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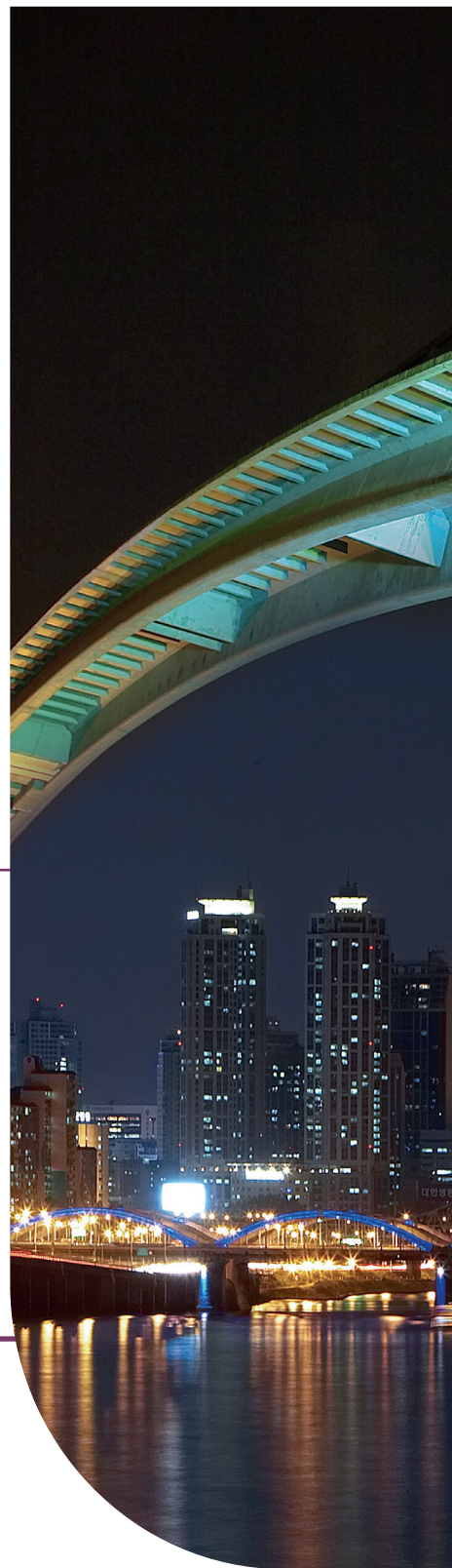
Enhancing Korea's Role and Prestige in the International Community

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DIPLOMATIC WHITE PAPER

Chapter 1

Contributing to the Promotion of International Peace



1. Diplomacy in the United Nations

1) The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Elected as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for the 2013-14 term at the 67th session of the UN General Assembly, the Republic of Korea assumed the presidency in February 2013, just one month after its membership began. During its presidency, the Korean Government chaired an High-Level Open Debate on protection of civilians in armed conflicts and successfully led the Council to adopt a Presidential Statement (PRST) as an outcome document. In addition, the Government dealt with various important issues ranging from the North Korean nuclear issue to climate change.

In particular, the Government, as the UNSC president, convened an emergency meeting in response to the third nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on Feb 12, 2013 and played a pivotal role in producing a press

statement that strongly condemned the DPRK's nuclear test. Moreover, the Government actively engaged in consultations on the adoption of UNSC Resolutions 2087* and 2094**, which led to even more comprehensive and strengthened UNSC sanctions against the DPRK.

* UNSC Resolution 2087: adopted on Jan 22, 2013 after the DPRK's long-range ballistic missile launch on Dec 12, 2012

** UNSC Resolution 2094: adopted on Mar 7, 2013 after the DPRK's third nuclear test on Feb 12, 2013

In addition, the ROK chairs two UNSC subsidiary organs: the SC Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1540 (2004) and the SC Committee established pursuant to Resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea. In May 2014, the ROK took the UNSC presidency for the second time and Foreign Minister H.E. Yoon Byung-se chaired an High-Level Open Debate on "Commemorating the 10th Anniversary of Resolution 1540 and Looking Ahead" on May 7, 2014.

2) The 68th Session of the UN General Assembly

At the opening of the 68th Session of the UN General Assembly on September 27, 2013, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se introduced the ROK Government's vision of pursuing "happiness of the people" and "happiness of the global community" and explained in detail how the Korean Government's key foreign policy can contribute to realizing the three core UN mandates: international peace and security, human rights, and

development.

With regard to achieving peace and security, Foreign Minister Yun condemned Syria's use of chemical weapons against its own people and called for the unified voice of the international community with the UNSC playing a central role. On the efforts to protect human rights, Foreign Minister Yun pointed out the seriousness of wartime sexual violence and called for the need to take responsible measures to redeem the victims' honor and soothe their pain. Mentioning how the UN development goals are interlinked with the Korean Government's objective of building an "era of global happiness", Minister Yun pledged to continue to increase the ROK's ODA and share its development experiences with developing countries through the *Saemaul* Movement, also referred to as the New Community Movement.

In addition, the ROK's stance toward the North Korea's nuclear issue was highlighted in the address. Minister Yun drew attention to the serious threat posed by the DPRK's ongoing WMD programs in the context of countering the proliferation of WMDs on a global level and emphasized the necessity of resolving North Korea's nuclear issues with a unified and resolute international response.

Minister Yun expressed strongly the Korean Government's utmost regret to the DRPK's unilateral cancellation of the reunion of separated families, reasserted his Government's basic position of separating humanitarian issues from political considerations, and urged the DPRK to respect its commitment to the family reunion issue.

2. Increasing Presence in International Organizations

In 2013, the Republic of Korea made inroads into the major decision-making

bodies of international organizations, such as the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), etc. As an ECOSOC Council member, the Korean Government is expected to actively contribute to the discussions on economic, social, cultural, educational, and medical issues within the UN.

Moreover, increased number of Korean nationals serving in the UN's high-level posts was another noticeable achievement. Ms. Kang Kyung-wha has been appointed as Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator in the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), becoming the first Korean woman to work for the UN in this high capacity. Also, Mr. Kim Jong-jin (former Trade Policy Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs) has been assigned as Director of the South-South and Resource Mobilization Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Mr. Bae Jong-ha (former president of the Korean National College of Agriculture and Fisheries) has taken office as the representative of the Vietnamese Office of the FAO.

3. Supporting Recruitment of Young Korean Nationals by International Organizations

The Korean Government continues its efforts to help its qualified nationals to get into international organizations and to increase its national representation to the level commensurate with its elevated international status and influence.

Through the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Program, MOFA encourages prospective youngsters to equip themselves with global capacity and assists them

to begin professional careers in international organizations.

MOFA offered expanded opportunities for young people to work for international organizations by increasing the number of newly sent JPOs from 12 to 15 in 2011. Furthermore, the existing UN Volunteers (UNV) program was complemented to offer chances not only to qualified applicants so that they can accumulate volunteering experiences but also to relatively inexperienced young talented applicants.

Also in 2013, the Republic of Korea hosted the Young Professional Programme (YPP) in Seoul, which enabled qualified Korean nationals to sit for an entrance examination.

The International Organization Recruitment Center* is providing customized services to those interested in pursuing their career in international organizations. It holds its annual Job Fair for Career Opportunities in the UN system and Other International Organizations and provides counseling services via e-mail, telephone, or visits.

* The International Organization Recruitment Center under the UN division opened in March 2011

As an example, MOFA held its sixth "2013 Job Fair for Career Opportunities in the UN system and Other International Organizations" at Chung-Ang University (May 27), Sogang University (May 28), Jeonju University (May 29), and KAIST (May 30). Human resources officers from the UN and other major international organizations were invited to introduce their work and recruitment process and conduct mock job interviews. Around 1,400 interested job seekers attended the Job Fair and received practical advice.

Thanks to these efforts, the number of Koreans working for international organizations has more than tripled since 1991, the year when Korea joined the UN, from 139 officers in 17 different organizations to 479 in 59 different organizations in 2013.

4. Participating in UN Peace-Keeping Operations (PKO)

The UN peace-keeping operations consists of a range of activities undertaken by the UN to maintain international peace and security: monitoring cease-fire, assisting in the disarmament, preventing conflict recurrence, maintaining public order, helping build post-conflict reconstruction, etc.

As of December 2013, some 98,000 military and police officers participated in the UN PKOs worldwide and the UN PKO budget reached \$8 billion (USD), about three times bigger than the size of the UN's regular budget.

Since the first deployment of its engineering troops (Sangroksu Unit) to Somalia in 1993, the Republic of Korea has continuously participated in the PKO activities by supporting post-conflict reconstruction, peace and security maintenance, and humanitarian activities.

On March 31, 2013, the Korean Government deployed Hanbit Unit to South Sudan to help the newly independent state with its peace consolidation and reconstruction process. Local people are highly appreciative of Korean troops' humanitarian assistance. Upon the request of the receiving countries and the UN, the Korean Government decided to extend until the end of 2014 its deployment of Dongmyeong Unit and Hanbit Unit to Lebanon and South Sudan respectively.

5. Promotion of Human Rights and Democracy

1) UN Human Rights Council

In 2013, the United Nations Human Rights Council held three regular sessions in March, June, and September. In its 22nd session in March, the Council adopted without a vote a resolution on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). Co-sponsored by the Republic of Korea and other Council members including the United States, Switzerland, Canada and Australia, the resolution led to the establishment of the Commission of Inquiry on human rights in the DPRK (COI) and it authorized another one-year extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situations in the DPRK. Furthermore, the Council deliberated human rights situations in 42 member states in the year 2013 under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

As a member of the Council for the 2013-2015 term, the Republic of Korea joined actively in the efforts of the international community to promote and protect human rights across the globe. At the 24th session of the Council in September, the ROK took the initiative in the introduction of a draft human rights resolution entitled "Local Government and Human Rights", which enjoyed broad support from other Council members and was adopted by consensus.

Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

A unique process that involves reviewing the human rights records of all 193 UN member states and recommending an improvement plan once every four to five years, in regard to the obligations set out in the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration

of Human Rights, human rights instruments to which the State is a party, and voluntary pledges and commitments made by the State.

2) UN General Assembly

At the 68th United Nations General Assembly in 2013, its Third Committee that deals with social and humanitarian issues adopted resolutions on human rights situations in the DPRK, Myanmar, and Syria as well as new issue-specific resolutions including those on the right to privacy in the digital age, early and forced marriage, safe drinking water and sanitation, and the safety of journalists and impunity.

The increasing international awareness of and concern on the human rights records of the DPRK were reaffirmed by the resolution on the human rights situation in that country and, following the year of 2012, it was adopted again by consensus and co-sponsored by 59 Member States, the largest support since 2005.

3) Promotion of Democracy

As a successful model of democracy and development in Asia, the Republic of Korea contributes to the efforts of the international community to promote democracy around the world. The main initiatives on democracy in which Korea is involved are the Community of Democracies (CD) at the international level and the Bali Democracy Forum (BDF) at the regional level.

The Republic of Korea is a member of the Community's Governing Council that meets on a quarterly basis to lead the activities and management of the CD. In April 2013, Second Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Tae-yul attended the 7th

Ministerial Conference of the Community of Democracies held in Ulaanbaatar. Vice Minister Cho also attended the 6th Bali Democracy Forum in November 2013, where he shared Korea's experience of democratization and stressed the importance of inclusive growth and social cohesion in consolidating democracy in a pluralistic society.

CD (Community of Democracies)

A global intergovernmental initiative of democratic countries launched in 2000 to promote democracy and jointly respond to threats to democracy.

BDF (Bali Democracy Forum)

A high-level regional cooperation forum launched by Indonesia in 2008 for Asian countries to share experiences and best practices in the field of democracy.

4) Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Vulnerable People

With special attention to the rights of vulnerable social groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities, refugees, and immigrants, the Republic of Korea has been actively involved in the work of key human rights organizations of the United Nations, contributing to the strengthening of international human rights mechanisms and sharing its experiences with the international community.

The Republic of Korea is a member of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). At the 57th session that took place in March 2013, the ROK engaged actively in discussions on the elimination and prevention of all forms of

violence against women. The ROK's contribution to the efforts of the international community to realize gender equality around the world also includes its continued participation in the Executive Board of the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) since its establishment in 2011.

Moreover, the Republic of Korea strengthened its participation in international efforts for the protection of children's rights as a member of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 2012-2014. To further enhance cooperation between the Fund and the ROK, bilateral policy consultations have been held annually since 2004, the 10th of which was held in October 2013 to explore ways to bolster the UNICEF activities worldwide.

The Republic of Korea is a State Party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. At the 6th Conference of State Parties to the Convention in July 2013, the Korean delegation actively participated in the discussions on ways to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including through ensuring adequate standard of living and strengthening their economic, social, and cultural rights.

