

## 〈Summary〉

Since the international community responded to North Korea with emergency aid in the aftermath of the floods and hunger that caused millions of deaths in 1995, aid has played an important role, not only in humanitarian assistance, but also as leverage vis-à-vis North Korea in terms of improving political stability on the Korean peninsula. However, chronic food shortages and socioeconomic deprivation in the North raise the need for reassessing aid modalities. Most significantly, the fact that South-North cooperation should narrow the development gap in order to facilitate the reunification of the Korean peninsula highlights an urgent need to prepare for development cooperation with North Korea.

This paper aims to provide a practical guideline for utilizing international knowledge of development cooperation in order to increase aid effectiveness in North Korea. This guideline is based on three steps of analysis: a reassessment of the results and the status quo of South Korea's assistance to the North in comparison with other major donors, a critical examination of North Korea's socioeconomic conditions and the necessity for development cooperation, and lastly a comparative exploration of international norms in development cooperation, which seem to be the most applicable to North Korea. These would be derived by examining lessons from aid practices in low-income countries, fragile states and transition economies. In addition, a comparative case study of Vietnam, Laos and Germany gives useful insight into opportunities and challenges that cooperation with North Korea may face. Also, the urgent need to apply development cooperation to the North draws particular attention to the expertise of the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

The study suggests a concrete and tangible plan for reforming assistance practices with regard to North Korea. Firstly, it presents the goals and eight principles of the development cooperation with North Korea, which merge international norms with Korea's local context. This paper also designs a scenario for North Korea, taking into account two criteria: the stability of the North Korean regime and North Korea's changeable attitudes toward development assistance. Each circumstance identified with the scenario is expected to lead to an action plan, as well as priority programs and projects. With awareness of the fact that aid to North Korea should be inclusive and sustainable, the paper suggests the establishment of an institution to be in charge of South Korea's development cooperation with North Korea, through which KOICA, other development agencies, North Korea experts, development consultancies, as well as civil society could actively interact in order to increase aid effectiveness.