Подлежи на връщане в архив

Министерство на външните работи
Рег. № 54-160-62/26.08.24г.
Дирекция: АПО | Копие до:

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA
SOFIA, BULGARIA

KBU-2024-104

The Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Sofia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria, and has the honor to inform that the Knowledge Sharing Program (KSP) period 2025/2026 is now open for project applications. Knowledge Sharing Program (KSP) is a platform for development cooperation supported by the Korean Government, aiming to share knowledge with partner countries and develop a solid foundation for the expansion of economic and political cooperation. The Republic of Bulgaria has been actively participating in the program since its initial launch in the country in 2015.

The Embassy is expecting to receive detailed project proposals by the interested Bulgarian entities, institutions and ministries no later than **Thursday, 21 November 2024** via email at korean-embassy@mofa.go.kr or at the address of the Embassy. The Embassy of the Republic of Korea would highly appreciate the assistance of the Ministry in sharing the information with the relevant Bulgarian authorities.

The Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Sofia avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosed:
1. *KSP Project Proposals Application Form*
2. *Project Proposal Guidelines*
3. *KSP Brochure*

23 August 2024

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA SOFIA 대한민국대사관

TO: MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

1 + пр.

Priority List of KSP Project Proposals

Country: Type here

Institution: Type here

Number of proposals submitted: Type here
* *Up to 5 recommended, given finite resources*

No.	Project Title	Institution
1	Type here	Type here
2		
3		
4		
5		

The proposals listed above are submitted for review and approval as KSP projects.

Name	Signature	DD/MM/YYYY Date

Position	Type here
Department	Type here
Phone number	Type here

E-mail	Type here
Emails to carbon copy	Type here

* *The signatory is authorized by the respective institution to propose KSP support.*

2025/2026 Knowledge Sharing Program (KSP)
Project Proposal

Country *Official country name*	
Institution *If your institution is a government-affiliated organization, also indicate the supervising authority*	
Project type ***Multiple-year** KSP is optional and additional requests*	☐ Standard KSP (2025/2026) ☐ Multiple-year KSP
Project title *Country name and main purpose of the project; avoid generic titles; max. length: 150 characters*	
Project summary *Describe the **problem** addressed and list the **objectives***	

This proposal is submitted for review and approval as a KSP project.

Name	Signature	DD/MM/YYYY Date

Notes

[1] KSP support is provided in the form of policy/technical consultation and a 5-day workshop. Direct financial support, transfer of goods, and longer-term training are non-eligible forms.

[2] Types of KSP support are as follows:

1. **Standard**: 1-year project in the 2025/2026 cycle. Submit ***Form 2***
2. **Multiple-year**: multi-year project for up to 3 cycles. Submit ***Forms 2 and 3***

[3] This form should be completed by countries that are **not ODA recipient countries** defined by the OECD Development Assistance Committee.

Part I. Project Description

1. Project Background

1.1. Situation and problem analysis

Elaborate on the background of this proposal. Provide an overview of the country's current situation in the relevant areas/sectors, and describe gaps and barriers that this project will address. What are the specific challenges in the national policies, plans, processes and capacities (institutional, human, technical) that are to be overcome with KSP support?

Type here

1.2. Policy and institutional context

Describe efforts undertaken by your country to tackle the challenges and issues addressed above. Identify the country's policy priorities and provide details of relevant plans, strategies, etc. Present the information in the table below.

Also, describe the institutional framework – mandates and roles of responsible ministries, etc. Elaborate on how this project aligns with existing policy and institutional frameworks.

Type here

Policy, strategy, etc.	Details

1.3. Complementary projects/programs

Indicate other initiatives/commitments that are relevant to the problem this project will address. These include past, ongoing, and expected cooperation projects/programs with international organizations, the Korean government, other countries, and/or the private sector. Elaborate on the complementarities and synergies with the proposed project. Present the information in the table below.

Title	
Type/budget	
Implementing partner	
Implementation status/period	
Objectives, outputs, results (expected)	
Complementarities	

1.4. Past KSP cooperation

If your institution has previously been involved in KSP, describe how project outputs were used to make progress and /or advancements toward the desired goal.

Title	
Project year	
Major outcomes	

1.5. Consultation with a Korean institution(s)

If any Korean institution has been involved in developing this proposal, indicate the institution's name, describe their inputs, and provide a brief history of discussions.

Type here

2. Project Information

2.1. Project title: Type here

Reference the country and indicate the main purpose/impact of this project.
Avoid generic titles like "Sustainable Development in Korea".
Maximum length: 150 characters.

2.2. Project objectives

Identify the objectives of this project - How will KSP intervention specifically address the identified barriers?
Discuss how this proposal is additional to and not overlapping with past or ongoing interventions, and links to the ultimate goal this project will contribute to.
Type here

2.3. Project sector

Check the relevant sector(s) of this project.

Sector	Sector
☐ Economic development planning	☐ Water and sanitation
☐ Macro-financial policy	☐ Environment
☐ Public finance	☐ Rural development
☐ Industrial policy	☐ Health and medicine
☐ Trade and export promotion	☐ Social welfare
☐ Business and SME development	☐ Education and HR development
☐ Science and Technology, R&D, ICT	☐ Public administration
☐ Transport and urban development	☐ Employment and labor
☐ Energy	☐ Other (culture, tourism, etc.)

2.4. KSP Project topics

*Propose a maximum of five (5) topics this project should focus on. Topics will later serve to specify the scope of the study (needs assessment, case analysis, research). Present topics in terms of specific objectives and/or outcomes, rather than generic activities like "capacity building workshop".**
Please indicate a project scope that can be reasonably completed within the project budget (250,000 ~ 500,000 USD) and duration (9 ~ 12 months).
** Key deliverables of KSP are a country- and problem-specific recommendation report, and a 5-day capacity-building workshop for national officials and staff.*

Topic 1)
- Title: Type here
- Description: Type here

Topic 2)
- Title: Type here
- Description: Type here

Topic 3)
- Title: Type here
- Description: Type here

Topic 4)
- Title: Type here
- Description: Type here

2.5. Expected expertise of KSP Consultants

Explain what you require from the Korean executing entities in terms of qualifications, skills, knowledge, experience, etc.

