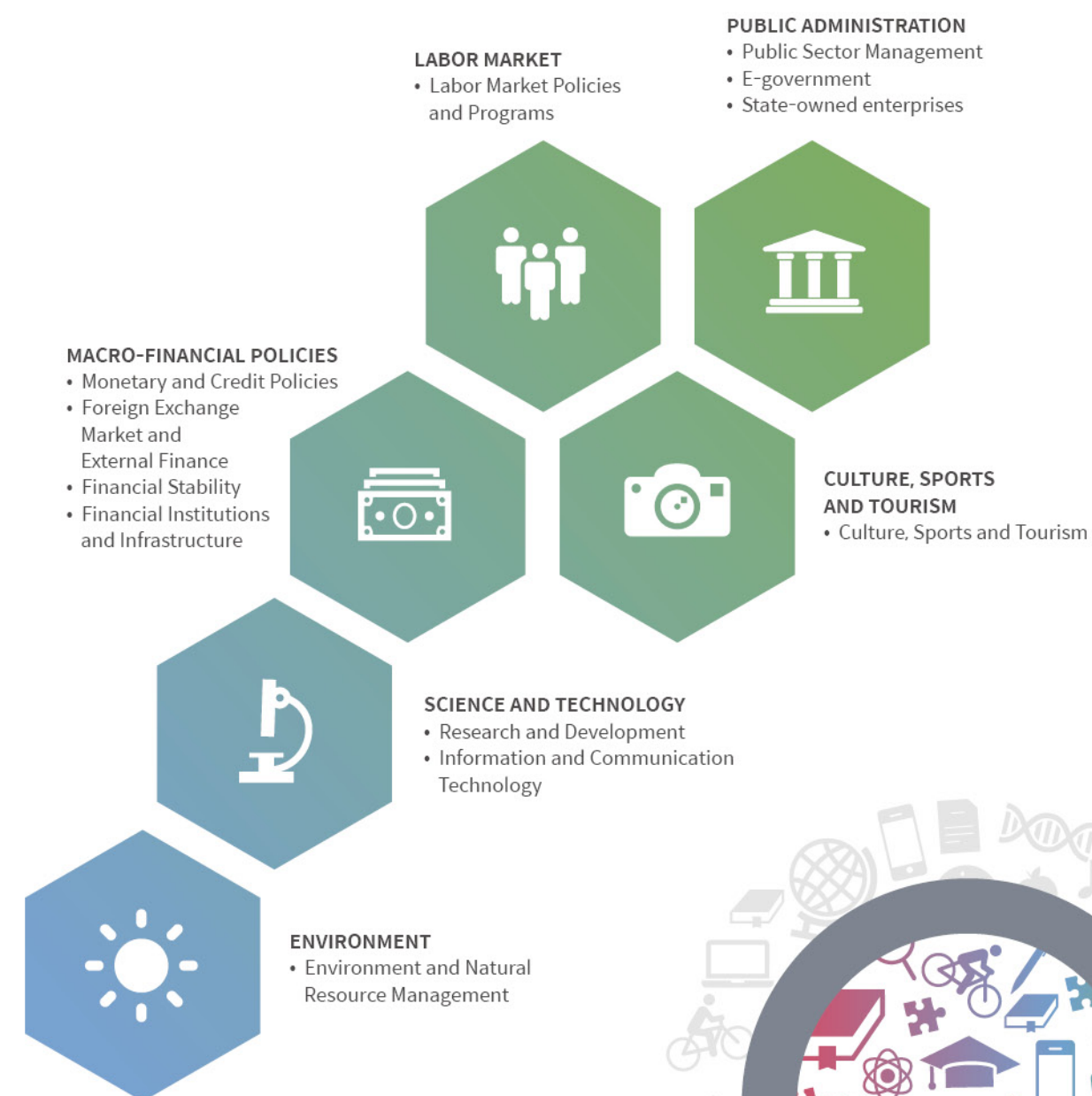
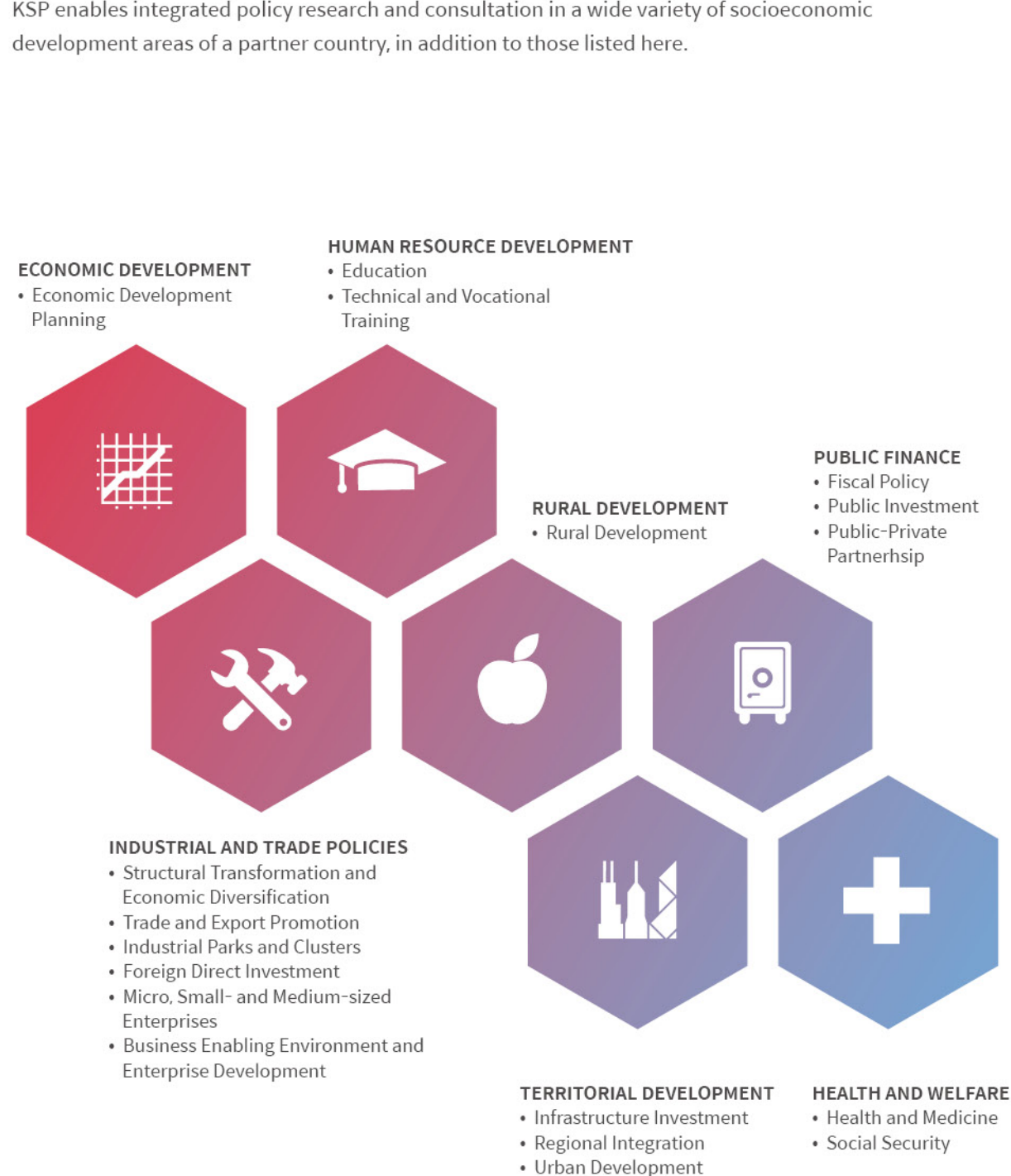
KSP's vision is **Inclusive Socio-economic Development** at a global level and aims to exchange knowledge, expertise and know-how with partner countries to make effective policy initiative.