The Republic of Korea remains committed to the international cooperation to protect refugees. At the 64th Executive Committee (ExCom) of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in October 2013, the ROK referred to its Refugee Act that had entered into force in July 2013 and stressed the need for the international community to observe the principle of non-refoulement for North Korean refugees and asylum seekers. Korea's engagement in the international protection of refugees also includes hosting the state visit of High Commissioner for Refugees Antonio Guterres in May and its election as chair of ExCom for a year from October 2013.

6. Strengthening the International Disarmament and Nonproliferation Regime

1) Disarmament and Nonproliferation Activities Related to WMDs

In the face of the growing threat posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), the international community is exerting efforts to strengthen the global non-proliferation regime, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards measures, the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC). The Korean Government is playing an active part in the efforts by the international community for the strengthening of the international non-proliferation regime, in particular, as it faces the North Korean nuclear issue.

Despite the repeated warnings by the international community, North Korea launched a long-range missile on December 12, 2012 and conducted a nuclear test on February 12, 2013. In response to the DPRK's missile launch, the UN Security Council condemned North Korea's missile launch and, on January 22, 2013, unanimously adopted Resolution 2087, which strengthened sanctions against the DPRK. In addition, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2094 in March 2013, which strongly condemned the DPRK's third nuclear test and strengthened sanctions in the areas of inspections, interdiction, financial sanctions, and the arms embargo in accordance with Chapter 7 Article 41 of the United Nations Charter. As a non-permanent member of the Security Council, the ROK Government played an active role in the adoption of such resolutions.

In contrast, there was a turning point in the Iranian nuclear issue, on which there had been no progress for more than ten years, following the launch of the

new Iranian administration in July 2013. The P5+1 (5 Permanent Members of the UN Security Council and Germany) and Iran concluded a "Joint Plan of Action" in November 2013. Pursuant to the agreement, Iran and the P5+1 will undertake initial measures for six months, which include limiting Iran's nuclear activities such as enrichment and the easing of sanctions by the P5+1 in return. Moreover, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Iran adopted the "Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation" to enhance monitoring and verification of nuclear facilities in Iran. The Government, for its part, has actively participated in the joint efforts by the international community to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue through financial contributions to the IAEA's monitoring activities in Iran.

In the midst of civil war in Syria, the international community embarked on the destruction of chemical weapons in Syria. On August 21, 2013, chemical weapons were used in the attack on the Ghouta area, killing approximately a thousand people including civilians. In response to the chemical attack, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2118 on September 27, 2013, which decided that all chemical weapons in Syria must be destroyed by June 2014. The Syrian Government, after formally acceding to the Chemical Weapons Convention in October 14, 2013, is destroying and eliminating its chemical weapons under the supervision of the UN and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The Korean Government, as a member of both the OPCW Executive Council and UN Security Council, played an active role in the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2118 and joined the global efforts by dispatching experts and making financial contributions for the destruction of chemical weapons. The OPCW was awarded the 2013 Nobel Peace Prize for its extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons over the last 16 years.

2) Participation in International Cooperation to Strengthen the Global Nonproliferation Regime

The year 2013 marked the 10th anniversary of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), which was launched following the attack of 9.11 to interdict the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and related materials. In May 2013, the PSI 10th Anniversary High-level Political Meeting, attended by 72 endorsing states, was held in Warsaw, Poland. Participants discussed the results so far and the direction for the future and a joint statement setting out an action plan for the future was adopted. The Republic of Korea actively participated in the meeting, including through the chairing of a session by the Head of the ROK delegation, Shin Dong-ik.

Moreover, as the host of the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul, the Korean Government actively participated in the preparations for the 2014 Nuclear Security Summit in the Hague. Korea has also been serving as the coordinator of the Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism since May 2013.

3) Activities in the Field of Conventional Weapons

In April 2013, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), first negotiated in 2006, was finally adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. As the first-ever multilateral treaty regulating the illicit, unregulated transfer of conventional weapons, it is anticipated that the ATT will contribute to international peace and stability and help to prevent human rights abuse of women and children by the use of small arms in conflict areas. In support of establishing norms on the responsible transfer of conventional

weapons, the Republic of Korea served as Vice President for the Asian region in the process of drafting the treaty and joined the signing of the treaty as one of the 67 original signatories at the ATT Signing Ceremony held at the UN in June 2013.

The adoption of the ATT has served to generate greater attention in the international community with regard to the need to regulate conventional weapons. In September 2013, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2117 on the prevention of the unregulated proliferation of small arms and light weapons. At this special Security Council meeting, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea Yun Byung-se expressed support for Resolution 2117 and delivered a briefing on the Republic of Korea's disarmament and nonproliferation policy in the field of conventional weapons.

4) Disarmament and Nonproliferation Activities and Achievements within the United Nations

The Republic of Korea is chairing the 1540 Committee of the UN Security Council for the term of 2013-2014. Resolution 1540 (2004), which was adopted unanimously by the Security Council in April 2004, obliges all member states to prevent the transfer of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to non-state actors such as terrorist groups. The 1540 Committee, established pursuant to this resolution, plays an important role in promoting the implementation of Resolution 1540 (2004) through, inter alia, monitoring the implementation by member states, facilitating technical assistance, and promoting international cooperation in the field of WMD non-proliferation. As the Chair of the 1540 Committee, Korea is contributing actively to the global efforts to strengthen the WMD non-proliferation regime.

The Korean Government hosts, on an annual basis, the Jeju Conference on

Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues along with the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament for Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD). At the 12th Conference held in November 2013, UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs Angela Kane and more than forty other participants from around the world gathered to engage in in-depth discussions on key disarmament and non-proliferation issues, including the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) and the enforcement of UN Security Council sanctions.

7. International Cooperation on Non-Traditional Security Issues

1) International Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism

(1) Current State of Terrorism and Korea's Counter-Terrorism Measures

Since the 9.11 attacks, terrorism has emerged as a major non-traditional security threat, challenging civilizations around the world and universal values. Its menace to global peace and security remains intact.

The core of al-Qaeda is on "the path to defeat" thanks, in large, to the global counter-terrorism efforts; yet its affiliated terrorist groups' activities are surging due to the political instability caused by the Arab Spring, the Syrian civil war, and the precarious situation in Iraq and Somalia. Terrorist groups are rapidly transforming their means and organization by inciting people through the Internet, and the kidnapping and terrorist attacks against innocent civilians have become more likely.

In coping with the current situation, the international community is cooperating closely in diverse fields, with a focus on enhancing international law enforcement

capacity, establishing non-proliferation regime on weapons of mass destruction (WMD), combating the financing of terrorism, and addressing conditions that encourage terrorism.

The Korean Government is fully committed to counter terrorism, firmly upholding its stance that terrorism, in any form, cannot be tolerated or justified under any circumstances, and that it will not negotiate with terrorists. Based upon such principles, the Republic of Korea is intensifying its efforts to reinforce counter-terrorism capacity at the domestic level while continuing to participate in global efforts at the international level.

(2) Cooperation with International Organizations

The United Nations has been devoted to laying the groundwork for a global and comprehensive counter-terrorism cooperation. To this end, the UN urges the member states to fully implement the international conventions on counter-terrorism, such as the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly.

In the spirit of cooperation, the Republic of Korea, with hopes to take part in the global drive against terrorism, has contributed \$60,000 (USD) to the "Enhancing Cyber Security" project managed by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and participated in its International Counter-Terrorism Focal Points Conference last held June in Geneva, Switzerland.

Moreover, the Republic of Korea is party to 12 out of 16 counter-terrorism conventions and protocols and is currently pursuing the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Also, the Korean Government has been fully implementing relevant UNSC Resolutions, imposing sanctions against the individuals and entities designated by the al-Qaeda

Sanctions Committee.

At the regional level, the Government has participated in discussions at relevant conferences such as the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and the Meeting of APEC Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF).

(3) Bilateral Cooperation

Since 2005, the Republic of Korea has been holding bilateral consultations with neighboring and like-minded countries to strengthen counter-terrorism cooperation. In 2013, bilateral consultations with Russia, the United States, and China were held and the leaders discussed joint measures to promote terrorism related information sharing, to strengthen mutual cooperation in case of an emergency in a third country, and to address transnational threats such as cyber attacks, piracy, and drug and human trafficking.

Furthermore, the Ambassador for the International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation paid a visit to the European Union (EU), Belgium, and Israel to exchange ideas on ways to enhance cooperation and consultation on mutual areas of interest.

(4) Domestic Measures

Korean citizens cannot be immune to foreign terrorist threats taking into consideration the fact that 15 million Koreans travel abroad annually and the number of Korean corporations making inroads into foreign markets is on the rise. The Republic of Korea also has troops abroad. Against the surging terrorists attacks targeting Koreans in politically unstable areas, the Korean Government is bolstering its preventive measures.

In cooperation with relevant local organizations, the Republic of Korea is

employing every possible means to protect its institutions and businesses from terrorists. For example, it provides information about high-risk areas to Korean installations and corporations.

Furthermore, the Republic of Korea has established a joint consultative body on counter-terrorism and created a crisis response manual in order to strengthen the national response system so that its nationals will be protected from terrorist attacks.

2) Combating Piracy

(1) Current Situation

Piracy is not only an obstacle to free navigation but is also a serious threat to the national security of afflicted states. Since 2008, piracy incidents off the coast of Somalia have increased drastically, accounting for the majority of piracy incidents on the world's seas. However, statistics show that piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia drastically decreased, recording only 15 piracy incidents in 2013, which is a 80 percent decrease compared to 2012. This accounts for a mere 5.7 percent of total piracy attacks in the world. The number of attacks by Somali pirates has decreased by 94 percent, and the number of kidnapping has dropped by 93 percent over the past three years. Such reduction was possible due to a number of factors, including the presence of naval forces, the use of Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel (PCASP), high levels of implementation of the Best Management Practices (BMP), the international cooperation on counter-piracy through the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization, and the stabilization of the Somali government. However, considering that Somali piracy tactics have become more organized and sophisticated, piracy attacks may increase if the international naval

presence is reduced or if commercial vessels relax their self-protection measures. In addition, as the piracy and armed robbery at sea have been increasing in West Africa and Southeast Asia, the international community is making efforts to counter piracy in these regions as well.

(2) Participation in the Global Fight against Piracy

Acknowledging the growing necessity of a joint response in combating piracy, the international community launched vigorous efforts in 2008 and 2009. Since 2008, the UN Security Council adopted twelve resolutions¹⁾ regarding the piracy off the coast of Somalia, one of which was adopted in 2013. The resolutions allow foreign warships to enter Somali waters and carry out anti-piracy operations. Moreover, NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), the EU (European Union), and the CMF (Combined Maritime Forces) are running well-organized military operations in the area.

- 1) Resolution 1816(2008): Deciding that for a period of six months..., States ...may enter the territorial waters of Somalia for the purpose of repressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea
- Resolution 1838(2008): Calling upon States to take part actively in the fight against piracy on the high seas off the coast of Somalia, in particular by deploying naval vessels and military aircraft
- Resolution 1846(2008): Deciding that for a period of 12 months ..., States and regional organization ...may enter into the territorial waters of Somalia for the purpose of repressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea
- Resolution 1851(2008): Deciding that for a period of twelve months ..., States and regional organizations may undertake all necessary measures that are appropriate in Somalia, for the purpose of suppressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea
- Resolution 1897(2009): Deciding that for a period of twelve months ...to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of Resolution 1846 and paragraph 6 of Resolution 1851
- Resolution 1918(2010): Calls on all States, including States in the region, to criminalize piracy under their domestic law
- Resolution 1950(2010): Decides that for a further period of twelve months ...to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1846 (2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851 (2008), as renewed by resolution 1897 (2009)
- Resolution 1976(2011): Decides to urgently consider the establishment of specialized Somali courts to try suspected pirates both in Somalia and in the region, including an extraterritorial Somali specialized anti-piracy court
- Resolution 2015(2011): Strongly urges States ...to criminalize piracy under their domestic law, and reiterates its call on States to favorably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia Decides to continue its consideration ... of the establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region
- Resolution 2020(2011): Decides that for a further period of twelve months ...to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1846 (2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851 (2008), as renewed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1897 (2009), and paragraph 7 of resolution 1950 (2010)
- Resolution 2077(2012): Decides that for a further period of twelve months ...to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1846 (2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851 (2008), as renewed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1897 (2009), and paragraph 7 of resolution 1950 (2010) and resolution 2020 (2011)
- Resolution 2125(2013): Decides that for a further period of twelve months ...to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1846 (2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851 (2008), as renewed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1897 (2009), paragraph 7 of resolution 1950 (2010), paragraph 9 of resolution 2020 (2011), and paragraph 12 of resolution 2077 (2012)

As the ninth largest maritime economic power and a country afflicted by piracy, the Republic of Korea has actively participated in the global fight against Somali pirates with keen interest in its eradication. The Korean Government co-sponsored five resolutions of the UN Security Council and is currently an active participant in the CGPCS (Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia), which was established under UN Resolution 1851.

