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Cooperation in the field of Cultural Contents between Korea and Taiwan



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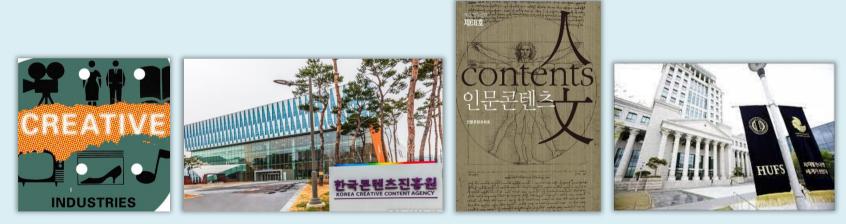
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Professor, Ingenium College of Convergence Studies, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. Ph.D. in Chinese Film from HUFS. He is mainly engaged in researching, lecturing and translating Chinese films, Asian popular cultural exchange(Korean Wave), cultural creative discourse, and cultural identity and storytelling. Having a perspective of the ever-changing nature of human identity, he strives to analyze and interpret the world's most popular stories through trans-identity discourse.

- ▲ 2007~ Professor, HUFS
- ▲ 2015 Listed in the *Marquis Who*'s Who
- ▲ 2016~ Director, Institute of Taiwan Studies, HUFS
- ▲ 2017~ Chairman, Asia Cultural Creativity Institute
- ▲ 2019~ Chairman, Jeonju International Short Film Festival
- ▲ 2021~ Member of Board, Cheng-Gang University
- ▲ 2021~ Director, Research Center of Convergence Studies, HUFS
- ▲ 2022~ President, Academic Association of Global Cultural Contents
- ▲ 2022~ President, Korea Cultural Contents Critic Association
- ▲ 2023~ Vice President, Korea Cinema Association

I. Cultural Contents: a term of the 21st century

- 1. "Cultural contents" began to be used in the 21st century.
- 2. "Cultural contents" is one of the key terms of the 21st century.



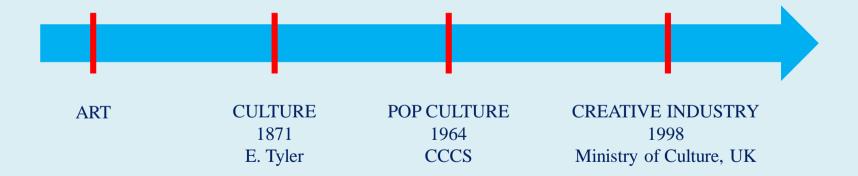
Industry Since1997



Academic Since2002 Education Since2002

I. Cultural Contents: a term of the 21st century

- 3. "Cultural contents" inherits and innovates the concepts of art, culture, and popular culture.
- 4. "Cultural contents" integrates the concepts of popular culture, cultural industry, and cultural technology.



I. Cultural Contents: a term of the 21st century

Concept of "Cultural contents":

The phenomena in which the results of planning and production by combining cultural technolog y with cultural archetypes and cultural resources are distributed and enjoyed through direct and in direct cultural platform within the cultural indust ry chain.

Sub-terms of "Cultural contents":

cultural archetype(CA)
cultural resource(CR)
cultural technology(CT)
cultural industry(CI)
cultural platform(CP)
cultural enjoyment(CE)

II. Cultural Contents Industry of Korea and Taiwan

UNIT: 100million USD, %

Ranl	c Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020p	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020-25 CAGR*
1	USA	7,634	7,947	8,377	8,840	8,446	8,925	9,519	9,885	10,230	10,543	4.54
2	CHINA	2,582	3,001	3,266	3,450	3,449	3,699	3,939	4,153	4,339	4,505	5.49
3	JAPAN	1,844	1,907	1,968	2,018	1,943	2,034	2,109	2,156	2,201	2,243	2.91
4	GERMANY	989	1,017	1,044	1,074	999	1,058	1,128	1,169	1,206	1,237	4.36
5	UK	896	933	986	1,026	971	1,058	1,136	1,194	1,250	1,305	6.10
6	FRANCE	677	693	713	733	680	728	782	816	849	878	5.25
7	KOREA	516	548	563	588	598	641	679	709	735	759	4.87
8	CANADA	500	522	541	567	544	574	610	636	660	681	4.62
9	ITALIA	400	417	417	419	382	417	454	472	488	500	5.54
10	INDIA	291	300	311	344	352	401	448	494	540	586	10.75
11	BRAZIL	280	306	332	357	334	350	374	393	408	420	4.70
12	AUSTRALIA	315	323	338	337	315	336	359	374	387	401	4.99
13	SPAIN	297	311	325	335	308	326	350	367	383	398	5.28

KOCCA(2021)