KSP's strength is **Mutual Learning**. The implementation process and culture of KSP are both systematically designed to ensure high levels of collaboration to share knowledge and encourage opportunities for further cooperation to promote sustainable prosperity.



# KSP COOPERATION AREA

KSP enables integrated policy research and consultation in a wide variety of socioeconomic development areas of a partner country, in addition to those listed here.





# KSP's MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its inception in 2004, KSP has made a positive and tangible impact on its partner countries. Among the program's best achievements are:

<b>ALGERIA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setup of National Investment Fund (FNI) by Algerian Development Bank</li> <li>• Support for amendment to Algeria Finance Act</li> </ul>
<b>CAMBODIA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance in drafting "Cambodia Financial Sector Development Strategy 2011-20"</li> <li>• Support for drafting "Industrial Development Policy 2015-25"</li> <li>• Formation of Prevoir Kampuchea Micro-Life Insurance, Inc</li> </ul>
<b>CHILE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing the "ICT-based Health Monitoring Service Pilot Project for Chilean Chronic Illnesses"</li> </ul>
<b>COLOMBIA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizational restructuring of Bancoldex (State owned commercial bank)</li> </ul>
<b>CUBA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing an MOU between the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment of Cuba (MINCEX) and the Ministry of Strategy and Finance of Korea (the first MoU between the governments of these countries)</li> </ul>
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Export-Import Bank</li> <li>• Devising of mid- to long-term development strategy for export promotion</li> <li>• Implementing the "Modernization Project of Electricity Distribution System"</li> </ul>
<b>EGYPT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connecting with the EDCF project "Establishing a Railway Electronic Interlocking System in Egypt"</li> </ul>
<b>GUATEMALA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setup of Regional School for Public Policy for Development</li> </ul>
<b>HONDURAS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for drafting "Honduras Digital Agenda 2014-18"</li> <li>• Establishment of Honduras government portal</li> </ul>
<b>INDONESIA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setup of National Credit Information System</li> </ul>
<b>KAZAKHSTAN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support in drafting "Kazakhstan Business Roadmap 2020"</li> <li>• Establishment of credit guarantee and automatic examination system</li> </ul>
<b>KUWAIT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of the South Saad Al Abdullah New City (2016-35, in progress)</li> </ul>



<b>LAO PDR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amendment of the Investment Promotion Act</li> <li>• Establishment of One-Stop Service Office</li> <li>• Establishment of the Investment Promotion &amp; Supervision Committee</li> </ul>
<b>MEXICO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for drafting "City of Knowledge" plan for Hidalgo State</li> <li>• Establishment of Industry Academic Cooperation Center (CCAI)</li> <li>• Establishment of the Colima Science and Technology Park</li> </ul>
<b>MYANMAR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Myanmar Development Institute (MDI)</li> <li>• Establishment of the Korea-Myanmar Industrial Complex (2019-24, in progress)</li> </ul>
<b>NICARAGUA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Teaching License System for Technical Education</li> <li>• Implementing "Nicaragua Broadband" through an EDCF-IDB Co-facility</li> <li>• Establishing guidelines for e-Government, e-Education, e-Health, and SMEs</li> </ul>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for drafting "Romania National Strategy on R&amp;D Innovation 2020"</li> <li>• Establishment of the Romanian Productivity Research Center</li> </ul>
<b>RUSSIA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approving the concept for development of the Russky Islands by the government</li> <li>• Contributing to reflection on the Territories of Advanced Social and Economic Development (TASED) Policy by the federal government of Russia</li> </ul>
<b>SRI LANKA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for drafting "Sri Lanka Export Promotion Strategy"</li> <li>• Support for setting up Technology Business Incubator</li> <li>• Implementation of one-stop service for foreign investors</li> </ul>
<b>TUNISIA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitating the Establishment of a Next-generation Tunisian Land Information System (TLIS)</li> <li>• Establishing Land Administrative Governance and Financial Plans for TLIS</li> </ul>
<b>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introducing a web-based automated system for Intellectual Property Rights System</li> </ul>
<b>UZBEKISTAN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Navoi Free Industrial Economic Zone(FIEZ)</li> <li>• Legislation of Navoi FIEZ Invigoration Plan</li> <li>• Operation of the Distribution Center in the Navoi Airport</li> </ul>
<b>VIETNAM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Credit Guarantee System</li> <li>• Introduction of Export Insurance System</li> <li>• Support for drafting "Vietnam Socioeconomic Development Strategy 2011-20"</li> <li>• Setup of Vietnam Technology Rating System and Guarantee System</li> </ul>



