KOREA - WORLD BANK PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (KWPF)

RESOURCE ON KOREAN INSTITUTIONS FOR POTENTIAL COLLABORATION
## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Learning From South Korea’s Economic Transformation 7
1.2 Overview of the Korea-World Bank Partnership Facility (KWPF) 8
1.3 About this Brochure: Resource on Korean Institutions for Potential Collaboration 10

## 2 AGRICULTURE

2.1 Korea Agro-Fisheries & Food Trade Corporation (AT) 14
2.2 Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI) 15
2.3 Korea Forestry Promotion Institute (KOFPI) 16
2.4 Korea Forest Service (KFS) 17
2.5 Korea Rural Community Corporation (KRC) 18
2.6 Korea Institute of Planning and Evaluation for Technology in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (IPET) 19

## 3 EDUCATION, SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND JOBS

3.1 Human Resource Development Service of Korea 22
3.2 Korea Polytechnics (KOPO) 23
3.3 Korea Development Institute (KDI) and KDI School of Public Policy and Management 24
3.4 Korea Employment Information Service (KEIS) 26
3.5 Korea Employment Agency for the Disabled (KEAD) 27
3.6 Korea Labor Foundation (KLF) 28
3.7 Korea University Of Technology and Education (KOREATECH) 29
3.8 Korea Workers’ Compensation and Welfare Service (COMWEL) 30
3.9 Korea Education and Research Information Service (KERIS) 32
3.10 Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training (KRIVET) 33

## 4 HEALTH

4.1 Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service (HIRA) 36
4.2 Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA) 38
4.3 National Health Insurance Service Of Korea (NHIS) 39

## 5 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICT)

5.1 Korea Trade Network (KTNET) 42
5.2 Korea Institute For Advancement of Technology (KIAT) 43
5.3 Korea Institute Of Science and Technology (KIST) 44
5.4 Korea Internet and Security Agency (KISA) 45
5.5 Korea Agency For Infrastructure Technology Advancement (KAIA) 46
5.6 NSHC Inc. 47
5.7 SK Telecom Co. Ltd 48
5.8 National Radio Research Agency (RRA) 49
5.9 LG Cns Co., Ltd. (LGCNS) 50
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Organization Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>LG Uplus Corporation</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.11</td>
<td>Samsung SDS</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>Korea Electronics Technology Institute (KETI)</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>National Information Society Agency of Korea (NIA)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.15</td>
<td>National IT Industry Promotion Agency (NIPA)</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.16</td>
<td>Korea Land and Geospatial Infomationix Corporation (LX)</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>Science and Technology Policy Institute (STEPI)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Ministry of Employment and Labor (MOEL)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Ministry of Trade, Industry And Energy (MOTIE)</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Ministry of Science and ICT (MSIT)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MOLIT)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>Korea Overseas Infrastructure &amp; Urban Development Corporation (KIND)</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>Korea Institute Of Energy Technology Evaluation and Planning (KETEP)</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>Korea Land &amp; Housing Corporation (LH)</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO)</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>Korea Water Resources Corporation (K-WATER)</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.11</td>
<td>Korea Development Bank (KDB Bank)</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.13</td>
<td>Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>The Supreme Prosecutors’ Office of the Republic of Korea (SPO)</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Trade &amp; Investment</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.1</td>
<td>The Export-Import Bank of Korea (KEXIM)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.2</td>
<td>Korea International Trade Association (KITA)</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.3</td>
<td>Korea Trade-Investment Agency (KOTRA)</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Private Sector</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.1</td>
<td>Daewoo Engineering &amp; Construction Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.2</td>
<td>Dohwa Engineering Co., Ltd. (DOHWA)</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.3</td>
<td>Kunhwa Engineering &amp; Consulting Co., Ltd (KUNHWA)</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.4</td>
<td>Samsung C&amp;T Corporation (SCT)</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>Think Tanks &amp; Public Research Institutions</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.1</td>
<td>Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements (KRIHS)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.2</td>
<td>Korea Institute for Development Strategy (KDS)</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.3</td>
<td>The Korea Transport Institute (KOTI)</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.4</td>
<td>Korea Industrial Complex Corporation (KICOX)</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LEARNING FROM SOUTH KOREA’S ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

South Korea’s development experience over the past half-century has been a source of inspiration for developing countries around the world. Korea is an exceptional example of an aid recipient turned a high-income country, with Gross National Income (GNI) per capita increasing rapidly from US$ 67 in the early 1950s to US$ 35,944 in 2017. In a single generation, Korea could transition from being a resource-constrained, low-income nation to one of the world’s most dynamic, knowledge-based economies.

The country’s remarkable transformation - resulting from the implementation of a forward-looking, export-led industrial development strategy - is a source of valuable lessons and offers a model for developing countries around the globe. Currently the world’s 14th largest economy, South Korea has become a key development partner of the World Bank Group (WBG), providing development assistance to help the world’s poorest and most vulnerable people.
ESTABLISHED IN MAY 2013, the World Bank Partnership Facility (KWPF) aims to strengthen ties between the World Bank and Korea’s Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEF). The facility’s overall objective is to assist developing member countries of the World Bank in achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth and to foster broader dialogue on economic development issues. It is structured around three windows through which financial support is given to specific activities:

- **WINDOW 1.** Financing for global and regional programs;
- **WINDOW 2.** Co-financing and project preparation support for projects receiving financial support from the World Bank, and
- **WINDOW 3.** Financially supporting knowledge generation and dissemination activities that leverage Korea’s and other development partners’ development experience and the World Bank’s convening power and economic development know-how.
Support delivered through Window 3 finances:

(1) World Bank executed technical assistance and/or capacity building;

(2) Project identification and pre-appraisal; and

(3) Knowledge generation activities that leverage Korea’s development experience and expertise, preferably in collaboration with Korean institutions. Sectoral priorities under Window 3 include agriculture, skills development and jobs, universal health coverage, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT, KWPF has become one of the main vehicles for meeting the challenge of increasing the impact and effectiveness of Korea’s Overseas Development Assistance (ODA), and one of the key instruments for building relationships and exchanging development knowledge between the GoK, the World Bank and its client countries.
With the goal of intensifying mutual learning, information sharing, and knowledge exchanges between WBG task teams and Korean institutions, the KWPF Secretariat produced this *KWPF Resource on Korean Institutions for Potential Collaboration* brochure. The brochure provides useful information on potential Korean institutions with whom to partner, learn from, and collaborate with on the ground, including a brief description of the institution, its priority sectors, and WEBSITE, among others.

>>

**SECTIONS 2-5** are organized around the four priority sectors of KWPF’s Window 3 namely agriculture, education, skills development and jobs, health, and ICT.
SECTION 6 covers other relevant ministries and government institutions.

SECTION 7 features a miscellaneous grouping that covers institutions focused on trade and investment, private sector companies, as well as think tanks and public research institutions.

THE KWPF RESOURCE ON KOREAN INSTITUTIONS FOR POTENTIAL COLLABORATION brochure is intended to serve as a starting point for task-team leaders exploring knowledge generation and partnership opportunities with Korean institutions. It is not an exhaustive list of all Korean institutions, but rather a quick-start guide to orient task-team leaders looking to partner with Korean institutions and learn from their development experience and expertise.
Agriculture
Korea Agro-Fisheries & Food Trade Corporation (AT)

INSTITUTION NAME (KOREAN)
한국농수산식품유통공사

INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION
AT is a public institution under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs that aims to advance Korea’s agricultural product industry and support its sustainable growth by:

- Strengthening the agricultural product export system
- Leading distribution innovation of agro-fisheries products
- Enhancing value by improving the competitiveness of the food industry
- Contributing to the stabilization of domestic prices through the stable management of food supply

AT specializes in providing financial support to companies in the private agro-processing industry who purchase, store, and process designated items as well as the direct procurement, storage, distribution and import of agro-fishery products.

INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY
Strategy & Planning Department

WEBSITE
www.at.or.kr/home/apen000000/index.action
2.2 KOREA RURAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTE (KREI)

INSTITUTION NAME (KOREAN)
한국농촌경제연구원

INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION
As a think tank for agricultural policy under the Prime Minister’s Office, the Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI) was established in 1978 to lead the development of agriculture, rural areas, and the food industry. KREI is the only government-funded research institute that conducts comprehensive surveys and policy research on the economy of agriculture and forestry, as well as the social development of rural areas. At KREI, approximately 200 researchers conduct research projects focused on the establishment of Korea’s major agricultural policies, international trade, and village-unit rural development.

PRIORITY SECTORS
Agricultural and rural economy research

INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY
Department of Global Cooperation Research

WEBSITE
www.krei.re.kr/eng
### Korea Forestry Promotion Institute (KOFPI)

#### Institution Name (Korean)
한국 임업진흥원

#### Institution Description
Korea Forestry Promotion Institute, a public institute under the Korea Forest Service, was founded on January 26, 2012 with the purpose of not only creating high added value in the forestry industry through the commercialization of research and development outcomes in the forest science technology sector, but also of promoting the forestry industry to increase the income of forestry workers through the production, distribution and provision of information regarding forest products. KOFPI’s main lines of business include:

- **Providing Forestry and Wood & Technology Support**: KOFPI performs activities related to developing high value-added forest products and increasing incomes of forestry workers through the quality management of forest products, the development of new forestry income sources and the promotion of consumption, including specialized education for competence enhancement, management of cultivation history for Special forest products, and crackdowns on illegal distribution. Also, KOFPI define activities and standards related to the quality certification of wood materials and wood products, safety evaluation, designation of new technologies, and support for wood industrial entity education, while providing support for testing, analysis, appraisal and evaluation. In addition, it is engaged in activities related to forestry equipment certification, forest management certification, forest product production and distribution certification, operation and management of the forest carbon offset system, and support for the adoption of an emissions trading system in the wood materials sector.

- **The Global Forest Business Headquarters** focuses on enhancing forest cooperation between countries, providing international forest cooperation and climate change response support for the promotion of overseas forest projects managed by the private sector, cultivating domestic and overseas forest experts, establishing advanced overseas afforestation bases, and providing consulting and information provision services for the private sector.

- **The Pine Wilt Disease (PWD) Monitoring Headquarters** performs various activities ranging from occurrence status and trend analysis to prevention quality monitoring, training and public relations to ensure a proactive response and preventive approach through prompt and accurate forecasting.

#### Priority Sectors
Forestry industry, overseas forest resources development, international forest cooperation development

#### Internal Partnership Body
International Forest Cooperation Division
The Korea Forest Service (KFS) is a public institution under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. It is Korea’s government agency dedicated to protecting and enriching the nation’s forest resources as well as helping invigorate its forest industry. KFS makes use of its past, successful reforestation efforts to further similar efforts across the world by:

- **Adding value to the forest industry:** Innovating the use of forest resources, nurturing the country’s forest industry by enhancing Bio technology and Nano technology, supporting diverse forest projects and boosting competitiveness of Korean forest products.

- **Building up business activities through deregulation:** Easing unnecessary regulations in forestry, utilizing forest land based on ecological and efficient management plans and revitalizing value-added eco-tourism by relieving regulations.

- **Ensuring the safety of the people through disaster management:** Preventing and seamlessly responding to forest fires and pests as well as setting up robust landslide safety nets.

- **Promoting public welfare by providing forest welfare services to the people:** Strengthening forest education and experience courses for children, revitalizing forest recreational facilities and programs and expanding green infrastructure at urban settings.

- **Managing forest resources in a sustainable and effective manner:** Advancing forest resources management systems by, for instance, fully utilizing ICT and conducting tailored R&D for those in forestry.

- **Realizing a green leadership through globally cooperative networks:** Building trust on the Korea peninsula through inter-Korean forest cooperation, developing and securing forest resources overseas, contributing to the international community through forest cooperation and playing a committed role in responding to climate change.

**Priority Sectors**

Enriching and managing forest resources sustainably
Established in 1908, Korea Rural Community Corporation in a public institution under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. It has been playing a leading role in ensuring Korea’s self-sufficiency in staple foods and improving rural living conditions through the development and maintenance of agricultural infrastructure. Specializing in agricultural civil engineering, KRC specializes in:

- **Organization and maintenance of agricultural infrastructure**: Building and maintaining agricultural water supply facilities, such as reservoirs and irrigation facilities including irrigational canals.
- **Rural water management**: Maintaining and repairing water facilities to ensure safe water supply.
- **Farmland Bank**: Ensuring efficient use of farmland by supplying the unused farmland of moved and/or retired farmers to new, full-time farmers through Farmland Bank which mediates the demand and supply of farmland in Korea.
- **Community development in rural areas**: Revitalizing rural and fishery communities by enhancing basic living infrastructure and income sources.
- **Overseas agriculture development**: Supporting rural development and water resources management in countries across the world by implementing training and technology exchange programs for government officials and agricultural technicians.
- **Energy projects**: Supporting renewable energy generation in unused lands and surfaces, saving agricultural heating and cooling energy using land heat, and building smart farms.

