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Commitment to Development Index (CDI) was designed to measure the extent of contribution of donor countries' policy to the economic and social development of developing countries. In other words, rooted on the analysis that policies of a donor country in other sectors apart from aid affect the development of developing countries, CDI estimates the impacts of these policies on the advancement of developing countries. In this regards, the Center for Global Development has evaluated the donor's policies in seven areas which are aid, trade, finance, environment, migration, security and technology since 2003. CDI is the quantified result of the assessment and each donor country is ranked by the score from the best to the worst.

In 2013 evaluation, Korea was ranked below 20th in aid, trade, environment, and security. In order to improve aid score, Korea has to increase the untied grant aid and introduce the tax policy to encourage the private donation since aid score is determined by the percentage of untied grant aid and the amount of private donation. For trade score, Korea should reduce the tariff, especially those imposed to agricultural products. For environment score, it is required to cut down the emission of GHG and the subsidies to fishery sector. Lastly, Korea needs to increase the core contribution to UN peacekeeping operations to improve the security score.

Base on the analysis of the implication and limitation of the CDI, this research concludes with three policy recommendations for the Korean Government. First, it needs to strengthen the research capacity to address controversial arguments of and to suggest alternative policies to the other donor agencies and research institutes in international development. Second, it needs to actively demonstrate the different perspectives of emerging donors to the traditional ones. Third, it should come up with measures to reinforce the esprit-de-corps of development practitioners and establish the strategy to promote the Policy Coherence for Development. Moreover, this research provides the recommendation specifically

for the improvement of Korea's aid score. Development aid agencies need to exert more effort to increase untied aid and reform the aid delivery system and policies. The reform can be realized by focusing the assistance on lesser number of countries than now implementing larger unit size aid programmes.

It should be noted that CDI is not flawless and therefore requires revision and improvement considering the limitation analyzed in this research. However, with all the limitations of CDI, Korea should also find appropriate countermeasures to improve the score, since the internationally comparable index tends to give pressure to the donor countries to compete and perform better. As pointed out by OECD-DAC, development aid agencies in Korea are facing difficulties of shortage of staffs, while, after joining the DAC, receiving extensive demands to pursue international standards on aid delivery. At the same time, the pressure from the Korean civil societies to improve the government's development policy is rising. The Korean government and development aid agencies, therefore, should upgrade their aid strategies, reform the delivery system, and allocate more resources on research to enhance development effectiveness.