## POLICY CONSULTATION: BILATERAL KSP

KSP Policy Consultation is a comprehensive cooperation program comprising in-depth research, policy consultation and provision of capacity-building opportunities tailored to meet the policy demands of a partner country.

KSP is constantly seeking to find new ways to resolve policy issues underpinned by mutual learning. Korean experts, policymakers and researchers in KSP partner country work together from beginning to end to jointly design customized, practical and applicable policy solutions.

The bilateral KSP is divided into three parts in accordance with the topics requested by partner country.



## CHARACTERISTICS

### POLICY-ORIENTED

Offers concrete policy solutions to tackle challenges faced by partner country

### Demand-driven

Selects project topics based on partner country's needs and policy demands

### PARTICIPATION-ORIENTED

Invites wide range of participants to ensure ownership and quality of policy consultation

### INTERGRATED

Encompasses policy consultations, research and capacity-building programs



## TYPES OF COOPERATION

### 01 POLICY CONSULTATION (1 YEAR)

Policy consultation arrives at customized solutions for a partner country through joint research. The final results of a KSP project are delivered in the form of a policy report.

### 02 CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP (1 WEEK)

This workshop provides capacity building and training on Korea's hands-on experience and technical knowledge to officials of a partner country.

### 03 DISPATCH OF EXPERTS

Korean experts can be dispatched to a partner country for in-depth, practical and theoretical policy consultations to implement policy recommendations.



# POLICY CONSULTATION: BILATERAL KSP

## PROGRAM CYCLE

KSP is a one-year program consisting of the following events:

1

### PRELIMINARY MEETING (IN PARTNER COUNTRY)

The Korean project team identifies development challenges of the partner country and specifies topics and the scope of research.

2

### KSP LAUNCHING SEMINAR & HIGH-LEVEL MEETING (IN PARTNER COUNTRY)

KSP Launching Seminar marks the official launch of the KSP cycle in the partner country. Through high-level meeting, representatives of the partner country and Korean experts discuss and identify research topics.

3

### KSP POLICY SEMINAR & IN-DEPTH STUDY (IN PARTNER COUNTRY)

Korean experts give presentations to promote in-depth understanding of the identified KSP topics in KSP policy seminar. Korea delegation visit relevant organizations in the KSP partner nation to collect data and information.

4

### INTERIM REPORTING & POLICY PRACTITIONERS' WORKSHOP (IN KOREA)

Interim reports are shared with KSP counterparts in the partner country and feedback on the provisional policy recommendations is collected. Delegation from the KSP partner country visits organizations relevant to research topics in Korea to enhance their practical knowledge and skills.

5

### SENIOR POLICY DIALOGUE & FINAL REPORTING WORKSHOP (IN PARTNER COUNTRIES)

Senior Policy Dialogue is geared to enhance understanding and adoption of the recommended policy by policy-makers of the partner country. KSP counterparts receive the first draft of the final report for review and discussion at the Final Reporting Workshop. Survey and interviews are conducted for monitoring and evaluation.

6

### DISSEMINATION CONFERENCE (IN KOREA)

KSP counterparts can be invited to Korea for sharing research outcomes and main policy points of the year-long program.

