

INFORMATION NOTE

Sports development, intangible cultural heritage preservation and cultural software development in South Korea

Table 1 – Sports development

Sports policies	
Relevant sports policy documents	<p><u>National sports plan 1993-1997</u></p> <p>(a) the first five-year plan to promote national sports;</p> <p>(b) 4,100 billion Won¹ (HK\$27 billion) being invested by the government for the construction of 49 stadiums, 74 sports centres, 17 swimming pools and 1 728 sports facilities; and</p> <p>(c) a cultural and sports centre being established in each of the 21 agriculture and fishing towns.</p> <p><u>National sports plan 1998-2002</u></p> <p>(a) the second five-year plan to promote national sports;</p> <p>(b) objectives including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) promoting sports for all;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) improving standards of sports activities;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) developing sports science; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iv) promoting the sports industry; and</p> <p>(c) three trillion Won (HK\$19.8 billion) being injected by the government into this plan.</p> <p><u>Sports sector policy</u></p> <p>(a) announced on 3 September 2008;</p> <p>(b) aims including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) extending support and establishing training guidelines for athletes; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) developing measures to strengthen physical education at school.</p>

¹ The average exchange rate of Hong Kong Dollar per Korean Won in October 2009 was 0.0066.

Table 1 – Sports development (cont'd)

Authorities responsible for sports promotion	
Major authorities involved in sports promotion	<p><u>Sports Bureau</u></p> <p>(a) under the purview of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism;</p> <p>(b) constituting five divisions, namely Sports Policy Division, Sports Promotion Division, Sports Industry Division, International Sports Division and Adapted Culture Physical Activity Division; and</p> <p>(c) responsibilities including:</p> <p>(i) formulating policies to promote sports for all and the disabled;</p> <p>(ii) monitoring the implementation of sports promotion plans;</p> <p>(iii) collecting and analyzing sports-related information and statistics;</p> <p>(iv) raising and administering the National Sports Promotion Funds²;</p> <p>(v) promoting sports science and supporting the sports industry;</p> <p>(vi) awarding outstanding athletes and developing sports instructors;</p> <p>(vii) overseeing sports organizations such as the National Council of Sports for All, the Korean Olympic Committee, and the Korea Sports Association for the Disabled;</p> <p>(viii) supporting sports events at both national and regional levels;</p> <p>(ix) building and operating sports facilities; and</p> <p>(x) promoting international sports and athletes exchange.</p>

² The National Sports Promotion Funds is a government-managed fund supporting the following programmes: (a) the Sports for All; (b) elite sports; (c) physical education at school; (d) nurturing the youth; (e) sports centre construction; and (f) Inter-Korean sports exchange and co-operation projects.

Table 1 – Sports development (cont'd)

Authorities responsible for sports promotion (cont'd)	
Major authorities involved in sports promotion (cont'd)	<p><u>Korean Olympic Committee</u></p> <p>(a) responsible for sports development and promotion of the Olympic Movement³ concept; and</p> <p>(b) role and functions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) making sports available for the public; (ii) promoting school sports and public sports; (iii) developing athletes to enhance Korea's prestige; (iv) supporting sports organizations and hosting sports events; and (v) promoting international co-operation on sports and the Olympic Movement concept. <p><u>Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation (SOSPF)</u></p> <p>(a) being established as a public institution in 1989;</p> <p>(b) 2.2 trillion Won (HK\$14.5 billion) being invested in promoting and supporting Korea's elite sports, recreational sports, school sports, and the sports industry as of 2008, and contributing to the creation of advanced sports infrastructure;</p> <p>(c) raising national sports promotional funds from cycle racing, motorboat racing, and SPORTS TOTO⁴ to support sports and fitness programmes;</p> <p>(d) developing sports infrastructure including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) national sports centres for general sports activities; (ii) grass and urethane flooring installation on school playgrounds; and (iii) sports complex facilities in agricultural and fishing villages; and <p>(e) providing pension schemes for national athletes, and relevant research and low-interest loans for service providers.</p>

³ The Olympic Movement aims to inspire people to work hard and play fair, and to build a peaceful and better world based on friendship and understanding.