Type here

2.6. Risk management plan

Identify, if any, major risks and potential conflicts of interest that could negatively affect the project objectives from being achieved. Address their probabilities of occurrence and severities of consequences. Provide mitigation and management measures.

Type here

3. Exit Strategy

3.1. Desired result

Check the relevant result area(s) this project is directed towards.

Desired result	Specific result
Enhance policy environment	☐ Draft/amend legislation or regulations ☐ Prepare new policy plans or budgets ☐ Establish/strengthen organizations/institutions ☐ Capacity building/knowledge transfer to relevant stakeholders
Complement projects	☐ Country-driven ☐ Supported by the Korean government ☐ Supported by other partners (international organizations, etc.)
Catalyze private sector engagement	☐ Establish public-private partnerships in succeeding activities ☐ Support the local private sector ☐ Create business partnerships with the Korean private sector
Other	Type here

3.2. Specific follow-up measures

Given the response above, elaborate on how your institution will utilize this KSP project to achieve the desired goal. Present details of plans/commitments to implement follow-up activities to ensure the sustainability of this project.

Type here

4. Other Relevant Information

Provide any other relevant information deemed necessary for consideration by the Korean government.

Type here

Part II. Partner Description

A. Institution Information

Provide a brief introduction of your institution. If your institution is a government-affiliated organization, indicate the supervising authority (ministry, etc.) by text and illustration.

Institution name	
Address	
Website	
Description *Size, date of establishment, scope of operations/ principal activities, etc.*	
Organizational chart	

B. Contact Information

1. Project Supervisor

The Project Supervisor will supervise the implementation of this KSP project. Please provide the information of a Director-General or an equivalent official.

Name	
Position	
Department/Division	
Phone Number	
E-mail	

2. Project Coordinator

The Project Coordinator will be responsible for the day-to-day communication with the Korean implementing agency and consultants throughout the project cycle.

Name	
Position	
Department/Division	
Phone Number	
E-mail	

Part III. Attachments

Note: Please attach any supporting documents relevant to this project proposal.

Multiple-year KSP request

Notes

[1] Complete this form if your institution is applying for a ***multiple-year KSP*** – project implemented for ***up to 3 cycles (2025/2026 ~ 2027/2028)***.

[2] Direct financial support, transfer of goods, and longer-term training are **non-eligible** forms of support during the entire period.

---

1. Context on multiple-year necessity

Present how this multiple-year proposal takes a programmatic approach to address the overarching problem. What is the ultimate goal envisioned through this proposal, and why is continuous KSP support appropriate rather than single-year support?

Describe the details (objectives, outcomes) of succeeding KSP project(s) in the table below.

[*] *Specific topics and scope of work are subject to adjustment based on the Y1 results and the then policy environment.*

Project year	Title	Objectives, outcomes
Y1: 2025/2026 KSP (addressed in Form 2)		
Y2: 2026/2027 KSP		
Y3: 2027/2028 KSP		
Goal	*Ultimately anticipated changes that this multiple-year KSP proposal aims to contribute to.*	

Type here

2. Further indication

Only a limited number of proposals will be approved under the multiple-year modality due to limited resources. Please indicate your institution's preferred option in case this proposal is ***not decided to move forward*** *as a multiple-year KSP.*

	Next step
☐	Review and consider as a ***standard KSP*** implemented for single-year in the ***2025/2026*** cycle
☐	Withdraw from consideration

Ministry of Economy and Finance

Knowledge Sharing Program

Revised in August 2024

Advancede and Emerging Economies

Knowledge Sharing Program (KSP) Project Proposal Guidelines

- *This document contains guidelines on applying for the Knowledge Sharing Program (KSP) administered by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Republic of Korea.*
- *Submit **project proposals** and the **priority list** to the Embassy of the Republic of Korea no later than **November 22, 2024.***
- *For more information, visit the KSP website at www.ksp.go.kr.*

Ministry of Economy and Finance
Republic of Korea

Table of Contents

Part I. Introduction to the Knowledge Sharing Program....3

Part II. Applying for the KSP....6

Appendix 1. Project Areas....8

Appendix 2. Implementation Stage....9

Appendix 3. Responsibilities of Partner Country....10

Appendix 4. OECD DAC List of ODA Recipients....11

Part I. Introduction to the Knowledge Sharing Program

1. Background

Knowledge sharing has emerged as an important instrument of development and economic cooperation, proving to effectively improve countries' policy and institutional capacities. Various entities including developing and developed countries, and international organizations such as the OECD and World Bank have endorsed knowledge sharing as a means to deepen mutual learning and create horizontal partnerships.

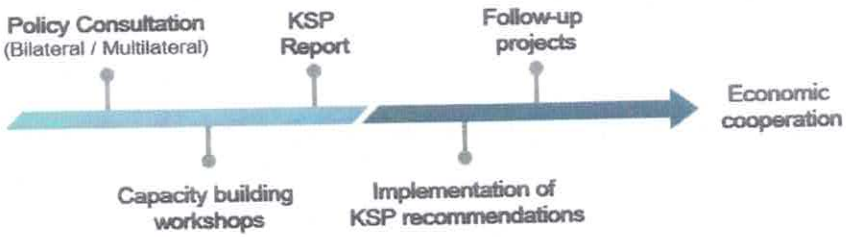
Korea has successfully transitioned from an aid recipient to a donor country over the past century. To make full use of such a positive experience, the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Korea (MOEF) launched a mutual learning program called the Knowledge Sharing Program (KSP) in 2004. KSP conducts joint research and studies to support public efforts in achieving socio-economic development.

Through in-depth and comprehensive analyses of challenges, the program generates practical recommendations and proposes solutions with reference to Korea's comparable experiences, practices and plans. The program also provides opportunities for institutional, organizational and individual capacity building and networking programs.

As of 2023 nearly 700 projects covering over 1,640 topics have been implemented with more than 90 countries around the world.