## PROGRAM BENEFITS

01

### Policy Diagnosis through Mutual Learning

KSP provides a fresh outlook on policy issues through mutual learning. Korean experts gain in-depth understanding of the policy challenges of the partner country, while the participants of KSP can attain knowledge of Korea's related experience. KSP begins with interactions for mutual learning, which is indispensable for accurate assessment of policy challenges.

02

### Codesigning Policy Solutions

All participants of KSP form a team to overcome the policy challenges. With Korean experts, policymakers and local experts work together to share experiences and practices to develop a new policy initiative. Customized, practical and applicable policy solutions are co-designed from beginning to end.

03

### Comprehensive Capacity Building

A diverse composition of policy practitioners, experts, and academics participate in KSP for the same goal: capacity enhancement of our partners. Capacity building is a key component of transforming policy solutions into concrete actions, and KSP offers a variety of support mechanisms ranging from institution building to operational knowledge support.

04

### Building Networks for Sustainable Growth

KSP facilitates the formation of a wide network of experts all over the world, which contributes to promoting economic cooperation with partner countries. KSP's network acts as a platform for economic cooperation and partnership for sustainable development. The outputs of KSP can be used as base studies for follow-up development and financing projects.







# JOINT CONSULTING WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION (IOs)

To streamline and upgrade its knowledge-sharing activities, the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Korea launched in 2011 the Joint Consulting with international organizations (IOs).

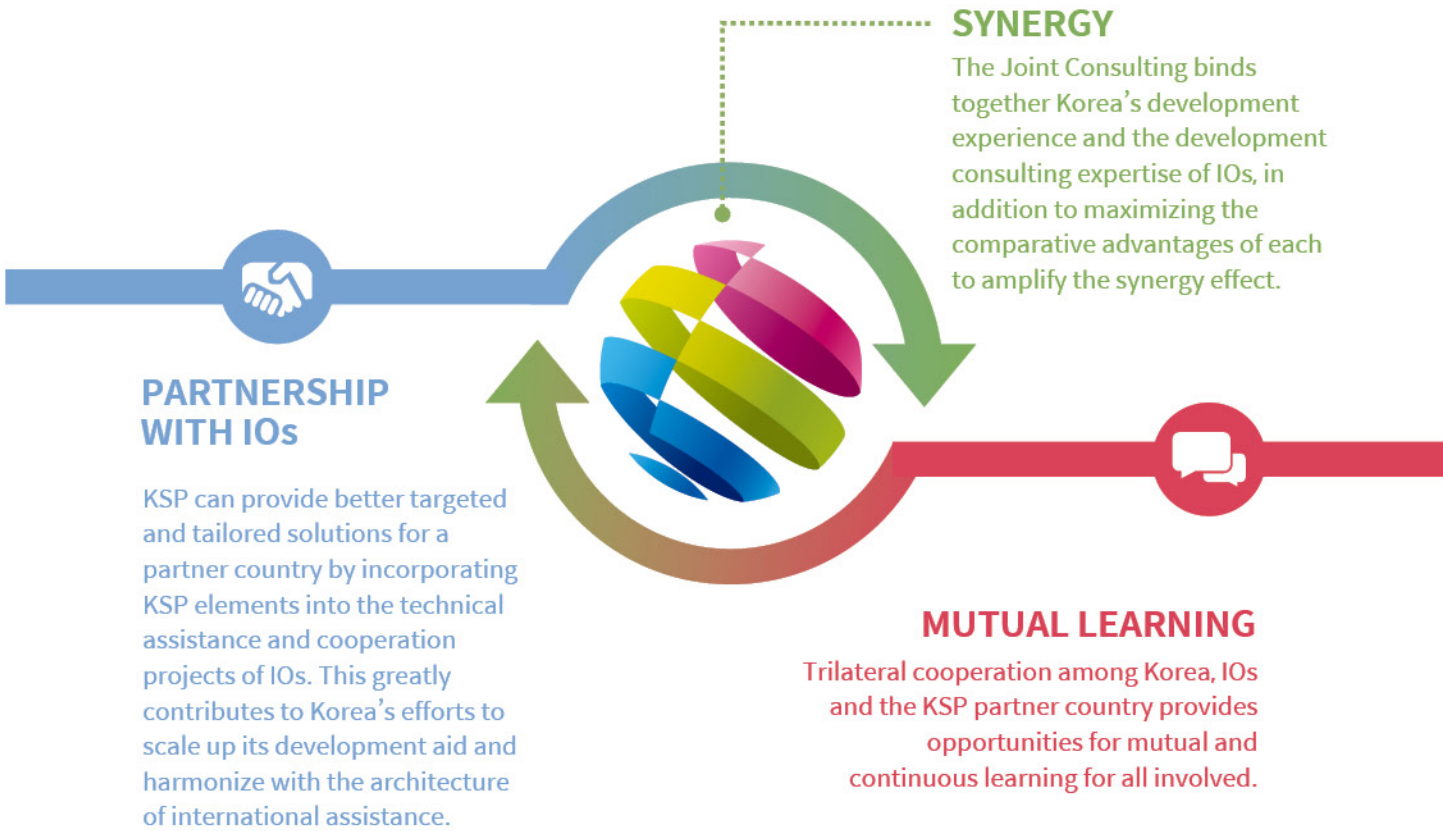
This program combines lessons learned from Korea’s development experience with the development consulting expertise of IOs. KSP consultants and IO teams work closely together to support technical assistance and cooperation projects of IOs.