**Priority Sectors**

Irrigation and drainage

**Internal Partnership Body**

Overseas Project Office

**Website**

www.ekr.or.kr
# 2.6 Korea Institute of Planning and Evaluation for Technology in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (iPET)

## Institution Name (Korean)

농림식품기술기획평가원

## Institution Description

Korea Institute of Planning and Evaluation for Technology in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (iPET) is a quasi-governmental institution under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. iPET supports the planning, management and evaluation of research and development (R&D) projects in food, agriculture and livestock. It specializes in:

- Establishing comprehensive implementation plans for the promotion of science and technology in food, agriculture and forestry
- Supporting the establishment and coordination of R&D policy directions by operating the Science and Technology Commission of Food, Agriculture and Forestry
- Planning, evaluating, and managing R&D projects for science and technology in food, agriculture, forestry and livestock
- Disseminating the outcomes of R&D projects and facilitating technology transfer
- Capacity building and training to support technological development in the areas of food, agriculture, forestry and livestock

## Priority Sectors

Planning, evaluating, and managing R&D projects

## Internal Partnership Body

Public Relations Office

## Website

http://eng.ipet.re.kr/
3.

Education, Skills Development And Jobs
Human Resources Development Service of Korea (HRD Korea) is a government organization under the Ministry of Employment and Labor, founded in 1982. HRD Korea plays a core role in developing and managing our nation’s human resources in line with the demands of the business community. Our primary areas of work are in lifelong competency development, qualification management, foreign workforce employment support, overseas employment support, international cooperation, skills promotion and skills competition.

Since its inception in 1982 under the name the “Korean Vocational Training and Management Agency”, HRD Korea has recognized the importance of having a competency based and highly skilled society. Like its vision, to become the ‘Best HRD professional organization to raise the value of both people and enterprises’, HRD Korea provides a variety of competency development programs. Investment in human resources development helps enterprises as well as individuals to strengthen their competitiveness, and eventually become an essential bridgehead for the nation’s growing economic momentum.

Furthermore, HRD Korea opened a new training center called the Global Institute for Transferring Skills (GIFTS) in March 2013 and its primary functions include programs that support technical and vocational skills both for the younger generations of Korea and international guests.

HRD Korea runs annual budget of $1.1bilion dollars (US) and employs 1,300 workers. Its headquarters is in Ulsan and has 6 regional headquarters and 18 local offices around the country.

**Priority Sectors**

Job training, Skill development

**Project Engagement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Promotion Skills Development &amp; Job Creation in East Asia</td>
<td>P150980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. India Skills Development: TA for Enhancing Quality Assurance, Market Relevance and M&amp;E Systems</td>
<td>P158435</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Internal Partnership Body**

Global HRD Cooperation Team

**Website**

www.hrdkorea.or.kr/ENG
Korea Polytechnics is a public college specialized in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) housed under the Ministry of Employment and Labor. KOPO provides a range of services, including:

- **Vocational training for jobseekers**: KOPO develops a workforce skilled in technological convergence to meet industry needs.
- **Improvement training for workers**: KOPO offers courses designed to improve the vocational competence of employed workers.
- **Industry-academia cooperation**: KOPO offers technical guidance and business incubator support to SMEs.
- **Innovation in TVET**: KOPO offers Work-Study Training programs and NCS-based local industry specialist training programs, as well as innovation support for local vocational training agencies.
- **Global cooperation**: KOPO supports Korean Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects with project management consulting, expert dispatch, invitational training sessions and curriculum, textbook formation and development, providing a vocational training program model that is tailored to recipient developing countries.

### Related Information

**Internal Partnership Body**

Industrial Partnership Department

**Website**

INSTITUTION NAME (KOREAN)
한국개발연구원 국제정책대학원대학교

INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION
The Korea Development Institute (KDI), established in 1971, is recognized as a leading think tank of socio-economic policy research, having played an instrumental role in Korea’s social and economic development. KDI conducts research in the following areas: macroeconomics, financial economics, law and economics regulation, labor, education, industry, international economics, public finance, welfare economics, North Korean economy, public and private infrastructure investment, and land, infrastructure, international development, economics education and information. KDI also houses four Centers: Economic Information and Education Center (EIEC), Public and Private Infrastructure Investment Management Center (PIMAC), Center for International Development (CID), and Center for Regulatory Studies (CRS). CID oversees the Knowledge Sharing Program (KSP), which promotes development cooperation between KDI and partner countries and entails the sharing of Korea’s development experiences, comprehensive policy analysis, and training opportunities. The Center continues to conduct research on the development policies of Korea and other countries and provides customized policy consultations based on research results. Also, to facilitate the implementation of policy recommendations, CID offers various policy-training opportunities to high-ranking government officials and experts from developing countries.

The KDI School of Public Policy and Management is the educational arm of KDI, which was established in 1997 under the auspices of the Prime Minister’s Office of the Korean government. Aiming to produce future policy leaders capable of navigating the challenges of globalization, the School is committed to offering a world-class education to foster future leaders in public and private sectors; becoming a global hub for knowledge sharing, promoting international cooperation by sharing Korea’s development experience; and providing an international learning environment, where students from all over the world learn from each other and build professional networks. The truly international nature of the KDI School education can be witnessed in its student body composition. Half of all KDI School students are from outside Korea, most of whom are government officials from developing countries. Currently, the School operates three master’s degree programs in public policy, development policy and public management, and Ph.D. programs in public policy or development policy.
The KDI School also offers non-degree, short-term training programs for government officials through its International Cooperation and Capacity Building Department. The Department designs customized training for mid-to high-level officials in partner countries in the developing world. The programs are typically comprised of four main components: (a) presentations on the suggested subjects; (b) field study trips to major industrial sites and relevant institutions during which issue-related roving seminars are incorporated; (c) action plan presentations; and (d) cultural activities. The International Cooperation and Capacity Building Department can be contacted to discuss the offering of specific short-term trainings or other forms of knowledge sharing activities for partner countries in collaboration with partner institutions (World Bank, ADB, etc.). The areas of previous engagements include:

**General Topics**
- Korean Economic Development Experiences
- Role of Legislation in Support of Economic Development in Korea

**Sectoral Topics**
- Government Reform & Good Governance
- Infrastructure Development Policy (Smart Cities, Transportation, Waste Management)
- Korean e-Government
- Regulatory Reform System and Policy Coordination
- Anti-Corruption Reform and Governance
- Public Enterprise Management Reform and Its Privatization
- Human Resource Development in Korea
- Public Sector Training and Performance Management
- Leadership and Change Management
- Conflict Resolution and Negotiation
- Korea’s National Competitiveness: Key Challenges and Prospects
- Disruptive Technology

### PRIORITY SECTORS

Higher Education (Master’s, Ph.D.), Short-term Training, Capacity Building, Knowledge Sharing

### PROJECT ENGAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Partnership in Knowledge – Learning from Korean development experience for a sustainable growth of Vietnam</td>
<td>P150973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. VN Programmatic ASA for Improving Workforce Education and Training</td>
<td>P165479</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY

Office of Development Research and International Cooperation (International Cooperation & Capacity Building Department)

**WEBSITE**

www.kdischool.ac.kr
The Korea Employment Information Service is affiliated with the Ministry of Employment and Labor, in charge of collecting, analyzing, providing information related to employment, careers and jobs, supporting the advancement of employment services, and running the employment information system. KEIS main duties includes:

- **Labor market analysis** to provide timely information based on analysis of up-to-date trends in the labor market
- **Employment forecasting** to predict supply-and-demand in the labor market
- **Employment panel survey and analysis** to identify the changes and trends in the labor market and analyze the efficacy of employment policies
- **Occupational and future work research** to provide information on jobs and related changes;
- **Lifelong career development** support through the development of occupational psychological test and career guidance programs
- **Youth policy research and development** supports the development of youth employment policies and conducts comparative studies
- **Employment service enhancement** offers field focused support for the development of public employment services
- **Employment policy evaluation and monitoring** provides improvement plans through monitoring on employment project financially supported by the government
- **Operation of the employment network systems**, including **Work-Net**, a public job matching portal with 220,000 job openings posted daily for jobseekers online and in mobile application; the **Employment Insurance Network (EI)**, a platform that supports online application for diverse benefits such as unemployment, and paternity and maternity leave benefits; **HRD-Net**, a platform that provides training information and allows jobseekers and workers to apply for financial support for capacity building; and **the Employment Permit System (EPS)** for foreign workers who want to work in Korea and employers who employ them.

**Priority Sectors**

Job training, skill development

**Internal Partnership Body**

International Cooperation Division

**Website**

http://eng.keis.or.kr/eng/index.do
KOREA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FOR THE DISABLED (KEAD)

INSTITUTION NAME (KOREAN)
한국장애인고용공단

INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION
Korea Employment Agency for the Disabled (KEAD), a public institution under the Ministry of Employment and Labor, was established in 1990 to support people with disabilities. It aims to expand employment opportunities for people with disabilities and provide business support to employers who employ disabled workers. To achieve these goals, KEAD provides:

- **Employment Support for People with Disabilities**: Through job counselling and placement, KEAD matches appropriate jobs to people with disabilities (PWD). After employment, follow-up service is provided to help the worker adjust to the new workplace along with assistive technology devices.

- **Vocational Training**: Various courses of vocational training are carried out to help PWDs raise their job abilities.

- **Business Support for Employers**: KEAD provides consulting services and loans to help employers improve the work environment for PWDs. KEAD supports the establishment of standard workplaces, pays subsidies to companies which employ PWDs in excess of the quota and collects levies from the companies which do not meet the quota.

- **International Cooperation**: KEAD has been actively cooperating with developing countries, such as Mongolia, Thailand, and Sri Lanka, which are invited to Korea to learn from KEAD’s experience. KEAD consults on Korea’s disability employment policy and laws, shares its vocational training methods and provides capacity building services those in charge of trainings in their respective countries.

PRIORITY SECTORS
Job placement, vocational training, business support

INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY
Public Relations & Cooperation Division

WEBSITE
https://www.kead.or.kr/english/index.jsp
INSTITUTION NAME (KOREAN)
한국장애인고용공단

INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION
Hosted under the Ministry of Employment and Labor, the Korea Labor Foundation (KLF) aims to build strong partnerships between labor and management and ultimately create competitive workplaces with strong labor-management relations. KLF provides a variety of services, including:

- **Support for local and corporate labor-management cooperation**: provide mutually beneficial labor-management training programs, disseminate best practices in labor-management culture, enhance regional quadripartite cooperation, nurture experts in local labor-management relations and establish regional industrial relations networks.
- **Support for establishing good workplaces**: provide workplace innovation consulting and build the infrastructure for workplace innovation (workplace innovation index, study and education).
- **Improvement of work culture**: prevent and stop discrimination faced by non-regular workers, improve the quality of employment for women, and promote work-life balance.
- **Job support for middle-aged and older workers**: provide lifetime career design support for incumbents and jobseekers, retirement management support, employment support for aged workers, and new midlife customized employment services.
- **International labor exchange and cooperation**: cooperate with national and international organizations, provide overseas development assistance, support foreign-invested companies in Korea and Korean companies operating overseas, and provide domestic and overseas labor information, best practices casebooks on workplace innovation, and consulting for foreign-invested companies.
- **Support for migrant workers**: provide employment training, counseling, and a manual for living in Korea.

PRIORITY SECTORS
Support for labor relations advancement (education training, workshops, international exchange program)

INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY
International Cooperation Team

WEBSITE
www.nosa.or.kr/portal/nosa/en/enMain
Korea University of Technology and Education (KOREATECH) is a public university and higher, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institution that was established by Korea’s Ministry of Employment and Labor in 1991. Its mandate is to develop TVET teachers and practical engineers that respond to the training needs of both the government’s TVET policy and the industry. KOREATECH has two main education systems:

1. **Undergraduate and graduate academic education**: KOREATECH has six engineering schools and one industrial management school offering Bachelor’s, Master’s and Doctoral degrees. It is ranked as one of the top tier universities among 4-year engineering universities in Korea (2017).

2. **Lifelong education**: KOREATECH is also a public TVET institution that provides various training programs with domestic and international incumbent TVET teachers and engineers through the Human Resources Development Institute (HRDI), one of the affiliated institutions of the university. This institute is the only organization to issue TVET teacher licenses in Korea. To cope with the latest changes in industry and society, KOREATECH also has the Online Lifelong Education Institute (OLEI), a hub of online vocational training for employees. It has developed over 400 online courses mainly in engineering and, focused on improving competency building for employees with e-learning and vocational training by utilizing the cutting-edge technologies.

The Employment & Labor Training Institute (ELTI), the 3rd campus, is a specialized public-sector training institute which provides employment and labor training to government officials, public institution employees, and school teachers.

Korean Skills Quality Authority (KSQA), the 4th campus, is a specialized evaluation and assessment institute established to improve the systematic quality assurance and training outcomes of all TVET institutions in Korea.

As the higher TVET hub in Korea, KOREATECH has also operated well-organized global programs in the field of TVET. As of the 2018 school year, it offered a Master’s degree in global TVET Management to 6 government officials from 5 ASEAN countries, and has organized global TVET policy workshops for international organizations (ILO, OECD, etc.) and operated global invitational TVET programs funded by their home countries.