2. Objectives

(1) Enhance partner country's policy environment through strengthened frameworks, mechanisms, systems and capacities at institutional, organizational and individual levels
(2) Catalyze the development and implementation of effective and efficient national and international projects/programs for socio-economic development
(3) Establish foundations for mutually beneficial economic cooperation



3. Structure

MOEF, the supervising ministry of KSP, oversees the overall program and works with implementing agencies that manage individual projects. The implementing agencies are the Korea Development Institute (KDI), Korea Eximbank (KEXIM) and Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA). Individual projects are executed by KSP Consultants, a team of Korean experts.

4. KSP support

4.1. Modality

KSP is an one-year consultation program implemented in the span of two calendar years (e.g. 2026/27 KSP begins in 2026 and ends in 2027). Around 30 to 40 bilateral projects are implemented each year with about 20 partner countries.

Key deliverables of a KSP projects are (1) a country- and problem-specific recommendation report drafted by the Korean executing entity with inputs from the partner country and (2) a 5-day capacity-building workshop for national officials and staff. The report is published in English and additional publication in the local language may be available upon the partner country's request.

4.2. Project areas

KSP supports projects in the following areas in which Korea has strong expertise (see Appendix 1 for specific areas):

- Economic development planning
- Macro-financial policy
- Public finance
- Industrial policy
- Trade and export promotion
- Business and SME (small and medium enterprises) development
- Science and technology, R&D, ICT
- Transport and urban development
- Energy
- Water and sanitation
- Environment
- Rural development
- Health and medicine
- Social welfare
- Education and HR (human resource) development
- Public administration
- Employment and labor
- Other (culture, tourism, etc.)

4.3. Cycle

Stage	Sub-stages
1. Identification	**Submission of Proposal:** Country submits (1) Project proposal, (2) Priority list, and (3) Letter of Request to the Korean Embassy
	Review and Approval: MOEF and government of Korea conduct thorough preliminary review. Upon approval, MOEF notifies the partner country's coordinating institution
2. Preparation	**Preliminary meeting:** Partner country and implementing agency specify research topics and activity scope
	Procurement and legal arrangements: Implementing agency selects KSP Consultants through an open, transparent and competitive process
3. Implementation	**Launching seminar and high-level meeting:** Interested parties specify research questions and work plan
	Policy seminar and in-depth study: KSP team conducts on-site due diligence at the project country
	Interim reporting and practitioner's workshop: KSP team shares research progress, and the partner country's delegation makes site visits to relevant Korean institutions
	Senior policy dialogue and final reporting: KSP team presents results, and interested parties discuss and review final recommendations
4. Ex-Post Monitoring	**Project result monitoring and evaluation:** Implementing agency conducts interviews and research to understand countries' usage of KSP results (outputs) and track their progress in meeting project goals

* See Appendix 2 for details of the implementation stage, and Appendix 3 for details of the partner country's responsibilities.

4.4 Cost

The Korean government shares project costs with advanced and emerging economy countries that are not ODA recipient countries defined by the OECD Development Assistence Committee (See Appendix 4). The budget for a single KSP project ranges from 250,000 to 500,000 USD. The partner country typically bears in-kind expenses such as costs associated with the meeting venue and travel expenses to Korea. Details are stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding and/or Activity Agreement.

* MOEF does **not** provide direct financial support to the partner country.

Part II. Applying for the KSP

1. Writing the Proposal

Government institutions (ministries, agencies, etc.) that wish to apply for the KSP must complete the ***project proposal*** template (***Form 2***).

Throughout the proposal, it is important to ensure that the proposed project is

- consistent with KSP's objectives[1]
- aligns with the national development plans/strategies and priorities, pertinent to areas where Korea has comparative advantages
- complements and does not overlap with past and ongoing projects implemented by the country/development partners
- expressed in a clear and detailed manner (pay special attention when explaining project necessity, proposed intervention, and plans to build on the project's results)

Examples of projects that are ineligible for approval include the following:

- Projects submitted by a private organization
- Projects that provide humanitarian aid
- Projects that directly finance the construction of physical infrastructures or the purchase of software systems
- Projects that are commercial/for-profit
- Projects in the fields of national defense, religion, peace and security

2. Submitting the Proposal

Government Institution	1. Completes the **project proposal** 2. Completes the **priority list** 3. Submits the proposal package to the Embassy of the Republic of Korea	See *Form 1, 2*
▼		
Embassy of the Republic of Korea	4. Delivers all submissions to MOEF	
▼		
MOEF	5. Reviews and approves projects, notifies the country	

[1] KSP projects support policy and institutional development at the national and sub-national level, implementation of large-scale projects and adoption of software systems through pre-feasibility studies, and private sector development.

(1) Government Institution → Korean Embassy
A ministry or government-affiliated organization develops the ***project proposal(Form 2)*** and completes the ***priority list(Form 1)***.

Then, the institution sends the proposal package to the Embassy of the Republic of Korea. The proposal package must include all documents below for review by MOEF:

(1) Priority list
(2) Project proposals sorted according to the priority list

(2) Korean Embassy → MOEF
The Korean embassy forwards all documents to MOEF.

(3) MOEF → Korean Embassy, government institution
MOEF reviews and approves projects in consideration of their expected impact as well as the program portfolio of the relevant cycle, Korea's national strategies, etc.

Then, MOEF notifies the coordinating institution of approved projects with no official letter by the first quarter of 2025.

3. Schedule

Project proposals submitted in 2024 will undergo a thorough preliminary review by the Korean government until early 2025. Approved projects will be implemented in the 2025/2026 cycle (launch in 2025, close in 2026).