Moreover, the Republic of Korea has been deploying warships to the Somali waters, operating as a member of the CMF since 2009. By doing so, it protects Korean citizens and vessels from Somali pirates and takes part in the international efforts for maritime security.

In 2012, the Republic of Korea took the lead in the global efforts to tackle Somali piracy. It hosted the 7th CGPCS Working Group 3 meeting in Seoul in February 2013, where governments and industry representatives discussed the need to promote the BMP implementation, the regulations on Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel (PCASP), and the development of interim guidelines on the welfare of seafarers affected by piracy. In September 2013, the 8th CGPCS Working Group 3 meeting was held in London. Discussions on important issues such as the BMP, PCASP, and Private Maritime Security Companies (PMSCs), took place and the "Interim Guidelines on Measures Relating to the Welfare of Seafarers and their Families Affected by Piracy off the Coast of Somalia" was completed with the endorsement of the 15th CGPCS Plenary held in Djibouti in November 2013. Furthermore, the Korean Government operates the official website of the CGPCS, thereby contributing to the facilitation of communication among the CGPCS participants and raising the public awareness on piracy issues. Meanwhile, the Republic of Korea made a contribution of \$400,000 (USD) to the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund and \$500,000 (USD) to the CGPCS Trust Fund with hopes to

solve fundamental problems by assisting the strengthening of judicial and public peace capacity of Somalia and its neighboring countries.

As the fundamental problem of Somali piracy lies in the absence of governance in Somalia caused by to the long presence of warlords, a quick solution cannot be expected. Therefore, the international community should counter the threat of piracy with concerted efforts and continuous attention, to which the Korean Government will explore a variety of ways to contribute.

3) Cyber-Security

While the Republic of Korea is one of the world's leading countries in the field of information technology, it is also highly vulnerable to cyber attacks due to its high dependency on information and communication technology. The ROK experienced several major cyber attacks, believed to be orchestrated by North Korea, such as the banking system paralysis in April 2011 and March 2013 and the government homepage defacement in June 2013.

In a bid to effectively counter various cyber threats, the Korean Government adopted the "National Cyber Security Comprehensive Countermeasure" in July 2013. The Countermeasure requires the establishment of a simultaneous situation propagation system to enhance the capacity of relevant agencies in countering cyber attacks, and the creation of a nation-wide cyber threat information sharing system by 2014. It also stipulates the reinforcement of cooperation with the civil sector to better share information, expand the range of critical infrastructures that require protection, increase the number of corporations that are subject to the certification of "Information Security Management System," and expand the training program for information security experts.

In order to provide more effective countermeasures against cyber attacks, the ROK is expanding bilateral cooperation with the US and Russia and agreed to hold new bilateral cyber consultations with India and the EU. Moreover, it actively participates in international and regional fora such as the UN, the ARF, and APEC. As a leading country in the field of international cooperation in cyberspace, the Republic of Korea hosted the Seoul Conference on Cyberspace on October 17-18, 2013, following the 2011 London Conference and the 2012 Budapest Conference. The Seoul Conference, the largest cyberspace conference up to date, was attended by 1,600 representatives of 87 countries, including 43 ministers and vice-ministers, and 18 international organizations. In the conference, diverse themes such as the economic development and progress, socio-cultural benefits, cyber security, international security, cyber crime, and capacity enhancement were discussed. As a result, the Seoul Framework for and Commitment to Open and Secure Cyberspace and Best Practice - an annex to the Chair's Summary - was produced for the first time in the history of cyberspace conference. The Framework has proven to be a significant turning point in the process of establishing international norms to create an open and secure cyber space.

Meanwhile, Second Vice Foreign Minister Cho Tae-yul exchanged opinions on cyber cooperation measures to realize the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative with the representatives of the US, China, Japan, and Russia at the Conference.

The ROK will actively participate in international discussions on cyber issues, thereby contributing to building trust among countries and establishing applicable norms in cyberspace.

Chapter 2

Contributing to the International Community through Development Cooperation



Despite the widening gap between developing and developed countries and the ever-looming global challenges such as climate change, refugees, and HIV/AIDS, the international community has made significant progress in achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. As the deadline for accomplishing the MDGs is fast approaching, the Post-2015 Development Agenda discussions are being actively held with the United Nations the playing a central role.

The Korean Government has contributed to the international community by enlarging the volume of its Official Development Assistance (ODA) and improving its ODA system. In June 2012, Korea was chosen as one of the representatives of donor countries in the new Steering Committee of the Busan Global Partnership and has since been spearheading various initiatives. Korea also established the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for its 26 priority countries and underwent its

first peer review conducted by the OECD DAC in 2012, helping Korea advance its development policy.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

ODA refers to grants or loans to countries and regions on the DAC list of ODA recipients and multilateral agencies that are undertaken by the official sector at concessional terms (i.e. with a grant element of at least 25 percent) and upholds the promotion of economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objectives. ODA includes financial flows and technical cooperation, while excluding loans and credits for military purposes.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- World leaders adopted the Millennium Declaration at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000, committing themselves to make collective efforts for the fulfillment of the internationally agreed development goals.
- The MDGs identified the following eight development goals, which are stipulated in the Millennium Declaration, along with 21 targets and 60 indicators, to be achieved by 2015:
 - ① Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
 - ② Achieve universal primary education
 - ③ Promote gender equality and empower women
 - ④ Reduce child mortality
 - ⑤ Improve maternal health
 - ⑥ Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
 - ⑦ Ensure environmental sustainability
 - ⑧ Develop a global partnership for development

1. Scaling up Korea's ODA

Upholding humanitarian principles and promoting international peace and prosperity, Korea provides ODA to help developing countries alleviate internal poverty and achieve sustainable development. To support the socioeconomic improvement of developing countries and to contribute to the international community's efforts directed toward achieving the MDGs, the Korean Government provided \$1,597 million (USD) worth of ODA in 2012. To be specific, Korea's bilateral assistance and multilateral assistance to developing countries amounted to \$1,183 million (USD) (74.0 percent) and \$414 million (USD) (26.0 percent) respectively. Bilateral assistance consisted of grants and concessional loans each worth \$715 million (USD) (60.4 percent) and \$468 million (USD) (39.6 percent).

Korea's expanding aid volume has contributed to its leadership in the international development arena, enabling Korea to head the G20 development agenda and help the launch of the Busan Global Partnership. In contrast, several donors reduced their aid scale due to the global financial crisis. The difficult financial landscape further explains why the international community highly values Korea's expanding aid volume.

Korea's ODA from 2008 to 2012

(\$ million (USD), net disbursements)

	'09	'10	'11	'12
Total volume of ODA	816	1,173.8	1,324.6	1,597.5
Bilateral ODA	581.1	900.6	989.6	1,183.2
•Grants	367.0	573.9	575.0	714.9
•Loans(EDCF)	214.1	326.7	414.6	468.3
Multilateral Assistance	234.9	273.2	335.0	414.3
ODA/GNI	0.10%	0.12%	0.12%	0.14%

(Source) OECD, International Development Statistics Online DB)

2. Improving Korea's ODA System

1) Establishment of a Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for ODA Priority Countries

Previously, Korea had two unpublished lists of priority partner countries: one for MOFA and the other for the MOSF. In order to enhance the effectiveness of the ODA and implementing the select-and-concentrate strategy, the Korean Government combined the two lists into one, that comprised of 26 priority countries (14 Asian and Commonwealth of Independent States, 8 African states, and 4 Latin American states) in October 2010. The national income, MDGs achievements, governance, and ODA environment of partner countries were also considered by the Government in the process of integration. The Korean Government has been concentrating over 70 percent of its bilateral ODA to the priority countries and has been establishing CPSs

with each country.

The Government has ensured the participation of related authorities, institutions, and experts in the process of establishing CPSs to gather in-depth opinions, while comprehensively considering partner countries' national development strategies and substantial demands. In 2013, the Government completed developing CPSs for 26 priority partners. CPSs are expected to contribute to promoting the aid effectiveness of the Korean Government and the predictability of the ODA programs for developing partners.

2) Formation of the Inter-Agency Grants Committee (IAGC)

To assist aid agencies in their efforts to conduct ODA projects under a consistent strategy in line with the "Strategic Plan for International Development Cooperation" and the "Mid-term ODA Policy", the Korean Government established the Inter-Agency Grants Committee (IAGC) and a subcommittee in November 2010.

The IAGC is chaired by the Vice Minister of MOFA and attended by 30 related ministries and agencies to discuss ways to design and implement ODA projects in a coordinated manner. Through the annual IAGC, MOFA has coordinated approximately 600 to 800 grant projects and these are carried out by respective ministries and agencies. Subcommittees are held at any given time on key ODA issues such as agricultural and regional development, health, education, and public administration. Subcommittees serve as opportunities to establish a coherent ODA strategy among related sectors. The Government held the IAGC and subcommittee conferences in 2013 to institute an integrated ODA enforcement system, utilizing the expertise of relevant authorities.

3) ODA Council Chaired by the Ambassador

In accordance with the "Framework Act on International Development Cooperation" and the Presidential Decree, which took effect on July 26, 2010, the Korean Government also established an "ODA Council chaired by the Ambassador" in November 2010 for the Korean embassies located in partner countries to act as a coordinating mechanism at the on-site level in order to form a more field-oriented ODA.

The ODA Council aims to share information and boost the coordination and consultations among various ODA implementing agencies in partner countries such as the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), the Export-Import Bank of Korea, the Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA), and local ODA executing agencies. By strengthening the role of Korean embassies throughout all phases of ODA projects, the Council is expected to help promote information-sharing among the agencies.

In 2013, Korean embassies operated the ODA Councils in approximately 40 partner countries for using on its ODA priority partner countries and this contributed greatly to improving aid effectiveness.

4) Integrated Evaluation System of International Development Cooperation

In 2010, the Korean Government created a "Guideline on the Integrated Evaluation of International Development Cooperation" in order to assess and enhance the effectiveness of its international development cooperation projects through a systematic and objective analysis. Under this integrated evaluation system, there

are two tracks of assessment, which include a self-evaluation conducted by each aid executing agency and a sub-committee evaluation by the International Development Cooperation Sub-committee for Evaluation. All reports are submitted to the sub-committee for deliberation.

In 2013, three criterion sub-committee evaluations (creating a framework for the evaluation on the development and implementation of a national country partnership strategy, evaluation on training programs, evaluation on ODA projects in the health sector) were put in place and 41 self-evaluations were implemented in accordance with the 『Annual Plan for Integrated Evaluation 2013』, adopted at the 15th International Development Cooperation Committee in 2013.

The Government revised the International Development Cooperation Law in July 2013, which obliges every aid executing agency to set out and submit its plans for self-evaluation and report the results. In addition, the Government exerted efforts to fulfill the tasks of enhancing the quality of evaluation based on the "meta-evaluation of self-evaluations" conducted in 2012. As part of these actions, the "Guideline on Ethics for Evaluating International Development Cooperation" was created and the "Guideline on Evaluating International Development Cooperation" and "Integrated Evaluation Manual" were revised.

3. Playing an Active Role in Shaping Norms for International Development Cooperation

1) Participating in the Establishment of the Post-2015 Development System

The international community has made considerable progress after setting the MDGs in 2001, a set of concrete goals to be achieved by the year 2015 for the eradication of extreme poverty. With the target date for the completion of the MDGs approaching, discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda have commenced at the initiative of the UN, focusing on the shortcomings and achievements of the MDGs as well as on the emerging issues such as economic growth, unemployment, and food security.

In July 2012, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed 27 members as the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, including Korea's former Foreign Minister Kim Sung-hwan. The Panel submitted recommendations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda to the UN General Assembly in May 2013. Mr. Ban wrote a report titled "A life of dignity for all," reflecting the panel's recommendations and submitted it to the UN General Assembly in September 2013. The report has since been used as a basis for intergovernmental consultations. The participation of a high-level government official in this process has strengthened Korea's leading status in development and has provided opportunities to share its successful development experiences with the international community.