KOREATECH also chairs the TVET-CAMPUS, a consultative group between universities and colleges that aims to promote mutual development in the field of TVET (currently in Asia).
KOREA WORKERS’ COMPENSATION AND WELFARE SERVICE (COMWEL)

The Korea Workers’ Compensation and Welfare Service (COMWEL) is a public institution hosted under the Ministry of Employment and Labor. COMWEL aims to improve the quality of life of workers by providing optimal workers’ compensation programs, rehabilitation support and welfare improvement services. Its main duties and services include:

• Registering and paying for workers’ compensation and employment insurance
• Providing workers’ compensation services for workers with occupational injuries, illnesses, disabilities or death etc
• Administering Medical Care Services, which applies to workers if 4 days or more medical treatment is required
• Providing compensation services for lost wages, including Temporary Disability Benefits, Permanent Disability Benefits, Nursing Care Benefits, Survivors' Benefits and Funeral Expenses, etc
• Providing rehabilitation and medical services: helping workers return to a life as it was prior to occupational accidents or diseases
• Offering occupational rehabilitation services: including Return-to-Work, Re-employment, and Biz Start-up Programs
• Overseeing COMWEL Hospitals, which are equipped with state-of-the-art medical equipment and specialist care for handling injuries or sickness caused by occupational accidents or diseases
• Operating the retirement pension scheme, which pays a pension (or lump sum) on the retirement date by accumulating the full amount of severance pay from external financial institutions
• Offering a variety of welfare services to low-income workers, workers with unpaid wages, etc.
• Administering a loan program, providing credit guarantee support, and livelihood loans for injured workers
• Providing wage claim guarantees and a loan program that supports employers with overdue back pay
• Operating nursery care, female employment promotion, and leisure, culture and support facilities
PRIORITY SECTORS
Workers’ compensation, rehabilitation and medical services

INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY
International Relations & Research Team

WEBSITE
https://www.kcomwel.or.kr
INSTITUTION NAME (KOREAN)
한국교육학술정보원

INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION

VISION: A specialized institution for ICT in education and research that leads future education.
MISSION: To contribute to national education development through the integration of ICT in education and academic research.

ACTIVITIES:
i. Leading future education R&D and international education development
   • Support for future education policy and strengthening of edutech R&D
   • Lead global cooperation on ICT in education and official development assistance (ODA)

ii. Cultivation of creative future leaders through ICT
   • Make regular use of digital textbook and expand its utilization
   • Support the activation of software education (coding education) and cyberbullying prevention education in elementary and secondary schools

iii. Strengthening of academic information distribution and higher education innovation support
   • Build and invigorate the academic information distribution system
   • Strengthen the international academic information distribution system for the enhancement of global research competitiveness

iv. Establishing the foundation for field-centered future education administrative information services
   • Operate stable education administrative services and propel innovation with NEIS (National Education Information System)

v. Local educational finance operation management and information disclosure system innovation
   • Build an advanced education finance and work management system

vi. Achieving a secure cyber education environment
   • Build and operate a secure personal information security environment and electronic signature authentication system

vii. Leading future education capabilities through ICT in education and research training

PROJECT ENGAGEMENT

Project name
1. Global Symposium on ICT in Education (GSIE) (’07-’18)

PRIORITY SECTORS

Education Innovation, ODA projects on ICT in education

INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY

International Cooperation Team

WEBSITE

http://www.keris.or.kr/english/index.jsp
KOREA RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION & TRAINING (KRIVET)

INSTITUTION NAME (KOREAN)
한국직업능력개발원

ORGANIZATION TYPE
Public Research Institute under the Prime Minister’s Office

INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION
• KRIVET is a national research institute specializing in skills and workforce development. It was established in 1997, has 236 employees, over 100 researchers among whom 86 hold Ph.D degrees in various fields from economics, sociology to HRD and engineering. Administratively, it is under the Prime Minister’s Office. It has a vision to become a research institute responsive to challenges in the future job markets and supporting life-long vocational competency development.
• Projects conducted at KRIVET cover mainly the following topics: identifying skill needs based on labor market analysis, research on qualification systems, vocational training system, curriculum development, and career guidance and counseling.
• In addition to basic research activities on skill development system, it also supports the governmental VET policies by running such centers as dual-training center, employ-led training center, and career exploration center. The organizational chart below shows its major divisions and activities.
• The capacity of KRIVET staff to engage in skills development projects has enabled their collaboration on various projects in cooperation with numerous international organizations such as World Bank, OECD, UNESCO.
• KRIVET recently implemented the ‘World Bank-KRIVET Policy Development Forum: Improving Workforce Training in Europe and Central Asia.’ This project included a study tour for 5 ECA countries, namely Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Albania, and Moldova, to share best practices of Korean training institutions and a seminar where experts shared their knowledge and experience with participants.

PRIORITY SECTORS
Human resource development, Vocational competency development, lifelong vocational & career education, Innovative vocational education and training

PROJECT ENGAGEMENT
Project name
World Bank-KRIVET Policy Development Forum: Improving Workforce Training in Europe and Central Asia

INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY
Center for International Cooperation

WEBSITE
http://www.krivet.re.kr/eng/eu
Health
The Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service (HIRA) is a public institution under the Ministry of Health and Welfare tasked with reviewing approximately 1.5 billion medical claims annually and paying over USD 70 billion to about 91,500 providers. HIRA’s ICT based National Health Insurance (NHI) management system has been globally recognized as a good model for nations who want to build an effective and efficient NHI system. Every year, HIRA hosts about 600 experts and public officers from over 40 countries looking to learn about its NHI system. Countries from across the world are hoping to replicate HIRA’s main functions, most notably:

- **Rule Making (Benefit Policy Support):** HIRA reviews the cost effectiveness and appropriateness of medical procedures, drugs and supplies for the listing and pricing process, and sets the related benefit standards.
- **Monitoring & Feedback**
  - **Claims Review:** HIRA reviews the submitted claims from providers and shares results with the National Health Insurance Service (NHIS) for reimbursement.
  - **Quality Assessment:** To improve the quality of healthcare service, HIRA evaluates covered services for appropriateness and cost effectiveness.
  - **Drug Utilization Review (DUR):** DUR is a system used to pre-screen inappropriate drug usage by providing real-time information on drug safety to doctors and pharmacists at the point of prescription and dispensing.
  - **On-site Investigation:** HIRA detects and identifies false claims by doing on-site investigations to prevent fraudulent claims and foster a sound claims submission environment.
- **Healthcare Infrastructure Management**
  - **Healthcare Resource Management:** HIRA manages healthcare resource data related to human resources, equipment, beds and rooms, which are utilized for fee setting, claims review and quality assessment.
  - **Korea Pharmaceutical Information Service (KPIS):** HIRA ensures a fair and transparent pharmaceutical distribution system by standardizing and systematizing pharmaceutical information.
  - **Healthcare Big Data Analysis:** All HIRA activities are processed using ICT systems and all related information is stored in a data warehouse. The data warehouse is used to produce national statistics and analysis, provide quality assessments, support policies, monitor disease trends and detect fraud.

**Priority Sectors**

Healthcare expenditure management, national health insurance claims review and quality assessment.
## PROJECT ENGAGEMENT

### Project name

1. (Jun 2014 - Dec 2014) KSP Project: Systematic Use of Information to Improve Health Systems Governance in Indonesia

2. (Jul 2015 - Jan 2016) KSP Project: Systemic Use of Information to Improve Health Systems Governance: Phase II in Peru


4. (Jan 2018 - Present) KSP Project: Support for Health Information Management System for Transparency and Accountability in Peru


6. (Jul 2018) WB Technical Assistant Project: Vietnam

7. (Sep 2018) WB Technical Assistant Project: Cambodia

### INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY

HIRA International Group

### WEBSITE

www.hira.or.kr/eng/main.do
The Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA), under the Ministry of Employment and Labor, was founded in 1987 with an aim of building a safer and healthier working environment for all. KOSHA strives to prevent occupational accidents and diseases, promote workers’ safety and health, and encourage enterprises to actively participate in accident prevention activities.

KOSHA consists of headquarters, 3 affiliated organizations (research, training and certification institutes), 6 regional offices and 21 area offices, employing about 1,700 employees as of 2018. KOSHA provides sector-based technical assistance to manufacturing, construction, and service industries to prevent occupational accidents and diseases in the workplace. In addition, KOSHA implements various safety culture projects to increase public awareness of safety and health.

Every year, KOSHA’s research arm conducts about 80 case study projects in the field of occupational safety and health policy, safety engineering, occupational health, the working environment, and harmful chemicals.

To increase the OSH capability of workers, training institutions provide customized training programs for workers. In 2017, about 163,000 workers attended KOSHA’s training program. In Korea, personal protective equipment (PPE) and protective devices used in the workplace are certified before they are distributed to the market. KOSHA’s certification institution tests and certifies all PPEs and protective devices to secure fundamental safety.

**Priority Sectors**

Workplace accidents and diseases prevention

**Internal Partnership Body**

International Cooperation Center

**Website**

http://english.kosha.or.kr/english/main.do
The National Health Insurance Service (NHIS) is a public organization under the Ministry of Health and Welfare tasked with providing national health insurance (NHI) and long-term care insurance (LTCI) for all Korean citizens. NHIS’ major activities consist of:

- Managing beneficiaries’ eligibilities
- Imposing and collecting contributions
- Arranging health insurance benefit schemes
- Providing preventive services to improve the health of beneficiaries
- Reimburseing health care services covered
- Operating health care facilities for beneficiaries
- Carrying out research activities on health insurance affairs, etc.

Throughout its journey towards ensuring Universal Health Care (UHC) in Korea, NHIS went through many reforms and faced challenges, which included the enrollment of informal sector workers to the NHI program, integration of multiple insurers, restoration after financial crisis, introduction of LTCI in response to an ageing society, and integrated collection of 4 major social insurance contributions (NHI, pension, unemployment insurance and occupational health and safety insurance).

NHIS has been involved in various bilateral cooperation projects, including the Vietnam Health Insurance Policy Consultation program and a Strategic Study for Social Health Insurance in Oman, and has been conducting health insurance ODA programs for Ghana and Ethiopia together with academia and related organizations in Korea. Its track record of success and experience has resulted in a pool of knowledge and lessons learned that NHIS can share with developing countries to help them develop strategies for overcoming critical challenges.

**Priority Sectors**

National health insurance

**Project Engagement**

1. The KSP-WB Joint Consulting Project: Supporting Healthcare Quality Governance and Financial Management in Colombia
2. The KSP-WB Joint Consulting Project: Support for Health Information System for Transparency and Accountability in Peru
3. Technical Assistance on Philippine Health Insurance System

**Internal Partnership Body**

Department of International Relations and Cooperation

**Website**

www.nhis.or.kr
Information And Communication Technologies (ICT)
In accordance with the Basic Plan for Foreign Trade Procedures Automation enacted in 1989, the Korea Trade Network (KTNET) - a quasi-public institution under the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) - was founded in 1991 with 100% of the investment coming from Korea International Trade Association (KITA). As a partner in trade, KTNET has been simplifying the trade process with its paperless trade infrastructure, which provides efficient and cost-saving service by automating the entire trade transaction process. KTNET has over 100,000 customers in the trade community, consisting of trading companies, banks, shipping companies, freight forwarders, other logistics companies, customs brokers, insurance companies and other financial institutes as well as public sector stakeholders such as the Customs Service, licensing and certification authorities, and other trade related government agencies. KTNET serves the largest trade community in the world, provides 845 different kinds of G2B and B2B trade-related electronic documents and was capable of handling 470 million transactions annually as of the end of the year 2017. Designated as the National Paperless Trade Infrastructure Service Provider, KTNET has been dedicated to developing Korea’s paperless trade infrastructure such as the Electronic Data Exchange Hub system, Certified e-Document Authority, PKI based digital signature, e-B/L and database services, and various B2G, G2G and B2B services related to paperless trade. In addition, KTNET provides system integration and consulting services based on 27 years of accumulated knowledge in paperless trade and e-Government.

**Priority Sectors**
- Trade facilitation, paperless trade, e-customs, international trade procedure automation

**Internal Partnership Body**
Global Business Department

**Website**
www.ktnet.co.kr
5.2 **Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology (KIAT)**

### Institution Name (Korean)
한국산업기술진흥원

### Institution Description
The Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology (KIAT), a quasi-government organization under the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, was established under Article 38-1 of the Industrial Technology Innovation Promotion Act to efficiently and systematically promote industrial innovation and support policy development in industrial technology. KIAT’s main strategic objectives are to:
- Boost innovation-driven job creation
- Support the advancement of technology innovation infrastructure beyond global standards
- Identify and foster innovative programs that will lead the future
- Promote customer-oriented innovative organization management

To achieve this, KIAT focuses on:
- Enhancing the support foundations for job creation; Strengthening the customized support system for enterprise growth, and support for technology commercialization reflecting demands.
- Encouraging outcome-oriented global technology cooperation; Fostering human resources in response to industrial market demands; Establishing reliability-based technology innovation infrastructure.
- Reinforcing the system for identifying future growth engines; Fostering strategic initiatives through advanced management systems; Disseminating the outcomes of successful projects.
- Enhancing employee professionalism and motivation; Strengthening customer-oriented management with the aim of delivering customer value; Establishing a fair organizational culture based on mutual benefit and collaboration.

