

Korea

In 2010, Korea's net ODA stood at USD 1.17 billion, an increase of 25.7% in real terms on its 2009 ODA level of USD 816 million. Its gross ODA was slightly higher at just over USD 1.2 billion in 2010. Although Korea's ODA to GNI ratio of 0.12% is the lowest among DAC members, this is an increase on the 0.10% of GNI it achieved in 2009.

Annex A: Efforts and policies of bilateral donors

Korea's bilateral ODA

In 2010, 76% of Korean ODA was bilateral, up from 71% in 2009. Korean bilateral ODA has a relatively strong geographical focus (35% of gross ODA in 2008-09) on the East Asia and Oceania region, reflecting its geographical location, priorities and comparative advantage. The remainder of its bilateral ODA is spread across a range of regions. Korean ODA is composed of a mix of loans and grants which are managed separately.

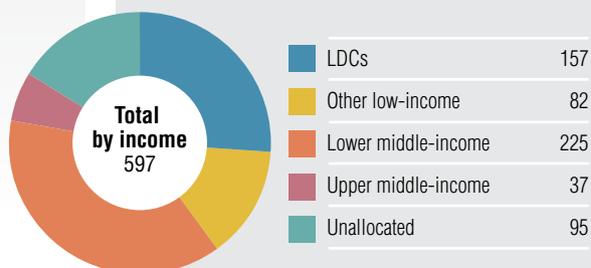
Gross bilateral ODA, 2008-09 average, unless otherwise shown

Net ODA	2008	2009	2010 ^P	Change 2009/10
Current (USD m)	802	816	1 168	43.1%
Constant (2009 USD m)	723	816	1 026	25.7%
In Won (billion)	891	1 040	1 349	29.8%
ODA/GNI	0.09%	0.10%	0.12%	
Bilateral share	67%	71%	76%	

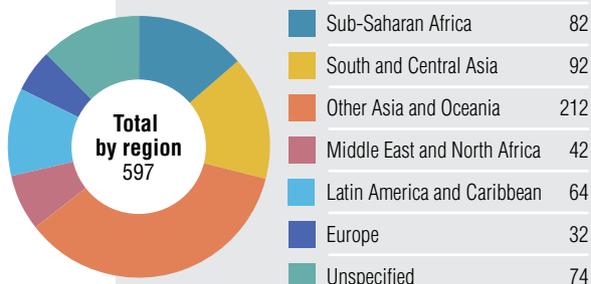
P = Preliminary data

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932512442>

ODA by income group (USD million)



ODA by region (USD million)



Top ten recipients of gross ODA (USD million)

1	Vietnam	60
2	Indonesia	27
3	Angola	27
4	Cambodia	26
5	Philippines	25
6	Mongolia	25
7	Sri Lanka	23
8	Turkey	19
9	Laos	18
10	Afghanistan	14

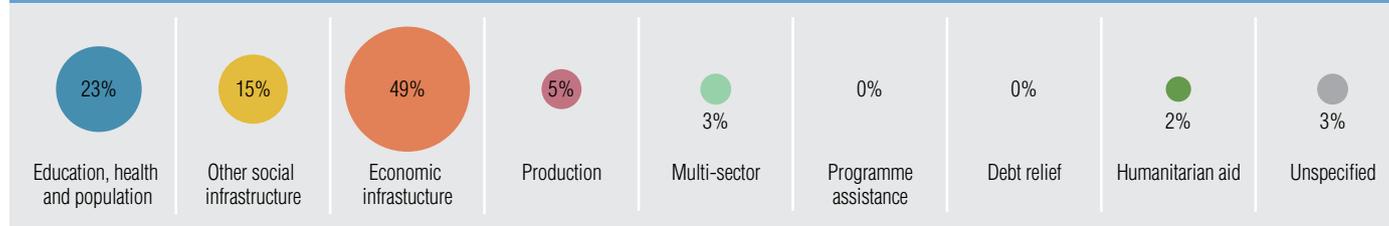
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA

Top 5 recipients	28%
Top 10 recipients	44%
Top 20 recipients	61%

TOP RECIPIENT OF GROSS ODA

VIET NAM
USD **60** million

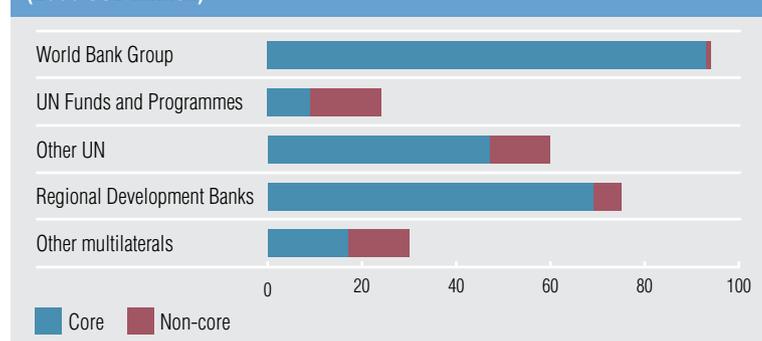
ODA by sector



Korea's core and non-core multilateral aid

In 2009 Korea provided USD 235 million in multilateral ODA ("core"), corresponding to 29% of its gross ODA. In the same year, Korea channelled an additional USD 50 million through multilateral organisations in the form of non-core contributions, for a total of USD 285 million channelled to and through the multilateral system. The World Bank Group and the Regional Development Banks were the largest recipients of Korea's multilateral ODA.

Figure A.59. Core and non-core multilateral aid of Korea, 2009 (2009 USD million)



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932513506>

Korea's untied aid

Over half of Korea's aid, for which the tying status was reported, was tied in 2008-09. On joining the DAC, Korea agreed a plan to untie more of its aid, setting out a road map to untie 75% of its overall ODA by 2015 and untying all aid to least developed countries by 2012.

Figure A.60. Tying status of Korea's bilateral aid, average 2008-09



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932513525>

Korea's humanitarian assistance

Overall, Korea spent USD 21.7 million on humanitarian assistance in 2009, of which 88% were channelled through multilaterals, 4% through NGOs and the remaining 8% were provided through other channels. Korea has expanded its humanitarian aid efforts in recent years. Korea's main bilateral interventions are in large-scale natural disasters, to which it responds by sending goods and funds, as well as professional relief workers and volunteers. Korea also has begun to work through multilateral channels, funding the humanitarian UN agencies directly, and contributing to UN Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeals and the Central Emergency Response Fund.

Table A.16. Korea's humanitarian assistance, 2009

2009 TOTAL USD 21.7 million
2.4% OF TOTAL ODA
TOP RECIPIENTS 1. China 2. Iraq 3. Myanmar

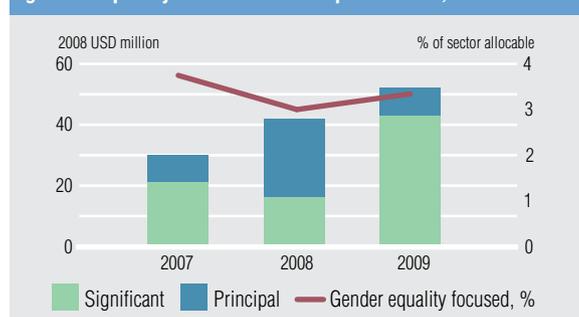
Source: Development Initiatives data and analyses based on OECD and agency data, 2009. For some donors, information on spending channels is also available, although this dates from 2008.

Korea's aid in support of gender equality and women's empowerment

The proportion of its ODA which Korea commits to target gender equality and women's empowerment is limited, though it has risen slightly since Korea first started applying the gender marker in 2007.

Korea screens all activities against the gender marker: the gender coverage ratio in the following figure is thus 100%.

Figure A.61. Korea's ODA commitments in support of gender equality and women's empowerment, 2007-09

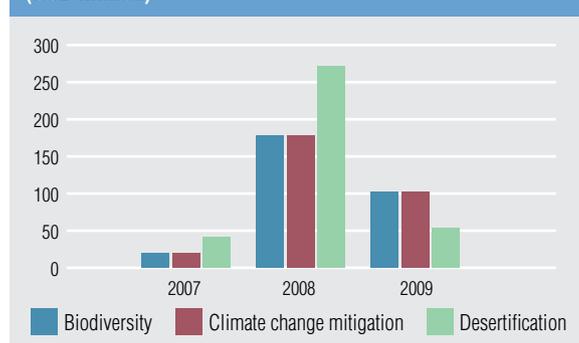


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932514380>

Korea's aid to the environment and climate change mitigation

Korea started reporting against the Rio markers in 2000 and has gradually improved how it applies them. Korean support to environmental issues is generally a small part of the Korean aid programme.

Figure A.62. Korea's ODA commitments targeted at the objectives of the Rio Conventions, 2007-09 (USD million)



Important notes on data: From 1998 onwards the DAC has monitored aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions through the CRS using the "Rio markers". Data for years 1998-2006 were obtained on a trial basis; reporting became mandatory starting with 2007 flows.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932513544>



From:
Development Co-operation Report 2011
50th Anniversary Edition

Access the complete publication at:
<https://doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2011-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2011), "Korea", in *Development Co-operation Report 2011: 50th Anniversary Edition*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2011-31-en>

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org. Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at info@copyright.com or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at contact@cfcopies.com.