⁴ Commenced in 2001 for the purpose of funding the 2002 Korea-Japan World Cup, SPORTS TOTO holds the license for betting on sports events in Korea.

Table 1 – Sports development (cont'd)

Selected sports development/enhancement projects	
Sports development/enhancement projects	<p><u>Intensifying national athletes training</u></p> <p>(a) enhancing training programmes and improving training facilities for national athletes at the National Athletes Village; and</p> <p>(b) constructing a second training centre with advanced training and research facilities.</p> <p><u>Establishing a sports base for the public</u></p> <p>(a) hosting the Korea National Games to:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) strengthen international competitiveness in sports activities;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) promote school sports, public sports and elite sports; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) foster sports development in different regions;</p> <p>(b) implementing the Athlete's Rights Protection Program through:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) monitoring violation of athlete's rights and preventing violence against athletes; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) establishing athletes support centres;</p> <p>(c) revitalizing junior sports clubs through:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) strengthening co-operation among related organizations;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) promoting studies and sports at sports clubs after class; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) conducting sports classes for and encouraging competitions among youth athletes;</p> <p>(d) encouraging the exchange of athletes between South and North Korea to pursue a single national team;</p> <p>(e) fostering anti-doping education in sports activities; and</p> <p>(f) enhancing better athletic performance by establishing welfare and support schemes for retired athletes.</p>

Table 2 – Intangible cultural heritage preservation

Policies on intangible cultural heritage preservation	
Relevant intangible cultural heritage preservation documents	<p><u>Cultural Heritage Protection Act (1962)</u> Under the <i>Cultural Heritage Protection Act (1962)</i>:</p> <p>(a) "Intangible Cultural Heritage" (ICH) refers to drama, music, dance, folk game and rites, martial arts, handicrafts, and cuisine that have high historic, academic and artistic values and distinct local characteristics; and</p> <p>(b) an item is designated as a cultural heritage when actualized by the people or groups of people that have artistic or technical ability, and such people are authorized as holders.</p> <p><u>Cultural Heritage Charter (1997)</u> The <i>Cultural Heritage Charter (1997)</i> proclaims the following:</p> <p>(a) Korea is committing to passing on to future generations the spiritual and physical cultural heritage; and</p> <p>(b) the principles of preservation of cultural heritage are:</p> <p>(i) cultural heritage must be preserved in their original condition;</p> <p>(ii) cultural heritage and their surroundings must be protected from indiscriminate development;</p> <p>(iii) cultural heritage must not be destroyed, stolen, or illegally traded under any circumstances as they are beyond material value;</p> <p>(iv) the value of cultural heritage must be taught and widely propagated through education at home, at school, and in the society; and</p> <p>(v) all Koreans must contribute to preserve, develop, and pass on the national culture.</p>

Table 2 – Intangible cultural heritage preservation (cont'd)

Authorities responsible for intangible cultural heritage preservation	
Major authorities involved in intangible cultural heritage preservation	<p><u>Cultural Heritage Administration (CHA)</u></p> <p>(a) an agency of the South Korean government formally established in 1961 and charged with the responsibility of preserving the Korean cultural heritage;</p> <p>(b) responsibilities including:</p> <p>(i) preserving and maintaining cultural heritage in original condition through the development of alternatives to excavate and study buried cultural properties, studies of ancient works of art, scientific conservation of relics, effective use of high-technology equipment for research, and training of restoration and repair personnel;</p> <p>(ii) building tourism resources through promoting the value of cultural properties such as operating the Cultural Properties School, producing and distributing CD-ROMs and implementing programmes to help people better understand traditional Korean culture; and</p> <p>(iii) enhancing people's appreciation of cultural heritage, and promoting traditional Korean culture in the world; and</p> <p>(c) funding and supporting the establishment of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Center for Asia and the Pacific under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to implement the Convention for the Safeguarding of the ICH which entered into force in April 2006 and to support the safeguarding of ICH in the Asia Pacific region.</p> <p><u>Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation (CHF)</u></p> <p>(a) a corporation established on the basis of the <i>Cultural Properties Protection Act</i> and dedicating to promoting traditional Korean culture; and</p> <p>(b) responsibilities including:</p> <p>(i) protecting, preserving, developing, promoting and utilizing cultural properties;</p> <p>(ii) promoting the Traditional Ceremony Reproduction Project⁵ to tourists; and</p> <p>(iii) conducting exhibition, seminars, research and surveys on cultural properties and traditional cultural works.</p>