### Priority Sectors
Technology, innovation

### Internal Partnership Body

### Website
KIAT US Office

www.kiat.or.kr/site/engnew/index.jsp
INSTITUTION NAME (KOREAN)
한국과학기술연구원

INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION
Hosted under the Ministry of Science and ICT, the Korea Institute for Science and Technology (KIST) is a flagship, multi-disciplinary, government-funded research institute that has greatly contributed to the country’s industrial, scientific, and technological development. For the past two years, Reuters has ranked KIST as the world’s 6th most innovative public research institute, proving that KIST is the dominant driving force for national innovation in Korea. In addition, KIST actively promotes global inclusive growth through a diverse array of international cooperation programs, including but not limited to:

- **Partnership Workshop Programs for Developing Countries:** In 2017, 15 personnel from the World Bank’s PASET partner institutions participated in a workshop for disseminating Korea and KIST’s knowledge and experience with industrial development.

- **VKIST Supporting Program:** This is the Korean government’s $350-million official development assistance program to establish a KIST-like Science and Technology (S&T) research institute in Vietnam. A former KIST president was appointed as VKIST’s founding president, and KIST will offer consultations until 2021 to ensure that VKIST’s inception is successful.

- **KIST School, University of Science and Technology:** KIST School is an official campus of Korea’s University of Science and Technology. 124 out of 270 students currently enrolled at KIST School come from abroad, and 337 of its 551 graduates are foreign scientists. The alumni contribute to their home countries’ S&T capabilities, playing a bridging role between Korea and their native lands.

PRIORITY SECTORS
R&D (materials, information, robotics, agriculture, carbon, life, environmental sciences)

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP BODY
International Cooperation Team

WEBSITE
http://www.kist.re.kr
Korea Internet and Security Agency (KISA)

INSTITUTION NAME (KOREAN)
한국인터넷진흥원

INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION
As a government agency hosted under the Ministry of Science and ICT (MSIT), the Korea Internet and Security Agency (KISA) is primarily tasked with promoting information technology and ensuring information security. Its main activities involve:

Internet Promotion
• Fostering new industries and services focused on internet promotion and information security.
• Nurturing startups in the Internet of Things (IoT), security and Fintech industries. KISA helps startups commercialize their business models and enhance their competitive edge in the field of security technology.

Information Security
• Creating a safe user-centered environment by preventing internet threats in advance.
• Protecting Korean citizens from personal information infringement and setting personal information security standards as preventative measures.
• Protecting critical information communications infrastructure from cyber threats by analyzing and evaluating weaknesses in Korea’s ICT infrastructure, supporting the establishment of security measures, and providing necessary technologies.

KISA also runs the Global Cybersecurity Center for Development (GCCD), established in 2015, which aims to share practical knowledge and support capacity building in the field of cybersecurity. GCCD delivers a series of capacity building programs, mainly for policymakers and experts in the public sector of emerging economies. Programs cover diverse issues from cybersecurity policy development to internet incident responses and cases.

PRIORITY SECTORS
Internet promotion, information security, global cooperation in the field of cybersecurity, etc.

PROJECT ENGAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Global Cybersecurity Capacity Building Program</td>
<td>P161667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Global Cybersecurity Capacity Program II</td>
<td>P161034, P161667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY
International Cyber Intelligence Team

WEBSITE
www.kisa.or.kr/eng/main.jsp
Under the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, the Korea Agency for Infrastructure Technology Advancement (KAIA) is the sole institution in Korea that specializes in land, infrastructure and transportation research and development (R&D), and smart cities. KAIA’s principal areas of work involve:

- **Fostering R&D**: KAIA conducts R&D planning, management and assessment in the areas of construction, transportation and infrastructure building.
- **Certifying new technologies**: KAIA certifies construction and transportation technologies. It manages Korea’s construction and transportation technology designation system, the green certification system, and the transportation card certification system with the goal of facilitating private R&D and promoting small and medium-sized enterprises.
- **Assessing the value of technology**: KAIA’s experts determine the market value of land, infrastructure and transport technology. Using KAIA’s appraisal model, experts calculate present and future income generated by the technology. It is a sophisticated technique that requires expertise and knowledge of the current level of technology and foresight regarding future directions.

Technology valuation is employed for the purposes of transferring, buying or selling technology. When domestic or overseas businesses or individuals want to transfer or introduce technology, when a technology is being transacted, or when technology business units are being merged or acquired, this method is employed to ensure a secure and fair transaction or transfer. It is also used to assess the collateral value of technologies. Another main purpose of this type of appraisal is for technology financing. When financial institutions or venture capitalists want to loan or invest in a company, this method is employed to give data for screening credit loans and investments.

Ultimately, KAIA works to improve the quality of people’s lives by interconnecting technology, people and society, and strengthening Korea’s competitiveness as a nation. Since 2018, KAIA has also overseen the national strategic program for smart cities, with pilot projects planned in Daegu and Siheung. Through this program, KAIA will help the Government standardize smart city solutions and provide project management support.

**Priority Sectors**

Technology Research & Development (R&D)

**Internal Partnership Body**

National Smart City Program Division

**Website**

www.kaia.kre.kr
NSHC is a private company specializing in cybersecurity. Through their RedAlert system, NSHC provides cyber threat intelligence and insights into the changing cyber security landscape:

- **RedAlert Issues** is a weekly newsletter featuring the latest happenings in the information security world based on reputable news outlets focused on cyber-security. It is specially curated by in-house researchers who monitor the media daily. NSHC researchers help to filter out the noise and deliver a succinct summary of key details to clients.

- **RedAlert Malware Analysis** focuses on the technical aspects of information security. NSHC provides clients with in-depth analysis of malware, ransomware and various cybersecurity threats with the aim of delivering a comprehensive overview in the reports, including components such as profiling attack groups; Command and Control (C&C) server mappings; and Indicators of Compromise (IoCs) such as IP, URL, country, hashes, etc.

- **RedAlert Advanced** is a specialised option reserved for clients who are interested in the deep analysis of a specific domain. This analysis carried out by NSHC researchers includes a technical breakdown, building Proof of Concepts (PoCs) and a detailed report of findings. Leveraging its latest research findings, NSHC offers diverse deep-dive and hands-on cyber security trainings to add value to the offensive cyber security landscape, including Advanced ICS/SCADA Security Training, Advanced Malware Analysis Training, Open Source Intelligence Training, Advanced IoT Exploitation Training, and Advanced Penetration Testing Training. NSHC also offers a range of security services – including advanced vulnerability assessment and penetration testing services - to uncover any weaknesses in clients’ IT infrastructure. NSHC’s penetration testers are experienced in various domains (network, systems, web etc) and employ different methodologies and techniques as compared to traditional vulnerability assessments or penetration tests.

**Red Teaming** is a dedicated exercise in which NSHC experts simulate a realistic attack on a corporate environment by identifying possible attack vectors such as network vulnerability, social engineering, inept physical security, ICS control facilities, etc. and exploiting them. NSHC is not limited to, and often able to go beyond, testing in traditional ways to achieve security objectives.

### PRIORITY SECTORS

Cyber Security Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing, Cyber Security Training, Cyber Threat Intelligence, Information Security, global cooperation in the field of cybersecurity, etc.

### INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY

Cyber Security Department (Red Alert Team)

### WEBSITE

https://nshc.net/en/
SK Telecom began as the nation's first company to introduce the first-generation (1G) analog cellular communication in 1984, followed by the world's first commercialization of 2G CDMA 1X, 3G WCDMA and 4G LTE in South Korea. And now, as a global leader in telecommunications, the company is setting important milestones in its journey to 5G. Equipped with an innovative mindset and state-of-the-art technology capabilities, SK Telecom has been developing, deploying, and connecting innovations in collaboration with major partners around the globe, ranging from media to IoT and commerce platforms, based on AI, Cloud, Big Data, 5G technologies and strong infrastructures. Across all its management activities, SK Telecom received the highest level of recognition in external assessments, including:

- Acknowledgement as a UN Global Compact (UNGC) LEAD company
- The 1st Asian telecommunications company to be included in the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI) World for the 11th consecutive year
- The highest possible grade of “Excellent” in the Win-Win Index for the 6th consecutive year
- 1st place ranking in the National Customer Satisfaction Index (NCSI) for two decades

**PRIORITY SECTORS**

Telecommunications, media, security, e-Commerce, artificial intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), etc.

**INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY**

Global Alliance Group (Sub-organization of Corporate Development Center)

**WEBSITE**

www.sktelecom.com/index_en.html
The National Radio Research Agency (RRA), which is part of the Ministry of Science and ICT, performs research on efficient spectrum management and new radio communication technologies, including securing a safe electromagnetic environment and enhancing competition in the fields of radio and ICT. RRA develops Korean standards and participates in the international community to develop international standards. RRA’s main duties include:

- **Efficient use of radio spectrum resources**: RRA studies efficient use of the radio spectrum and leads the development of new radio technologies to meet the rapidly increasing demand on the spectrum.

- **Research on technical regulations for broadcasting and communication services**: RRA leads the development of related industries as it studies technical regulations for broadcasting and communication services. RRA is tasked with rapidly monitoring recent trends and spreading new broadcasting and communications technologies and services in early stages in order to actively deal with changes in the market.

- **Global standard initiative for broadcasting and communications**: RRA establishes the national standards to facilitate safe and convenient use of various devices. RRA also sets up standards for emergency communication in preparation for disasters, supporting underserved communities such as senior citizens and the disabled with the aim of serving the public interest.

- **Securing a safe electromagnetic environment**: RRA develops the technical standards, which are required to assess the impact of electromagnetic waves on broadcasting and communications equipment and the human body as well.

- **Conformity assessment system for ICT equipment**: RRA operates a conformity assessment system that verifies that ICT equipment conform to domestic standards (technical regulations) before their sale to protect the radio environment and users.
LG CNS is a private company specialized in providing comprehensive IT services, including consulting, system implementation/operation, and outsourcing services to Korean and overseas customers. To support clients, LG CNS leverages its expertise in the IT field and understanding of various industries including:

- E-Government
- Energy: ESS, Smart Building, Microgrid
- Public transportation system and platform
- Smart factory and logistics
- Mobile healthcare system
- Core banking system
- Telecommunications and media
- Artificial Intelligence/Big Data
- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Blockchain solutions and platforms

**Priority Sectors**

IT services, National Health Insurance System Review & Assessment, Registration systems and other e-Government systems, PPP projects
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poland Tauron AMI Project</td>
<td>Seoul Transport Operation &amp; Information Service (TOPIS): Seoul, Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA, PJM Frequency Regulation ESS</td>
<td>Bus Information System: Penang &amp; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Japan PV Plant (43MW+64MW)</td>
<td>MRT Line1 Telecommunication: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bulgaria PV Plant (21.3MW)</td>
<td>Integrated Airport Information System: Incheon Int’l Airport, Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Songdo IFEZ/Pangyo/Magok Smart City</td>
<td>Fleet Management System - Bogotà &amp; Pasto, Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Smart school in Cheonmaeul, Sejong City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National electronic library construction in Navoiy, Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Research services for Smart City in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New transportation card system - Seoul, Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transportation card system – Bogota, Colombia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY**

**WEBSITE**

www.lgcns.com
LG Uplus Corporation is a private communication services provider in Korea. Based on its wired and wireless communication businesses, LG Uplus provides differentiated services in support of productivity improvement, efficient energy management and the establishment of public infrastructure through the convergence of industrial and public IoT technologies. Its main services include:

**Smart solutions**
- **Intelligent CCTV:** A service that reinforces the safety and security of a worksite by reducing blind spots and capturing movements more precisely.
- **Industrial IoT:** Implementing smart factory using IoT technology of security, safety, environment, and logistics, etc.
- **Mobile IoT (NB-IoT):** Providing solutions for areas of remote metering, facility management and sensor network using Narrow Band-Internet of-Things nationwide network (NB-IoT).
- **Smart City:** Helping society by utilizing IoT technology in transportation, safety, environment, energy and utility.
- **Cloud:** A service that combines network, consulting and management features with global cloud services such as AWS and Azure.
- **Integrated Security:** A comprehensive solution for information protection that supports business stability.

**Engineering, Design and Construction (EDC)**
- **Internet service:** Build high-quality Internet environment
- **Broadband Network system**
- **IDC:** A service that supports stable operation of data storage and network equipment.

**Consulting services:** LTE, ICT, broadband, GIDC, Home IOT
- **Strategy:** Wired/wireless network expansion and evolution service
- **EDC & Operation:** Network, service, solution

**Priority Sectors**
- Information and communication

**Internal Partnership Body**
- Global Business Development Team

**Website**
- [www.lguplus.co.kr](http://www.lguplus.co.kr)
Samsung SDS is a subsidiary of Samsung group, providing information technology services. These include consulting services (Business Strategy and Discrete IT and Network Consulting); technical services (Packaged and Customized Application Integration, Hardware and Software Implementation and Support, and IT Education); and outsourcing services (Business Process Outsourcing, Application and IT Infrastructure Outsourcing and Network Infrastructure Management). SDS provides its IT services by operating 74 offices in 43 countries and 12 global data centers in the world. In addition, SDS is expanding its business area by investing on R&D and emerging IT technologies such as IoT, Cloud, Big Data, Mobile, AI, and Blockchain.