At the 68th UN General Assembly(UNGA), which was held under the theme of "Post-2015 Development Agenda: Setting the Stage," member states discussed

various issues, including strategies to accelerate the MDGs achievement and to establish a foundation for the next generation's global development agenda-setting process. Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se was invited to this High-Level Event on MDGs Acceleration hosted by the UNDP and the World Bank. As a representative of a donor country, Mr. Yun delivered a speech about Korea's aspirations to contribute to the MDGs acceleration. He also emphasized how Korea assumed great responsibility as a model country that successfully transformed itself from being one of the world's poorest countries to an advanced nation, accomplishing industrialization and democratization in an unprecedentedly short period of time. Mr. Yun also highlighted Korea's desire to share its past experience as a developing country, including ways to reduce poverty through "*Saemaeul Undong*", especially for rural areas in developing countries that have yet to benefit from the progress of the MDGs. Overall, Korea successfully played a leading role in the discussions on the global development agenda.



Speech by Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se at the High-Level Event on MDGs Acceleration

2) Taking the Lead in the Global Partnership

Korea has successfully set in motion a driving force to improve development cooperation among various actors by holding the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid

Effectiveness (HLF-4) in 2011. The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, a resulting document of the HLF-4, presented shared principles, common goals, and commitments for advancing the effectiveness of international development cooperation.

As a follow-up measure to the HLF-4, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) was launched in June 2012. Since Korea was elected as one of the members of the Steering Committee that represents the OECD DAC donors (along with the United Kingdom and the United States), it has played a significant role in facilitating the Busan Global Partnership. As the Partnership is primarily aimed at ensuring and strengthening accountability for the fulfillment of the Busan commitments, Korea has found ways of contributing to the international community.

Drawing upon such endeavors, MOFA and the UNDP Seoul Policy Center co-hosted the Busan Global Partnership Workshop in November 2013. The Workshop provided an opportunity to take a look at ongoing initiatives, advances, as well as practical challenges in the implementation of the Busan commitments. Over 100 participants from 30 developing countries, international institutions such as the OECD, UNDP, and civil society organizations (CSOs) shared their country-level experiences and ideas on the future of the workshop. This workshop, therefore, served as a preparatory meeting of the first High Level Meeting (HLM) of GPEDC to be held in Mexico in April 2014.



The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

3) Full Implementation of the G20 Development Agenda

Ever since taking the initiative to introduce the G20 development agenda - the Seoul Development Consensus and the Multi-Year Action Plan (MYAP) - at the 2010 G20 Seoul Summit, the Korean Government has been playing a major role in co-facilitating key development issues. It has successfully implemented MYAP for the past three years, significantly contributing to the international development cooperation by proposing development strategies geared toward developing countries.

At the 2013 G20 Summit held in St. Petersburg two major documents were released, the first of which is the G20 Accountability Report. It identifies five priorities – food security, infrastructure, financial inclusion, human resource development (HRD), and domestic resource mobilization (DRM). The second outcome is the St. Petersburg Development Outlook, which provides a guideline for the G20 policies.

During the meeting, President Park highlighted the role of the G20 in suggesting policy recommendations and practical methods of implementing development policies in partner countries. She also stated Korea's plans to contribute to infrastructure and HRD sectors within the new G20 development agenda framework.

At the 2014 G20 Summit scheduled to be held in Brisbane, Australia, the development agenda will be discussed as one of the priority topics. The Government will continue to maintain its leadership during the full implementation of MYAP and facilitate communication between donor and partner countries. At the G20 DWG meeting held in December 2013, Korea served as a co-facilitator in two key areas: infrastructure and HRD. These achievements reaffirmed the high expectations for Korea's continued role in the G20.

4. Bilateral and Multilateral Development Cooperation

1) Expanding Grant Aid through KOICA

The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), a Korean governmental agency established in 1991, has been providing grant aid to developing countries worldwide since its founding year. In 2013, the Agency provided developing countries with a total of \$478 million (USD) (tentative) in grants.

While maintaining its focus on Asian countries that have close political and economic relationships with Korea, KOICA has greatly expanded its assistance to Africa where most of the least developed countries as well as post-war countries under reconstruction are located. Out of Korea's total bilateral assistance, its bilateral aid to the Asian region accounts for over 50 percent, and more than 20 percent is offered to the African region. In the 7th Committee for International Development Cooperation in 2010, the Government decided to provide 58 percent of its bilateral grants to the 26 priority partner countries and 37 percent to the least developed countries. Meanwhile, it also provided concentrated assistance to Afghanistan, Iraq, and Palestine, to which Korea had pledged its assistance for reconstruction.

In order to enhance aid effectiveness, KOICA has implemented projects primarily in the following five sectors: education and health, agricultural and rural development, industry and energy, ICT, and public administration.

(1) Development Cooperation in Asia

The Korean Government has placed the greatest importance on countries in the Asian region, with which it has forged cooperative relations built on geographical

proximity and cultural similarities. In consideration of the degree of poverty and the level of development in Asia (including Oceania and the Middle East), the Government provided \$683 million (USD) to Asian countries, which accounts for 58 percent of the total amount of bilateral ODA in 2013.

In particular, in accordance with the Korea's Initiative on Development Cooperation with ASEAN adopted at the Korea-ASEAN Commemorative Summit in June 2009, the Government has made efforts to double its volume of ODA (triple the grants) by 2015 compared to that in 2008. It has also been fortifying cooperation with ASEAN through the Korea-Mekong Foreign Ministers' Meeting and has continued its support for the Integrated ASEAN Initiative (IAI) to reinforce regional cooperation.

Meanwhile, the Korean Government has increased support for the least developed countries and fragile states located in Western Asia. The Government also provided a total of \$200 million (USD) in grants from 1991 to 2011 in order to support the sustainable socioeconomic development of Afghanistan and to promote regional stability. The Government pledged to work for the reconstruction of Afghanistan at the Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) held in April 2011.



Signing the MOU between Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea and Ministry of Planning and Investment of Vietnam to support the establishment of V-KIST story

In addition, at the Japan G8 Summit held in July 2008, the Government pledged to provide ODA totaling \$200 million (USD) to the East Asian Climate Partnership (EACP) during the period of 2008-2012 and faithfully fulfilled its promise. The objective is to assist

developing countries in Asia in their efforts to strengthen their response capabilities to climate change.

(2) Development Cooperation in Africa

Recognizing Africa's great potential for development, Korea has strengthened development cooperation with the continent, focusing on enhancing the economic independence of Africa. Korea has gradually increased humanitarian assistance to Africa in order to contribute to the international efforts in achieving the MDGs. Furthermore, Korea has expanded its bilateral ODA to help African countries build a self-reliant economy and lay the foundations of economic growth. To this end, approximately 20 percent of Korea's total ODA has been allocated to Africa. In 2012, Korea provided approximately \$261 million (USD) to Africa, which account for 22 percent of its total bilateral ODA volume.

Moreover, Korea has kept its promise made in the second Korea-Africa Forum in 2009 to double its ODA volume to Africa by 2012 compared with that in 2008. With the adoption of the "Seoul Declaration 2012" and its "Action Plan" at the third Korea-Africa Forum in 2012, Korea pledged to continue its expansion of untied ODA and development cooperation in Africa.



Field Visit to DR Congo in April 2012

(3) Development Cooperation in Latin America

Although approximately 80 percent of the Latin American and Caribbean countries are categorized as either Upper Middle Income Countries (UMIC) or Lower Middle

Income Countries (LMIC), they continue to suffer from the world's severest inequalities; about one-fourth of the world's population live on less than \$2 (USD) a day. In this regard, the Government has focused its efforts on alleviating national and social inequality by establishing economic infrastructure and implementing public order for marginalized people, allocating 10 percent of its total bilateral aid. In 2012, the Government provided support totaling approximately \$76 million (USD) to these regions, which amounts to about 6.4 percent of its total bilateral aid. Korea also contributed \$10 million (USD) of grant aid for Haiti's reconstruction and restoration following the devastating earthquake in 2010 and has fulfilled its commitment to the international community for the past three years.

(4) Development Cooperation in Other Regions

The Korean Government has been supporting the capacity building of its developing partners and the establishment of institutions for securing the market economy in the Middle East, while assisting the post-war reconstruction efforts of fragile states in the region such as Iraq and Palestine. In the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) region, the Government placed priority on supporting major partners such as Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. Also for the Oceanian region, the Government concentrated its activities on developing human resources and institutional capacity of the Solomon Islands.

2) Assistance for the Reconstruction of Fragile States and Peace-Building

The Mid-term Policy for International Development Cooperation by Field (2011-2015) sets one of its strategic objectives of untied aid as "contributing to the global

peace and prosperity by strengthening Korea's efforts in humanitarian aid in crisis situations and natural disasters." So far, Korea has selected recipient states for Nation Rebuilding Support in light of international politics, giving primary consideration to fragile states in the wake of wars. More than 40 percent of its untied aid is allocated to these fragile nations.

In this regard, Korea has participated in the international community's peace-building efforts, establishing government systems, providing health service, and creating jobs in order to rebuild states. Such endeavors have been focused on states in conflict, such as Iraq and Afghanistan. With a solid stance on taking part in the efforts to strengthen governance in fragile or conflict-ridden states, Korea has administered state rebuilding projects through the Afghan Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT), contributing to the international community's peace-making efforts.

To maximize the impact of supporting fragile states, the Government is taking a whole-of-government approach and is drawing up a special assistance strategy. Accordingly, the Government produced KOICA's Fragile State Support Guideline in 2012 and has also participated in the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States in October 2012 as a commitment to the international efforts to support fragile or conflict-ridden states. The New Deal, with its primary objective of reaching the MDGs by 2015, aims to achieve peace-making and nation reconstruction in fragile states. The New Deal suggests new supporting ways to build mutual trust and yield results. It also indicates how to link those novel methods as a participant of the New Deal. The Government is expected to give more aid to fragile states in a more effective framework by taking the lead in implementing the outcomes of the Busan High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness as the forum's host and to make meaningful contribution to the discussion on supporting fragile states.

(1) Assistance for the Reconstruction of Iraq

The Korean Government pledged \$260 million (USD) in grants for the period of 2003-2007 to join the international community's efforts on the reconstruction of Iraq. The Government also committed an additional \$200 million (USD) (\$100 million (USD) respectively for grants and loans) for the period of 2008-2011 at the International Compact with Iraq (ICI) meeting hosted in Egypt in May 2007. The total amount of the Korean Government's ODA to Iraq from 1987 to 2012 is \$420 million (USD).

The Government has been prioritizing the healthcare and education sector, including basic education and vocational training, in its support for Iraq. The order of priority is based on Iraq's National Development Plan (2010-2014) and Korea's comparative advantage. The Government strives to share its development experience with Iraq while supporting the capacity-building of Iraqi officials through technical cooperation. In particular, the Government has been providing grant aid for the expansion of educational facilities, improvement of educational curriculum, advancement of health and medical treatment services, and sufficient supply of safe drinking water. The Government will progressively develop and implement projects for the reconstruction of Iraq.

(2) Support for Peace-Building in Afghanistan

The Korean Government provided Afghanistan with a total of \$200 million (USD) in grants from 1991 to 2011 in order to support sustainable socioeconomic development and to promote regional stability in Afghanistan. The Government pledged to work for Afghanistan's reconstruction at the Paris Donors' Conference held in June 2008 and at the Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) held in April 2011. In July 2012, the Government announced

during the Meeting of the International Contact Group of Afghanistan that it would provide \$50 million (USD) in 2013 to support Afghanistan's socioeconomic development. The Government will continue to carry out the ODA projects with the Korean Provincial Team (PRT) in the Parwan Province.

(3) Assistance for the Reconstruction of Palestine

In order to provide support for Palestine's development and security and to contribute to peace-building in the Middle East, the Korean Government provided approximately \$40 million (USD) in grants from 1987 to 2012. It proclaimed its willingness to facilitate the reconstruction of Palestine by pledging to provide \$20 million (USD) at the Donors' Conference on the Palestinian Territories in 2007, \$15 million (USD) at the Gaza Reconstruction Conference in 2009, and \$20 million (USD) during the visit of the President of the Palestinian National Authority to Korea in 2010. The Government will be able to fulfill all of its commitments by 2015 and continue to strengthen development partnerships, including public-private cooperation, for the sustainable development of the Palestinian economy.

In accordance with its pledge, the Government launched various projects to help improve the education and healthcare systems and to establish IT vocational training centers in Palestine. To share Korea's development experience with Palestine and strengthen the nation's human resources capacity, the Government invited Palestinian Government officials and pundits to Korea. The Government will continue to support Palestine's reconstruction based on the belief that it is the key to building permanent peace in the Middle East.

3) Strategic Partnership in Multilateral Development Cooperation

The Korean Government has continuously expanded its multilateral development cooperation with international organizations along with bilateral cooperation in order to actively participate in the efforts of the international community to address various global issues such as poverty, famine, climate change, and disaster. Development effectiveness can be enhanced through cooperation with international organizations by supplementing bilateral development and creating a synergy effect.