2024	Partner country submits KSP project proposal(s)
▼	
2025~2026	Appraisal and approval in 2025 by MOEF→ Implementation during 2025/2026

Appendix 1. Project Areas

Sector	Example
Economic development planning	national economic development plan
Macro-financial policy	macro-economic and financial policy, monetary and credit policy, financial institution (banks, etc.)
Public finance	fiscal policy, budget, debt management, tax, public investment, public-private partnership (PPP)
Industrial policy	industrial restructuring, industrial growth and diversification, industrial parks and clusters
Trade and export promotion	trade and foreign direct investment (FDI), global value chain (GVC), free economic zones
Business and SME (small and medium enterprises) development	business enabling environment, large corporations, SMEs, start-ups, entrepreneurship, regulation policy
Science and technology, R&D, ICT	digital transformation, technology innovation, ICT-based systems, Big Data, intellectual property rights
Transport and urban development	transportation and mobility systems/services, urban planning and management, smart cities, geospatial services
Energy	energy and power policies, renewable energy
Water and sanitation	water resource management (drinking, wastewater), flood and drought risk management
Environment	climate change response, waste management, environmental protection, circular economy
Rural development	rural management (agriculture, fishery, etc.), rural economy and infrastructure
Health and medicine	disease control, health systems and policies, medical services, nutrition and food security
Social welfare	social safety net, social insurance and pensions, social inclusion, social protection delivery systems
Education and HR (human resource) development	education, technical & vocational education and training (TVET), human resource management (HRD)
Public administration	public sector management, e-government, state-owned enterprises (SOE)
Employment and labor	labor market institutions, job creation, job quality
Other (culture, tourism, etc.)	other public policies

Appendix 2. Implementation Stage

Sub-stage	Location	Activities
1. Preliminery Meeting	online, partner country	• The implementing agency communicates with the partner country to identify project details (policy priorities, relevant stakeholders, communication channels) and specify project objectives, topics, work scope, desired outcomes • Based on discussions, the implementing agency selects KSP Consultants, a team of Korean experts, to execute the project
2. Launching Seminar and High-level Meeting	partner country	• The KSP team (implementing agency and KSP consultants) visits the partner country to launch the project and conduct on-site research • High-level representatives of both sides discuss project direction based on policy priorities • The KSP team selects local consaltants with appropriate qualifications based on partner country's recommendation
3. Policy Seminar and In-depth Study	partner country	• The KSP team visits relevant organizations and sites in the partner country to conduct in-depth analysis and expert discussions
4. Interim Reporting and Practitioners' Workshop	Korea	• KSP Consultants present interim recommendations to project stakeholders of both sides • Project stakeholders of the partner country (government officials, etc.) participate in the Practitioner's Workshop (comprises site visits to relevant Korean organization, experts seminars and meetings with Korean public/private entities)
5. Senior Policy Dialogue and Final Reporting	partner country	• Government officials of both sides discuss final recommendations during the Senior Policy Dialogue • KSP Consultants present final recommendations to project stakeholders from the government, private sector, academia, media, etc. • Project stakehokders evaluate the relevancy and sustainability of the final recommendations and discuss plans to build on the project's results

Appendix 3. Responsibilities of Partner Country

1. Recommend qualified local consultants

The partner country is responsible for recommending qualified local consultants who have expertise in the project area. The scope of work is as follows:

- (1) conduct research on the country's background/status in the project context
- (2) partly draft the KSP report
- (3) cooperate with the Korean KSP team to execute the project

2. Provide in-kind contribution

The Korean government may ask the partner country to make in-kind contributions within available resources (e.g. provision of office space, interpretation, etc.) to coordinate the visits of Korean experts to the partner country during any stage of the project cycle.

Details are to be stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Activity Agreement between the two counterpart organizations.

3. Arrangement of meetings and organize seminars

During the project cycle in the partner country, the counterpart organization is responsible for:

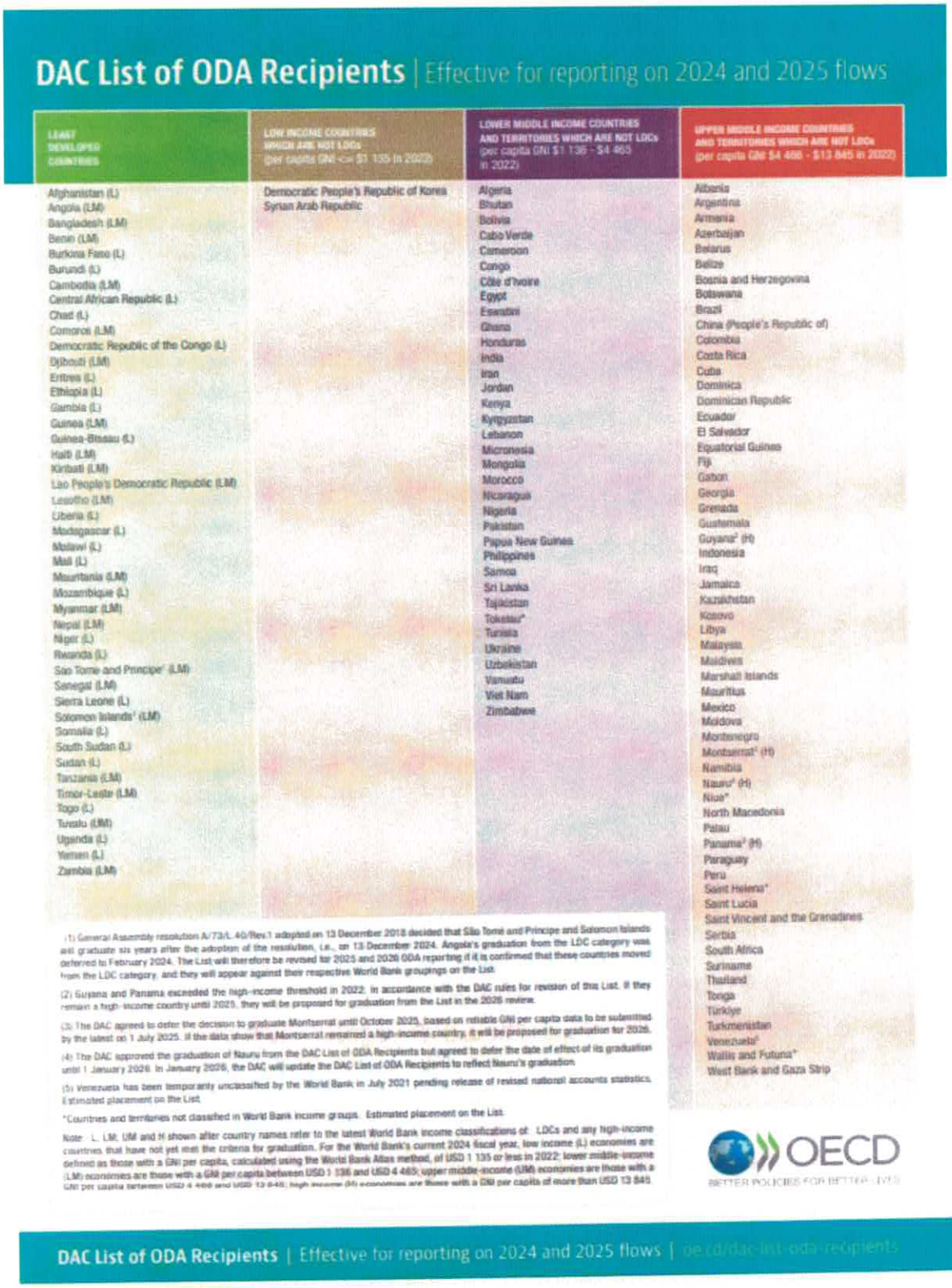
- arrange meetings with senior government officials and experts specializing in the study's topic upon the request of the Korean experts; and
- organize seminars/workshops, provide logistical supports

