

Korean National Commission for UNESCO 2019



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United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

국제연합
교육과학문화기구



Korean
National Commission
for UNESCO

유네스코
한국위원회

The Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO

The Governments of the States Parties to this Constitution on behalf of their peoples declare:

That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed;

That ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war;

That the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races;

That the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern;

That a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of

the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

For these reasons, the States Parties to this Constitution, believing in full and equal opportunities for education for all, in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, are agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ these means for the purposes of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives;

In consequence whereof they do hereby create the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organization was established and which its Charter proclaims.

16 November 1945



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UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals were adopted at the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 as a shared agenda for all humanity. UNESCO, as one of the United Nations' specialized agencies, is at the forefront of work to achieve the SDGs.

SDG 1	No Poverty	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
SDG 2	Zero Hunger	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
SDG 3	Good Health and Well-Being	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
SDG 4	Quality Education	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
SDG 5	Gender Equality	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
SDG 10	Reduced Inequalities	Reduce inequality within and among countries
SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
SDG 13	Climate Action	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
SDG 14	Life below Water	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
SDG 15	Life on Land	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
SDG 16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
SDG 17	Partnerships for the Goals	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

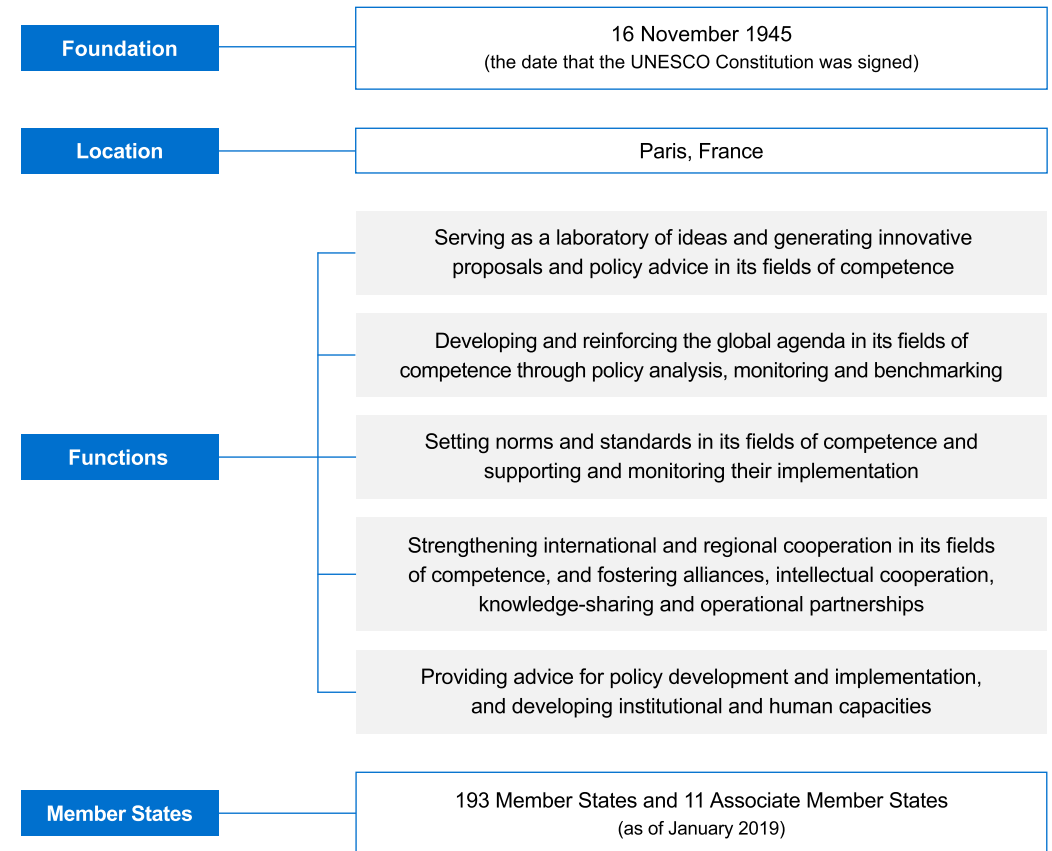


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UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was created in 1945, following the upheaval of two World Wars, in order to establish peace in the world and contribute to human development through international cooperation.

The mission of UNESCO as a specialized agency of the United Nations is to contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, and the promotion of sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication, and information.

