

South Korea's Multilateral Development Cooperation

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The Global Governance of International Development Assistance

- The emergence of new donors
 - New economic powers from the Global South
 - Private foundations
 - New resources, energy, and idea to the aid system
- Traditional donors from the North are in retreat
- SDGs
 - Requiring high levels of cooperation amongst all stakeholders

For Effective Multilateral Cooperation

- Challenges

 - The coordination of aid

 - The tension b/w country ownership of development agendas and donor priorities (particularly in places where the state has limited capacity to implement programs)

- The recipients of aid are much better served when those who are in the business of delivering assistance work with and not against each other.
- Bringing greater efficiencies to the system
 - Pooling resources
 - Brokering more equitable relationships b/w donors and recipients of aid
 - Providing a space for the coordination of non-state actors

The Rise of South-South Cooperation (SSC)

- Its effects on development, particularly in Africa.
- Providing alternatives to the traditional North-South cooperation model
- Southern donors have introduced competition
 - Enforcing many traditional donors and international aid organizations to re-evaluate their own practices
 - New Southern donors are capable of transferring their own successes to other states

Korea's Multilateral Cooperation Policy I: Multilateral Aid (core)

- Priority multilateral organizations
 - 5 UN organizations
 - UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR
 - World Bank with regional development banks
- Increasing aids
- Contribution system Reform
 - Making a rule for coordination
- Performance assessment.

Korea's Multilateral Cooperation Policy II: Multi-Bi Aid

- Synergy effect with Bilateral Aid
- Effective management
 - Reducing the overlap b/w organizations
 - Monitoring and evaluation
- Communication b/w government agencies.

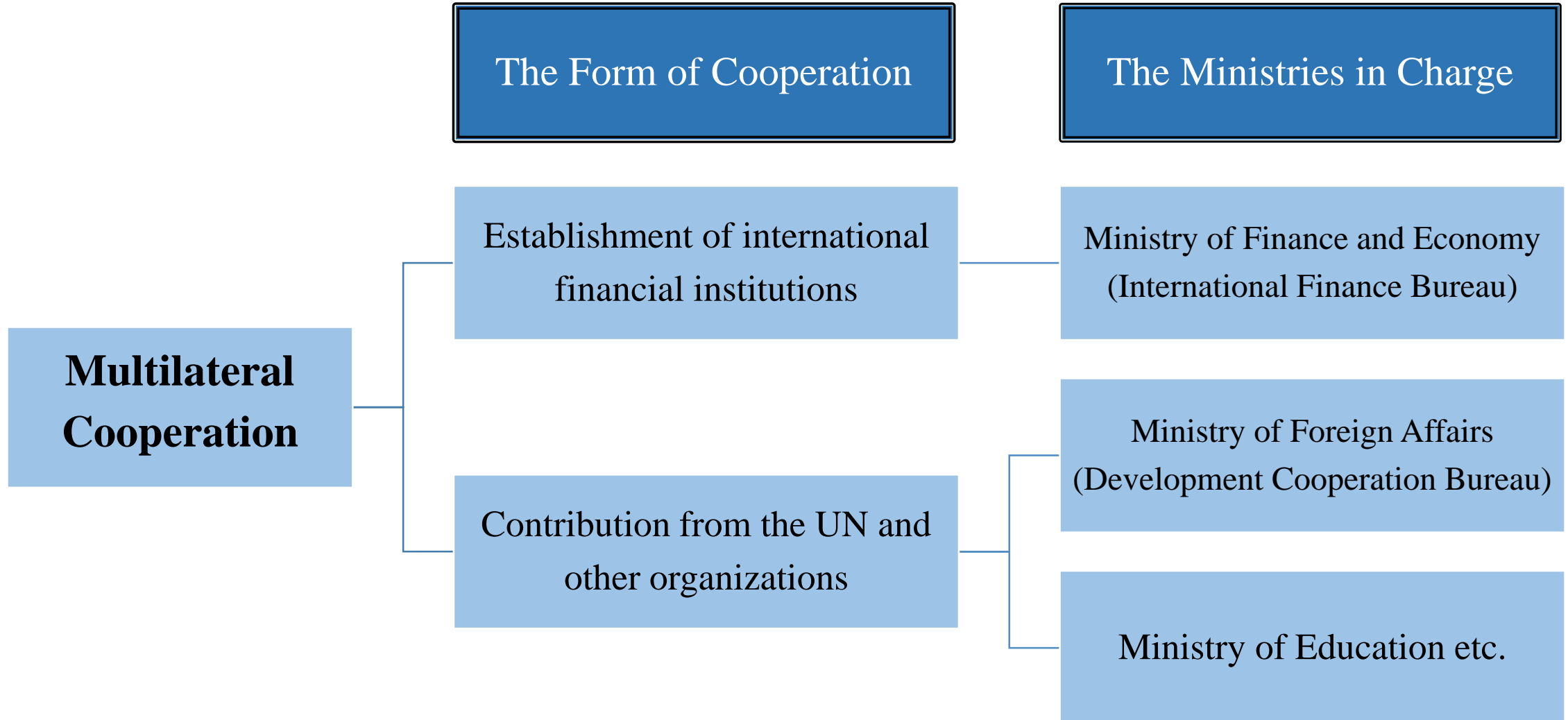
<Korea's Strategic Plan for Multilateral Cooperation>

Vison	A responsible middle-power donor country that serves the common goal of the international community and contributes to world peace
3 Major Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Contribution to achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ② Enhancement of Development Effectiveness by Strengthening the Capacity of Multilateral Organizations ③ Increasing Role and Influence in Korea