### Priority Sectors

- e-Government implementation projects

### Project Engagement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education Quality Enhancement Project [Bangladesh]</td>
<td>P106216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply, Installation, Configuration &amp; Commissioning of Software and Hardware for the Establishment of a National Public Key Infrastructure [Kenya]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Management Information System Implementation in Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Research Network Infrastructure Implementation in Asia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Network Infrastructure Implementation in Asia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Key Infrastructure and Data Center Implementation in Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Enhancement System (CCTV, Video Analysis, Command Center, etc.) in Middle East, CIS, and Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation Infrastructure Implementation in Asia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-Customs System Implementation in Latin America and CIS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-Window System Implantation in Asia and Latin America, CIS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Internal Partnership Body

Global Business Team
The Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute is a Korean government-funded institution. ETRI contributes to the nation’s economic and social development through its research, and the development and distribution of industrial core technologies in the field of Information, Communication, Electronics, Broadcasting and Convergence technologies. ETRI’s main functions include:

- Development and dissemination of knowledge and technology required for developing the field of information, telecommunications, electronics, broadcasting and related convergence technology.
- Ensuring information security and standardization of relevant technologies.
- Training professionals in the field of science and technology.
- Providing technical consulting services and technical information for the industry.
- Cooperation with domestic and foreign institutions in the technology field.

ETRI’s primary areas of research are conducted by its various research centers:

- **IT Convergence Technology Research Laboratory** is tasked with developing various technologies such as environmentally friendly low power computing technology, u-health/lifecare technology for health and wellbeing, automobile/ship building technology where sensors converge with telecommunication, intelligent mail distribution technology, the RFID and ubiquitous network technology that are the core technologies of the u-City of the future, and human friendly robot and intelligent robotic space technologies.

- **Software Research Laboratory** develops embedded SW technologies for strengthening industrial competitiveness through a convergence with traditional industries, speech/language information technologies for a user-friendly IT environment, low-cost cloud computing infra technologies for large-scale global internet services, creative computing technologies that can be used anytime, anywhere, and knowledge-based information security and safety technologies for a safe IT environment.

- **Components & Materials Research Laboratory** initiates the development of innovative technologies using convergence components and materials that are the core of the IT industry. The laboratory is developing key, high value-added convergence components with linked systems and services through convergence system component technology that power convergence and integrated broadcasting systems, next generation semiconductor technology, and green conversion components technology that will advance low carbon and green growth.
Broadcasting & Telecommunications Media Research Laboratory has been actively developing key technologies in the areas of broadcasting, IPTV, radio, and satellite, with the aim of realizing a future knowledge-based society enabled by naturally integrating broadcasting and telecommunications services into life. With next generation broadcasting-telecommunications convergence, realistic media and radio-satellite defined as three major areas, the lab puts its efforts into realizing four services (Cognitive WPAN, Stereoscopic 3DTV, Advanced T-DMB and Wired-wireless-convergent mobile IPTV) and developing five future source technologies (Gbps satellite broadband transmission, mm-wave/T-Hz radio resource and RF energy transfer, Digital Holography, Glasses-free super-multiview 3D broadcasting and Personalized u-IPTV) that will contribute greatly to enhancing the convenience and safety of people as well as boosting national industry and economy.

Communications & Internet Research Laboratory conducts research on mobile communications technology, optical fiber internet infrastructure technology, and service platform technology, along with the technology for future networking. Fields of research include 4th generation mobile communications technology, high speed short range wireless communications technology, internet-based convergence network technology, packet-optic convergence technology, convergence service platform technology, strategic station broadcasting communication, etc., and their commercialization for green growth.

Technology Commercialization Division ensures that ETRI’s innovative technologies are implemented appropriately in society. To do this, the Division formulates strategies, executes marketing activities and enhances the value of technologies through intellectual property management. It also works to strengthen Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) competitiveness by providing support projects and services. Moreover, the Division focuses on R&D with regional strategic industries and the commercialization of advanced technologies.
KETI is a government-led R&D institution under the Korean Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, specializing in electronics and IT. It was established in 1991, and now it has four R&D divisions with around 1,000 employees.
KETI develops practical, market-oriented technologies, working to industrialize technologies that are conceived in the theoretical and academic realm of the lab. In addition, KETI shares its core technologies with SMEs in the high-tech industry through its collaboration platform designed to strengthen their R&D capabilities.
KETI’s main R&D areas are high-tech materials and components; information, communication and media technology (ICMT); and convergence systems that involve wearable devices, interactive Virtual Reality/Augmented Reality (VR/AR), Internet of Things (IoT) and other state-of-the-art technologies.

PRIORITY SECTORS
Electronics and IT technology

INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY
Global Cooperation Department

WEBSITE
http://www.keti.re.kr/eng/
5.14 National Information Society Agency of Korea (NIA)

INSTITUTION NAME (KOREAN)
한국정보화진흥원

INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION
Under the Ministry of Science and ICT and the Ministry of Interior, NIA is a statutory agency founded in 1987 by Article 10 of the Framework Act on Informatization Promotion. As the core agency of national informatization, NIA is tasked with leading the establishment of Korea as a first-class nation in information and communication, and providing optimal methodologies and solutions to national agencies, local autonomies and public enterprises. Its main duties include:

- Providing expertise in developing and implementing the National Framework Plan on informatization Promotion
- Managing & operating information networks of public organizations
- Supporting Information communication standardization and development
- Maintaining information systems for inter-agency information sharing
- Supporting information resource management in the public sector
- Supporting supervision, standardization and evaluation of public informatization business
- Providing IT consulting services to developing nations

PRIORITY SECTORS

INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY
Department of Global ICT Cooperation

WEBSITE
http://eng.nia.or.kr/site/nia_eng/main.do
As a public institution under the Ministry of Science and ICT, NIPA is tasked with reinforcing the competitiveness of the ICT industry and contributing to economic growth by providing efficient support and laying the groundwork for industrial technology promotion. NIPA’s major business functions include:

- Policy research and development support for the ICT industry
- Help establish the foundation of the ICT industry and cultivate its human resources
- Vitalize the distribution market for the development of the ICT industry and support marketing
- Promote businesses related to the convergence and utilization of ICT technology
- Support international exchange, cooperation, and overseas expansion related to the ICT industry

More specifically, NIPA specializes in the following:

- Promoting Convergence through ICT
- Accelerating the Use of the Cloud Service
- Creating New Digital Contents Markets
- Promoting Convergence of Software Industries
- Building a Reliable ICT Environment
- Enhancing ICT R&D Competitiveness
- Fostering Creative Talent with Integrated Skills in ICT
- (G2G) Support international cooperation between governments
- (B2B) Support overseas businesses in business-to-business
- (Out-Bound) Foster born-global startups to become global players
- (In-Bound) Create a global startup with multi-cultural ICT talents

**Priority Sectors**

SW-ICT Industry

**Project Engagement**

**Project name**

ICT Consulting Program(e-Gov. Master Plan / Feasibility Study)

**Internal Partnership Body**

Global Business Department

**Website**

www.nipa.kr/eng/main.it
As a public entity under the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of the Republic of Korea, LX was founded to secure the efficiency of national land management and the protection of people’s property rights through cadastral surveying. With its nationwide organization network and cutting-edge surveying technologies, LX focuses on structuring digital land information. The generated data is used by different branches of the government to establish policies and systems related to national land management as well as by private sectors.

LX shares and utilizes its advanced spatial information technology to take part in solving global issues — from disaster management to the protection and preservation of cultural heritage sites around the world. For one, LX has developed and distributed maps and relevant applications for safe evacuation in the event of disasters. Also, using the terrestrial LiDAR system and drones, LX records accurate 3D spatial information on cultural heritage relics and sites to be preserved and easily restored in the event of damage or loss.

With a strong focus on international cooperation, LX leverages its technology and experience to support the development and growth of countries throughout the world. For developing countries that require efficient land administration systems, LX has supported diverse projects which have involved developing land information systems, registering land tenure and mapping. LX is actively working with countries in South Asia and Central and South America to develop efficient, modernized land management systems that meet the needs of the respective countries.

**PRIORITY SECTORS**

Land, Geospatial Information, Cadastral Surveying, Land Information Systems, ICT, Capacity Building

**PROJECT ENGAGEMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Capacity Building Assessment and Training in Korea on ICT based Land Management Systems</td>
<td>P7184073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Capacity Building Program in Korea on Land Management System</td>
<td>P1480925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Technical support for Developing the Tunisia land Information</td>
<td>P7176845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY**

Global Business Department

**WEBSITE**

www.lx.or.kr
The Science and Technology Policy Institute (STEPI) is a government-funded policy research institute under the Prime Minister’s Office. Since its foundation in 1987, STEPI has greatly contributed to the development of Korean policies for promoting science, technology, and innovation (STI). With the mission of research and development of STI policies and policy alternatives, STEPI’s research areas extend from national innovation system to R&D program evaluation, human resources development for STI, entrepreneurship, innovation for future strategic industries, and global innovation strategies. Reflecting these research areas, STEPI is organized into three major research divisions, two administrative departments, and one dedicated center. As of 2018, STEPI’s annual budget is about 20 million USD, and the number of employees is 164. STEPI is located in Sejong, a newly developed administrative capital of Korea, within the Sejong National Research Complex. STEPI’s activities include conducting research on STI policies, disseminating research outputs and reports through various forms of publications and events including STEPI Forum, and advising ministries and government agencies relevant to STI policies. STEPI’s activities are not confined to domestic STI policies but extended to the global partnerships for STI promotion. The Division of Global Innovation Strategy, one of three major research divisions of STEPI, focuses on establishing and strengthening global partnerships on STI promotion along two business lines. One line is to collaborate with international organizations such as OECD, APEC, G20, UN, UNESCO, IDB, ADB, and the World Bank. Another line is to assist developing countries in terms of STI policy capacity building and implementation of STI policies. More than frequently, these two lines of activities intertwine to form diverse joint research and consulting projects at a global level.

**Priority Sectors**
Policy Research and Development for Promoting Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI)

**Internal Partnership Body**
Division of Global Innovation Strategy

**Website**
http://www.stepi.re.kr/eng/
6. Other Ministries & Government Institutions
The Ministry of Employment and Labor is responsible for establishing and coordinating employment and labor policies, employment insurance, vocational skills development training, equal employment, work-family balance, labor standards, workers’ welfare, industrial relations adjustment, cooperation between labor and management, occupational safety and health, industrial accident compensation insurance, and other affairs. More specifically, MOEL is tasked with:

**Building a close-knit employment safety net**
- Increasing job opportunities for youth, women, older people and the disabled
- Pursuing shared growth by promoting social enterprises
- Realizing job-sharing by reducing long working hours
- Implementing employment-friendly government policies
- Reducing managerial dismissals and protecting dismissed workers in response to economic cycles

**Improving the quality of Jobs**
- Achieving employment security for non-regular workers and eliminating discrimination against them
- Protecting people working in various type of employment
- Guaranteeing the basic livelihood of low-wage workers
- Building a growth ladder for SMEs

**Providing employment services and TVET programs**
- Providing customized employment services
- Enabling lifelong vocational skills development at every stage of life

**Creating a safe and healthy workplace**
- Establishing occupational safety and health policies and industrial accidents prevention plans
- Improving compensation insurance policies for industrial accidents

**Priority Sectors**
- Technical vocation and education training

**Internal Partnership Body**
- Development Cooperation Division

**Website**
- http://www.moel.go.kr/
Throughout its history, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) has taken on expanded roles and responsibilities, helping to transform South Korea into a dynamic and economic powerhouse.

The Ministry was established at the birth of the Republic of Korea in 1948 as the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) with the mission to coordinate the nation’s industries. In 1993, MTI merged with the Ministry of Energy and Resources - an agency launched in 1977 to ensure stable energy supply - to create the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE). The ministry was reorganized in 1998 as the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) after the new Kim Dae-jung administration transferred its role in trade policy to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

In 2008, the Lee Myung-bak administration launched the Ministry of Knowledge Economy (MKE), integrating key parts of the former Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy, Ministry of Information and Communication, and Ministry of Science and Technology. MKE helped the nation become a knowledge-based economy by reinforcing traditional industrial strengths while developing new growth engines. After taking office in 2013, President Park Geun-hye restored MKE’s trade policy role, renaming it the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE).

Now better equipped to deal with the challenges of the 21st century, MOTIE is committed to providing a foundation for economic growth by combining its efforts to fulfill its wide range of responsibilities in the areas of commerce, investment, industry, and energy.

**Priority Sectors**

Trade, Industry, and Energy

**Internal Partnership Body**

Commercial Attaché in the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in the U.S.A.
INSTITUTION NAME (KOREAN)
과학기술정보통신부

INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION
The Ministry of Science and ICT focuses its efforts on accelerating innovation across the whole society by building an environment that promotes autonomous and audacious research, securing source technologies and growth engines, and converging science and technology with ICT.

MSIT works to reform regulations and adapt systems for new industries involving artificial intelligence and biotechnology, as well as to make mobile phone services available at more affordable prices so that everyone can enjoy the benefits of quality mobile communications.

PRIORITY SECTORS
Science Technology and ICT, Research and Development (R&D)

INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY
Multilateral Cooperation Division
With the inauguration of the new government, in 2013 the Ministry made a fresh start as the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MOLIT) which oversees future-oriented territorial development and the establishment of a safe, convenient infrastructure and transport network. More specifically, MOLIT is tasked with ensuring:

- **Balanced territorial development and environmentally friendly national land management:** To lay the foundation for the happiness of Korean citizens, MOLIT adopted a future-oriented territorial vision which aims to make cities livable and vibrant as well as beautiful and safe. To do so, it employs reasonable land use and smart land/spatial information.