⁵ The Traditional Ceremony Reproduction Project provides tourists opportunities to experience the following: (a) opening and closing ceremony for Gungseongmun (the royal gate), and the changing of the guards in the Joseon Dynasty; (b) revival of the traditional wedding ceremony and Shinhaenggil; (c) Sangchamui (a morning meeting) in the Joseon Dynasty; (d) walking with the royal family in the Joseon Dynasty; (e) Eoyeonrye celebrating the 50th Birthday of King Yeongjo; and (f) traditional songs performed by a master singer and various intangible cultural properties held in the Seoul Training Centre for Important Cultural Properties, Korea Cultural House and Korea House.

Table 2 – Intangible cultural heritage preservation (cont'd)

Selected projects on intangible cultural heritage preservation	
Intangible cultural heritage preservation projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the inheritance system of "Important Intangible Cultural Heritage"⁶ through various financial assistance schemes, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) monthly subsidies to ICH inheritors, including holders, apprentices, and scholarship students; (b) special subsidies to ICH holders in disadvantaged areas and of vulnerable items for inheritance; (c) health insurance for ICH holders and students; and (d) subsidies to ICH inheritors for funeral expenses and hospital fees. • Supporting ICH performances and exhibitions, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) open events, overseas performances and exhibitions of Important Intangible Cultural Heritage; (b) public performances on ICH; and (c) handicraft tournaments and local festivals. • Establishing a Heritage Education Center of Intangible Cultural Heritage for the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) enabling the public to become acquainted with intangible cultural assets; and (b) being used as a tour resource by the local community, and for adolescents to experience traditional culture. • Supporting ICH activities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) acquisition of inheritance equipments; (b) opening of branch offices of organizations of Important Intangible Cultural Heritage; and (c) promotion of social educational programmes and production of ICH textbooks.

⁶ The inheritance system of "Important Intangible Cultural Heritage" is a set of inheritance procedures of passing on the skills from a holder to an apprentice, a graduate, and finally to a scholarship student.

Table 3 – Cultural software development

Policies on cultural software development	
Relevant legislation and policy documents on cultural software development	<p><u>New Arts and Culture Education Plan (2004)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vision</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) enhancing the quality of cultural life for Koreans; and (b) strengthening the cultural capability of the Korean society. • <i>Goals</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) improving arts and culture education at school; (b) diversifying community-based arts and culture education programmes; (c) raising public awareness of the value of arts and culture education; and (d) creating infrastructure necessary for the promotion of arts and culture education. <p><u>Arts and Culture Education Supporting Act (2005)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aiming at facilitating arts and culture education, enhancing the quality of national cultural life and strengthening national cultural capacities.
Authorities responsible for cultural software development	
Major authorities involved in cultural software development	<p><u>Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) responsible for the development and implementation of policies on promoting culture, arts, sports, tourism, religion and the media; and (b) goals and duties including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) improving public confidence through cultural activities such as promoting culture and sports for all; (ii) enhancing economic vitality through expansion and export of the creative industries, creation of permanent jobs and promotion of investment in the culture, sports and tourism sectors; and (iii) establishing Korea's cultural identity and restructuring the cultural administration support system.

Table 3 – Cultural software development (cont'd)

Authorities responsible for cultural software development (cont'd)	
Major authorities involved in cultural software development (cont'd)	<p><u>Korea Arts and Culture Education Service</u></p> <p>(a) the first statutory government agency established in 2005 for the promotion of arts and culture education in South Korea;</p> <p>(b) aims and objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) improving the status of arts and culture education in Korea; (ii) building a consensus on arts and culture education policies; (iii) ensuring the efficient and systematic implementation of government-funded projects; and (iv) building a co-operation scheme for arts and culture education; and <p>(c) main duties including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) creating a legal and institutional framework to support arts and culture education; (ii) broadening school and community-based arts and culture education; (iii) developing human resources and training arts educators; (iv) creating a network for arts and culture education; and (v) increasing public support for arts and culture education policies.