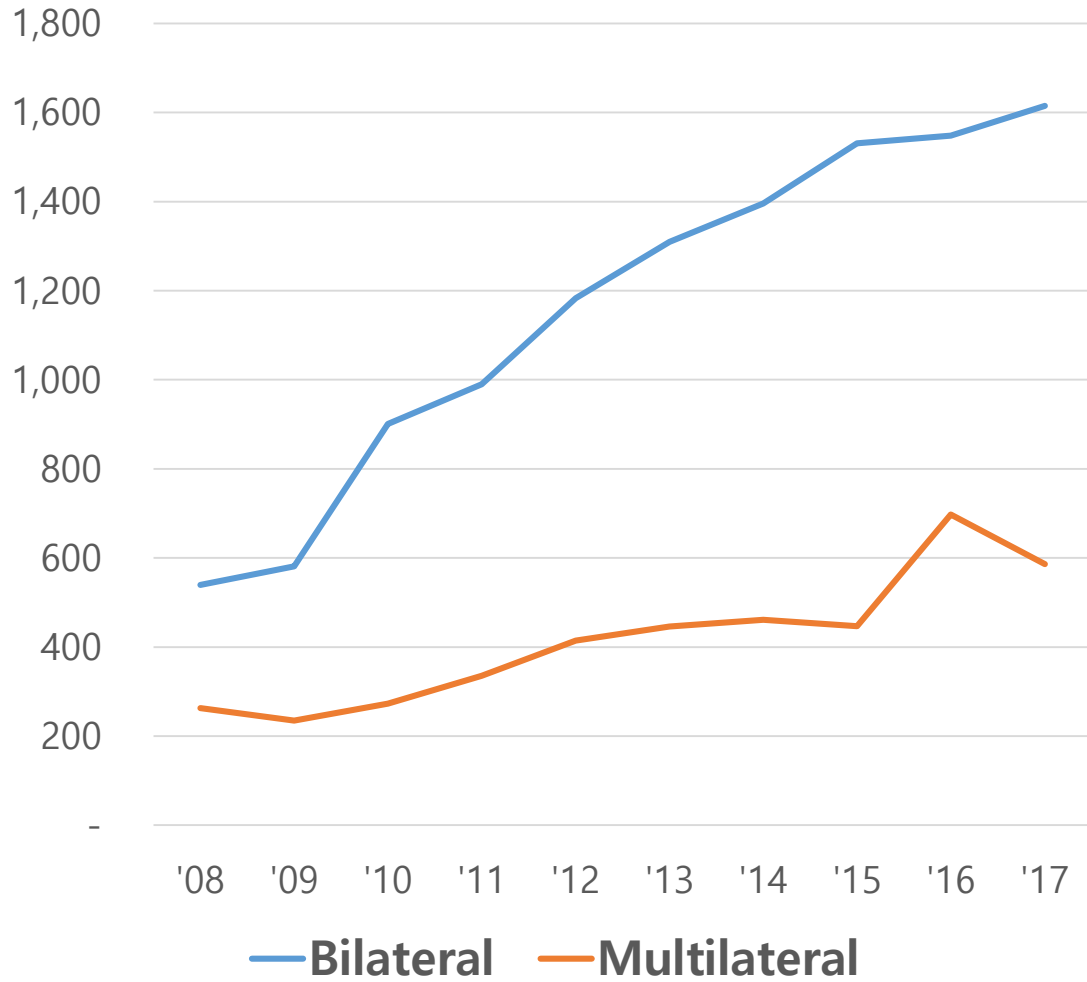


	Intergrated ODA	Efficient ODA	Inclusive ODA
Promotion Principle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synergistic Effects with Bilateral Cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting Effective Multilateral Cooperation • Supporting Sustainable Development in Developing Countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to international crisis prevention and resolution • Reinforcement of mutual cooperation among stakeholders
Direction of Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting the Organization for Major Cooperation • Supplement for bilateral cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening performance management • Enlargement of Support for Multilateral Organization • Reinforcement of Trust Fund Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of inter-ministerial cooperative system • Improvements in the payment system