4. Organize the delegation's visit

The partner country is responsible for composing its delegation to Korea for the Interim Reporting and Policy Practitioners' Workshop.

Appendix 4. OECD DAC List of ODA Recipients

(https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/daclist.htm)



DAC List of ODA Recipients | Effective for reporting on 2024 and 2025 flows

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	LOW INCOME COUNTRIES WHICH ARE NOT LDCs (per capita GNI <= $1 135 in 2022)	LOWER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WHICH ARE NOT LDCs (per capita GNI $1 136 - $4 465 in 2022)	UPPER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WHICH ARE NOT LDCs (per capita GNI $4 466 - $13 845 in 2022)
Afghanistan (L)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Algeria	Albania
Angola (LM)	Syrian Arab Republic	Bhutan	Argentina
Bangladesh (LM)		Bolivia	Armenia
Benin (LM)		Cabo Verde	Azerbaijan
Burkina Faso (L)		Cameroon	Belarus
Burundi (L)		Congo	Belize
Cambodia (LM)		Côte d'Ivoire	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Central African Republic (L)		Egypt	Botswana
Chad (L)		Eswatini	Brazil
Comoros (LM)		Ghana	China (People's Republic of)
Democratic Republic of the Congo (L)		Honduras	Colombia
Djibouti (LM)		India	Costa Rica
Eritrea (L)		Iran	Cuba
Ethiopia (L)		Jordan	Dominica
Gambia (L)		Kenya	Dominican Republic
Guinea (LM)		Kyrgyzstan	Ecuador
Guinea-Bissau (L)		Lebanon	El Salvador
Haiti (LM)		Micronesia	Equatorial Guinea
Kiribati (LM)		Mongolia	Fiji
Lao People's Democratic Republic (LM)		Morocco	Gabon
Lesotho (LM)		Nicaragua	Georgia
Liberia (L)		Nigeria	Grenada
Madagascar (L)		Pakistan	Guatemala
Malawi (L)		Papua New Guinea	Guyana[2] (H)
Mali (L)		Philippines	Indonesia
Mauritania (LM)		Samoa	Iraq
Mozambique (L)		Sri Lanka	Jamaica
Myanmar (LM)		Tajikistan	Kazakhstan
Nepal (LM)		Tokelau*	Kosovo
Niger (L)		Tunisia	Libya
Rwanda (L)		Ukraine	Malaysia
São Tomé and Príncipe[1] (LM)		Uzbekistan	Maldives
Senegal (LM)		Vanuatu	Marshall Islands
Sierra Leone (L)		Viet Nam	Mauritius
Solomon Islands[1] (LM)		Zimbabwe	Mexico
Somalia (L)			Moldova
South Sudan (L)			Montenegro
Sudan (L)			Montserrat[3] (H)
Tanzania (LM)			Namibia
Timor-Leste (LM)			Nauru[4] (H)
Togo (L)			Niue*
Tuvalu (LM)			North Macedonia
Uganda (L)			Palau
Yemen (L)			Panama[5] (H)
Zambia (LM)			Paraguay
			Peru
			Saint Helena*
			Saint Lucia
			Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
			Serbia
			South Africa
			Suriname
			Thailand
			Tonga
			Türkiye
			Turkmenistan
			Venezuela[5]
			Wallis and Futuna*
			West Bank and Gaza Strip

(1) General Assembly resolution A/73/L.40/Rev.1 adopted on 13 December 2018 decided that São Tomé and Príncipe and Solomon Islands will graduate six years after the adoption of the resolution, i.e., on 13 December 2024. Angola's graduation from the LDC category was deferred to February 2024. The List will therefore be revised for 2025 and 2026 ODA reporting if it is confirmed that these countries moved from the LDC category, and they will appear against their respective World Bank groupings on the List.

(2) Guyana and Panama exceeded the high-income threshold in 2022. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, if they remain a high-income country until 2025, they will be proposed for graduation from the List in the 2026 review.

(3) The DAC agreed to defer the decision to graduate Montserrat until October 2025, based on reliable GNI per capita data to be submitted by the latest on 1 July 2025. If the data show that Montserrat remained a high-income country, it will be proposed for graduation for 2026.

(4) The DAC approved the graduation of Nauru from the DAC List of ODA Recipients but agreed to defer the date of effect of its graduation until 1 January 2026. In January 2026, the DAC will update the DAC List of ODA Recipients to reflect Nauru's graduation.

(5) Venezuela has been temporarily unclassified by the World Bank in July 2021 pending release of revised national accounts statistics. Estimated placement on the List.

*Countries and territories not classified in World Bank income groups. Estimated placement on the List.