- **Safe and convenient transport services:** MOLIT is working to expand customized transportation services to facilitate commutes; strengthen public expressways to reduce the burden of transportation expenses; create safe road environments; and expand the rail network to support balanced regional development.

- **Housing stability for low-income households through universal housing welfare:** MOLIT aims to create a residential environment where people can live safely by reliably managing the housing market and strengthening support for the residential welfare of low and middle-income households.

- **Establishment of efficient logistics systems and Korea as a global aviation superpower:** MOLIT is working to transform Korea’s logistics industry into a global powerhouse by adopting competitive logistics systems and expanding welfare programs for logistics personnel.

**Priority Sectors**

Territory, Transportation, Housing, Logistics, Aviation, Road, Rail, etc.

**Internal Partnership Body**

International Cooperation and Trade Division

**Website**

http://www.molit.go.kr/english/intro.do
KOREA OVERSEAS INFRASTRUCTURE & URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (KIND)

INSTITUTION NAME (KOREAN)
한국해외인프라도시개발지원공사

INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION
KIND is a public corporation established by the government of the Republic of Korea under the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MOLIT) tasked with proactively supporting global Public-Private Partnerships (PPP). With a mission to support the development of sustainable infrastructure across the world, KIND envisions itself as a “Reliable Partner in Overseas PPP Market.” KIND supports Korean companies and partner countries throughout the entire PPP project lifecycle by leading initial project development activities, technical reviews, investment and loan arrangements. In addition, KIND assists its partner countries with creating a PPP enabling environment and establishing a master plan as needed. It aims to build trust-based cooperative systems with partner countries and competent authorities in addition to sharing Korea’s development experience and management skills.

KIND’s core business areas and specializations consist of:

- **Project Identification**: Through G2G collaboration and global network establishment, KIND identifies PPP business opportunities by mapping overseas infrastructure needs to Korean companies’ related capabilities and know-how. It submits business proposals to partner countries based on this information, and supports partner governments with project identification, and if necessary, on the reinforcement of PPP laws and regulations as well as institutional set-up. During this step, KIND supports the establishment of a master plan and/or conducts (pre-) feasibility studies.

- **Project Development**: KIND assists Korean companies with feasibility studies and designing projects. With expertise in finance, law, and technology, KIND reviews the viability of projects in advance and closely monitors the project development process to ensure project success. When designing a project, KIND considers conditions for satisfying the requirements of other financing partners, such as ECAs and MDBs.

- **Financial Support**: KIND arranges loans and overseas PPP investment funds for project development, and if necessary, makes direct equity investments to enhance a project’s credit and alleviate the private sector’s financial burden.

PRIORITY SECTORS
Any area where the PPP scheme can be applied; Infrastructure and urban development, i.e. port, airport, road, rail, telecoms, energy and power, water and sanitation, hospitals, and Waste-to-Energy (WtE)

INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY
Business Strategy Office
Korea Institute of Energy Technology Evaluation and Planning (KETEP)

Institution Name (Korean)
한국에너지기술평가원

Institution Description
Under the Ministry of Trade, Investment and Energy (MOTIE), the Korea Institute of Energy Technology Evaluation and Planning (KETEP) aims to realize Korea’s national energy vision – becoming an energy R&D specialist institution that cultivates the world’s highest levels of energy competitiveness - through technological innovation. With the goal of more than doubling Korea’s competitiveness in energy technology by 2025, KETEP’s strategic targets and tasks include:

Advancement of R&D planning, evaluation and management
- Increase of national energy vision-oriented R&D
- Innovation of R&D promotion system
- Pursuance of open R&D environment

Reinforcement of the foundation for improved technological competitiveness
- Lead energy R&D policy development
- Boost global tech exchanges
- Support the strategic cultivation of an energy specialist workforce

Reinforcement of efforts to secure market competitiveness
- Strengthen efforts to improve the entire R&D process
- Strengthen efforts to utilize and distribute R&D results
- Reinforce support for commercialization of R&D results

Establishment of an innovative institutional culture
- Establish a culture of communication and cooperation
- Reinforce institutional productivity
- Secure social confidence

Priority Sectors
Energy technology

Internal Partnership Body
International Cooperation Division
Under the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, the Korea Land and Housing Corporation (LH) is a state-owned enterprise that was established to spearhead the efficient utilization of national land and the development of stable housing. LH’s main achievements include:

- Building 2.43 million housing units which represent 13.4% of the total number of housing units in Korea.
- Developing 1,068km² as urban space in Korea as of the end of 2012.
- Participating in various national SOC projects such as roads, water supply, sewage supply, school site, etc.

LH’s main duties include overseeing:

- Housing welfare business
- New town, land development and urban regeneration
- Free economic zones
- Support for green growth
- Industrial complexes
- Efficient operation of national land
- South-North Korea economic cooperation projects

Since 2006, LH has been managing knowledge sharing (fellowship) programs to share their experience with the government officials of foreign countries. Through lectures and site visits, LH aims to develop the knowledge and expertise needed for overseas government officials to foster the growth of their countries.
KIPO is the governmental agency primarily responsible for handling intellectual property (IP) related issues in Korea. KIPO works to build an IP-based creative economy by supporting the creation, protection, and utilization of IP rights (IPRs). To accomplish this, KIPO provides expedited and precise world-class examination and trial services to help turn creative ideas into IPRs.
KIPO also promotes the creation and utilization of IP, enhances IPR protection both locally and abroad, fosters human resources specializing in IP, and promotes IP awareness throughout the world. Supporting the creation of strong IPRs, KIPO helps to innovate national R&D by utilizing patent Big Data and patent analysis. To strengthen IP facilitation capacity, KIPO promotes the commercialization and transaction of patent technology which universities, public research institutes and SMEs hold, and strengthens IP competitiveness by promoting IP service business, IP financing, and patent evaluation.

Details on the various IP policies KIPO is currently pursuing are found on its website, as well as a variety of useful information on IPR applications and examinations.

**Priority Sectors**

- Intellectual property

**Internal Partnership Body**

Intellectual Property Attaché in the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in the U.S.A.

**Website**

[www.kipo.go.kr](http://www.kipo.go.kr)
INSTITUTION NAME (KOREAN)
한국수자원공사

INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION
Under the auspices of Korea’s Ministry of Environment, K-water is a professional, state-owned company that provides total services covering the entire water cycle from water resources and source to tap. To create more value for water, K-water uses advanced technologies for integrated water resources management and smart management. Its main duties involve the:

- Construction, operation, and management of facilities for the comprehensive use and development of water resources.
- Construction and management of metropolitan waterworks (including industrial waterworks) facilities.
- Development of industrial complexes and special-purpose zones.
- Operation of local waterworks and sewage facilities through consignment.
- Construction, operation, and management of renewable energy facilities.

More specifically, K-water comprehensively manages water from dams and weirs, including 20 multi-purpose dams, 5 flood control dams, 14 dams for industrial water, 16 multi-purpose reservoirs and 1 estuary barrage. 95% of the national flood control capacity depends on K-water’s dams which can store 4.9 billion tons of water per year.

Also, K-water has established 48 multi-regional and industrial water supply facilities that can supply 17.56 million tons of water per day and supply tap water to 22.23 million people and 112 cities and industrial complexes nationwide, with 41 water treatment plants and a pipeline network spanning 1,265km. Overall, 48% of the national tap water is supplied by K-water.

**Overseas Business**
As a globally recognized water management company, K-water shares and disseminates its know-how on integrated water resources management, water energy development, waterfront development and implementing the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals to help countries around the world grow the value of water.

Starting with its participation in the Fenfe River Project in 1994, K-water has completed 76 projects in 30 countries. Currently, K-water is implementing 14 projects in 10 different countries through participation in investment projects. These projects include integrated water resources management master plan projects, hydropower development Project Management Consulting (PMC) projects, water supply Technical Assistance (TA), Operations and Maintenance (O&M) projects, and hydropower Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) projects.

**PRIORITY SECTORS**
## PROJECT ENGAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Patrind Hydropower Project in Pakistan - Star Hydro</td>
<td>P161319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tina River Hydropower Project in Solomon Island (On going)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY

Overseas Business Division

### WEBSITE

http://english.kwater.or.kr
Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) was founded under the Korea Electric Power Corporation Act to facilitate the development of electric power sources, satisfy the nation’s electric power supply and demand, and contribute to the development of the national economy. The Act on the Management of Public Institutions classifies KEPCO as a market-oriented public corporation under a Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy.

To achieve its mission, KEPCO’s main functions include the development of electric power resources; generation, transmission, transformation and distribution of electric power; and marketing, research, technological development, overseas business, investment, corporate social responsibility and use of its property with regard to electric power.

Since the start of its overseas businesses in 1995, KEPCO has been involved in over 39 overseas projects - ranging from thermal, nuclear, renewable power plant to energy transmission and distribution and smart grid projects - in 24 countries across Asia, the Middle East, Central and South America, North America, Africa and Oceania. Global KEPCO projects have particularly focused on the development of smart grid and digital transformation technologies for the energy industry, such as distribution management systems (DMS), meter data management systems (MDMS), community or building scale micro grids, automated facility diagnosis systems and grid scale energy storage systems (ESS).

### PRIORITY SECTORS

- Electricity

### INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY

Overseas Project Development Division
KDB Bank is a wholly state-owned policy bank in South Korea. It was founded in 1954 in accordance with the Korea Development Bank Act to finance and manage major industrial projects with the aim of expediting Korea’s industrial development and enhancing the national economy. KDB Bank’s mandate is to:

- **Support the implementation of government policy**: Support government initiatives on major industries with its policy financing tools; nurture industries that are strategic in each stage of Korea’s economic progress.
- **Function as a corporate banking specialist**: Complement Korea’s retail-oriented commercial banking industry, channels financial services to medium-sized businesses.
- **Provide market safety net**: Provide market safety net in areas where private sector participation is limited; manage market stabilization funds; induce business realignment of low-growth industries; and lead disciplined restructuring.
- **Develop new products and markets**: Lead the advancement of Korea’s financial industry based on extensive experience and knowledge; take on calculated risks and enhance capabilities to create new financial value.

KDB’s main areas of business include:

- **Corporate Banking**: Provides funds mainly to facilitate facility investments by companies; complements commercial banking driven by the private sector.
- **Restructuring**: Leads debt restructuring of financially troubled companies as the main creditor to perform market safety net functions and alleviates potential impact on the overall economy.
- **On-lending**: Provides long-term and low-interest loans through intermediaries such as commercial banks; fosters the growth of early-stage companies and SMEs by reaching beyond the domestic network.
- **Venture Capital**: Nurtures promising start-ups and companies with advanced technology through investments and makes early stage investments to promote new growth industries.
- **Project Finance**: Engages in projects for roads, railroads, harbors, power generation, and energy facilities to build Korea’s infrastructure; spearheads KDB’s expansion globally and promotes overseas entry of Korean companies and financial institutions.
- **Debt Capital Markets**: Arranges debt offerings for potential issuers including underrated companies and medium-sized businesses and facilitates timely debt market stabilization.
- **Trading**: Cultivating the market in Korea since 1980s as a market pioneer, KDB provides derivatives and foreign exchange solutions to customers unable to fully utilize hedging products due to lower profiles.
- **Private Equity**: Invests in and manages portfolio companies through private equity funds and utilizes business realignment and corporate restructuring funds.
Korea International Cooperation Agency is the flagship grant ODA implementation institution. KOICA carries out various projects in the key priority sectors as follows.

1. **Education**: KOICA aims to strengthen the educational systems of developing countries and thereby contribute to the protection of the right to receive education of all people. The key programs include the program to enhance students’ basic learning abilities and teachers’ competencies; the program to provide tailored education for women, the disabled, and those isolated from formal schooling; the program to improve accessibility for education in disaster-stricken and conflict-affected regions; and the program to reinforce vocational and technical education systems and create a model for advanced vocational and technical education.

2. **Health**: KOICA focuses on the provision of basic healthcare services of high quality and the commitment to achieving universal health coverage to help all humanity, including those in developing countries, lead healthy and dignified lives. The major target groups are those in developing countries vulnerable to disease, such as women, children, female teenagers, and the disabled. KOICA provides support for the improvement of potable water quality and hygiene, the expansion of access to comprehensive nutrition services, and the provision of high-quality MNCH services and healthcare services for youth as well as disease prevention and treatment services.

3. **Governance**: KOICA is well aware that the prerequisite for the sustainable socio-economic development of developing countries is the establishment of sound governance and is striving to lay a foundation that enables the co-growth of democracy and economic development. It has set the strategic goals for governance: the improvement of the effectiveness of administrative services; the accountability of political and administrative systems; and the inclusiveness of laws and institutions. KOICA is working hard to ultimately realize “peaceful and inclusive societies” and “democratic governance” as specified in SDG 16.