Ran	k Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020р	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020-25 CAGR*
14	MEXICO	198	212	229	248	227	242	259	269	278	286	4.74
15	RUSSIA	189	208	223	234	222	243	266	281	293	304	6.50
16	INDONESIA	133	151	173	198	203	219	239	255	270	284	6.95
17	TAIWAN	156	163	164	164	162	170	177	182	186	189	3.23
18	THAILAND	138	151	163	170	160	167	177	185	192	199	4.43
19	SAUDI ARABIA	117	116	113	120	130	144	157	167	176	185	7.35
20	SWEDEN	131	137	139	136	129	137	146	151	155	159	4.38
21	PHILIPPINES	80	86	94	109	105	113	124	131	136	142	6.14
22	POLAND	103	107	109	111	105	112	122	128	134	141	6.12
23	TURKEY	61	73	80	89	88	95	104	111	117	124	6.93
24	MALAYSIA	78	82	87	90	87	89	94	96	99	101	3.16
25	UAE	73	76	77	79	82	87	96	103	109	114	6.82
26	SOUTHAFRICA	70	75	80	86	80	91	98	103	107	111	6.88
27	VIETNAM	51	58	64	71	72	76	80	84	88	90	4.74
28	SINGAPORE	68	70	69	69	65	70	74	77	80	84	5.18
29	ISRAEL	61	61	62	65	62	67	72	76	79	82	5.89
30	CHILE	53	55	60	62	58	61	65	68	71	74	4.90
31	NEWZEALAND	51	53	55	56	54	58	62	65	68	71	5.54
32	PERU	53	56	57	58	54	57	61	64	66	68	4.79
33	ARGENTINA	32	40	46	56	50	53	57	60	63	65	5.25
34	EGYPT	14	17	20	30	35	44	55	65	76	86	19.45

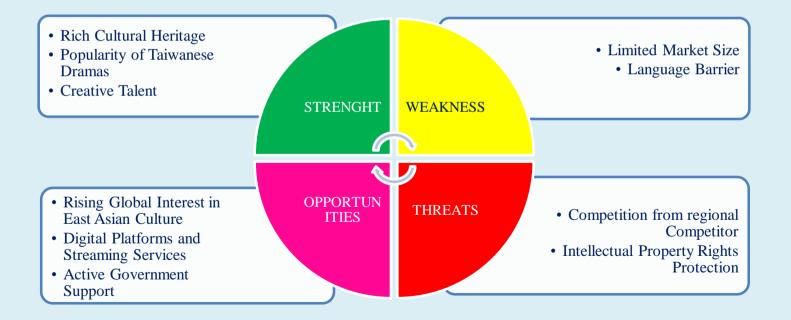
II. Cultural Contents Industry of Korea and Taiwan

SWOT Analysis on Cultural Contents Industries in Korea



II. Cultural Contents Industry of Korea and Taiwan

SWOT Analysis on Cultural Contents Industries in Taiwan



1. Cultural Exchanges

Both Korea and Taiwan actively promote cultural exchanges to enhance mutual understanding and cooperation. We organize cultural festivals, exhibitions, and events that showcase the cultural diversity of each country. These exchanges provide opportunities for artists, performers, and contents creators to share their works, collaborate, and learn from each other.





2. Co-Productions

Co-producing films, dramas, and other cultural content is a common form of collaboration between Korea and Taiwan. By combining resources, talent, and expertise, they create content that blends the unique cultural elements of both countries. Co-productions help expand the reach of cultural contents by tapping into each other's markets and accessing a wider international audience.





3. Contents Distribution

Korean and Taiwanese entertainment companies often collaborate in the distribution of their cultural contents. They leverage each other's distribution networks, platforms, and expertise to promote and distribute their films, dramas, music, and other contents. This cooperation allows for greater exposure and access to new markets for both countries.



4. Talent Exchange and Training

Korea and Taiwan facilitate talent exchange programs and training opportunities for artists, performers, and professionals in the cultural contents industries. Through workshops, seminars, and training programs, they promote skill development, knowledge sharing, and cross-cultural learning. This exchange of talent contributes to the growth and enrichment of the industries in both countries.



5. Joint Ventures and Investments

Korean and Taiwanese companies often form joint ventures and invest in each other's cultural contents industries. This collaboration helps combine financial resources, production capabilities, and market knowledge, enabling the development and promotion of high-quality content. Joint ventures and investments strengthen the business ties between the two countries and foster long-term cooperation.



6. Cultural Policy and Cooperation

Korea and Taiwan can engage in policy-level discussions and cooperation to support the growth of their cultural contents industries. We can exchange information on industry trends, policies, and best practices to foster a conducive environment for the development, production, and distribution of cultural contents. Policy coordination helps create synergies and facilitates collaboration between the two countries.