Note: L, LM, UM and H shown after country names refer to the latest World Bank income classifications of: LDCs and any high-income countries that have not yet met the criteria for graduation. For the World Bank's current 2024 fiscal year, low income (L) economies are defined as those with a GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, of USD 1 135 or less in 2022; lower middle-income (LM) economies are those with a GNI per capita between USD 1 136 and USD 4 465; upper middle-income (UM) economies are those with a GNI per capita between USD 4 466 and USD 13 845; high income (H) economies are those with a GNI per capita of more than USD 13 845.

OECD BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

DAC List of ODA Recipients | Effective for reporting on 2024 and 2025 flows | oe.cd/dac-list-oda-recipients



Knowledge Sharing Program

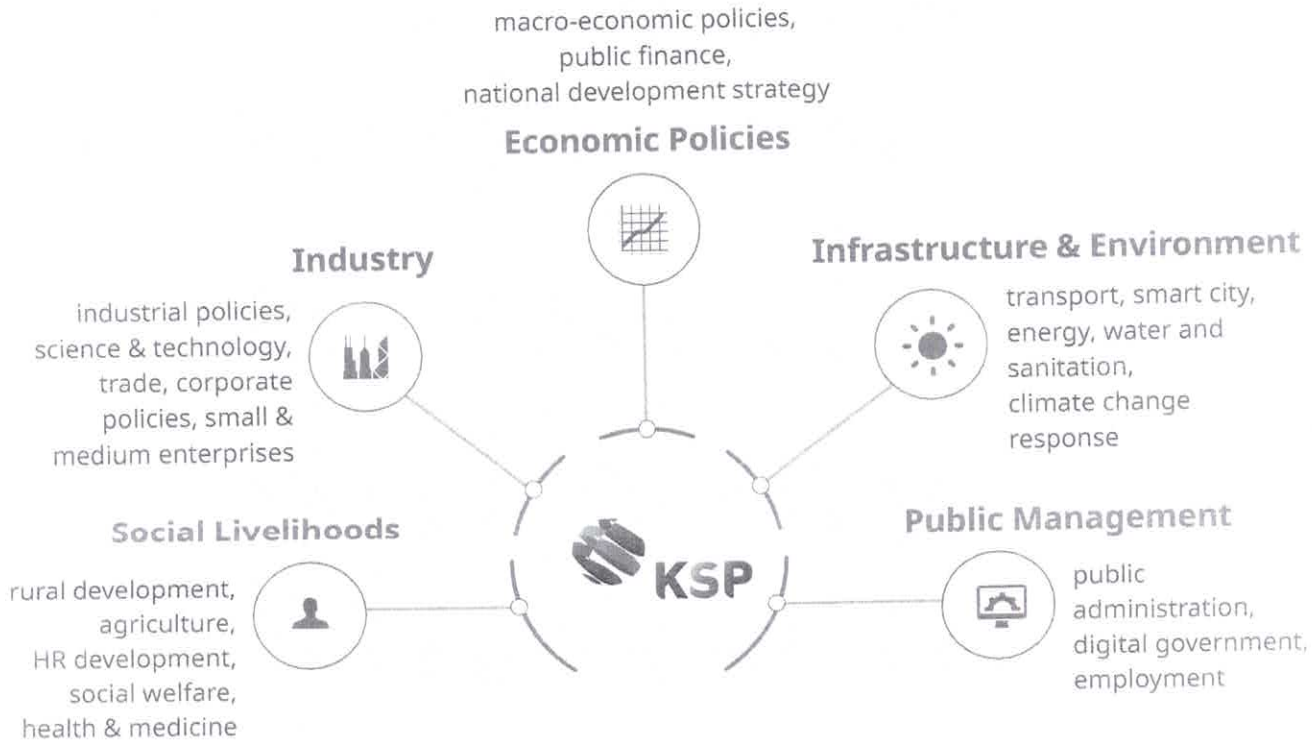
INTRODUCTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE SHARING PROGRAM

The **Knowledge Sharing Program (KSP)** shares experiences and proposes solutions to address policy and capacity gaps, improve sectoral expertise, and enhance enabling environments in support of partner countries' initiatives for sustainable development and stronger economic partnerships with the Republic of Korea.

VISION



KSP THEMES



STRUCTURE

Administered by the **Ministry of Economy and Finance of Korea**, KSP operates based on partnerships with expert institutions.

Ministry of Economy and Finance

Finances and administers the overall Knowledge Sharing Program

Implementing Agencies

KDI Korea Development Institute

kotra Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency

Korea Eximbank THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF KOREA

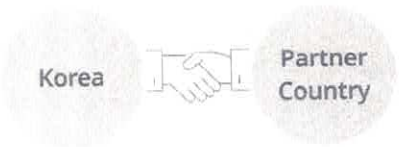
Oversees the management and implementation of individual KSP projects approved by MOEF and executed by KSP consultants

KSP Consultants

Execute activities approved under individual KSP projects;
Korean experts from the public/private sector, selected by the implementing agencies

CHANNELS OF KSP COOPERATION

Bilateral KSP



Multilateral KSP (Joint Consulting)



92 Partner Countries and 5 Regional Networks



12 International Organizations

- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- World Bank (WB Group)
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
- Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- International Trade Centre (ITC)
- The UN Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (UN-APCICT)
- Trade and Development Bank (TDB)
- CABEI Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

KSP projects lead to enhanced policies and institutions, follow-up projects/ programs, and private sector engagement.