From 2011-2019, the Korean government held partnerships with nine major IOs\* in this endeavor to implement 121 projects.

\* World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), African Development Bank (AfDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), and International Trade Centre(ITC), The UN Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development(UN-APCICT)

# CHARACTERISTICS

Joint Consulting incorporates lessons learned from Korea’s development experience in the development cooperation projects of IOs. Through active cooperation with such organizations, the Korean government aims to discuss knowledge sharing in a broader context and continue promoting knowledge-sharing platforms on a global scale.





# JOINT CONSULTING WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION (IOs)

## PROGRAM CYCLE



### 1. Identification of Candidate Projects

The Korean government and IOs review candidate projects for the Joint Consulting through annual consultation meetings.

### 2. Agreement on Action Plan and Work Scope

Both sides agree on an Action Plan (Work Plan) which includes the work scope, budget, timeline, etc.

Also, KEXIM, teams at IOs and partner country confirm specific Terms of Reference (TOR) for KSP Consultants.

### 3. Diagnosis

After discussing project details with KEXIM and IO project teams, KSP consultants review basic research and literature and exchange relevant information with IO project teams and partner countries to further their understanding of the project. At this stage, KSP consultants also go on field trips with IO project teams to project sites and hold inception workshops.

### 4. Consulting

Based on their research and field missions, KSP consultants draft an interim report for submission to KEXIM and IOs for review. If necessary, the consultants can organize a tour of Korea for policymakers from the partner country as well as IO project teams to provide a first-hand look at best practices. The Interim Knowledge Sharing Workshop can be held during or after the study visit.

### 5. Policy Recommendations

Upon completion of their assignments, KSP consultants submit draft final reports to KEXIM and IO project teams for review and comment. KSP consultants and IO teams may hold dissemination workshops or seminars upon completion of final reports either in the partner country or at an IO's headquarters.

### 6. Evaluation

KEXIM and IOs review and evaluate each project after completion.