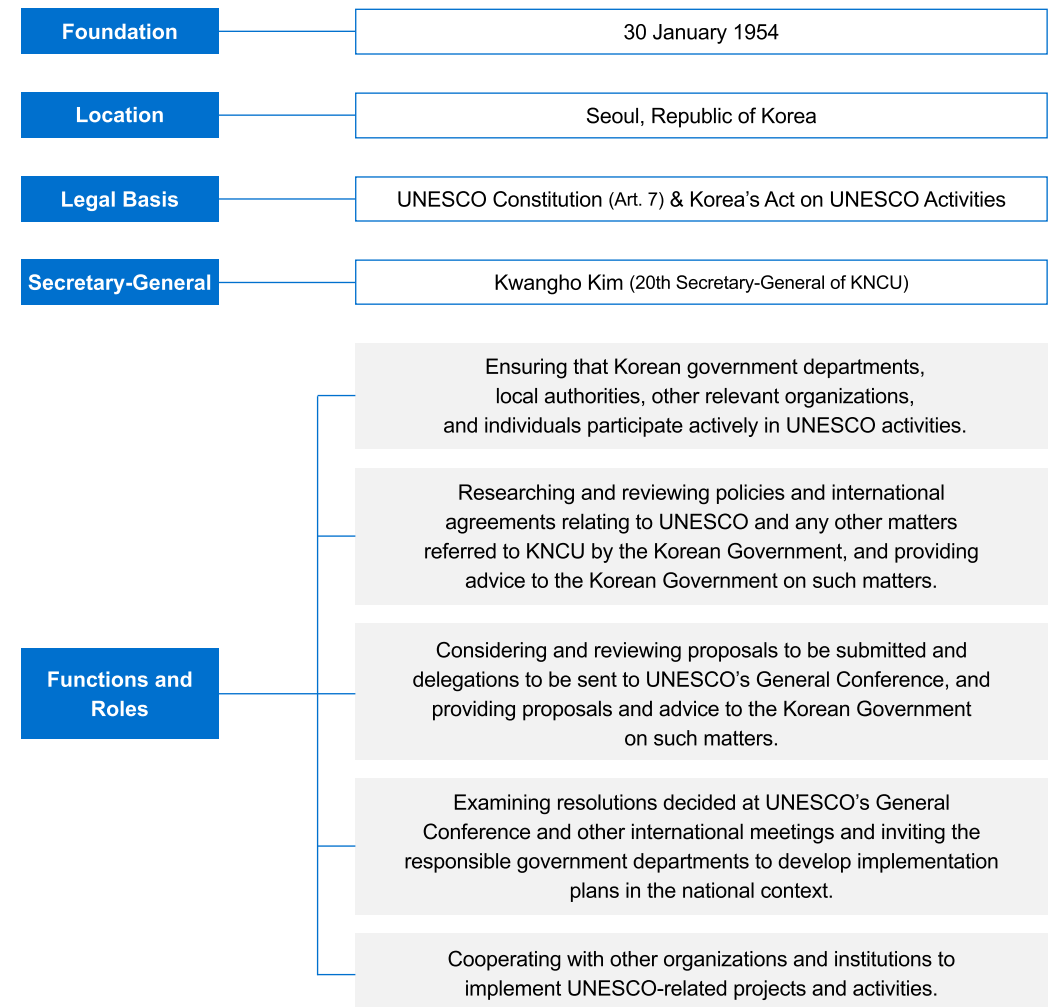











KNCU

The Republic of Korea (hereafter called 'Korea') joined UNESCO on 14 June 1950, becoming the Organization's 55th Member State (Democratic People's Republic of Korea became UNESCO's 133rd Member State in 1974). Unfortunately, the Korean War broke out very shortly after this but, even in the midst of the war, the Korean Government pushed ahead with plans to establish Korea's National Commission for UNESCO, in order to facilitate UNESCO activities in Korea. Thanks to these efforts, the Korean National Commission for UNESCO (KNCU) was officially founded in 1954.

Since its establishment, KNCU has worked actively to advance the goals of UNESCO in Korea and to foster participation by the Korean public in UNESCO activities through cooperation with UNESCO, the Korean Government, and various other organizations related to UNESCO both within and outside of Korea.