Colombia

Enhancing the National Quality Infrastructure (17/18)

- Reshaped the *National Quality Award* into the *Colombian Export Quality Award to* encourage SMEs' compliance with quality standards and entry into foreign markets
- Increased budget for the National Metrology Institute

Egypt

Establishing the Intellectual Property Strategy (16/17)

- Revised the Intellectual Property Law
- Developed into KOICA's project on improving the intellectual property automation system of the Egyptian Patent Office (2019~2022)

Peru

Modernizing Shipbuilding Facilities (19/20)

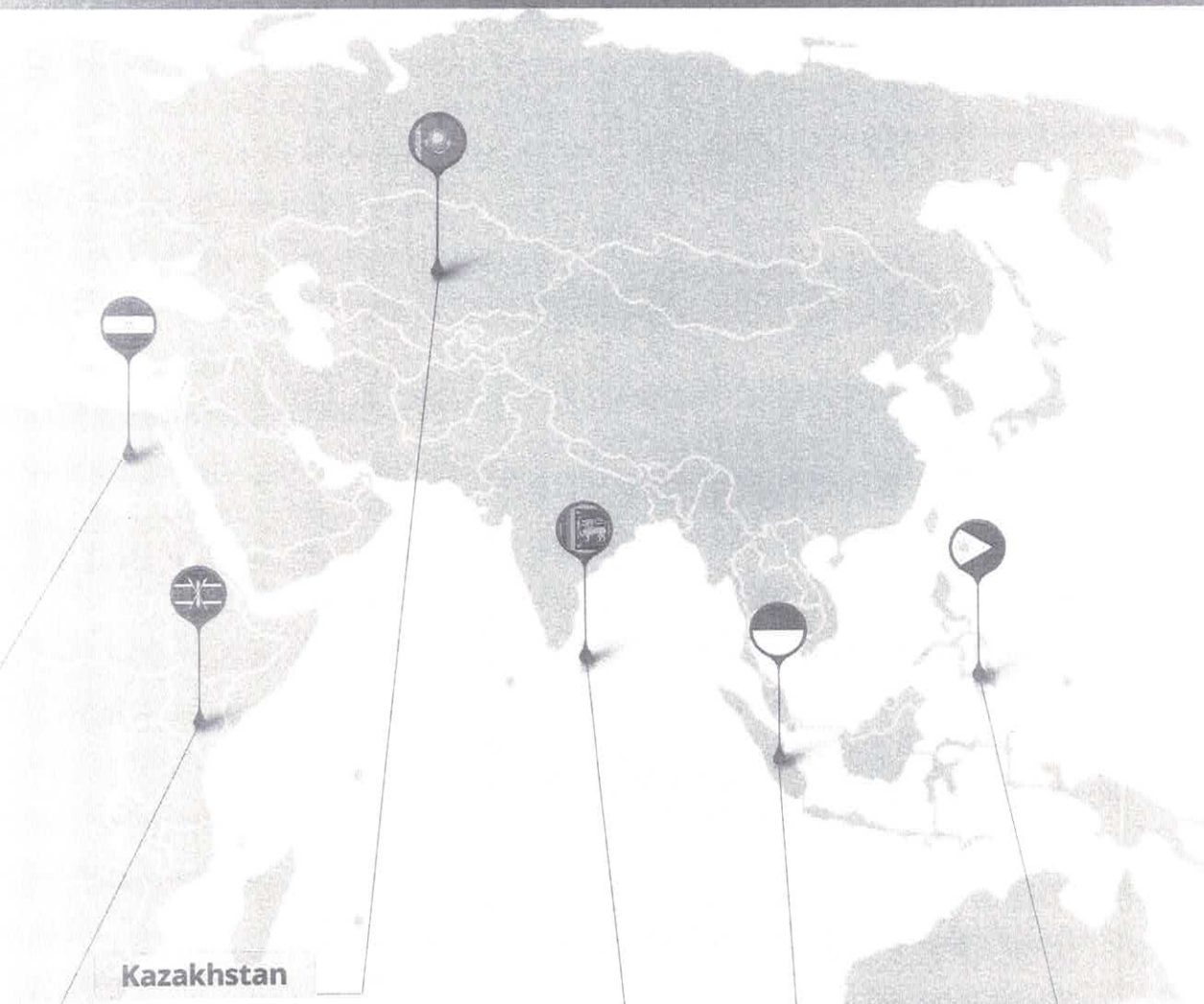
- Evolved into a FS on *Modernizing the Peruvian Shipyards of SIMA (Servicios Industriales de la Marina)*, funded by the Korean Ministry of Ocean and Fisheries (2021)

Kenya

Developing the Digital Media City (18/19, 20/21)

- Acquired land for the construction of the media and entertainment cluster
- Followed by a FS and ESIA on developing a digital media hub, and Economic Innovation Partnership Program on the *Development of the Konza Technopolis* (2021~2024)

Find out more about KSP achievements



Kazakhstan

Improving the Housing Guarantee System (16/17, 19/20)

- Led to the enactment of the Law on Equity Participation in Housing Construction (2016), enforcement of decree No.567 - Methodology for determining the size of the guarantee contribution (2017), and establishment of the Kazakhstan Housing Guarantee Fund

Sri Lanka

Strengthening the Traffic Network Connectivity(16/17)

- Developed into EDCF loan to construct the Kandy Tunnel ($ 199 million, 2021-2026) to reduce traffic congestion

Indonesia

Strengthening Response to COVID-19 (20/21)

- Supported the development of *PeduliLindung* (COVID-19 Tracing App)
- Served as a background paper for the White Paper on National Health System Reform (2022) and National Development Plan and Budget (2022)