In 2013, the Government made a \$215 million (USD) contribution to various international organizations in an effort to strengthen multilateral development cooperation with the UN system. With respect to cooperation with the UNDP, the UNDP Seoul Policy Center, which was officially established in December 2010, is expected to expand its role as a knowledge-sharing center to share Korea's development experience with developing countries. Korea has been increasing its contributions to the UN development system as a member of the UNDP Executive Board in 2012-2014. The "Korea-UNDP MDG Trust Fund", established in 2010 for systematic and effective cooperation with UNDP, has successfully become one of Korea's most iconic channels of development assistance. As part of the MDG Trust Fund projects, Korea and the UNDP are jointly promoting the Global Dialogues Project on the implementation of the post-2015 goals to contribute to this global agenda setting process.

Utilizing the multilateral organization platform, Korea has made various efforts to develop *Saemaeul Undong* into a universal regional development model tapping into its potential for universal applicability. It is believed that the rural areas' sustainable development is one of the core tasks of the MDGs and the Post-MDGs.

To meet the contemporary needs of developing countries, Korea sought out to share the lessons learnt from *Saemaul Undong* by working in close cooperation with the UNDP, OECD and WFP. In addition to developing countries, various multilateral organizations hope to achieve their development objectives as Korea did through *Saemaul Undong*.

Since joining the Multilateral Organizations Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) in 2008, a group of 16 countries responsible for determining the organizational effectiveness of multilateral development organizations, Korea has participated in MOPAN's common approach to assess the organizational effectiveness of multilateral structures. Korea has also exerted efforts to share MOPAN's advanced assessment tools both internally and externally and has worked to make full use of the assessment results when establishing multilateral aid policies and distributing financial aids. In 2013, the Government participated in evaluating the capacity of the Asia Development Bank.

5. Humanitarian Assistance Including Overseas Emergency Relief

1) Overview of Korea's Humanitarian Assistance

Korea's humanitarian assistance has aimed to save lives and protect the basic dignity and human rights for those affected by conflicts and natural disasters.

Given that timely assistance is critical to minimize damages caused by natural disasters, the Korean Government has swiftly delivered humanitarian aid to 31 different cases totaling \$20 million (USD) in 2013. In particular, Korea provided

emergency funds for Syrian people through multilateral channels and also dispatched the Korean Disaster Relief Team to help Filipinos affected by Typhoon Haiyan.

Although Korea's humanitarian assistance has been focused on emergency relief, Korea will continue its efforts to expand its contribution to chronic and forgotten emergencies. To that end, Korea has actively engaged with the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP), the strategic planning and resource mobilization mechanism jointly prepared by the UN humanitarian agencies. In 2013, Korea supported six countries in chronic crisis through the CAP.

2) Plan for the Advancement of Overseas Emergency Relief

Korea is providing emergency reliefs to the countries affected by massive disasters, in consideration of the requests and international aid trends. It provided \$11.45 million (USD) to 31 countries in response to humanitarian crises in 2012.

Based on the Plan for the Advancement of Overseas Emergency Relief enacted in May 2010, Korea has made efforts to systemize the structure of overseas emergency relief operations. First, in order to consolidate public and private partnerships, the Korean Government selected competent non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide financial support for emergency operations. In September 2012, the then Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT) signed memorandums of understanding (MOU) with Korean Air and Asiana Airlines, on logistical cooperation to facilitate the dispatch of the Korea Disaster Relief Team (KDRT). In December 2012, the Government launched the Comprehensive Healthcare Programme in order to put in place regular medical examinations and precautionary measures to protect the members of the KDRT from disease and infection.

3) ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise

Compared to other regions, the Asia-Pacific region is more vulnerable to both natural and political disasters. Thus, Asian countries agreed to conduct biennial civil and military joint disaster relief training from 2009 to promote cooperation between ARF member states. The main objective of the DiREx



the 3rd ARF DiREx: response to chemical leakage incident training

is to strengthen the capacity of ARF members in the civil-military coordination in response to disasters. The previous exercises held in 2009 (the Philippines and the US) and 2011 (Indonesia and Japan) have been widely recognized as milestones in improving the region's disaster response mechanism.

Korea and the Kingdom of Thailand co-hosted the ARF DiREx (ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise) in Thailand on May 7-10, 2013. A total of 1,600 people from 28 countries and eight international and regional organizations attended the largest ever 3rd ARF DiREx. They checked the disaster relief cooperation system among multinational civil-military participants on land, at sea, and in air. The countries in the Asia-Pacific region were able to enhance their overall capabilities for disaster preparedness.

The joint exercise co-hosted by Korea and Thailand strengthened bilateral relations between the two countries and the capacity of the KDRT. For the success of the ARF DiREx 2013, Korea has been in close consultation with Thailand and worked closely with relevant domestic organizations in charge of overseas emergency relief. The domestic organizations participating in the preparation for the ARF

DiREx includes MOFA, the Ministry of National Defense, the National Emergency Management Agency, the National 119 Rescue Service, the National Emergency Medical Center, and KOICA.

4) Dispatch of KDRT for the Recovery of the Philippines Affected by Typhoon Haiyan

Typhoon Haiyan struck the central region of the Philippines on November 8-9, 2013. In response, The Korean Government organized an inter-governmental Emergency Task Force Team immediately after the typhoon struck and dispatched five investigators to the scene to check the safety of Koreans residing in the Philippines and to conduct on-site inspections.

Given that damages from the typhoon were more serious than expected, MOFA dispatched a total of 127 people on four different occasions between 15 November to 15 December to provide relief to the affected areas. The Korea Disaster Relief Team, consisting of MOFA, KOICA, 119 rescue and medical crew, conducted 6600 cases of medical care and collected 144 bodies of the victims in the field.

In regards to Korea's successful relief activities, high-ranking officials of MOFA and the Ministry of Health of the Philippines mentioned Korea's support as one of the greatest contributions to alleviating the emergency situation in the Philippines. In addition, the Government dispatched about 530 military engineers (Araw Contingent) to the typhoon-affected areas for six months in order to contribute to the disaster recovery. Philippine President Aquino visited the unit activities site and expressed his deep appreciation for the Korean government's efforts to support the country. The Araw Contingent has conducted renovation and recovery work for schools and buildings in the region devastated by the typhoon.

6. Development Cooperation with People

1) Strengthening the Development Alliance Korea (DAK)

As the role of the private sector in development cooperation has been emphasized on a global scale, the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan 2011 confirmed the necessity of multi-stakeholders' participation part in effective development cooperation. According to this global trend, the Korean Government developed and expanded the existing Public-Private Partnership (PPP) into a larger context. As a result, the Development Alliance Korea (DAK) was launched. The DAK is an innovative PPP platform among various development cooperation actors such as the Government, NGOs, private companies, and academic institutions.

With the attendance of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, eight institutions comprised of MOFA, KOICA, the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), the Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation (KCOC), the Korea Council for University Education (KCUE), the Korean Association of International Development and Cooperation (KAIDEC), the UN Global Compact Network Korea, and the UN Academic Impact Korea participated in signing the MOU in August 2012. Starting with 103 member institutions, the number of DAK members increased to 185 by the end of 2013.

The DAK aims to enhance the effectiveness of development cooperation with members' participation on a voluntary basis. Prior to the advent of the DAK, the PPP took the form of the government selecting an implementing agency by receiving proposals from the private sector. However, in the DAK platform, the PPP takes an innovative approach as participants jointly discover and implement projects through shared experiences and consolidation of diverse entities' knowledge.

DAK members gather twice a year for regular meetings and exchange information frequently through the DAK website (<http://koica.dak.go.kr>) and small group meetings. The DAK also holds monthly lectures, the <DAK TALK>, and various seminars on key development issues in order to carry out development cooperation projects that combine theory and practice.

Embarking on its 3rd year, the DAK is consolidating its network among members and exerting more efforts to obtain fruitful outcomes from their cooperation projects.

2) Expansion of the Development Consulting Project (DEEP Program)

An increasing number of developing countries have recently requested the Korean Government to share its development experiences in recognition of Korea's heightened status in the international development community as the sole case of a recipient-turned-donor country.

In this regard, since the establishment of KOICA in 1991, MOFA has made enormous efforts to share its development experiences with developing countries by implementing various development consultation projects. The projects integrate Korea's development experiences on the one hand and 20 years of field experiences of KOICA on the other. To this end, MOFA drafted a strategic paper for upgrading development consulting, which features a new type of development consultation project called "Development Experience Exchange Partnership (DEEP) program" that integrates KOICA's various consulting projects carried out in the past.

Furthermore, MOFA launched the "Development Consulting Network" in February 2013 aimed at strengthening the partnership among stake-holders that

have participated in KOICA's consultation projects.

3) World Friends Korea: Volunteer Program

In 2009, the Korean Government combined various government-sponsored volunteer programs into a unified World Friends Korea (WFK) volunteer program as part of its effort to enhance the representation and effectiveness of such activities. The volunteer programs included overseas volunteers and overseas advisors from, KOICA; college student volunteers and science and technology consultant volunteers from the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology; information and technology youth volunteers from the Ministry of Public Administration and Security; and retiree volunteers from the Ministry of Knowledge Economy. The Government dispatched 4,102 WFK volunteers abroad in 2012, 4,397 in 2013, and plans to send 4,465 in 2014. To further consolidate the unified operation of the WFK program so as to enhance its effectiveness, MOFA has been closely coordinating with relevant ministries and executing organizations.

4) Increasing ODA Education and Research

The ODA Education Center and the ODA Research Center under KOICA focus on winning broader support for Korea's development and cooperation policies by raising public awareness on ODA and by accumulating and disseminating relevant expert knowledge. The ODA Education Center offers education programs on ODA and is establishing partnerships with ODA Education Centers at home and abroad. Through such partnerships, it puts emphasis on cultivating experts on international development cooperation as well as promoting and enhancing greater

understanding of ODA. The Research Center is conducting applicable research on development cooperation policies and is building partnerships with other research institutions to accumulate ODA expertise.

Chapter 3

Improving National Brand and Image through Strategic Use of Public Diplomacy



1. Overview

Today's foreign policy expands beyond government actors to civil society and non-government organizations. It has become increasingly important to utilize not only hard power assets, such as political affairs, security and economic affairs but also soft power assets, such as culture, shared values and national image.

Adjusting to the current diplomatic climate, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) has moved beyond the sphere of traditional government-oriented diplomacy by increasing its focus on public diplomacy, which includes reaching out to the foreign public through the arts, knowledge sharing, media, language, and aid. MOFA has worked hard to establish public diplomacy as the third pillar of its foreign policy along with political and economic affairs.

MOFA officially began laying the groundwork for the strengthening of its public diplomacy capability with the appointment of Korea's first Ambassador for Public Diplomacy in September 2011. On January 20, 2012 it renamed its Culture Diplomacy Division as the Public Diplomacy Division and began rolling out new public diplomacy initiatives, such as the "I love Korea, because..." video contest and the Quiz on Korea.

In 2013, MOFA secured six billion won (over \$5.5 million (USD)) to expand its public diplomacy capability and pursued a variety of programs, including the "Charming Korea Project" and "Public Diplomacy Caravan." These programs and other customized public diplomacy programs initiated by embassies and consulates overseas raised the awareness on Korea and played a major role in continuing to win the trust of foreign audiences worldwide for Korea. Domestically run programs, such as the "Every Citizen is a Public Diplomat," "Youth Diplomatic Corps" and "Senior Public Diplomacy Corps" enabled Korean citizens to partner with the government in running public diplomacy programs. This, in turn, helped raise awareness on the importance of public diplomacy among Korean people. MOFA has also raised the awareness on Korea internationally through multiple events such as the "Korea Contest (Competition for foreign contestants on knowledge and function on Korea)", "Korea Corner (providing accurate, in-depth information on Korea)", "Goodwill Ambassador for Public Diplomacy," and "Scholars Group for Public Diplomacy."

MOFA has shared its public diplomacy best practices with other countries and actively pursued establishing Public Diplomacy Policy Dialogues with major countries to create a channel for collaboration. With the implementation of the first Korea-China Public Diplomacy Forum in September 2013, MOFA is working on similar policy-level dialogues with the United States, Australia, and the European

Union.

In addition, MOFA has been active in the international community, contributing to the world's dialogue on culture through UNESCO. Korea was elected as a member state of the World Heritage Committee for the 2013-2017 term, made successful bids for membership on the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Country of Origin (ICPRCP), and became a board member of the International Hydrological Program (IHP). MOFA is also helping local government efforts to internationalize by supporting international activities of civil organizations and strengthening people-to-people connections made by the global network of local governments.