History of KNCU

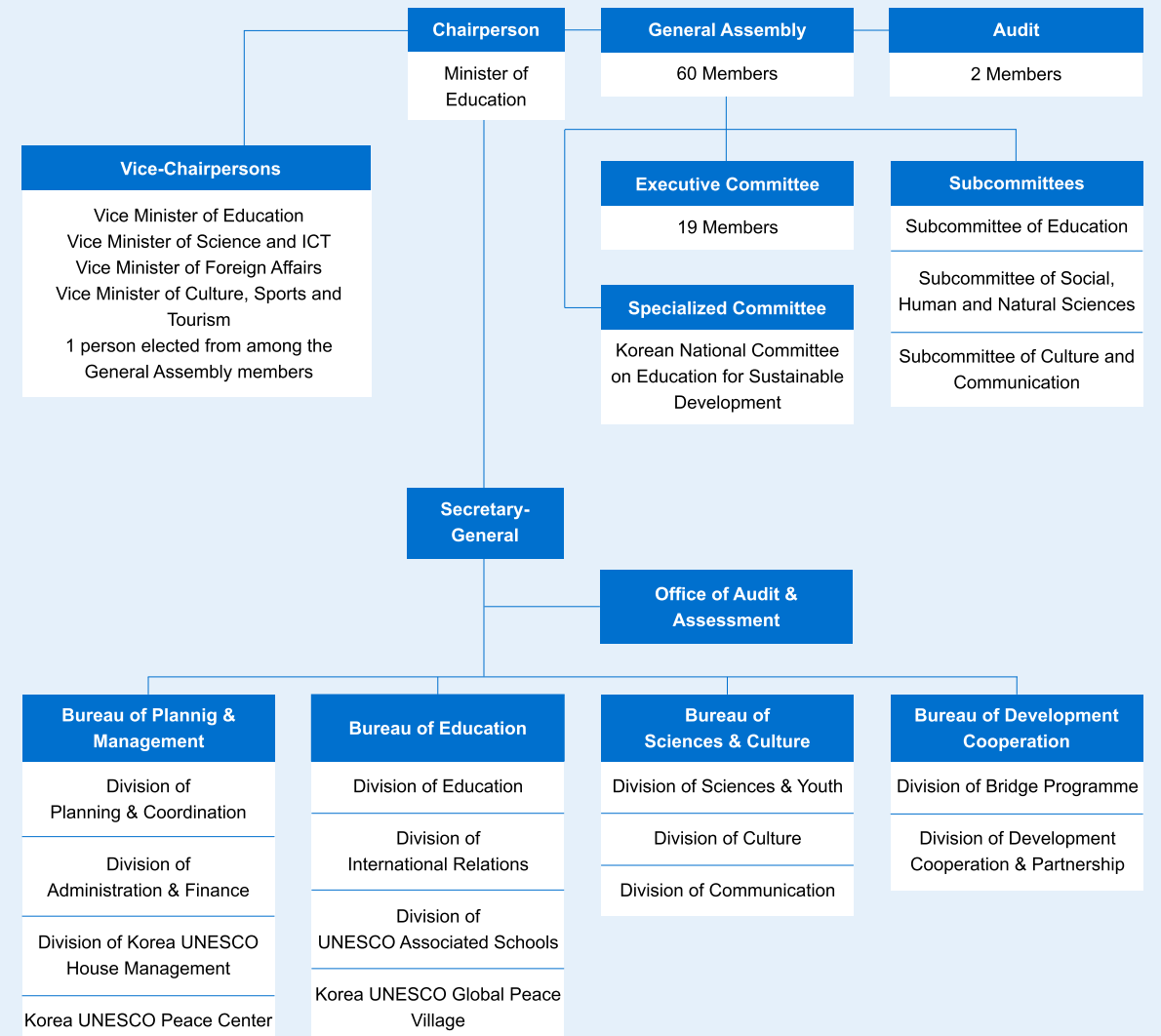
<p>14 Jun. 1950 Republic of Korea's admission to UNESCO</p> <p>6 Jul. 1953 Proclamation of the Ordinance on the Establishment of the Korean National Commission for UNESCO (KNCU)</p> <p>30 Jan. 1954 Foundation of KNCU</p>		<p>1940</p> <p>16 Nov. 1945 Foundation of UNESCO</p>	<p>1950</p>	<p>27 Apr. 1963 Proclamation of the Act on UNESCO Activities</p> <p>15 Feb. 1967 Completion of Korea UNESCO House in Myeongdong, Seoul</p>	
<p>18 Jul. 1977 Opening of the Korea UNESCO Youth Centre (now the Korea UNESCO Peace Centre)</p>		<p>1960</p>	<p>1970</p>	<p>Jun. 1980 Foundation of the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) National Committee of the Republic of Korea (became independent from KNCU in 2010)</p>	
<p>Sep. 1990 The first cohort of Korea Youth Volunteers is dispatched overseas (this programme later led to the establishment of KOICA)</p> <p>1997-2003 Operation of the Korea UNESCO Cultural Exchange Services (KUCES)</p>		<p>1980</p>	<p>1990</p>	<p>26 Aug. 2000 Establishment of the Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (APCEIU) (became independent from KNCU on 12 Jan. 2010)</p> <p>14 Nov. 2008 Opening of the Icheon Global Peace Village (Icheon English Village)</p>	
<p>2010 Launch of the KNCU Bridge Programme</p> <p>2014 Start of fundraising by KNCU (designated by the Korean Government as a "designated organization receiving donations")</p> <p>14 Jun. 2020 The 70th anniversary of the Republic of Korea's admission to UNESCO</p>		<p>2000</p>	<p>2010</p>		

Structure

In accordance with the Act on UNESCO Activities, KNCU consists of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, and the Secretariat. KNCU is headed by Korea's Minister of Education as an ex-officio chairperson.

The General Assembly, composed of not more than 60 members—including a Chairperson (a role filled by Minister of Education), five Vice Chairpersons (comprising four governmental Vice Ministers and one person elected from among the other members of KNCU's General Assembly), and a Secretary-General—is legally empowered to determine the programmes, budget, and strategies of KNCU. The Executive Committee, composed of 19 members, is convened on a quarterly basis to deliberate and determine practical matters concerning programme implementation and management of KNCU.

The Secretariat, headed by the Secretary-General, consists of four Bureaus and one Office. KNCU also has two auditors to audit its operations and accounts.



Education



Everyone has the right to education (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 26). UNESCO strives to ensure the provision of inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (UN Sustainable Development Goal 4) so that everyone can exercise this right.

Education 2030

UNESCO is the leading organization for the global implementation of UN Sustainable Development Goal 4, called ‘SDG 4–Education 2030.’ KNCU is working to implement this goal (hereafter called ‘Education 2030’) within Korea, as well as contributing to international and regional efforts in this respect.

As the focal point for implementation of Education 2030 in Korea, KNCU has established an Education 2030 Committee with the Ministry of Education and nine educational institutes of the nation. The Committee works to stimulate national implementation of SDG 4 through conducting research, creating national platforms in each field, and hosting forums to gather various voices. KNCU is also actively involved in discussions for the establishment of specific Korean Sustainable Development Goals (K-SDGs), a project that is being coordinated across all government departments.

UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet)

Founded in 1953, the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet) is a global network of schools that implement UNESCO’s ideals, such as justice, human rights, international understanding, and peace. ASPnet schools, also called UNESCO Associated Schools, serve as international laboratories for developing innovative educational curriculums and teaching methods and for promoting and disseminating quality education. To implement UNESCO’s ideals at school level and raise awareness of concepts such as education for sustainable development (ESD) and global citizenship education (GCED), KNCU carries out a variety of programmes with ASPnet schools, including the Rainbow Youth Global Citizenship Project, local ASPnet conferences, Teacher Learning Community activities, the UNESCO Korea-Japan Teachers’ Dialogue, and exchanges between ASPnet schools within the international network.