Table 3 – Cultural software development (cont'd)

Selected projects on cultural software development	
Cultural software development/enhancement projects	<p><u>Bringing arts and culture education in public schools</u></p> <p>(a) aiming at fostering creativity and imagination among students; and</p> <p>(b) funding and broadening the in-class arts and culture education curricula in public schools, and developing extra-curricular arts activities and providing training support for school teachers.</p> <p><u>Bringing arts and culture education to everyone</u></p> <p>(a) extending the Arts and Culture Education Program to senior citizens, disabled persons, military personnel, children and youth living in institutions, juvenile and correctional inmates, immigrants, foreign-born spouses and North Korean refugees to facilitate social adaptation, and promote cultural diversity and mutual understanding; and</p> <p>(b) building Regional Centers for Arts and Culture Education through providing support to community cultural venues such as helping them acquire basic cultural tools for arts and culture education to local residents, and linking local arts and culture programmes with various museums so that the public are closely in touch with all arts and culture programmes.</p> <p><u>Training for trainers</u></p> <p>(a) enhancing the educational functions of cultural institutions and facilities by recruiting professional educators and improving training facilities;</p> <p>(b) establishing an Arts and Culture Educators' Academy to develop educators and administrators in the relevant areas; and</p> <p>(c) creating gifted arts schools for gifted children through the Arts Education Project for Gifted Children.</p>

Table 3 – Cultural software development (cont'd)

Selected projects on cultural software development (cont'd)	
Cultural software development/enhancement projects (cont'd)	<p><u>Increasing public awareness</u></p> <p>(a) improving support for arts and culture education policies through the following means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) publications on arts and culture education in both Korean and English; (ii) publicizing arts and culture documentaries; and (iii) hosting exhibitions and forums; <p>(b) enhancing arts and culture education knowledge management through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) building a comprehensive management system of arts and culture education; (ii) improving the communication channels for arts and culture education professionals; and (iii) providing access to arts and culture education-related information using modern technology; and <p>(c) fostering international exchange, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) hosting international forums and guest lectures; (ii) developing international arts and culture education programmes; (iii) conducting joint projects with foreign government agencies; and (iv) hosting the 2010 UNESCO World Conference on Arts Education. <p><u>Research and development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducting academic research on arts and culture education.

Prepared by Vicky LEE
 10 December 2009
 Tel: 2869 9602

Information notes are compiled for Members and Committees of the Legislative Council. They are not legal or other professional advice and shall not be relied on as such. Information notes are subject to copyright owned by the Legislative Council Commission (the Commission). The Commission permits accurate reproduction of information notes for non-commercial use in a manner not adversely affecting the Legislative Council, provided that acknowledgement is made stating the Research and Library Services Division of the Legislative Council Secretariat as the source and one copy of the reproduction is sent to the Legislative Council Library.

References

1. Chung, Ah-young. (2009) Korea Emerging as Intangible Heritage Hub in Asia. 29 October. *The Korea Times*. Available from: <http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/include/print.asp?newsIdx=54486> [Accessed December 2009].
2. Cultural Heritage Administration. (1997) *Cultural Heritage Charter*. Available from: http://jikimi.cha.go.kr/english/about/_images/charter.gif [Accessed December 2009].
3. Cultural Heritage Administration. (2006) *Important Intangible Cultural Heritage*. Available from: <http://english.cha.go.kr/> [Accessed December 2009].
4. Cultural Heritage Administration. (2009) *Mission*. Available from: http://www.ocp.go.kr/english/new_eng/index_new.html [Accessed December 2009].
5. Korea Arts & Culture Education Service. (2005) *Turning Vision into Reality*. Available from: <http://eng.arte.or.kr/data/now/Turning.pdf> [Accessed December 2009].
6. *Korea Arts & Culture Education Service*. (2009) Available from: http://eng.arte.or.kr/arte_eng/index.jsp [Accessed December 2009].
7. Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation. (2006a) *Cultural Heritage Program*. Available from: <http://www.kous.or.kr/foreign/eng/kous01.htm> [Accessed December 2009].
8. Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation. (2006b) *Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation*. Available from: <http://www.kous.or.kr/foreign/eng/fpcp01.htm> [Accessed December 2009].
9. Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation. (2006c) *Research & Study on Cultural Properties*. Available from: <http://www.kous.or.kr/foreign/eng/cprc01.htm> [Accessed December 2009].