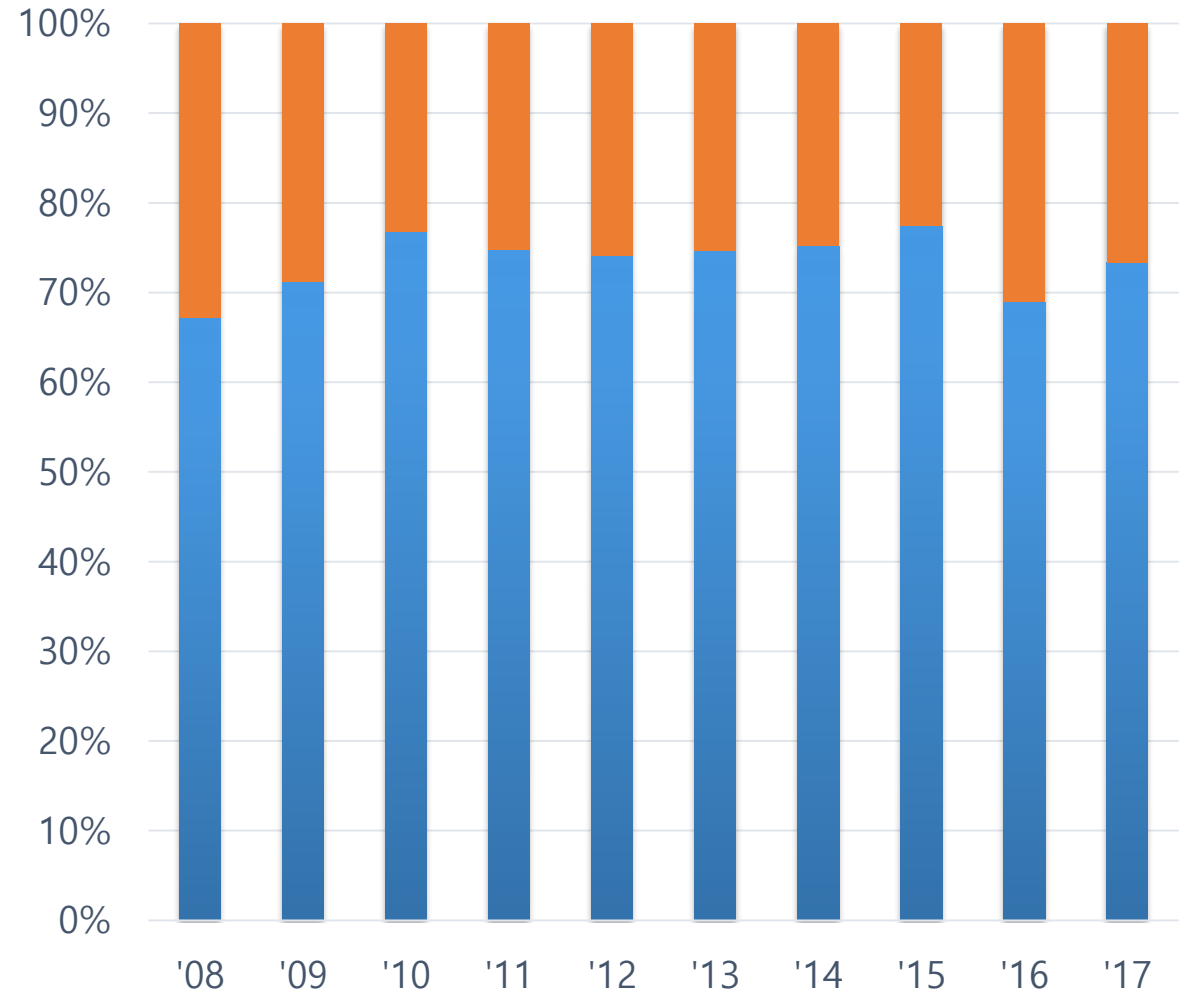
< Korean Multilateral Cooperation Promotion System >