More than 10,000 schools are members of ASPnet worldwide. Korea’s ASPnet started with 4 middle schools in 1961 and has 611 member schools as of March 2018.

Education for Sustainable Development & Global Citizenship Education

UNESCO has been underlining the importance of education as a core tool for sustainable development, and has also taken the lead in international activities as a lead agency for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). In line with this global basis, the KNCU has tried to reinforce ESD in all educational and learning areas, in collaboration with various domestic and foreign stakeholders.

In order to contribute to spread relevant activities as well as policy making in the field of ESD, KNCU established the Korean National Committee on ESD in 2009, comprising experts from the government, public institutions, and the civil sector. Furthermore, KNCU has managed the Korean UNESCO ESD Official Project (2011-) to discover and support the best practices in diverse areas of ESD. In accordance with the Global Action Programme (GAP) on ESD (2015-2019), the follow-up programme to the Decade of ESD (2005-2014), KNCU has disseminated “whole-institutional approach” practices as a Korean ESD model, and also prepared for planning and implementing the next ESD Action Programme (tentatively named “GAP 2030”).

Meanwhile, several skills—including creativity, problem-solving ability, communication and cooperation—are highly important in today’s rapidly changing world. Global Citizenship Education (GCED), included in the Target 4.7 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, 2016-2030) with ESD, is the educational concept for culturing these skills. For recognizing and fulfilling GCED, KNCU has carried forward different activities mainly focusing on the UNESCO Associated Schools Network (ASPnet).

UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities

The UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities (GNLC) is an international network that supports the achievement of SDG 4 and SDG 11 by promoting lifelong learning in cities through policy dialogue, partnerships, and capacity development. KNCU helps Korean cities to participate in this network, so that they can strengthen their international networks and cooperation in the field of lifelong learning, which in turn supports the implementation of Education 2030 and the other Sustainable Development Goals.

UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities in Korea

Seoul-si	Gangnam-gu, Gwanak-gu, Seodaemun-gu, Seongdong-gu, Yongsan-gu, Eunpyong-gu
Busan-si	Sasang-gu, Saha-gu, Seo-gu, Yeongje-gu
Daegu-si	Suseong-gu
Incheon-si	Yeonsu-gu
Daejeon-si	Daedeok-gu, Yuseong-gu
Ulsan-si	Nam-gu
Gyeonggi-do	Goyang-si, Kwangmyeong-si, Gunpo-si, Nayangju-si, Dongducheon-si, Bucheon-si, Seongnam-si, Suwon-si, Siheung-si, Ansan-si, Yeoncheon-gun, Osan-si, Uijeongbu-si, Icheon-si
Gangwon-do	Yeongwol-gun, Inje-gun, Hwacheon-gun
Chungcheong nam-do	Dangjin-gun
Jeollabuk-do	Gunsan-si, Iksan-si, Jeongju-si, Jinan-gun
Jeollanam-do	Naju-si, Suncheon-si, Yeonggwang-gun
Gyeongsang buk-do	Gumi-si, Sangju-si, Pohang-si
Gyeongsang nam-do	Tongyeong-si

UNESCO promotes international cooperation in various fields relevant to the sciences, including water, oceans, ecosystems, science policy, ethics, and youth engagement, to mobilize natural resources for sustainable development. KNCU encourages the Republic of Korea's participation in these activities, working to raise public awareness about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to encourage activities to achieve them.

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UNESCO's International/Intergovernmental Science Programmes

UNESCO has a wide range of international science programmes, including the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme (concerning biodiversity and biosphere reserves), the International Hydrological Programme (IHP, which covers water issues), the Intergovernmental Oceanic Commission (IOC, which concerns oceans), and the International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme (IGGP, which deals with geoscience and geoparks).

KNCU supports activities in the Republic of Korea relating to these programmes and encourages regional and international cooperation through these programmes to contribute to achieving the SDGs in the area of science.

UNESCO Biosphere Reserves in Korea

Mount Seorak (1982, extended 2016)

Jeju-do (2002)

Shinandado sea (2009, extended 2016)

Gwangneung Forest (2010)

Gochang (2013)

Suncheon (2018)

MAB and Biosphere Reserves

As part of its Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, UNESCO designates biosphere reserves to promote the harmonization of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Biosphere reserves act as learning sites for sustainable development, where ecotourism and activities involving local people, notably youth, are encouraged.

KNCU played a leading role in the establishment of the East Asian Biosphere Reserve Network (EABRN) in 1995, to encourage regional cooperation on biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. The EABRN's initial members were the Republic of Korea, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, and Mongolia, later joined by the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. KNCU supports the EABRN financially through funds-in-trust provided by the Republic of Korea's Ministry of the Environment, and works with others in the network to raise awareness of the importance of biosphere reserves, provide training workshops, and promote research on biodiversity preservation.

UNESCO Global Geoparks

UNESCO designates Global Geoparks to conserve geological heritage while pursuing local development through geotourism and education. KNCU cooperates with local authorities to protect domestic geological heritage and to increase the participation of local residents in such activities.