MOFA has also celebrated the 10th anniversary of Korea's diplomatic relationships with countries around the world through a variety of cultural events. In 2013, MOFA held jointly sponsored celebrations with 28 countries, strengthening mutually cooperative relationships and introducing Korean culture and the arts to these countries. In addition, MOFA commemorated the 60th anniversary of the Korea-US Alliance and the 50th anniversary of the Korean miners dispatchment to Germany. Taking advantage of these meaningful diplomatic anniversaries, Korea showcased its culture and arts through performances, exhibitions, and film festivals to increase mutual understanding with relevant nations.

Hallyu (the Korean wave) is an important element of Korea's public diplomacy. Thus, MOFA conducts a statistical research of the current status of *Hallyu* in each country. Based on the result of the research, MOFA drafts plans to support *Hallyu* and assists *Hallyu* fans in their voluntary activities. In addition, MOFA implemented the Mutual Cultural Exchange Program to promote, within Korea, the cultures of regions that have had relatively little mutual exchange with Korea. It has also hosted various cultural events such as performances, exhibitions, and film festivals to

increase the citizens' understanding of partner countries.

Foreign missions also hold Korean food and film festivals and exhibit Korean art at posts and Chief of Mission Residences. These programs contribute to the strengthening of Korea's brand overseas.

MOFA also endeavors to improve the image of Korea and strengthen its relations with other countries through sports. It is focusing on sports diplomacy by hosting international sports games and working to host successful major international sports games which all have a great ripple effect on the economy and improve the image of Korea.

2. Customized Public Diplomacy in Partnership with the Korean Public

1) Korea-style Strategic and Customized Public Diplomacy

Korea is among the world's 10 most economically powerful country in the world, but Korea's national image abroad is weak and not on par with its economic strength. This is because Korea developed its economy and society rapidly over a short period time and had relatively limited opportunities to share Korea's real image. Therefore, it is more important than ever for Korea to use public diplomacy to communicate and engage with the world so as to reshape our national image most consistent with today's Korea. We do this through a comprehensive and effective public diplomacy agenda that disseminates Korean culture, arts, policies, and information around the world.

As a first step, MOFA thought it is necessary to accurately and scientifically assess

the perceptions that foreign audiences have on Korea. It conducted a public opinion survey in 17 countries with the highest potential for expanded cooperation with Korea, including Vietnam, India, Australia, Canada, Germany, Poland, and Turkey. A total of 6,000 people were surveyed about Korea's national image. Based on the result, MOFA explored Korea's public diplomacy strategic plan in Africa, the Middle East, and Central and South America.

Korea's strategic plan for public diplomacy must take into consideration its foreign policy objectives in each country or region and customize its public diplomacy efforts to the situation on the ground. MOFA collected public diplomacy strategic plans from 167 foreign missions and published these reports in a book. It will continue to craft Korea's public diplomacy strategy specific to various parts of the world by utilizing the scientific results of its worldwide national image survey and materializing post-specific public diplomacy goals.

2) Charming Korea Project

MOFA implemented a new program called the "Charming Korea Project" with the goal of streamlining various one-off cultural events that showcase Korea. 69 foreign missions, including China, the Netherlands, and the United Arab of Emirates, rolled out various seminars, forums, exhibitions, and performances. They dealt with the topics of Korea's traditions, history, culture, education, industries, economic growth, green growth, and overcoming economic hardship.

Through continuous contact with local textbook publishers, the Korean Embassy in the Hague was successfully able to change contents about Korea in a Dutch primary-level geography textbook so that it accurately reflects Korea's place in the world. An excerpt describing Korea primarily as an exporter of fish was replaced with

an accurate description of the modern Korea and its recent significant economic and political achievements. The Korean Embassy in China invited 10 influential power bloggers to Korea. This trip, posted on their personal blogs, contributed to building favorable impressions on Korea among Chinese netizens. Also the mutual understanding and affinity between the Iran and Korea were greatly enhanced after the Korean embassy published the Iranian translation of an epic that is based on a love story between a princess of Silla and a prince of Persia in the 6-7th century and held a symposium on it. The events, held by Korean embassies were attended by a number of locals and also covered by the local press extensively as expected.

3) Participatory Public Diplomacy Programs that Create Jobs

MOFA is partnering with Korean citizens to meet its public diplomacy goals. It is piggybacking on the ever increasing international influence of ordinary Korean citizens and utilizing their private networks to promote Korea. MOFA has actively engaged with the Korean public to raise the global competitiveness of various social sectors through several programs such as the "Participatory Public Diplomacy by Korean People."

"Every Citizen is a Public Diplomacy Officer" is also one of such programs. In 2013, citizens proposed 276 projects that introduce Korea to the world and five were selected by a team of judges. These five teams promoted Seoul, spread the beauty of the Korean language, and introduced Korean traditional *Hanok* homes. In addition, MOFA mobilized the Korean youth brimming with energy and ideas to promote Korea by creating a "Youth Public Diplomacy Corp." This first group comprised of 30 Korean university students studying both domestically and abroad formed five teams. Each team implemented various public diplomacy programs,

such as partnering with Chinese university students to open a seminar on improving Korea's image in China, introducing various little-known areas of Seoul to foreigners residing in Korea, holding a competition on speaking Korean for foreigners, and putting on a forum on Korean history for North Korean refugees residing in Korea.

In addition, MOFA selected 20 seniors with extensive experiences and knowledge in the global arena and voluntary work experience to create the Senior Public Diplomacy Corps. The Corps carries out various public diplomacy activities such as visiting cultural and industrial sites and hosting *Arirang* performances for foreigners residing in Korea.

MOFA carried out the "Dream Project," dispatching a group of students and faculty members of the Korea National University of Arts to developing countries to conduct workshops on culture and art for the talented local youth in the field of art. Some of those talented participants were invited to visit Korea for additional education. MOFA sent a total of 32 volunteers to India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka to conduct workshops on art and music and then invited nine selected participants, three from each country, that were recognized to have artistic talent and the potential to improve. Professors from the Korea National University of Arts gave them private lessons on art and music and provided them with the opportunity to visit cultural sites in Kyungju.

In addition, MOFA carried out an on-site practicum program at Korean embassies abroad as a part of the "Job Creation for the Youth" program, one of the major government projects of Korea. For six months, Korean undergraduates and graduates were able to increase their awareness on global affairs and were given opportunities to explore possibilities for building their careers. In 2013, MOFA sent 35 students to 32 Korean embassies abroad to give them the opportunity to support and take part in public diplomacy.

4) Contests about Korea

Since 2012, MOFA has been conducting public diplomacy to increase foreigners' understanding of Korea. Such efforts include holding the "Quiz on Korea," the "K-Food World Festival," the "K-Pop World Festival," and a video contest about Korea.

The global quiz show the "Quiz on Korea" was jointly hosted by MOFA and the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) and sponsored by Kyungju City, Kyungsangbuk-do. After the final 30 contestants were selected through preliminary rounds by Korean embassies and consulates in 30 countries, the final round of the event was held at the KBS Hall in Seoul to celebrate the establishment of their diplomatic relations with Korea. The final round was broadcasted as a special Chuseok holiday program on KBS 1TV. It was also broadcasted in 88 different countries through KBS WORLD. The participation of over 5,000 contestants in the preliminary rounds of "the Quiz on Korea" demonstrated the global community's growing interest in Korea and its culture.

In 2013, MOFA, the Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC), and the Jeollabuk-do Provincial Government jointly hosted a global cooking contest, for foreigners called the "K-Food World Festival." The preliminary rounds were held respectively by 10 Korean embassies and consulates in cities including Niigata, New York, Sydney,



Final 30 contestants of
"2013 Quiz on Korea"



Final round of the "Quiz on Korea"
(KBS Hall, August 31, 2013)

and Xian. The winners of the preliminary rounds were invited to visit Korea. They attended the Korean Food camp and participated in the final round of the contest in Jeonju City, Jeollabuk-do. The final 10 contestants, appointed as the "Honorary Ambassadors for the Promotion of Korean Food," were given the responsibility to promote Korean culture and Korean food in their respective countries.

The 2013 Video Contest held under the theme of "My best Korean friends is..." / "My favorite Korean food is..." and received 464 video entries from 85 countries. The quality of the submissions in general were higher than expected, and the contents and technical skills of the winners were also excellent.

5) Public Diplomacy Forum

To share Korea's public diplomacy experience and best practices and develop collaborative public diplomacy projects, MOFA is implementing public diplomacy forums with major strategic partners. During a presidential summit in June 2013, Korea and China decided to establish a Korea-China Public Diplomacy Forum and inaugurated the first forum on September 24, 2013.

On China's side, former foreign minister (2003-2007) Li Jiao Xing and the current China Public Diplomacy Association president led the



Korea-China Public Diplomacy Forum
(Seoul, September 24, 2013)

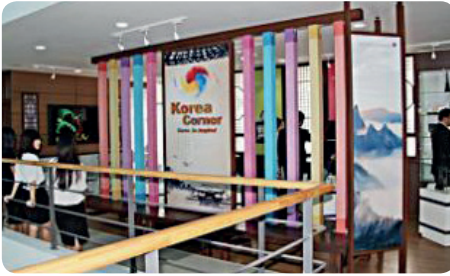
delegation, which included Chinese MOFA Press Bureau Acting Director General Tian Xi, Assistant Editor in Chief of CCTV Jhu Tong, and Dean of Graduate School of International Studies at Beijing Foreign Studies University Li Yong Hui. On Korea's side, participants included Ambassador of Public Diplomacy Ma Young-sam, Director General of Cultural Affairs Hahn Choong-hee, the President of the Korea Foundation Yu Hyun-seok, a professor of Sungkyunkwan University Lee Hee-ok, a professor of Yonsei University Kim Ki-jung, a reporter of Joongang Ilbo Newspapers You Sang-chul, and an editorial board member of Donga Ilbo Newspapers Ha Tae-won.

Both delegations adopted a memorandum of understanding between the two governments, outlining nine joint agreements including the following:

- develop new youth exchange programs and expand on-going youth exchanges
- expand opportunities for Korean and Chinese language studies through more educational exchanges
- amplify exchange programs between journalists and bloggers
- bolster scholarly exchange between public diplomacy research centers

6) Establishing Korea Corners

In 2013, MOFA established new Korean Corners through 11 different foreign missions, including those in Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Jordan, in addition to the three Korea Corners it created as pilot projects during the previous year. With the purpose of improving Korea's national image worldwide by providing accurate and relevant information about the country, the Korea Corners were established in local universities, libraries, and cultural centers outfitted with the latest technology and a wide array of contents.



Korea Corner in Royal University of
Phnom Penh, Cambodia



Korea Corner in Central Library, Kyrgyzstan

7) Goodwill Ambassador for Public Diplomacy

To increase foreigners' interest in Korea, MOFA initiated the "Goodwill Ambassadors for Public Diplomacy" project in 2012. The project involves appointing celebrities abroad as Goodwill Ambassadors to spread a positive image of Korea through local activities on Korea and its culture.

In 2012, Ms. Revalina S. Temat, an Indonesian actress, Mr. Alexandru Tomescu, a Romanian violinist, and Mr. Wu Chun, an actor and singer from Brunei Darussalam, were appointed as "Goodwill Ambassadors for Public Diplomacy." In 2013, MOFA appointed four more Goodwill Ambassadors - Mr. Roy Smith Mwatia, a singer from Kenya, Ms. Nusrat Imrose Tisha, an actress and top-model from Bangladesh, Mr. Manuel Obregon Lopez, Minister of Culture of Costa Rica, and Mr. David D'or, a singer from Israel.

Furthermore, in 2013, MOFA invited Ms. Revalina S. Temat and Mr. Alexandru Tomescu to visit Korea and arranged their meetings with politicians, government officials, and people in media. They discussed ways to promote the image of Korea in their respective countries as well as future plans for serving as the "Goodwill

Ambassadors of Public Diplomacy." Mr. Tomescu played a bridging role in the field of cooperation on art between Korea and Romania by performing with the KBS and giving graduate-level lectures at the Korea National University of Arts during his stay in Korea.

8) Scholars Group for Public Diplomacy

By appointing foreign scholars and professors living in Korea who want to tell Korea's story in their home countries, MOFA formed the Scholars Group for Public Diplomacy on January 29, 2013. The group functioned as an advisory group to MOFA's public diplomacy efforts, providing feedback on public diplomacy programs in their countries of origin and writing contributing articles about Korea in the foreign press and in English-language newspapers in Korea.

The members of this group - 16 scholars from Austria, Bangladesh, China, and the US - were also named Honorary Envoys for Public Diplomacy. They met three times during the first year to assess Korea's image overseas and learned about Korea history and culture, such as the ancient *Hangeul* alphabet system and the *Kimjang* culture, to better explain Korea to the world. They also weighed in on MOFA's public



Appointment Ceremony of the Scholars Group for Public Diplomacy (January 29, 2013)

diplomacy efforts overseas, offering feedback on how to better target foreign audiences.