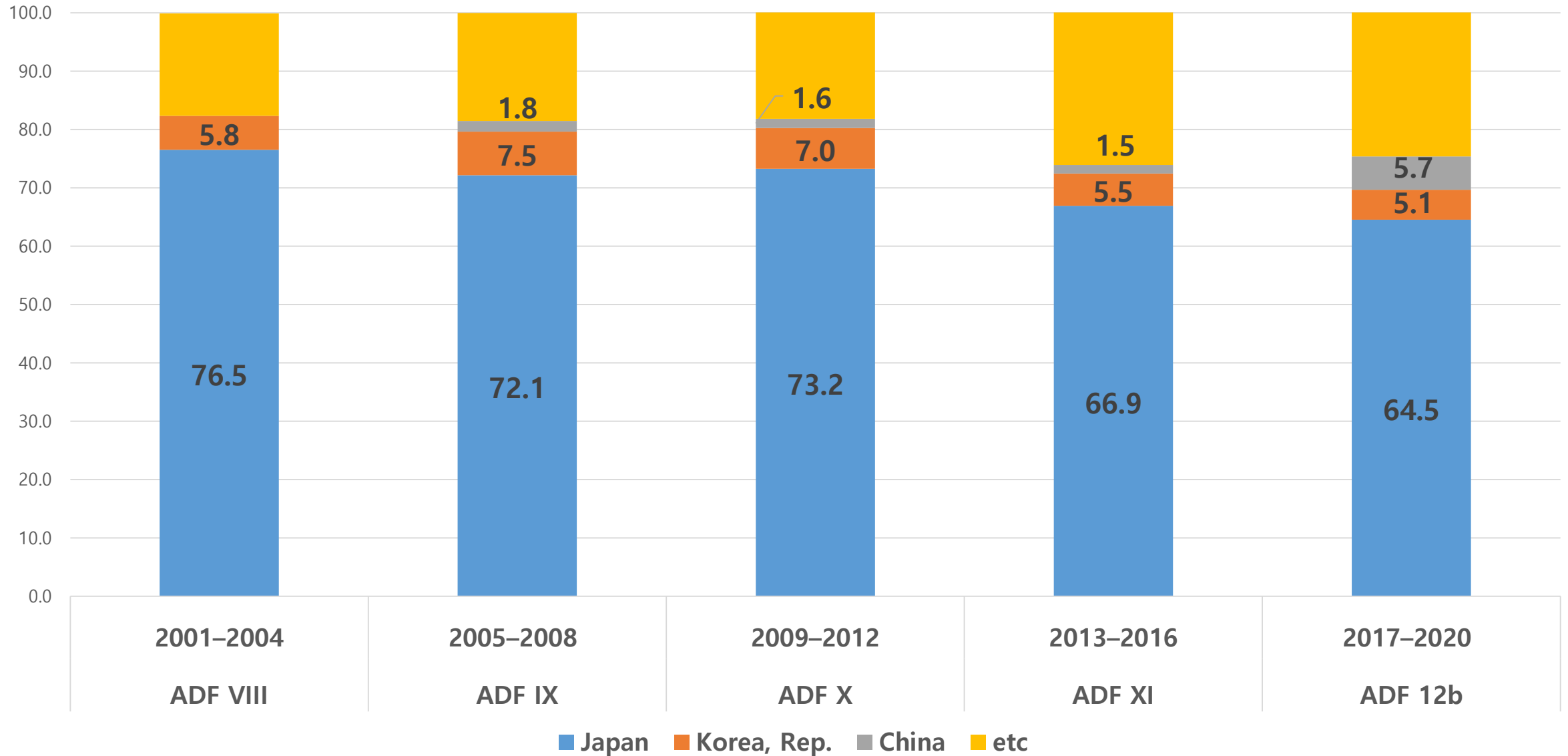
<Korean Bilateral & Multilateral AID>



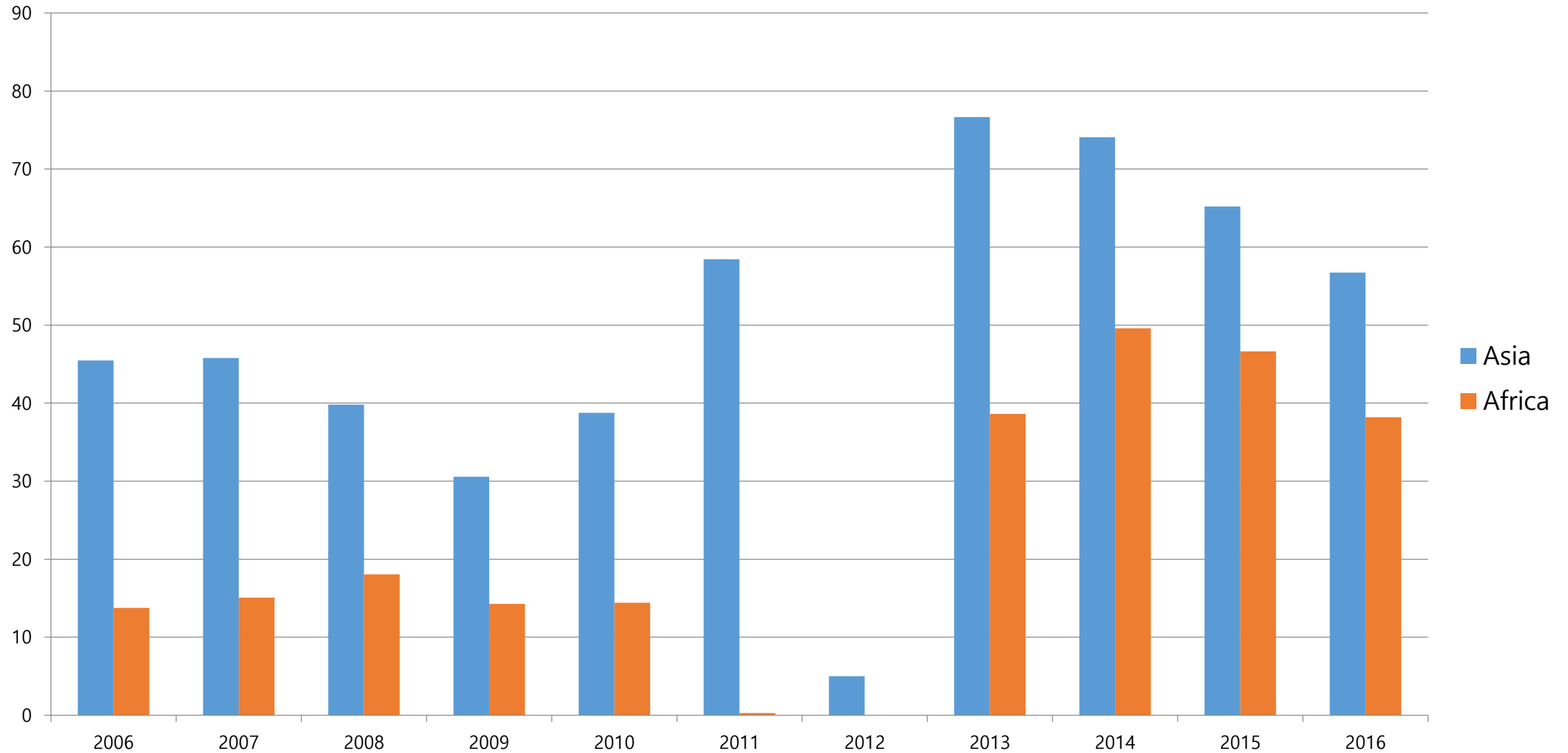
<Bilateral-Multilateral Ratio>



<Regional Donor Contribution Asian Development Fund>