UNESCO Global Geoparks in Korea

Jeju-do (2010)

Choengsong (2017)

Mount Mudeung (2018)

Bioethics and Ethics of Science and Technology

UNESCO promotes reflection on the ethical challenges of science and technology via the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST). KNCU supports the participation of domestic experts in the IBC and COMEST and also contributes spreading UNESCO's ethical declarations and issues such as the Declaration of Ethical Principles in relation to Climate Change (2017) and the Recommendation on Science and Scientific Researchers (2017) in Korea. Recently, Artificial Intelligence (AI) becomes a central part of UNESCO's ethical debate as it presents a series of complex challenges, particularly in terms of ethics, human rights and security. Thus, this year KNCU works to increase public awareness and interest in AI ethics.

Contribution to Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In line with UNESCO's current focus on achieving the SDGs, KNCU works in close cooperation with the Republic of Korea's national committees for UNESCO science programmes to encourage activities and international cooperation for this purpose.

Following the guidebook on SDG 15 (Life on Land) published in 2018, KNCU will continue to conduct research and publish guidebooks on the SDGs relating to science, like SDG 14 (Life below Water) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme

MOST is UNESCO's intergovernmental programme on social transformations, which promotes dialogue and cooperation between policy makers and researchers to effectively manage the rapid social changes. In the Korean society, which is rapidly moving toward a multicultural society in the face of inter-Korean reconciliation process, KNCU will contribute promoting the link between governments, social and human science communities, and civil societies in order to develop a new social integration discourse and policy in the spirit of mutual respect and tolerance.

Promotion of Youth Engagement in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

UNESCO recognizes youth as agents of change, social transformation, peace, and sustainable development. In line with this, KNCU provides opportunities for young people to fulfill their potential to drive change by supporting youth-led activities which deal with problems faced by today's society while improving awareness of the SDGs among young people. Especially this year, KNCU will hold a domestic or regional youth forum to enhance youth awareness and participation in the activities in relation to biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, and intercultural understanding.

Culture

UNESCO has various programmes that aim to safeguard the world's heritage for future generations: World Heritage, Intangible Cultural Heritage, and Memory of the World. KNCU is committed to raising awareness of all these programmes and supporting their implementation, as well as supporting UNESCO's work to foster cultural diversity and creativity in order to contribute to a more tolerant and diverse society.

World Heritage

UNESCO works to preserve the world's natural and cultural heritage for future generations, based on the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted in 1972. Focusing on the need to recognize the full, unique value of each heritage site and the wealth of stories connected to it and to interpret and present this information in an appropriate fashion, besides its physical preservation, KNCU works to promote greater understanding and sharing of heritage through research and international dialogue.

Memory of the World

KNCU implements a wide array of activities, both within Korea and abroad, in relation to UNESCO's Memory of the World Programme, working together with relevant ministries and organizations, the Memory of the World Committee for Asia and the Pacific (MOWCAP), and others. These activities aim to raise awareness of documentary heritage and the need to preserve it, while also providing practical advice on how to achieve this. KNCU also promotes wider participation by developing

Intangible Cultural Heritage

UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage programme helps communities maintain their traditional culture, and therefore their unique identity, and thus helps to protect the world's cultural diversity, preserving features that can easily be lost because they are intangible. The programme is based on the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. KNCU is committed to effective implementation of the Convention, and works with various organizations, including the Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific (ICHCAP), and nongovernmental organizations in arranging and participating in relevant international conferences, and in helping to raise awareness of the importance of intangible cultural heritage.

countries in the Memory of the World Programme, by providing workshops on the application process for the Memory of the World Register to developing states that wish their heritage to be included on the Register.

Diversity of Cultural Expressions

KNCU participates in international forums organized to implement the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, and cooperates with relevant government ministries, including the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, to ensure that the Convention is implemented effectively at the domestic level. To raise awareness about the diversity of cultural expressions, KNCU holds colloquia for experts on the topic, and translates relevant materials produced by UNESCO, publishing these in Korean for the domestic audience. It also organizes capacity-building workshops that bring together experts in culture from around the Asia-Pacific region, helping them better understand issues related to the diversity of cultural expressions.

Ties with various international/domestic stakeholders in the culture field

KNCU works closely with the culture sector at UNESCO Headquarters and Field Offices, as well as UNESCO Category II Centres covering culture. KNCU also collaborates with experts in the cultural field, both in Korea and overseas, and works with a diverse range of civil society organizations, and central/local government authorities in Korea whose work involves UNESCO Heritage and cultural diversity.

UNESCO Heritage Information Services

In cooperation with the web portal Naver, KNCU translates information on UNESCO-registered heritage (World Heritage, Intangible Cultural Heritage, and the Memory of the World) into Korean, to raise awareness of this heritage among the general public in Korea. The information is made available on KNCU's 'UNESCO and Heritage' website and on the Naver Knowledge Encyclopedia website.

Capacity-Building Projects for Developing Countries

KNCU conducts cultural capacity-building projects with developing countries, working in cooperation with governments and other organizations in a number of countries, including Laos and Uzbekistan. These projects include training workshops on crafts design that uses traditional materials and skills. The workshops provide local residents with opportunities to improve their livelihoods using their own traditional crafts. Such projects help participants not only preserve and carry on their traditions, but also use local culture to facilitate sustainable development.

UNESCO Creative Cities Network

The UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) is a network of cities that pursue sustainable urban development by utilizing their own cultural assets and creativity. KNCU helps Korean cities become members of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network, and has also put together a domestic network of such cities in South Korea, hosting workshops once or twice a year to promote information sharing and networking among the cities that have already joined the UCCN and others aspiring to join it.