4. **Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**: KOICA has focused on expanding agricultural productivity and the value chain by solidifying the agricultural production base, disseminating advanced agricultural techniques, and reinforcing agricultural marketability to help achieve the SDGs, including the eradication of famine and poverty, the alleviation of inequality, the fight against climate change, and the conservation of marine resources and land ecosystems. It also engages in projects to advance sustainable rural development aimed at reinforcing the competencies of rural communities and their residents including women, improving road networks and toilet facilities, and ultimately enhancing the living conditions in rural communities. KOICA provides support for fortifying their capabilities to respond to climate change, promoting eco-friendly agricultural practices to conserve and restore local ecosystems, and improving related policies and institutions to ensure the efficient use of agricultural, forest, and marine resources.
   a. Water supply: KOICA focuses on providing multifaceted aid to effectively manage water, water resources, sanitation, and disasters using Korea’s superior technology and achieve co-growth with our partner countries.
   b. Energy: KOICA places an emphasis on the promotion of eco-friendly energy sources, including renewable energy, the improvement of energy efficiency, and the expansion of access to affordable energy for the disadvantaged.
   c. Transportation: KOICA strives to provide aid for the expansion of transportation access and the establishment of an eco-friendly, safe transportation system to help our partner countries achieve sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development, realize balanced development, and create new economic and job opportunities for the underserved, while assisting KOICA’s transportation projects to serve as a catalyst for advancing further development.
   d. Technological innovation: KOICA aims to reinforce developing countries’ capabilities for technological innovation. Thus, it provides support for the cultivation of specialists for technological R&D in our partner countries, the expansion of their research infrastructure, and the establishment of related policies, while also assisting to promote technological startups, academic-industrial cooperation, and innovative clusters based on the outcomes of technological innovation for industrial advancement.

6. Gender: KOICA is making efforts in achieving SDG 5 with various modalities, including multilateral cooperation with partners like World Bank, UNFPA and UNWomen. Especially, KOICA cooperates with World Bank through a workshop and consulting from World Bank experts on designing infrastructure project based on gender equality. KOICA and World Bank are also in cooperation on applying the concept and contents of World Bank’s GIL (Gender Innovation Lab) program for reduction gender gap on KOICA projects.

**PRIORITY SECTORS**


**INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY**

Multilateral Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance Department
The Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC) was founded in 1989 as the only national crime and criminal justice research institute in Korea and presently operates under the Office of the Prime Minister, as a member of the Korean Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences. KIC conducts proactive interdisciplinary research to formulate and implement evidence-based policies for improved national crime prevention and criminal justice system. Researchers and staff collaborate in liaison with governmental and non-governmental institutes and agencies, as well as international organizations in order to investigate research issues and problems in the field of criminology and criminal justice, including police, prosecution, community treatment programs, juvenile delinquency, corruption, Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), human trafficking, prisoner rehabilitation, and crime victimization. KIC also prioritizes active involvement with the international community for legal assistance and cooperation through diverse joint projects and conferences. As a member of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network Institutes (UNPNI) and close partner of many international organizations and universities abroad, the KIC carries out research projects and holds numerous international academic conferences, seminars and workshops in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and world-renowned organizations.
**THE SUPREME PROSECUTORS’ OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SPO)**

**INSTITUTION NAME (KOREAN)**
대검찰청

**INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION**

The Korean Prosecution Service (KPS) is comprised of the Supreme Prosecutors’ Office (SPO), 6 high prosecutors’ Offices, 18 District Prosecutors’ Office, and 40 branch offices. The Prosecutor General heads the entire organization of the Prosecution Service, and supervises all SPO’s staff and operations.

Korean Prosecution Service (KPS) is the leading law enforcement authority in the Republic of Korea. KPS’s mission is to maintain a rule of law and provide a safe nation for the people. To this end, KPS investigates crimes, supervise law enforcement officers, initiate and prosecute criminal cases in court, and enforce court orders.

The SPO has specialized and well-established departments with different responsibilities, which include Planning & Coordination Department, Anti-Corruption & Organized Crimes Department, Criminal Department, Public Security Department, Criminal Trial & Civil Litigation Department, Forensic Science Investigation Department and Inspection Headquarters.

1. The SPO has the **International Cooperation Center (ICC)** which serves as the control tower for coordinating informal cooperation with other nations’ law enforcement agencies. ICC has been ARIN- AP Secretariat (Asset Recovery Interagency Network of Asia Pacific region) since 2013.

2. The **Forensic Science Investigation Department** aims to strengthen scientific investigation capabilities by introducing advanced forensic equipment, researching on analysis techniques, building a digital investigations network and training specialized investigators.

3. **Anti-Corruption & Organized Crimes Department** handles political corruption and white-collar crimes, violent crimes ranging from gang-related violence to the ones involving illegal drugs. Under this Department, the Narcotics Division is playing a leading role in strengthening global partnership to eradicate narcotics and supporting other countries to adopt advanced narcotics investigation techniques such as the Drug Signature Analysis technique.

**PRIORITY SECTORS**

Investigation, Prosecution, Trial, Execution of Sentence, etc.

**PROJECT ENGAGEMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combating Cybercrime II</td>
<td>P167118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY**

International Cooperation Center

**WEBSITE**

http://www.spo.go.kr/site/eng/main.do
Miscellaneous
As a public institution under the Ministry of Economy and Finance, KEXIM was established to facilitate the development of Korea’s economy and enhance economic cooperation with foreign countries through the provision of financial supports for export and import transactions, overseas investments projects, and the development of overseas natural resources. KEXIM’s main roles include serving as:

- **An Export Credit Agency (ECA) in charge of facilitating export transactions**: Providing credit to promote the export and overseas investments throughout all sectors such as power, industrial plants, ships, transportation, natural resources, etc.

- **Executor of the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) tasked with enhancing cooperative ties with developing countries**: Conducting appraisals, concluding loan agreements, and handling disbursements; evaluating economic development aid projects in developing countries; and researching Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy directions.

- **Executor of the Inter-Korean Cooperation Fund (IKCF) contributing to the Foundation for Reunification of North and South Korea**: Appraising, disbursing, and providing ex-post management for grants and loans; and serving as a clearing settlement bank with the Foreign Trade Bank of North Korea.

### Priority Sectors

- **Agriculture**: Irrigation, Agricultural Development, ICT in Agriculture
- **Energy**: Renewable Energy, Power plant, Smart Grid
- **Environment**: Waste Management
- **Health**: Hospitals and Medical Equipment
- **Transport and ICT**: Smart City ICT, Intelligent Transport Systems, Rail Logistics and Supply chain, ICT Data Centers
- **Water**: Water Resources Management and Smart Water Management

### Internal Partnership Body

Multi-lateral Development Bank Co-financing Team
As a private association for trade companies, the Korea International Trade Association (KITA) was established in 1946 with the objective of advancing the Korean economy through trade. Representing the interests of Korea’s global traders, KITA serves a diverse range of roles including: providing hands-on support to trade companies, drawing trade cooperation from the private sector, formulating new trade strategies, nurturing trade professionals, fostering start-ups and building trade infrastructure. KITA’s main objectives include:

- Proposing policy improvements to the government for protecting the rights and interests of its member companies.
- Developing new foreign markets and enhancing private sector trade.
- Organizing world-class exhibitions.
- Fostering global trade professionals.
- Conducting investigations and studies for increasing national competitiveness.
- Establishing e-trade infrastructure and expanding the user base.

KITA is currently the largest business organization in Korea with over 70,000-member companies. With a widely established network of 13 domestic offices and 11 overseas branches in major cities, KITA has consolidated its position as a leading business organization dedicated to assisting SMEs in gaining foreign market entry and has actively contributed towards Korea’s recent achievement of 1 trillion dollars in trade volume. This achievement marks a new opportunity for Korea to raise its status in the global economic arena. To create a new paradigm fit for this new chapter in trade, KITA is directing its efforts towards laying the groundwork for future trade by maximizing Korea’s status as a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) hub, bolstering growth and strengthening support for the Korean trade industry.

### PRIORITY SECTORS

Trade

### INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY

KITA Washington Center
Established under the Ministry of Trade, Investment, and Energy (MOTIE), the Korea Trade-Investment Agency (KOTRA) is tasked with contributing to the development of Korea’s national economy by promoting trade, supporting investment between domestic and foreign companies, supporting industrial technology cooperation, etc. Its main functions and roles include:

- Expanding the business of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in overseas markets
- Helping small-sized enterprises to extend their business abroad
- Producing, disseminating and consulting on overseas market information
- Attracting foreign investment
- Providing SME global business training and attracting foreign professionals
- Improving national brands, supporting international development cooperation, and supporting munitions trade
- Implementing projects accepted by the government

KOTRA’s extensive network consists of 5 headquarters, 10 regional headquarters, 126 overseas trade centers in 85 countries, and 9 KOTRA support centers and an airport office in Korea.

**Priority Sectors**

Trade and investment

**Internal Partnership Body**

Korea Business Center in Washington DC
Daewoo E&C is a leading private, Korean engineering and construction company specializing in the engineering, procurement and construction of:

- **Plants**, including combined-cycle, thermal, and tidal power plants; LNG storage tanks, processing plants, delivery facilities and pipelines; nuclear power plants; oil offloading facilities; industrial and chemical compound production plants; and renewable energy plants, including tidal power, biogas, wind and solar power plants.

- **Civil Works**, including major road/highway, high-speed railway, subway, and harbor infrastructure projects as well as tunnels, bridges and water treatment projects including sewage pipes, sewage treatment plants and purification facilities.

- **Architectural Works**, including the construction of high-rise office buildings and intelligent building systems (IBS) as well as commercial complexes; hotels and condominiums; convention, exhibition and sports centers; transportation infrastructures such as airports and business and port terminals; and educational, medical, and research facilities.

- **Housing**, including urban residential and commercial complexes which involve expertise in new business and urban development, remodeling and urban reengineering.

Daewoo E&C carries out all the processes involved in development projects, from planning to financing, construction and management. They are a world leader in such areas as large-scale public-private partnership projects, overseas Social Overhead Capital (SOC) projects, tidal power plant projects and harbor development projects.

### Priority Sectors

Plants, Civil Works, Architectural Works, Housing, Development

### Project Engagement

**Project name**

1. Patrind Hydropower Project, Pakistan

### Internal Partnership Body

Investment & Development Team

### Website

http://www.daewooenc.com/eng/
Established in 1957, DOHWA is the first engineering consultancy firm in Korea specializing in civil construction engineering and supervision services. DOHWA services involve preparing master plans, conducting feasibility studies, engineering design, construction supervision, project management and the engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) of renewable energy plant.

DOHWA is well-known for providing consultancy services to support the development of infrastructure projects in developing countries around the world that are funded by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and other international funding agencies, including the World Bank (WB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Korea’s Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF).

DOHWA has branch offices throughout the world, including in:

- **Asia (South, Southeast):** Vietnam, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, China, Japan
- **CIS, Central Asia and Caucasus Region:** Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan
- **Middle East & North Africa (MENA):** Oman, Algeria
- **South Africa:** Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Senegal
- **Americas:** Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, USA, Nicaragua

**PRIORITY SECTORS**

- Road and Traffic and Transportation
- Railway/Metro(Subways)
- Renewable Energy System
- Urban Engineering
- River and Water Resources Development
- Water Supply and Sewerage
- Harbor and Coast
- Environment
- Plant Engineering
- Power Transmission and Distribution
- Economic and Financial Analysis
- Mechanical, Electronic and Instrumentation