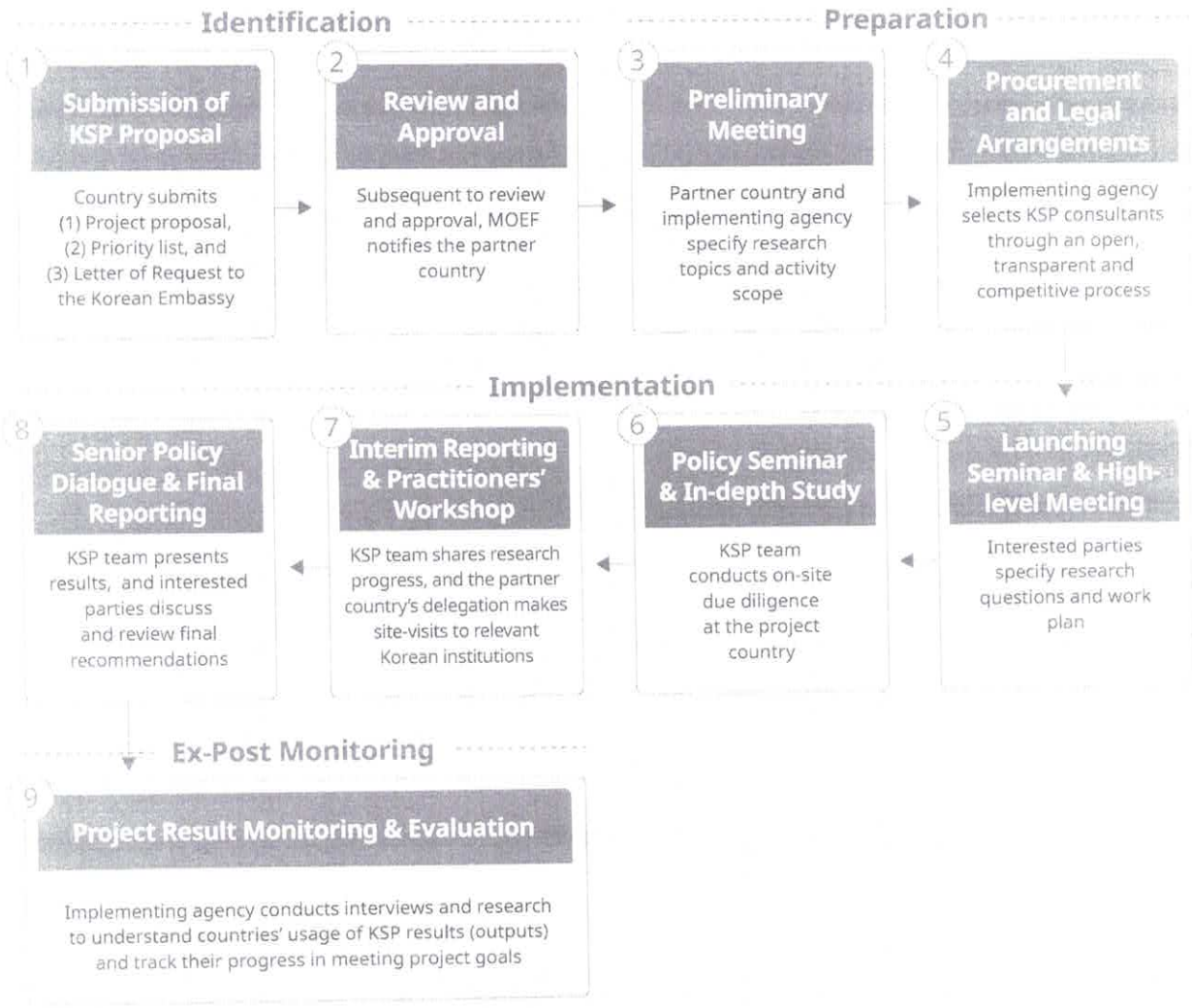
Philippines

Establishing the Traceability and Evaluation System (18/19)

- Followed by EDCF's FS and loan on *Livestock Inspection and Safety Enhancement* ($ 185 million, 2023-2030)

FS Feasibility Study | **EDCF** Economic Development Cooperation Fund | **ESIA** Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

PROJECT CYCLE

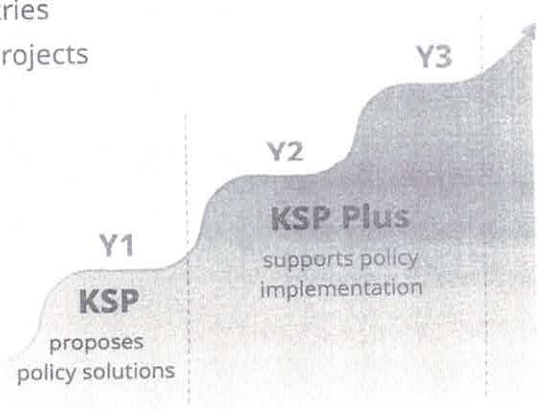


KSP PLUS

Countries may propose a **KSP Plus**, or a **multiple-year KSP**.

KSP Plus takes a programmatic approach to support countries developing and implementing strategies and/or pipeline projects to bridge policy, technical and capacity gaps and barriers.

MOEF may commit to a maximum term of 3 project years.



HOW TO SUBMIT A KSP PROPOSAL

Watch how to apply

ODA Recipient Countries

1. The **partner institution** prepares and submits the KSP project proposal(s) to the **ODA coordinating institution**.

Project Proposal

2. The **ODA coordinating institution** drafts a project priority list* and official letter of request, and submits all documents to the **Korean Embassy**.

* indicate national priority

Project Proposal

Priority
1.
2.
3.

Request
sign

3. The **Korean Embassy** delivers all documents to the **Korean Ministry of Economy and Finance**.

4. If the proposal is approved, the **Korean Ministry of Economy and Finance** dispatches a Notification of Approval Letter to the **ODA coordinating institution** on the project year (2 years after submission on standard conditions).

Other Countries

1. The **partner institution** prepares and submits the KSP project proposal(s), project priority list, and official letter of request to the **Korean Embassy**.

* indicate institutional priority

Project Proposal

Priority
1.
2.
3.

Request
sign

2. The **Korean Embassy** delivers all documents to the **Korean Ministry of Economy and Finance**.

3. If the proposal is approved, the **Korean Ministry of Economy and Finance** dispatches a Notification of Approval Letter to the **partner institution** on the project year (1 year after submission)

Parties Interested

1. **Partner Institution**: ministries or government agencies applying for the KSP project
2. **ODA Coordinating Institution**: public authority of the project country responsible for Official Development Assistance affairs
3. **Korean Embassy**: represents the Republic of Korea at the project country

Visit our website at
www.ksp.go.kr

Updated on June 2023

Knowledge
Sharing
Program

Administered by:

Ministry of Economy and Finance

www.moef.go.kr
42, Doum 6-ro,
Sejong-si 30112
Republic of Korea

Implemented by:

KDI Korea Development Institute

www.kdi.re.kr
263, Namsejong-ro,
Sejong-si 30149,
Republic of Korea

kotra
Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency

www.kotra.or.kr
13, Heolleung-ro,
Seocho-gu, Seoul 06792,
Republic of Korea

Korea Eximbank
THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF KOREA

www.koreaexim.go.kr
38, Eunhaeng-ro,
Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul
07242, Republic of Korea