9) Supporting Non-Profit Corporations and Non-Governmental Organizations

MOFA published the Task Manual and Task Process Regulations and examined the current status of non-profit corporations in an effort to efficiently administer and supervise non-profit corporations. Based on the results of the research, MOFA will create a better working environment for non-profit corporations by working to resolve the problems identified by the research in 2014.

MOFA also created the homepage "Private Diplomacy Organizations' Cyber Community" to effectively communicate and further strengthen information exchange and cooperation between MOFA and private diplomatic organizations. The homepage was selected as one of the good examples of the Government 3.0 Private-Public Cooperation project.

3. Strengthening Relationships between Nations through Culture

1) Strengthening Diplomatic Ties with UNESCO

Based on Korea's national priorities of pursuing both cultural and global prosperity, MOFA is strengthening its cooperative relationships with UNESCO, a UN agency specializing in the areas of education, culture, and science.

Korea joined UNESCO in 1950. Once a recipient country in the wake of the Korean War, Korea now ranks 13th based on the share of donor contributions among 195 member countries. As a member of the Executive Board of UNESCO for the term 2011-15 and a member state of the World Heritage Committee for the term 2013-2017, Korea is broadening its cultural diplomacy horizons by actively participating in five intergovernmental committees of UNESCO.

In particular, the Korean Government is sharing its development experience with the world through various trust fund projects co-sponsored by UNESCO, which are considered as model cooperative projects. The projects include preservation of North Korea's ancient tomb murals dating back to the Goguryeo-era (provided \$1.6 million (USD) in 2000-2013); establishment of Bamiyan Cultural Center in Afghanistan (plans to provide a total of \$5.43 million (USD) in 2013-2015); and the BEAR Project, which offers secondary school level job training in five different countries in southern Africa (plans to provide a total of \$10 million (USD) in 2011-2015).

MOFA is also raising awareness on Korea's cultural heritage worldwide through UNESCO's various methods of protecting cultural heritage. In 2013, Korea's *Kimjang* culture, which symbolizes cultural community building, was registered on the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

In order to fully participate in the global effort to preserve the world's heritage, in November 2013, Korea was elected to the World Heritage Committee for the 2013-2017 term. During its term as a member country, Korea will do its best to make sure that the world's cultural heritage that has "Outstanding Universal Value" will be preserved. During the 37th session of UNESCO's General Conference held in November 2013, Korea made successful bids for membership on the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Country of Origin (ICPRCP) and the International Hydrological Program (IHP).

Korea is also actively participating in setting UNESCO's Global Agenda as a way to improve Korea's national image by contributing positively to the global community. The Government has successfully won its bid to host the 2015 World Education Forum, where UNESCO will discuss the results of the Education for All (EFA) initiative and the Post-EFA agenda.

MOFA will continue to strengthen its ties with UNESCO, the leading global agenda setting organization in the area of soft power, a critical element of national competitiveness in the 21st century.

2) Joint Cultural Commissions and Meetings at the Director-general Level

To establish exchange programs at the government level for the institutionalization of bilateral exchanges, MOFA held joint cultural commissions and meetings at the director-general level with its foreign counterparts to discuss cultural exchanges in cooperation with the related ministries. These meetings provided MOFA with opportunities to discuss bilateral cultural exchange and cooperation in detail. In addition, MOFA concluded agreements on implementing exchange programs with other countries. MOFA held meetings with Iran in October 2013 and with Portugal and Kazakhstan in November 2013 to discuss pending issues and matters of interest.

3) Cultural Events Aimed at Celebrating the Establishment of Diplomatic Ties

MOFA holds various cultural events to celebrate the establishment of Korea's

diplomatic ties with other countries every ten years. It hosts cultural events to celebrate major bilateral diplomatic occasions, which include "The year of friendly exchanges", "The year of friendship", and "The year of mutual visits". It also hosts cultural events to celebrate major national events such as the "200th Anniversary of Independence" and the "50th Anniversary of National Foundation." In addition, MOFA has held several cultural events to celebrate important international events including those of APEC and ASEM. In 2013, there were various events to celebrate the establishment of diplomatic relations with 28 countries. MOFA hosted diverse cultural events aimed at celebrating specific bilateral diplomatic occasions. Such occasions include the "60th Anniversary of the Alliance between Korea and the US", "50th Anniversary of Korean Immigration to Brazil", and "50th Anniversary of the Dispatch of Korean Miners and Nurses to West Germany."

The world B-boy champion "Jinjo Crew" and a Korean fusion music group "QUEEN" gave a powerful B-boying performance and a beautiful, enthusiastic music performance at an event held in Bangladesh to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Bangladesh.

The Busan Traditional Music Orchestra and Art Group performed "Touching Korean Sound of Music" in Düsseldorf and Hamburg, Germany to celebrate the "130th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Korea and Germany" and the "50th Anniversary of the Dispatch of Korean Miners and Nurses to West Germany." In Berlin, a Korean-German philharmonic orchestra conducted by Gum Nan-se, made up of 25 Korean musicians and 25 German musicians from the Berlin Kammer Symphony, gave a performance celebrating the friendship and culture of harmony shared between the two countries.

In Switzerland and Austria, MOFA organized various cultural events including the fashion show of the designer Lee Sang-bong, fusion music performance by "Kang

Geum-il Haeguem Plus," dynamic B-boying performance by "Poppin Hyun Joon," and *Pansori* (a traditional musical drama of Korea) by master singer Aeri Park under the theme of "Korean style in the World" to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. The fashion show of Lee Sang-bong was a modern reinterpretation of traditional lines and space by showcasing clothes with unique prints of Korean characters, traditional window frame patterns of Korea, and *Dancheong* (traditional Korean patterns used in wooden buildings), catching the eye of local audiences.

Celebrating the "50th Anniversary of Korean Immigration to Brazil" and the "50th Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Korea and Peru," "K-Tigers," a leading Taekwondo performing group gave a traditional demonstration of Taekwondo and presented a new performance piece that was a combination of K-pop, B-boying, *Samul-nori*, and Taekwondo.

In 2013, excellent cultural events were held on a large scale in the US to celebrate the "60th Anniversary of Alliance between Korea and the US" Programs comprised of classical music ensembles, classical vocal recitals, modern dance and *Samul-nori* by top artists from Korea contributed to demonstrating the excellence



Music Concert Commemorating 130th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Korea and Germany



Fashion Show Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Korea and Switzerland, Korea and Austria

of Korean culture and arts and to deepening the friendship between the two countries.

In addition, many other events including high-level official exchanges, economic cooperation seminars, academic symposia, sculpture donations, receptions for celebrating the establishment of diplomatic relations, and other financial, economic, and social events such as campus visit programs contributed to increasing the citizens' understanding of partner countries and to promoting a positive image of Korea.

4) Mutual Cultural Exchange Program

Cross-cultural exchanges between countries play a key role in increasing mutual understanding among people with different cultural backgrounds. Cultural exchanges transcend many barriers such as languages, race and geography.

MOFA launched the "Mutual Cultural Exchange Program" in 2006 to introduce the Korean general public to the cultures of such regions as Latin America, Africa, Central Africa, the Middle East, and the Black Sea that have had relatively little cultural exchanges with Korea, in line with the spread of *Hallyu* and the "Global Korea" trend.

In 2013, MOFA invited artists from Cuba, a country that has no diplomatic relations with Korea, and held the "Festival of Cuban Culture and Arts 2013" to introduce the general public of Korea to the culture of Cuba. Furthermore, MOFA and the Seoul Metropolitan City jointly hosted the "Week of Asia and Africa Performance Arts 2013" to introduce the general public of Korea to the traditional arts of Afghanistan, Uganda, and Kenya. MOFA's "Mutual Cultural Exchange Program" provides the Korean general

public with excellent opportunities to experience different cultures, and helps them to gain a deeper understanding of cultural diversity. The program is also known to have contributed to promoting the two-way characteristic of cultural exchanges.



Festival of Cuban Culture and Arts 2013



Week of Asia and Africa Performance Arts 2013

5) Promotion of *Hallyu*

MOFA contributes to the overseas advancement of *Hallyu* cultural contents and to the continuous expansion of the Korean Wave through the network of Korean missions abroad. MOFA has hosted various events such as K-Pop, K-Food World Festival, Quiz on Korea, and video contests while working in cooperation with broadcasters such as KBS, MBC, and Arirang TV. In addition, it conducts a statistical research of the current status of *Hallyu* in each region, and provides assistance for *Hallyu* fan clubs' voluntary activities.

It is the role of the Korean Government to provide assistance so that the Korean Wave contributes to promoting communication among people with different cultural backgrounds, instead of resulting in a one-sided influx of culture.

MOFA makes various efforts, including providing support for Korean embassies and consulates in their endeavors to host a broad range of events in relation to

Korean foods in order to improve Korea's image and expand its overseas food market. MOFA worked in close cooperation with relevant agencies, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and the Korea Foundation (KF) to maximize its publicity. In 2013, in particular, MOFA carried out the Korean Food Globalization Project jointly with KF, which has contributed greatly to improving the image of Korean foods. As part of this project, about 12 Korean embassies and consulates in various countries including Vietnam, Nepal, Japan, the US, and Uganda held promotional events and served Korean foods to foreign delegations and major figures in political, economic, and cultural fields. Various programs in which the participants were given the opportunity to make Korean food and learn recipes for Korean food were also implemented.

Since 2006 MOFA has been supporting overseas broadcasting of Korean TV dramas, one of the major driving forces of *Hallyu* around the world, especially in regions where private broadcasters have had difficulties in gaining access, such as Africa and Latin America.

In 2013, several successful Korean dramas such as "*Nae-jo-eui Yeo-wang* (Queen of Housewives)", "*Agasi-reul Butakhae* (My Fair Lady)", "*Dreamhigh*", and the "*Secret Garden*" have been translated into Spanish and French and broadcasted in many countries in Latin America and Africa.



2013 Korea Film Festival in Costa Rica (November 13-17, 2013)

In order to promote and increase the export of Korean films, which have already gained worldwide recognition, MOFA has supported the screening of Korean films at major international film festivals, including the Toronto International Film Festival.

Furthermore, MOFA worked in close cooperation with Korean embassies overseas in hosting successful Korean film festivals abroad, which have promoted not only Korean films, but also Korea itself.

6) Cultural Diplomacy with Korean Artists Abroad

MOFA has been developing programs to support various cultural events, making use of the talents of a number of artists residing overseas. The programs allowed diplomatic missions to help improve Korea's cultural image at little expense in countries that did not benefit from the visits of artists from Korea. This allowed even more countries to host diverse Korean cultural events including classical music performances and traditional art, painting, and photograph exhibitions. MOFA was able to dispatch cultural delegations to Central America and Africa, areas where MOFA previously had difficulties sending cultural delegations due to the long distance and high cost. A total of 21 embassies and consulates hosted these events in 2013, including those in Papua New Guinea, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ivory Coast. Such events included classical music concerts, *Samul-nori*, classical vocal recitals, and painting exhibitions which contributed to bringing the Korean culture to a wider audience.

7) Cultural Exhibition Projects in Korean Embassies and Consulates Abroad

MOFA has supported art exhibitions of both traditional and modern Korean artwork at Korean embassies, consulates, and residences of the heads of mission in an effort to promote Korean culture abroad, thereby enhancing the national image of Korea. While a variety of cultural events have been held to promote the Korean culture, public relations activities within Korean embassies and consulates have been limited. Therefore, the importance of the Cultural Exhibition Projects lies in the fact that it makes the best use of Korean embassies and consulates as well as the residences of the heads of mission by utilizing these spaces for displaying excellent Korean artwork for the local visitors including government officials and journalists.

MOFA took measures to widen the variety and improve the quality of artwork shipped to Korean embassies and consulates by including traditional Korean crafts in addition to paintings with the support of the Art Bank of the National Museum of Contemporary Art (NMCA) in 2008 and the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea in 2009.

Through this project, 158 pieces of artwork from the Art Bank of NMCA were displayed at 20 Korean Diplomatic Missions including those in Spain, Germany, Geneva, New York (UN), and Sydney, providing foreign visitors with opportunities to enjoy an excellent selection of Korean artwork such as paintings and ceramics. In addition, MOFA provided financial support for seven Korean missions including those in India, Bangladesh, El Salvador, and Ivory Coast to purchase local artwork, contributing to a better understanding of local culture and promotion of a friendly bilateral relationship.