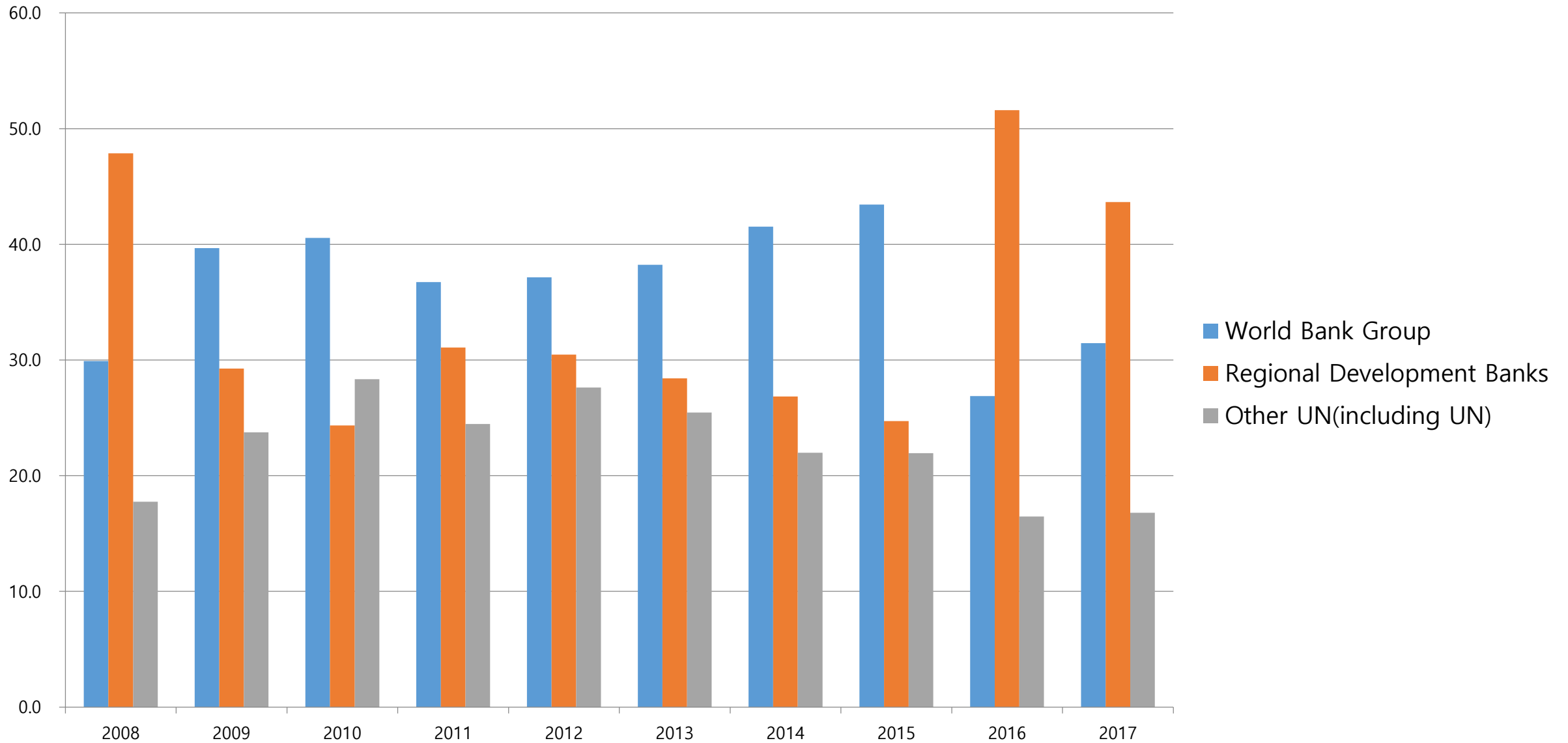
<Korean Multilateral Aid by Region>



Source: Korea Export-Import Bank of Korea

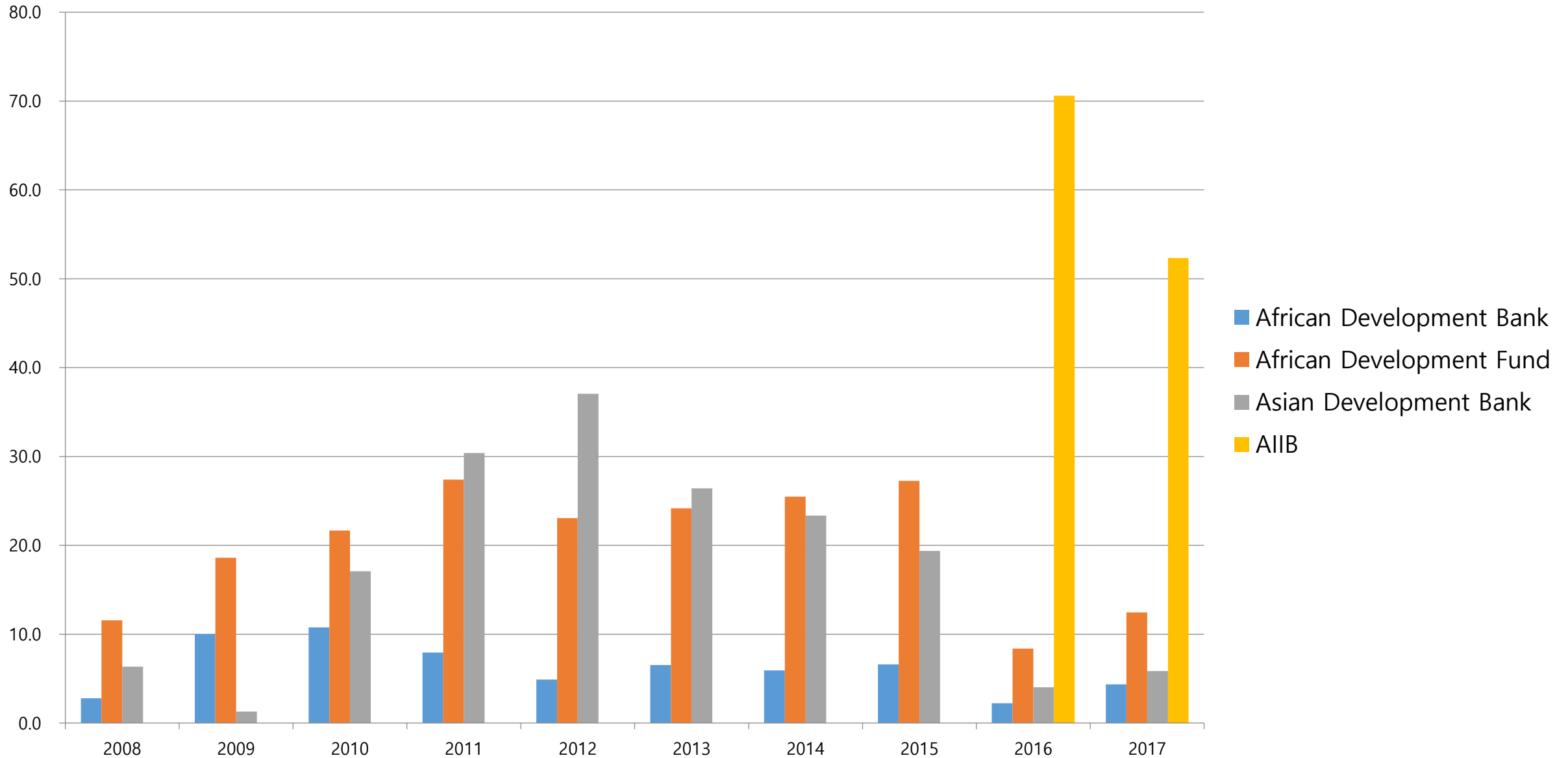
Million US \$, Net Disbursement