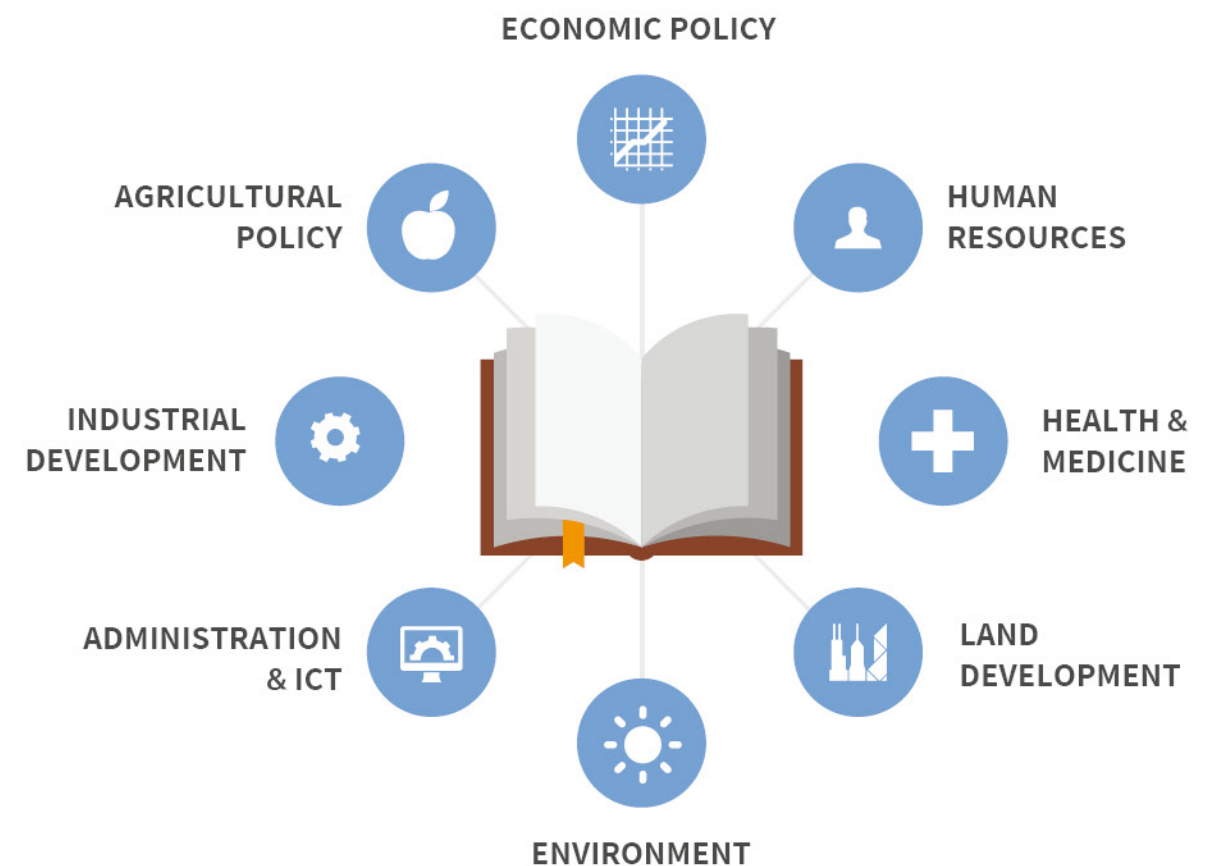
## 148 CASE STUDIES CATEGORIZED INTO 8 THEMATIC AREAS

### KOREA'S DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE CASE STUDY

The study of Korea's economic and social transformation offers a unique window of opportunity to better understand the factors that drive development. Over a single generation, the country went from an aid recipient to donor thanks to its fast-paced but sustained economic growth. What makes Korea's experience even more remarkable is that the fruits of its rapid growth were widely shared.

KSP carried out a series of case studies on Korea's development experience with the goal of sharing Korea's unique policies, implementation and outcomes, institution-building process and public projects that greatly contributed to economic development.

KSP has completed 148 case studies categorized into eight thematic areas. Its case study reports are available on the KSP homepage(<http://www.ksp.go.kr>).