UNESCO Creative Cities in Korea

Seoul (Design, 2010)

Icheon (Crafts and Folk Art, 2010)

Jeongju (Gastronomy, 2012)

Gwangju (Media Arts, 2014)

Busan (Film, 2014)

Tongyeong (Music, 2015)

Bucheon (Literature, 2017)

Daegu (Music, 2017)

Korean Heritage Designated by UNESCO

The World Heritage programme aims to protect human heritage of exceptional and universal value by designating it as World Heritage in accordance with the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

World Heritage in the Republic of Korea	
• Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple	1995
• Jongmyo Shrine	1995
• Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks	1995
• Hwaseong Fortress	1997
• Changdeokgung Palace Complex	1997
• Gyeongju Historic Areas	2000
• Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites	2000
• Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes	2007
• Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty	2009
• Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong	2010
• Namhansanseong	2014
• Baekje Historic Areas	2015
• Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea	2018

Under the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity programme, intangible heritage is designated in accordance with the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, adopted in 2003 to protect and preserve intangible cultural heritage.

Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in the Republic of Korea	
Royal ancestral ritual in the Jongmyo shrine and its music	2001
Pansori epic chant	2003
Gangneung Danoe Festival	2005
Yeongsanjae	2009
Namsadang Nori	2009
Jeju Chilmeoridang Yeongdeunggut	2009
Ganggangsullae	2009
Cheoyongmu	2009
Gagok, lyric song cycles accompanied by an orchestra	2010
Falconry, a living human heritage	2010
Daemokkyang, traditional wooden architecture	2010
Weaving of Mosi (fine ramie) in the Hansan region	2011
Taekkyeon, a traditional Korean martial art	2011
Jultagi, tightrope walking	2011
Ariwang, lyrical folk song in the Republic of Korea	2012
Kimjang, making and sharing kimchi in the Republic of Korea	2013
Nongak, community band music, dance and rituals in the Republic of Korea	2014
Tugging rituals and games	2015
Culture of Jeju Haenyeo (women divers)	2016
Traditional Korean wrestling (Ssireum/Ssireum)	2018

The Memory of the World is a list of documentary heritage designated through UNESCO's Memory of the World Programme, which began in 1992 to help preserve and promote access to documentary heritage that is at risk of being damaged or destroyed by war, illegal transactions, or improper management.

The Republic of Korea's Documentary Heritage inscribed on the Memory of the World Register	
The Hummin Chongun Manuscript	1997
The Annals of the Choson Dynasty	1997
Seunjeongwon ilgi, the Diaries of the Royal Secretariat	2001
Baegun hwasang chorok buljo jikji simche yoleol (vol. II), the second volume of "Anthology of Great Buddhist Priests' Zen Teachings"	2001
Uigwe: The Royal Protocols of the Joseon Dynasty	2007
Printing woodblocks of the Tripitaka Koreana and miscellaneous Buddhist scriptures	2007
Donggubogam: Principles and Practice of Eastern Medicine	2009
Ilseongnok: Records of Daily Reflections	2011
Human Rights Documentary Heritage 1980 Archives for the May 18th Democratic Uprising against Military Regime, in Gwangju, Republic of Korea	2011
Nanjung ilgi: War Diary of Admiral Yi Sun-sin	2013
Archives of Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement)	2013
The Archives of the KBS Special Live Broadcast "Finding Dispersed Families"	2015
Confucian Printing Woodblocks	2015
Archives of the National Debt Redemption Movement	2017
Documents on Joseon Tongjinsal/Chosen Tsushinshi: The History of Peace Building and Cultural Exchanges between Korea and Japan from the 17th to 19th Century	2017
Royal Seal and Investiture Book Collection of the Joseon Dynasty	2017

Communication and Information

International Symposium on Media and Information Literacy · 정보 리터러시(MIL)

KNCU contributes to achievement of the SDGs in the field of information and communication by working to enhance awareness of the importance of linguistic diversity and by seeking to bridge the digital divide between different groups in society through strengthening media and information literacy and expanding open educational resources.



Development of Open Educational Resources (OER) towards an Inclusive Knowledge Society

UNESCO seeks to contribute to building an inclusive knowledge society by enabling universal access to open educational resources (OER), or content that is available free of charge online, like free online courses, e-textbooks, and library resources. KNCU monitors the usage and availability of OER in Korea, and provides video recordings of the lectures, symposiums, and international conferences that it arranges on the Korea Open Course Ware (KOCW) platform created by the Korea Education and Research Information Service (KERIS).

Promotion of Language Diversity

UNESCO designated February 21st as International Mother Language Day in 1999, with the aims of protecting languages in danger of extinction and preserving language diversity around the world. In addition, the United Nations proclaimed 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages and invited UNESCO to serve as the lead agency for the Year. This is particularly relevant to Korea as the Jeju dialect of the Korean language is classified by UNESCO's *Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger* as a "critically endangered language." This year, KNCU is promoting public awareness of the importance of indigenous languages, and of cultural and linguistic diversity, through activities such as "The Little Prince Global Read-Aloud" project (www.motherlang2019.or.kr) and a special event to celebrate 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages.

Enhancement of Media and Information Literacy (MIL) and Bridging of the Digital Divide

With the advent of Internet broadcasting and social media services in the 21st century, it is more important than ever for us all to develop the ability to evaluate different forms of media and the information they provide, in a critical manner. To cater to this growing demand, KNCU will hold the 2019 International Conference on Media and Information Literacy (MIL) in 2019, building on the success of its 2018 symposium on MIL. In this year's conference, MIL-related organizations, government departments, experts, and teachers will convene to discuss strategies to enhance MIL-building strategies and seek to effectively and efficiently apply the discussions to the practical realities of teaching.