<Multilateral Aid by Organization> (%)



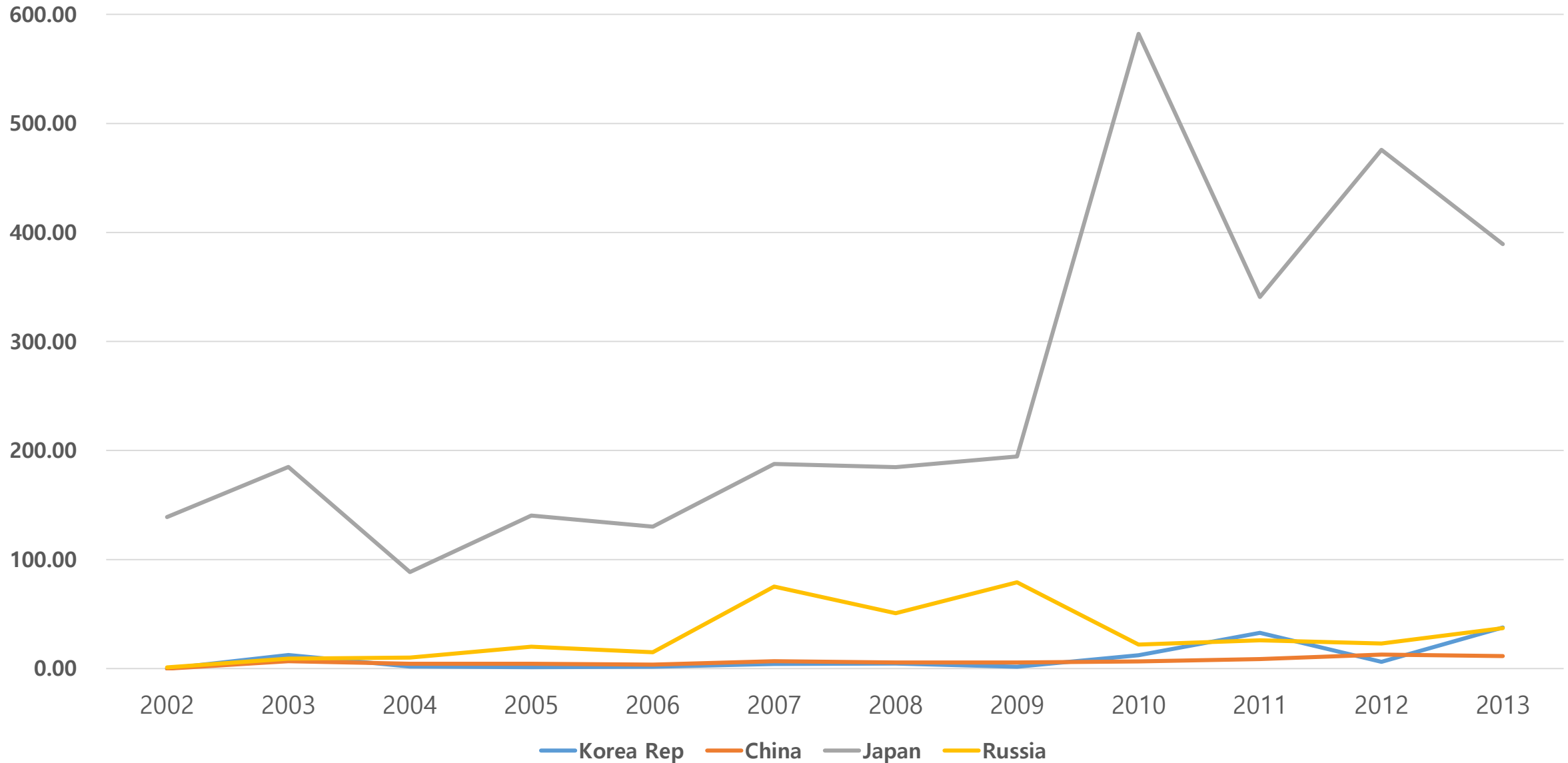
Source: Korea Export-Import Bank of Korea

<Korea's Multilateral Aid by Regional Development Banks> (%)