-
10. Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation. (2006d) *Traditional Culture Workshop*. Available from: <http://www.kous.or.kr/foreign/eng/kous02.htm> [Accessed December 2009].
 11. Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation. (2009a) *Creative Transmission of Cultural Relics, Creation of Future Values*. Available from: <http://www.chf.or.kr/chf/eng/foundation/insa/insa.jsp> [Accessed December 2009].
 12. Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation. (2009b) *Cultural Facilities*. Available from: <http://www.chf.or.kr/chf/eng/facilities/koreahouse/koreahouse.jsp> [Accessed December 2009].
 13. Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation. (2009c) *Introduction to the Foundation: Main Activities*. Available from: <http://www.chf.or.kr/chf/eng/foundation/project/project.jsp> [Accessed December 2009].
 14. Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation. (2009d) *Traditional Culture*. Available from: <http://www.chf.or.kr/chf/eng/culture/desirous/desirous.jsp> [Accessed December 2009].
 15. Korean Olympic Committee. (2007) *Celebrating Sixty 1947-2007*. Available from: <http://www.sports.or.kr/eng/images/koc60.pdf> [Accessed December 2009].
 16. *Korean Olympic Committee*. (2009) Available from: <http://www.sports.or.kr/eng/> [Accessed December 2009].
 17. Lee, Hyo-won. (2009) South Korea to House UNESCO Cultural Center. *The Korea Times*. Available from: <http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/include/print.asp?newsIdx=53728> [Accessed December 2009].
 18. Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. (2008a) *Gov't announces culture, sports sector policy*. 4 September. Available from: http://www.korea.net/news/news/newsprint.asp?serial_no=20080904006 [Accessed December 2009].
 19. Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. (2008b) *Overview*. Available from: http://www.korea.net/korea/kor_loca.asp?code=V07 [Accessed December 2009].
-

-
20. Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. (2009) *Goals and Tasks: 2009 Main Goals*. Available from: <http://www.mcst.go.kr/english/vision/vision2.jsp> [Accessed December 2009].
 21. Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. (undated) *Bureau of Office: Sports Bureau*. Available from: <http://www.mct.go.kr/english/bureauofOffice/sports.jsp> [Accessed December 2009].
 22. Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. (undated) *Greetings from Minister, Yu In-Chon*. Available from: <http://www.mcst.go.kr/english/aboutus/minister.jsp> [Accessed December 2009].
 23. Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. (undated) *Policy Vision*. Available from: <http://www.mcst.go.kr/english/vision/vision1.jsp> [Accessed December 2009].
 24. *Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation*. (2009) Available from: <http://www.sosfo.or.kr/english/main/default.asp> [Accessed December 2009].
 25. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2008) *Information related to Intangible Cultural Heritage*. Available from: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?cp=KR&topic=1ht> [Accessed December 2009].
 26. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2009) *What is it? What does it do?* Available from: http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=3328&URL_DO=DO_PRINTPAGE&URL_SECTION=201.html [Accessed December 2009].
 27. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (Undated) *Protection of Cultural Properties Act*. Available from: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/00053-EN.pdf> [Accessed December 2009].
 28. Yang, Un-chul. (2006) *Research Fellow: The Sejong Institute*. Available from: http://www.koreafocus.or.kr/design1/layout/content_print.asp?group_id=101307 [Accessed December 2009].

29. Yong, H. (undated) *Government Policy to Enhance Arts Education in the Republic of Korea*. Available from: http://www.unescobkk.org/fileadmin/user_upload/culture/Arts_Education/HKPresent/Session%203%20-%20Hoseong%20Yong%20-%20aper.pdf [Accessed December 2009].
30. 大韓民國駐華使館韓國新聞處：《運動休閒》，2009年版，網址：<http://www.hanguo.net.cn/?m=29&mid=40> [於 2009 年 12 月登入]。