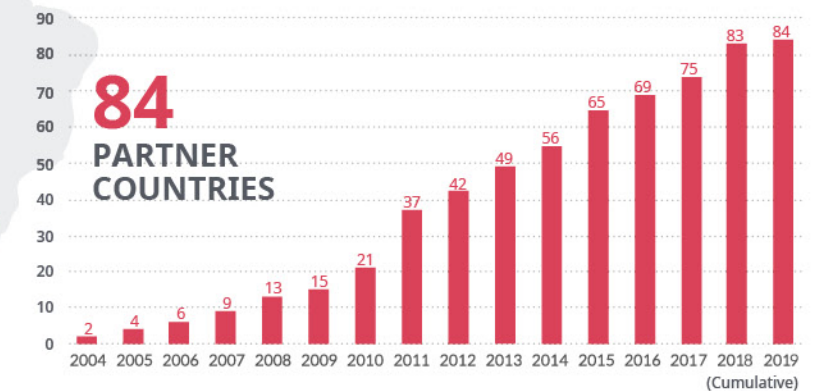




# KSP AT A GLANCE



## PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS



Since 2004, KSP has held cooperation with 84 partner countries in all regions of the world including Africa, Middle East, Europe, Asia, and Latin America and Caribbean. Its vast network acts as a platform for economic cooperation and partnership for sustainable development.

### SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- Angola
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Equatorial
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Kenya
- Partnership for Skills in Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology(PASET)
- Nigeria
- Mozambique
- Rwanda
- South Africa
- South Sudan
- Tanzania
- Uganda

### ASIA

- ASEAN
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Cambodia
- China
- India
- Indonesia
- Lao PDR
- Mongolia
- Mekong River Commission(MRC)
- Myanmar
- Malaysia
- Pacific Islands Forum
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka
- Thailand
- Philippines
- Vietnam

### MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

- Algeria
- Egypt
- Iran
- Iraq
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Libya
- Morocco
- Oman
- Saudi Arabia
- Tunisia
- United Arab Emirates

### EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Bulgaria
- Georgia
- Hungary
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyz Republic
- Visegrad Group(V4)
- Moldova
- Romania
- Russia
- Serbia
- Tajikistan
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan

### LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

- Argentina
- Barbados
- Belize
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Cuba
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Uruguay

# HOW TO TAKE PART IN KSP

## APPLICATION PROCESS

Public entities seeking to participate in KSP can submit a project proposal through the official diplomatic channel. The form can be downloaded from KSP website at <http://www.ksp.go.kr>.



### 1. Submission of Project Proposal

The coordinating ministry in the partner country submits project proposals after collecting them from ministries and government agencies that want to participate in KSP. When submitting more than one project proposal, the coordinating ministry should include a priority list. The project proposal should be sent to the Korean embassy in the partner country so that it can be relayed to the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF) of Korea.



### 2. Review and Feasibility Study

Korean experts and agencies review submitted proposals, and conduct a feasibility study of the project, including field visits to identify the partner countries' specific demands. Due consideration is paid to the relevance, applicability and feasibility of the proposed project along with potential for further cooperation between Korea and the partner country.



### 3. Project Selection

Based on the results of the feasibility study, the Ministry of Economy and Finance along with other line Ministries enter into thorough discussions to select projects.



### 4. Program Launch

Once the selection of topics and countries is finalized, MOEF enters into contracts with the implementing agencies. The actual implementation of KSP begins as soon as the project planning and recruitment of appropriate experts are complete.

## REGISTER AS KSP EXPERT

KSP invites the participation of experts from Korea and abroad for professional and effective implementation of policy research and consultation. Those who register as KSP experts will undergo internal review for participation in the following KSP activities:

- Policy research and consultation
- Review and evaluation of research results
- Special lecturer at capacity-building workshop
- Other KSP related events or seminars

**Sign up here to join the KSP**

- **KOREAN.** [http://www.ksp.go.kr/kr/part/expert\\_join.jsp](http://www.ksp.go.kr/kr/part/expert_join.jsp)
- **INTERNATIONAL.** [http://www.ksp.go.kr/part/expert\\_join.jsp](http://www.ksp.go.kr/part/expert_join.jsp)

## LEARN MORE ABOUT KSP

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