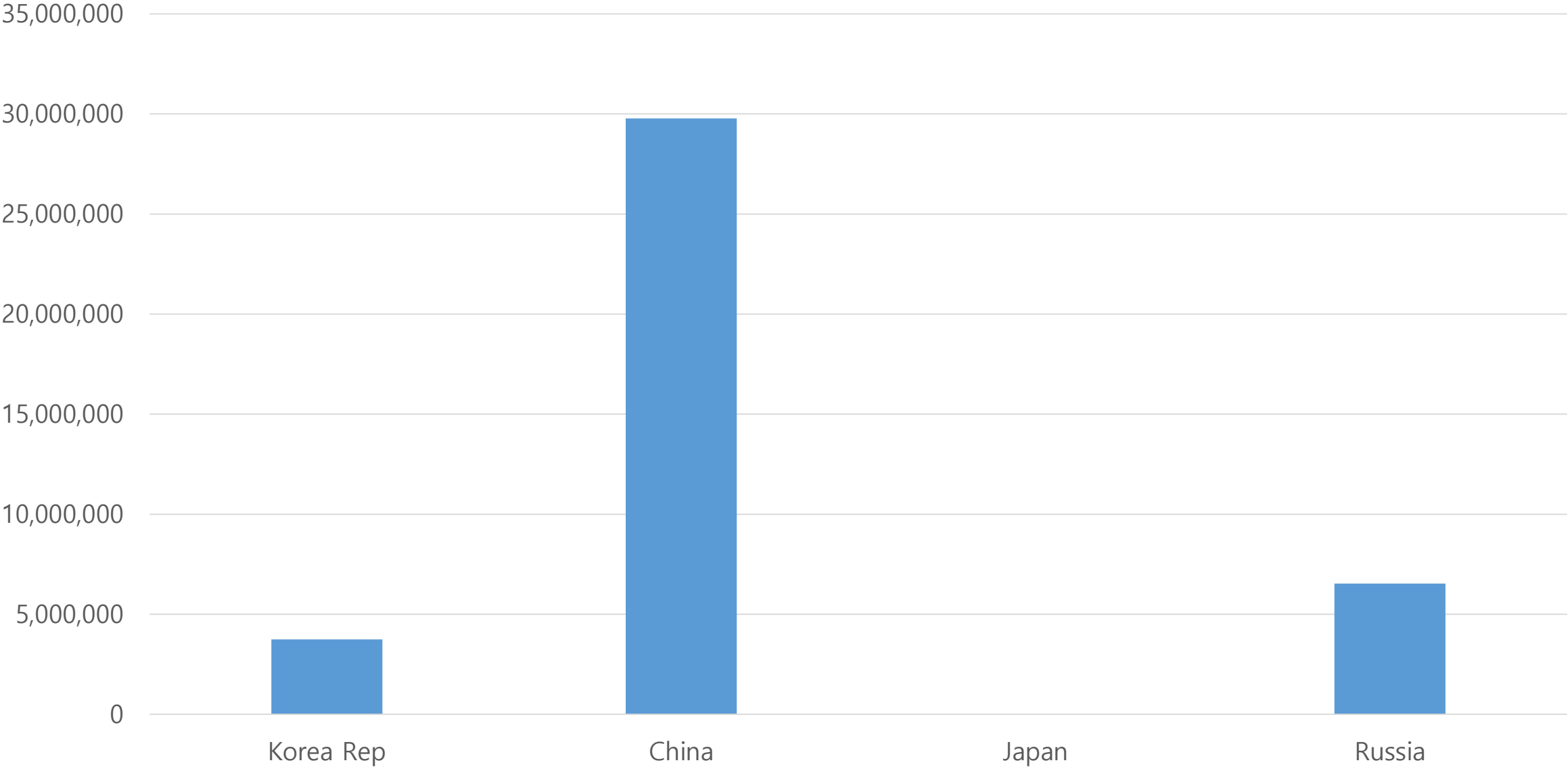
Source: Korea Export-Import Bank of Korea

Contribution to Financial Intermediary Funds (million US \$)



AIIB Subscription

(thousands US \$)