International and Domestic Cooperation in the Field of Communication and Information

To help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in the field of communication and information, KNCU cooperates with experts and other stakeholders, sharing information from UNESCO and holding discussions and consultations on a variety of relevant issues, including media and information literacy, cyber bullying, and internet universality.

Development Cooperation and International Cooperation

Using knowledge gained during Korea's own development, KNCU provides literacy education and vocational skills training in less-developed countries in Africa and Asia, with the aim of supporting the empowerment of socially and economically disadvantaged people.

KNCU Bridge Africa Programme

The Bridge Africa Programme is a development cooperation programme that provides non-formal education to the educationally marginalized communities in sub-Saharan Africa where most of countries with the lowest literacy rates in the world are located. The programme covers a variety of education sectors, including early childhood development education, adult literacy education, and vocational skills training to those who are outside the formal education system in the region. The programme establishes and manages the Community Learning Centres in remote areas of partner countries, provides teacher training and distributes textbooks to learners. Each country project under the Bridge Africa Programme is implemented by the National Commission for UNESCO (NatCom) in the relevant partner country. The Project Managers are seconded by KNCU to the partner countries' NatComs with a view to managing and monitoring the overall implementation of the country projects in the field. The programme was established in 2010 and has involved eight partner countries to date: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. From 2018 to 2021, KNCU is gradually handing over each country project to the central (and/or) local governments and communities of partner countries. KNCU is closely cooperating with all the relevant stakeholders in each partner country in order to secure sustainability of the educational activities provided the programme.

KNCU Bridge Asia Programme

The Bridge Asia Programme aims to provide quality literacy education in various Asian countries to help empower marginalized groups, such as women, out-of-school youth, and people with disabilities. The programme currently operates in six South Asian countries—Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, and Myanmar. Learners participate in a variety of education programmes, including classes on income growth, finance, citizenship, and climate change, depending on their literacy levels. In addition, the Bridge Asia Programme supports the establishment of non-formal education systems in low-income countries in Asia in cooperation with UNESCO, partner countries' governments, and civil society.

Bridge Phase II Programme (UNESCO Natcoms Partnership Programme for SDG. 4)

KNCU is currently designing and preparing the Bridge Phase II Programme, which will be implemented in several developing countries in Asia and Africa where enhancement of basic education is an urgent matter, with the aim to contribute to the achievement of the SDG 4. This Programme, which has progressed through the the achievements and experience of Bridge Phase I Programme, is a 5 year programme in the field of basic education that will be implemented on the basis of cooperation between KNCU and the Ministry of Education and National Commission for UNESCO in the partner countries. KNCU will design this Programme in alignment with the education policy and vision of the partner country and launch it in year 2020. The ultimate goal of the Programme is to contribute to strengthening the right to education of educationally marginalized people in the partner countries.

Fundraising and Partnership Development Initiative

KNCU encourages donations by private sector and corporations to assist the implementation of UNESCO activities, such as educational support for developing countries and protection of World Heritage. KNCU has launched a variety of fundraising campaigns, including online campaigns and charity concerts. KNCU manages donations in accordance with strict rules and is committed to transparent reporting of how donations are spent. KNCU's Fundraising and Partnership Development Initiative is the first such initiative by any of the 199 National

Commissions for UNESCO worldwide. Participation by private sponsors (individuals, corporations, schools, etc.) in fundraising not only supports UNESCO activities financially, but also increases awareness of UNESCO's values among the public.

Korean Seed TVET Scholarship

KNCU is currently planning to develop a new technical and vocational education scholarship programme, called the Korean Seed TVET Scholarship. With the aims of training technical professionals, supporting developing countries' technical advancement, while also promoting friendship and cooperation among youth from different countries, the programme will offer talented youths from developing countries the opportunity to study at Korean schools and educational institutions specializing in technical and vocational education and training.

Exchanges and Cooperation between National Commissions for UNESCO

National Commissions for UNESCO play an important part in the advancement of UNESCO's mission of promoting world peace through intellectual cooperation and moral solidarity. Particularly, exchanges and cooperation between National Commissions are crucial in this regard. KNCU has therefore put special emphasis on cooperation with other National Commissions in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. In 2018, KNCU co-organized with the UNESCO Bangkok Office the Asia-Pacific Meeting of National Commissions for UNESCO and the participating National Commissions agreed to hold this meeting regularly. As a follow-up, KNCU is planning to organize a sub-regional meeting of National Commissions in Northeast Asia in 2019.

Republic of Korea and UNESCO



Republic of Korea's Current Membership of UNESCO Governing Bodies

Governing Bodies	Term of Membership
UNESCO Executive Board	2015-2019
International Coordinating Council of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme	2015-2019
Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC)	2015-2019
Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation (ICPRCP)	2017-2021
Intergovernmental Committee of the 2005 Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions	2017-2021
Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP)	2017-2021
Executive Council of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)	2017-2021
Subsidiary Committee of the Meeting of the States Parties to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	2017-2021



UNESCO Category II Centres are international entities that implement UNESCO's strategic programme objectives in the areas of education, science, culture, and communications and information. They differ from Category I Centres (which are legally part of UNESCO) in that they are domestic entities established by Member States, but whose establishment is approved by UNESCO's General Conference and formalized with an agreement between the relevant Member State and UNESCO. After their establishment, Category II Centres undergo formal evaluations every six years so that UNESCO's Executive Board can decide whether to approve the renewal of their designations.