**PROJECT ENGAGEMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bangladesh</strong></td>
<td><strong>1. Consultancy Services for Feasibility Studies and Preparation of Conceptual Designs &amp; Bidding Documents for DBO/DB contracts (Package S-2)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bangladesh</strong></td>
<td><strong>2. Consulting Services Firm for Pre-feasibility Studies for Economic Zones (Package No. BEZA S-21 (Lot-2))</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bangladesh</strong></td>
<td><strong>3. BD: Dhaka Water Sup &amp; San. Project - Engineering Design and Preparation of Tender Documents for Construction of Sewage Collection and Treatment Infrastructure in Uttara and Mirpur Area of Dhaka City</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project name</td>
<td>Project ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tanzania</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Consultancy Services for Preparation of a Demonstration sites and Services Scheme at Vikunai Temeke Municipality Under DMDP</td>
<td>P123134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Feasibility study, planning, Detailed Engineering Design, Procurement Support and Contract Management/ Construction Supervision for the Michenzani (Ng’ambo) Green Corridor Plan</td>
<td>P111155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Provision of Consultancy Services of Contracts for Railway Tracks and Structures (Bridges &amp; Culverts) Rehabilitation works, Package B: Kilosa- Isaka section</td>
<td>P127241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Provision of Consultancy Services for Supervision of Contracts for Railway Tracks and Structures (Bridges &amp; Culverts) Rehabilitation works, Package A: Dar es Salaam and Kilosa section</td>
<td>P127241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Consultancy Services for Design Review and Construction Supervision of Dar es Salaam Rapid Transit (BRT) Infrastructure Phase3, Lot1 – Road works</td>
<td>P150937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. TZ-DSM Urban Transport Improvement Proj-SUF</td>
<td>P150937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kenya</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Consultancy Services for Preparation of Urban Plans Urbans Designs and an Economic Study for Redeveloping the Nairobi Railway Station and its Surroundings</td>
<td>P107314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kenya</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Consultancy Services for the Construction Supervision of Loichang’amatak-Lodwar Road(A1), (50KM)</td>
<td>P148853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moldova</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Construction Supervision Services for Improvement Project local roads.</td>
<td>P150357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tajikistan</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Strengthening Critical Infrastructure Against Natural Hazards Project - Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study and Detail Design for Bridges (for MOT)</td>
<td>P158298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Construction Supervision for the Second Phase of the Central Asia Road Links Program – Sugd Oblast (CARs-2)</td>
<td>P145634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Consulting Services for the Feasibility Study and Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design of Proposed Upper Marikina Dam, Greater Metro Manila Area Flood Management Project</td>
<td>P145391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philippines</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Package TV-01: Construction Supervision Consultant for Interceptor and Wastewater Treatment Plant under Second HCMC Environmental Sanitation Project</td>
<td>P127978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vietnam</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Construction Supervision for Second Phase of the Central Asia Road Links Program (CARs-2)</td>
<td>P145634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vietnam</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Georgia</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Preparation of Detailed Design and Bidding Documents for Rehabilitation of 10 Road Sections (appr. 100 km) under the Third Secondary and Local Roads Project</td>
<td>P148048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Georgia</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Design Review and Supervision of Construction Works for E-60 Highway Chumateleti-Khevi Section</td>
<td>P149952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project name</td>
<td>Project ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Feasibility Study for Bole-Lemi Phase II and Kilinto Industrial Zones</td>
<td>P143302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. MZ: Greater Maputo Water Supply Expansion: Construction Supervision Consultancy Services for the Transmission Main</td>
<td>P125120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. AZ HIGHWAY 3- Supervision of Ground Investigation, Preparation of Preliminary Design, Detailed Design, Bidding Documents and Resettlement Action Plan for Section 4: KM 91 to 116 and KM 121.4 to 121.7 for Baku – Shamakhi Road Section</td>
<td>P118023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Integrated Project Review and Monitoring Services for Da Nang - Quang Ngai Expressway Development Project</td>
<td>P106235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Dong Xoai Drainage and Wastewater, Binh Phuoc Province Sub project - Consulting Services for Strategic Sanitation Plan Preparation, Feasibility Research Update, Technical Survey, Preparing Detailed Design and Tender Documents</td>
<td>P119077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Sub project for Construction of Drainage and Wastewater System in Thai Hoa Town, Nghe An Province - Consulting Service for Preparation of Strategic Sanitation Plan, Updating the FS, Carrying Out Engineering Surveys, Preparation of Detailed Design and Bidding Documents</td>
<td>P119077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. PACKAGE QN-6.10: Construction Supervision for Components 1, 2 and 3 under Quy Nhơn City Environmental Sanitation Sub-Project (Phase 2)</td>
<td>P082295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Mekong Transport and Flood Protection Project - Consulting Services for Feasibility Studies and Preliminary Design for Widening of Highway No.1 Section Can Tho - Phung Hiep and Ca Mau Bypass</td>
<td>P042927</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kunhwa Engineering & Consulting (Kunhwa) has been a dynamic and innovative firm since its establishment in 1990. KUNHWA is internationally recognized as a top-tier engineering and consulting company based on its outstanding project track record, advanced engineering systems, and expertise in providing integrated engineering solutions.

Kunhwa specializes in the fields of urban planning and regional development; water supply, sewerage, sanitation and wastewater treatment; road, bridge, and highway transportation engineering; environmental engineering; water resource development; tunnel and underground space, subway, railroad, and harbor/port construction; plant construction, management and supervision; and institutional development, training and financial management.

**Priority Sectors**

Engineering Design and Construction Supervision

**Project Engagement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Mekong Delta Region Urban Upgrading Project-Cao Lanh City Sub-Project, Construction Supervision and Contract Management for Phase 2, Vietnam</td>
<td>P113904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Construction Supervision for Ring Road No.2 (Nhat Tan-Cau Giay Section), Vietnam</td>
<td>P083581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> Detailed Engineering Design and Construction Supervision for the Cebu Bus Rapid Transit Project, Philippines</td>
<td>P119343</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Internal Partnership Body**

Overseas Department

**Website**

www.kunhwaeng.co.kr
Samsung C&T Corporation was established in 1938 as a general trading firm and has since evolved into a diverse multinational company that now comprises four distinct business groups: Engineering & Construction, Trading & Investment, Fashion and Resort. Samsung C&T’s Engineering & Construction Group is a leading engineering, procurement and construction company, built on core principles of safety, integrity, and appreciation. It has forged its reputation as ‘The Trusted Builder’ across various industries, including high-rise, civil engineering, plant, and residential sectors. In its Engineering & Construction business, Samsung C&T aims to expand the share of power plant, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) infrastructure and renewable energy (wind and solar power) projects in its portfolio.

**Combine Cycle Power Plants & LNG infrastructure**
As a project developer, Samsung C&T offers total project management and financing solutions to customers around the world, which includes arranging for and managing relevant entities such as EPC (Engineering Procurement Construction) companies, fuel suppliers, and O&M (Operation & Maintenance) companies in the conventional power sector. Samsung C&T strives to develop high value-added plants such as hydrocarbon complex and desalination plants. The company focuses on providing a full range of LNG regasification services to clients ranging from Floating Storage Regasification Units (FSRU) and onshore terminals to exploring business opportunities across the LNG value chain such as production, liquefaction, transportation and distribution of natural gas.

**Renewable energy**
As part of its core renewable energy business, Samsung C&T carries out the development, construction and operation of solar and wind power projects, including energy storage systems, around the world. It is also involved in the sourcing and trading of main components for solar power generation, such as modules, polysilicon and wire saw.

**Infrastructure / Healthcare**
Samsung C&T also manages infrastructure and healthcare development and implementation projects that leverage diverse funding schemes ranging from concessional loans to Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). It offers support with concept preparation, feasibility studies, and the arrangement of financing, EPC, and O&M to projects across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America.

Major business areas include:
- Hospital EPC and Training, Operation and Maintenance
- Healthcare equipment supply and Hospital Information System (HIS) implementation
- Maritime infrastructure, including vessels
- Transport infrastructure
- ICT infrastructure, including e-government
- Energy infrastructure, including transmission, distribution and smart grids
PRIORITY SECTORS

Project development, construction, implementation

INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY

Project Division

WEBSITE

http://www.samsungcnt.com/eng/business/trading.do
The Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements (KRIHS) is a public think tank under the supervision of the Korea Council of Economic and Social Research Institutes (KCESRI). It was established in 1978 with the mandate of contributing to the balanced development of Korea’s national territory and improving the quality of life of people by conducting comprehensive policy-oriented research in the efficient use, development, and conservation of territorial resources. Since its inception, KRIHS has been committed to fulfilling its mission by carrying out studies on sustainable territorial development, balancing development and conservation, and the provision of housing and infrastructure. Its primary areas of focus include:

• **National Territorial and Regional Research**: The National Territorial and Regional Research focuses on short and long-term territorial and regional development policy and planning, including national and regional policy studies, national territorial plan assessment, regional economic analysis, industrial location research, environment and water resources studies, the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia research.

• **Urban Research**: The Urban Research conducts policy research on sustainable urban development to enhance urban vitality, improve urban infrastructure, and help establish a safe and comfortable living environment and a high quality of life. The KRIHS leads the research in these areas through collaboration with policy and research institutions at home and abroad.

• **Housing and Land Research**: The Housing and Land Research includes national-level policy research to respond to the demands of policy makers and lead the development of housing and land policy. The main research areas include real estate market analysis, formulation of real estate policies, analysis of policy effects, establishment of a comprehensive housing plan, national housing surveys, evaluation of housing welfare policies, development and evaluation of land use systems, management and development of land policies, evaluation of the construction economy, public and private investments, and the establishment of related laws and institutions.
• **National Infrastructure Research:** The National Infrastructure Research aims to guide transportation infrastructure policies that are responsive to the challenges of climate change and global competition. It spearheads the formulation of key transportation policies and plans at the national, regional and city levels, including national road and railroad network plans, metropolitan transportation policies, national logistics policies and plans, and green transportation policies that promote public transportation.

• **Geospatial Information Research:** The Geospatial Information Research investigates methods, technologies, and policies through which geospatial information on the Korean territory can be produced, analyzed, and utilized in an efficient manner.

• **Global Development Cooperation:** The Global Development Partnership Center provides education, consulting, and planning support to developing countries based on KRIHS’s 40 years of experience and know-how in national territorial development. To offer more effective support, the center works closely with international agencies. It is expanding partnerships and academic and policy exchanges with prestigious international research institutes and universities. Through its global network, the center continues to enhance its capacity for international collaboration. Its education programs aim to share knowledge, information, and experience with public officials from developing countries. The Center also provides consulting services focused on policies and plans for urban development, housing, and infrastructure to the central and/or local governments of developing nations.
Korea Institute for Development Strategy (KDS)

**Institution Name (Korean)**
한국개발전략연구소

**Institution Description**
KDS is a private, independent think-tank and consultancy founded in 2001 with the unique mission of supporting international development cooperation. Drawing from Korea’s development experience, KDS provides cutting-edge services in research, consulting, and training on issues, policies and strategies related to poverty reduction and sustainable economic development in developing nations.

KDS’s mission is to actively engage in and contribute to global poverty reduction initiatives through technical cooperation with developing countries. KDS performs the following activities to assist countries with formulating and implementing development policies:

- Conducts research in areas of poverty reduction and sustainable economic development
- Provides professional consultancy services on various developmental issues
- Delivering training services to public officials of developing nations

KDS manages a board advisory group and an expert network while maintaining a professional team of qualified research staff and consultants working full-time to engage in specialized business areas such as national development strategy, ICT and e-Government, agriculture and rural development, Human Resource Development (HRD) and vocational training, etc.

Recent KDS projects include the following:

- Capacity Building for Teachers in ICT-integrated Secondary Education in Nicaragua (KOICA, 2017-2020)
- Feasibility Study on Uganda ICT Agricultural Development Program (Korea Export-Import Bank, 2018-2019)
- The Saemaeul Undong (SMU) Project of Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Paraguay (KOICA, 2018-2021)

**Priority Sectors**
Economic and Industrial Development, Agriculture/Rural Development, ICT/e-Government, Education/TVET, Capacity Building

**Project Engagement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultancy Service of Feasibility Studies for Bole-Lemi Phase II and Kilinto Industrial Zones – Addis Ababa</td>
<td>P143302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Internal Partnership Body**
Sustainable Management Group

**Website**
http://kds.re.kr
The Korea Transport Institute (KOTI) is a national think tank and the official research agency for the Government of Korea. Through specialized research and technical innovation, KOTI’s mission is to provide recommendations and alternatives for developing the nation’s transport policy and creating an optimal transport system while positioning itself as one of the world’s leading transport research institutions.

KOTI has played a leading role in the timely construction and efficient operation of Korea’s transport infrastructure. It has also contributed to national economic development and improvements in people’s quality of life through innovations to the nation’s transport system and policies.

### Priority Sectors

Research on road, rail and aviation transport, logistics, big data and statistics, and transport technology

### Project Engagement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consulting services for design and development of a transport data management system to monitor corridor performance</td>
<td>7186164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Internal Partnership Body

Department of International Transport Cooperation Research

### Website

https://english.koti.re.kr/
Korea Industrial Complex Corporation (KICOX) is a government organization affiliated with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy. KICOX was founded in 1997 through the integration of 5 regional industrial complex management groups (Korea Export Industrial Complex Corp. (1964), Jungbu Industrial Complex Corp. (1971), Dongnam Industrial Complex Corp. (1974), Seobu Industrial Complex Corp. (1977), Seonam Industrial Complex Corp. (1990)), and is consisted of a national headquarter in Daegu and 11 regional headquarters. Presently KICOX provides expert management and support service for firms in 63 industrial complexes in Korea. Industrial complexes managed by KICOX account for 51% of production, 45% of export and 46% of employment of the industrial complexes of the entire country. (as of 2018)

- Major businesses of KICOX are as follows:
  - **Revitalizing the deteriorated industrial complexes**: providing space for the new growth industries using closed or vacant spaces in industrial complexes and expanding culture, welfare and convenience facilities, etc.
  - **Fostering the industrial clusters**: supporting network building and collaborative projects in R&D and commercialization through Industry-Academia-Research cooperatives, supporting the growth of promising SMEs in the industrial complexes.
  - **Providing integrated support services for the growth of enterprises**: supplying comprehensive support services to help overcome business difficulties in regulation, investment, international trade, employment, etc. supporting factory establishment and offering free agency service for factory authorization.
  - **Development of eco-friendly, highly efficient industrial complexes**: minimizing energy costs and reducing greenhouse gases for occupant companies by providing renewable energy facilities.
  - **Reinvigorating the regional economy**: promoting local investment from domestic and foreign companies, inducing establishment and expansion of manufacturing facilities.
  - **Demand-driven industrial complexes development**: developing and supplying customized industrial complexes to meet the demand of corporations and local authorities.
  - **Providing facilities for SMEs**: providing different types of industrial facilities (knowledge industry center, etc.), business support facilities (joint distribution center, integrated Biz center, etc.) and welfare facilities (worker residence, daycare facilities, etc.) to support the sustainable growth of small and medium businesses.
  - **Analysis of industrial trends and research on industrial policies**: supporting the design of industrial location policies through statistical research and analysis of industrial complexes, research on regional industry and businesses, give advice on laws and institutional systems to firms and local authorities, etc.
PRIORITY SECTORS
Management and operation of Industrial complexes

INTERNAL PARTNERSHIP BODY
Industrial Analysis Team

WEBSITE
http://www.kicox.or.kr
POINT OF CONTACT FOR KWPF RELATED INFORMATION

ANJU SHARMA
asharma1@worldbank.org

DAKSHA SHAKYA
dshakya1@worldbank.org