AIIB Subscribed Capital

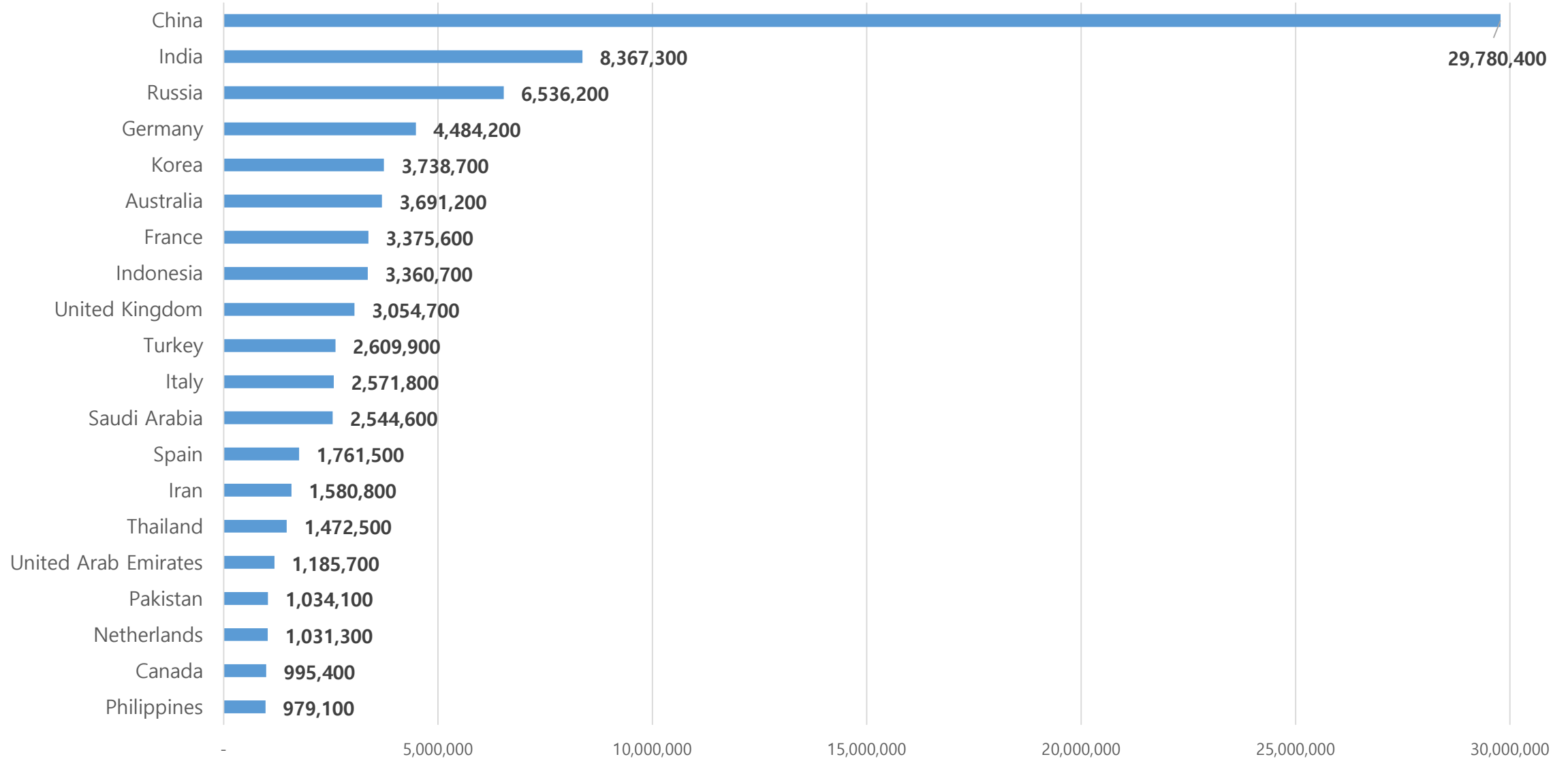
(thousands US \$)

	Members	Subscribed Capital	(%)
1	China	29,780,400	30.90
2	India	8,367,300	8.68
3	Russia	6,536,200	6.78
4	Germany	4,484,200	4.65
5	Korea	3,738,700	3.88
6	Australia	3,691,200	3.83
7	France	3,375,600	3.50
8	Indonesia	3,360,700	3.49
9	United Kingdom	3,054,700	3.17
10	Turkey	2,609,900	2.71
11	Italy	2,571,800	2.67
12	Saudi Arabia	2,544,600	2.64
13	Spain	1,761,500	1.83
14	Iran	1,580,800	1.64
15	Thailand	1,472,500	1.53
16	United Arab Emirates	1,185,700	1.23
17	Pakistan	1,034,100	1.07
18	Netherlands	1,031,300	1.07
19	Canada	995,400	1.03
20	Philippines	979,100	1.02
21	Poland	831,800	0.86
22	Hong Kong	765,100	0.79
23	Israel	749,900	0.78
24	Kazakhstan	729,300	0.76
25	Switzerland	706,400	0.73
26	Vietnam	663,300	0.69
27	Bangladesh	660,500	0.69
28	Egypt	650,500	0.67
29	Sweden	630,000	0.65
30	Qatar	604,400	0.63
31	Norway	550,600	0.57
32	Austria	500,800	0.52
33	New Zealand	461,500	0.48
34	Denmark	369,500	0.38
35	Finland	310,300	0.32

	Members	Subscribed Capital	(%)
36	Sri Lanka	269,000	0.28
37	Myanmar	264,500	0.27
38	Oman	259,200	0.27
39	Azerbaijan	254,100	0.26
40	Singapore	250,000	0.26
41	Uzbekistan	219,800	0.23
42	Romania	153,000	0.16
43	Ireland	131,300	0.14
44	Jordan	119,200	0.12
45	Malaysia	109,500	0.11
46	Bahrain	103,600	0.11
47	Hungary	100,000	0.10
48	Afghanistan	86,600	0.09
49	Nepal	80,900	0.08
50	Luxembourg	69,700	0.07
51	Portugal	65,000	0.07
52	Cambodia	62,300	0.06
53	Sudan	59,000	0.06
54	Georgia	53,900	0.06
55	Brunei	52,400	0.05
56	Ethiopia	45,800	0.05
57	Lao PDR	43,000	0.04
58	Mongolia	41,100	0.04
59	Tajikistan	30,900	0.03
60	Kyrgyz Republic	26,800	0.03
61	Cyprus	20,000	0.02
62	Iceland	17,600	0.02
63	Timor-Leste	16,000	0.02
64	Malta	13,600	0.01
65	Fiji	12,500	0.01
66	Maldives	7,200	0.01
67	Madagascar	5,000	0.01
68	Samoa	2,100	0.00
69	Vanuatu	500	0.00
	Total	96,384,700	

AIIB Subscribed Capital Top 20

(thousands US \$)



- The aid system will be better served in the long run through greater cooperation amongst all actors – old and new donors and recipients – rather than rivalry.