UNESCO Category II Centres in the Republic of Korea	Year of Establishment
Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (APCEIU)	2000
International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (ICHCAP)	2011
International Centre of Martial Arts for Youth Development and Engagement (ICM)	2016
International Centre for Water Security and Sustainable Management (i-WSSM)	2017
International Centre for Documentary Heritage (ICDH)	2019

UNESCO International Prizes and Awards

UNESCO presents international prizes and awards to honour and support the activities of institutions, organizations, and individuals that promote sustainable peace based on human morality and intellectual solidarity. The Republic of Korea sponsors the following international prizes:

Name	Year of Establishment
UNESCO King Sejong Literacy Prize	1989
UNESCO/Jikji Memory of the World Prize	2004



The **UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme** was initiated by UNESCO in 1991 to strengthen cooperation among higher education institutions in implementing the ideals of UNESCO. The programme operates primarily in universities and research institutes of an interdisciplinary nature.

UNITWIN Programme	Host Institution
UNITWIN Network on Capacity Building for Sustainable Development in Developing countries in the Asian Region (since 2007)	Handong University
The International Network for Women's Empowerment through ICT Skills and Leadership Education (since 2015)	Sookmyung Women's University
International Network on Sharing Knowledge and Experiences of Distance Education in Higher Education (since 2017)	Korean National Open University

Permanent Delegation to UNESCO

The government of each of UNESCO's Member States establishes a Permanent Delegation at UNESCO Headquarters to maintain contact and facilitate consultations with UNESCO.

Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to UNESCO
Year of Establishment: 1978 (Reopened in 2010)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate: H. E. Mr. Lee Byong Hyun
Location: La D.legation permanente de la R.publique de Cor.e aupr.s de l'UNESCO 33, Avenue du Maine 75015 Paris, France
Website: http://unesco.mofa.go.kr
Contact: dl.coree-rep@unesco-delegations.org



UNESCO Chairs Programme	Host Institution
UNESCO Chair in Philosophy (since 1997)	Seoul National University
UNESCO Chair in Communication Technology for Women (since 1998)	Sookmyung Women's University
UNESCO Chair of Future Civilizations (since 2011)	Kyung Hee University
UNESCO Chair in the Development of Youth through Sports Activities (since 2012)	Korea Institute of Sport Science
UNESCO Chair on Capacity Building for the Preservation and Restoration of the Asia-Pacific Cultural Heritage (since 2017)	Korea National University of Cultural Heritage

Facilities



Korea UNESCO House

Korea UNESCO House was established in Myeongdong, central Seoul, in 1967 and serves as a centre for disseminating the ideals and activities of UNESCO throughout Korea. UNESCO House is the location of KNCU's offices and also contains other leased offices. On the 12th floor of the building, there is an ecological rooftop garden called Small World and the Cafe Baerongnamu.



Korea UNESCO Peace Centre

The Korea UNESCO Peace Centre, which originally opened in 1977 with the name Korea UNESCO Youth Centre, has been the cradle for a variety of KNCU's youth-focused activities both at home and abroad, including international youth camps, Korean youth leadership workshops, and overseas youth volunteer projects. Today, the UNESCO Peace Centre is open to students, youths, teachers, NGOs, companies, and the general public so that they can participate in various activities relating to peace and culture.



The Icheon Global Peace Village (Icheon English Village)

The Icheon Global Peace Village, located within the UNESCO Peace Centre, provides a new level of immersive English education that combines experiential English education with education relating to global values, on topics such as culture, the environment, and peace. The Village seeks to help children grow into talented global citizens with positive values and leadership abilities while improving their English language skills.

Public Relations Activities of KNCU

Publication of the *UNESCO News*

UNESCO News was launched as a monthly publication in 1964 to introduce programmes and activities of UNESCO and KNCU in the field of education, science, culture, and communication to Korean readers. The publication distributes 9,500 free copies per issue while its online webzine is distributed to approximately 7,000 people. You can subscribe to the webzine for free or download its PDF copy at www.unesco.or.kr. Its e-book is also available in the form of e-book on <https://issuu.com/unescokr>.



KNCU Youth Reporter Corps

KNCU has been running a KNCU Youth Reporter Corps since 2017 in order to develop fresh content for KNCU's official social media platforms and promote university students' participation in KNCU's activities. The youth reporters are committed to participate in KNCU's major events and produce social media content related to UNESCO's or KNCU's programmes and issues.



KNCU's Website and Social Media Platforms

The website of KNCU (www.unesco.or.kr) contains information about KNCU's activities, programmes, and publications as well as public notices. We are also trying to provide information about KNCU's activities more quickly and do more communications with the public through our social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Blog.

Official Social Media Platforms of KNCU

facebook.com/unescokr

instagram.com/unescokor

twitter.com/unescokr

blog.unesco.or.kr

youtube.com/user/unescokor

KNCU Goodwill Ambassadors



LEE Young-ae (Actress)



YANG Bang-ean (Musician)



SHIN Se-kyung (Actress)



LIM Hyung-joo (Musician)



LEE Lee-nam (Media Artist)



SONG So-hee (Musician)

26 Myeongdong-gil (UNESCO Road)
Jung-gu, Seoul 04536
Rep. of KOREA

Tel +82-2-6958-4100
Fax +82-2-6958-4250