8) Supporting Local Authorities in Enhancing International Relations

MOFA supports local governments' efforts to enhance capacity building in terms of global competitiveness. Such efforts include providing support for the exchange of personnel between MOFA and local governments, concluding MOUs to strengthen the foundation for cooperation, and encouraging global activities of local governments across the board.

Regarding the current status of the interchange of personnel between MOFA and local governments, high-level officials from MOFA with vast experience in international cooperation are working for 16 different local government bodies as advisory ambassadors. They have contributed to attracting foreign investment, increasing exports, and strengthening international relations in particular. They have also supported global exchanges of local governments and provided assistance in the local governments' efforts to submit bids and host global events.

As of February 2014, MOFA concluded seven MOUs with six local authorities to strengthen the basis of cooperation. To strengthen the foundation for cooperative relations, MOFA signed an "MOU with Jeollabuk-do Provincial Government on cooperation to boost public diplomacy" on May 24, 2013, and an "MOU with Seoul city on cooperation" on December 23, 2013.

To encourage international activities of local governments across the board, MOFA provides essential assistance in local governments' efforts to submit bids and host global events, in dispatching trade and investment delegations, and in contacting foreign governments and local authorities. The local governments of Korea have 1,322 exchanges with 140 cities in 72 countries at present. This demonstrates the dynamic global network of local governments and global

activities of local governments which include a wide range of exchanges in the fields of culture, art, economy, youth, and sports.

In addition, MOFA provides local governments with opportunities to demonstrate their unique local culture and arts to the audience abroad by arranging local teams to perform at cultural events that are held to celebrate the establishment of diplomatic relations or at global events. MOFA has contributed to strengthening the capacity of local governments by making good use of culture and arts. It arranged for the Busan Traditional Orchestra to perform in Hamburg and Düsseldorf, Germany, in June 2013, and for the traditional performing arts delegation from Jeollabuk-do to perform in Chung Ching, China, and in Sapporo, Japan, in August 2013.

9) Supporting Korean Studies and Spreading the Korean Language Abroad

In order to enhance the understanding of Korea in foreign countries and to nurture foreign experts of Korean Studies, MOFA supports creating professorships at foreign universities, sending visiting professors, funding research on Korean Studies overseas, and operating overseas scholarship programs, including a fellowship program through the Korea Foundation, an affiliate organization of MOFA.

In 2013, the Korea Foundation contributed to lectures on Korean studies at 135 foreign universities in 58 countries and supported 89 academic activities related to Korean Studies at 81 universities in 40 countries. It also launched the Global e-school program, which provides live online video lectures on a wide range of subject material in Korean Studies and reaches areas that would otherwise not have access to such lectures. Through this program, 3,160 students were offered Korean Studies

lectures in 78 classes at 76 universities in 29 countries.

To foster foreign experts in Korean Studies, the Korea Foundation funded research in Korea of 23 Korean Studies scholars, experts, and professors from 14 different countries; offered in-country Korean language training for 55 Korea Studies majors from 30 countries; and provided scholarships for a master's degree and Ph.D program for two scholars from developing countries that are experiencing a shortage of Korean Studies professors. In addition, the Foundation ran a 3-month Korean language program for 62 diplomats from 50 developing countries to help develop expertise on Korea among foreign diplomatic corps. The Foundation also provided scholarships for 148 graduate students of Korean Studies from 46 universities in 15 countries and 18 Korean post-graduate fellows from nine countries to conduct Korea-related research.

The Foundation supported the development of three sets of teaching materials and held 15 Korean Studies workshops for 350 secondary teachers from nine countries in Korea and abroad.

Through its KF Lecture Series, a program that focuses on rekindling interest in Korean Studies and language in targetted regions, the Foundation hosted five special lectures at universities for the general public in four countries in the Asian region. To foster more Korean Studies professors in this region, the Foundation established an "Asian Fellowship" that offers scholarships for master's degree and Ph.D candidates. In 2013, three fellows were selected from three countries.

The Korea Foundation also helped raise awareness of the Korean language and culture by hosting 26 Korean speech contests at 26 foreign missions in 25 different countries.

10) Sports Diplomacy

As sports increases cooperation among nations and improves the image of a nation, MOFA endeavors to strengthen bilateral and multilateral sports cooperation through sports diplomacy, while working in close cooperation with diplomatic missions abroad.

In 2013 in particular, MOFA made its best effort to win the bid to host the 2017 FIFA U-20 World Cup, and provided support for the preparation of the 2014 Incheon Asian Games, 2018 Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, and the 2019 Gwangju World Swimming Championships.

In addition, MOFA played an important role in assisting Koreans in their efforts to become the chair of the International Working Group (IWG) of Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) and the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP). It also supported a Korean citizen in becoming an executive board member of the International Paralympic Committee (IPC). Serving as the chair of the Thematic Working Group of "Sport and the Persons with Disabilities" of UNOSDP has improved Korea's standing in the field of international sports in particular. Such efforts have allowed Korea to play a leading role in improving the lives of the



2013 Kukkiwon performance in India



2013 Kukkiwon performance in LA

disabled and in addressing global development issues.

Furthermore, MOFA works with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, *Kukkiwon*, and the World Taekwondo Peace Corps in providing support for the Ambassador's Cup of Taekwondo Competitions hosted by Korean embassies overseas. It also provides assistance in such activities as dispatching Taekwondo masters and Taekwondo demonstration teams overseas. Such efforts have contributed to the globalization of Taekwondo.

11) Supporting Education Cooperation

MOFA provides active assistance for the Global Korea Scholarship (GKS) international education exchange program, which is primarily carried out by the National Institute for International Education (NIIED), an affiliated organization of the Ministry of Education (MOE).

MOFA works in cooperation with MOE and Korean embassies overseas to provide support for the entire process of the GKS program, which includes making decisions on the number of students to be selected from each country and setting a standard for the selection of candidates. MOFA also endeavors to strengthen Korea's network of the graduates of the GKS program worldwide. In 2013, 117 undergraduates from 55 countries and 710 graduates from 114 countries were selected as GKS scholarship students.

In addition, MOFA has supported efforts to sign MOUs in the field of education (exchange programs, e-learning technology, basic education, etc.) between MOE and the Ministries of Education of other countries. MOE has signed MOUs in the field of education with 26 countries as a result. In 2013, MOE signed MOUs with the Ministry of Education of Ethiopia and the Ministry of Education of Indonesia.

Furthermore, to improve foreigners' image of Korea and increase the nation's standing in the global community, MOFA has worked in close cooperation with the Academy of Korean Studies, an affiliated organization of MOE, to correct erroneous information about Korea in foreign textbooks since 2003. As a result, 124 errors in foreign textbooks in 45 countries were corrected between 2003 and 2013.

Chapter 4

Expanding the Legal Basis for Foreign Relations



The role of international law is becoming increasingly significant and its subject matter is becoming more profound and complex as foreign relations diversify and become more complicated. Foreign policies that are not based on the standards of international law can neither gain support in the global community nor contribute to pursuing national interests effectively in the current era of rapid media development and active participation of non-governmental entities, including corporations and civil organizations. Thus, the Korean Government has been creating and strengthening the legal basis to establish and implement consistent and stable foreign policies in accordance with the principles of international law.

In 2013, the Government of the Republic of Korea strengthened international cooperation by concluding treaties in various fields and enhanced the legitimacy of foreign policies by reviewing major foreign relations issues from the perspective of international law. In addition, as a responsible member of the international

community, the Government continues to make an effort to create international norms that are aligned with national interests while domestically expanding Korea's capacity in international law and improving the knowledge and understanding of the Korean people with regard to international law.

1. Treaties Concluded in 2013

During the period from 1948, when the Government of the Republic of Korea was established, to 2013, the Government concluded a total of 2,965 treaties, 2,335 of which were bilateral and 630 of which were multilateral. As the Korean Government has active diplomatic relations with many other countries, the number of treaties concluded by the Government has dramatically increased over the past few decades. For example, while only 126 treaties (88 bilateral and 38 multilateral) entered into force during the thirteen-year period from 1948 to 1960, during the three-year period from 2011 to 2013, a total of 218 treaties (189 bilateral and 29 multilateral) were concluded.

** Treaties Concluded by the Republic of Korea (which entered into force in 2013)*

year	'48-'60	'61-'70	'71-'80	'81-'90	'91-'00	'01-'10	'11-'13	Total
Bilateral Treaties	88	231	329	326	523	649	189	2,335
Multilateral Treaties	38	62	90	112	136	163	29	630
Total	126	293	419	438	659	812	218	2,965

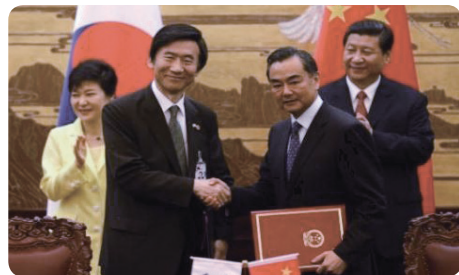
In 2013, a total of 78 treaties (75 bilateral and three multilateral) entered into force. A number of them expanded the legal and institutional framework in the field of development cooperation, as agreements and arrangements on grant aid with Uganda, Pakistan, Haiti, and Ethiopia and agreements and arrangements on loans from the Economic Development Cooperation Fund with Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, and Sierra Leone entered into force.

In the field of tax matters, conventions for the avoidance of double taxation with Uruguay, Bahrain, and Kyrgyzstan entered into force, reinforcing the legal principle of preventing the double taxation of Korean nationals.

In the field of international legal assistance, treaties on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters with Malaysia and Argentina and a treaty on the transfer of sentenced persons entered into force.

In addition, agreements on cooperation in the fields of culture and education with Quebec (Canada), Lebanon, and Nigeria and agreements on cooperation in the field of tourism with Turkey and Uzbekistan entered into force, laying the foundation for further cooperation in various fields, such as culture, art, education, and tourism, with these countries.

In addition to the above-mentioned bilateral agreements, the Government joined three multilateral agreements and actively participated in the formation of legal norms in the international community. First, the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, which the Government acceded in December



Signing Ceremony for the Agreement between Korea and China on Mutual Visa Exemption for Holders of Diplomatic Passports (Beijing, June 27, 2013)

of 2012, entered into force in Korea in March 2013. This Convention is intended to establish an institutional basis for international cooperation to protect the rights of children, which is particularly important as international marriages of Korean citizens have increased. The Government also signed the Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Inter-country Adoption in May 2013. Moreover, the Government acceded to the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve Agreement, which established a rice co-reserve system to enhance food security among the ASEAN+3 countries.

2. Contribution to the Decision-making Process of Major Foreign Policies from the Perspective of International Law

In view of the fact that Korea's diplomacy can gain international and domestic support, obtain legitimacy and prestige, and maximize national interests by establishing and implementing the policies well in line with international legal norms, it is fair to assume that the importance of making foreign policies supported by international law is only growing by the day. Since the scope of the rule of international law is expanding in the international community and its subject matter is growing more serious and more complex, taking a diplomatic stance in relation to the logic and legitimacy of international law will be considered as directly related to a nation's competitiveness.

Various efforts were made in 2013 to analyze numerous diplomatic issues and increase the legitimacy of the nation's policies. Such issues include North Korea's third nuclear test and its threats to nullify the 1953 armistice, and various foreign

relations issues such as the use of chemical weapons in Syria.

3. Participation in the Operation of International Organizations Related to International Law and the Process of Establishing International Norms

The Republic of Korea actively participated in the activities of international organizations related to international law in 2013. Since 2001, as a council member of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Korea has been diligently fulfilling its roles and responsibilities to advance international civil aviation by developing and distributing aviation safety programs, educating and training aviation workers in developing countries, and making contributions to the SAFE fund. By gaining recognition from the international community for playing such a role, the Republic of Korea was elected as a council member of the ICAO for the fifth consecutive term in October 2013, which has provided the nation with the opportunity to solidify its status as a de facto permanent council member of the ICAO.

Furthermore, at the 12th session of the Assembly of State Parties (ASP) of the International Criminal Court (ICC) held in The Hague, the Netherlands, in November, Korea discussed major pending issues of the ICC and voiced its opinion actively on a more effective operation of the ICC.

At the 36th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) held in Belgium in May, the Korean delegation contacted the delegations of the major Member States to highlight Korea's efforts to fulfill the goals and obligations of the Antarctic Treaty System. Korea talked about the developments of the construction of the Jangbogo

Antarctic Station and its efforts to protect the environment of Antarctica. As a result, Korea's efforts to build the Jangbogo Antarctic Station and protect the environment received full support from a majority of the Consultative Parties. With the support of the international community, the Republic of Korea is expected to finish the construction of the Jangbogo Antarctic Station by February 2014. This will help Korea to expand its polar infrastructure to include three scientific stations (Dasan, Sejong, Jangbogo) and one icebreaker (ARAON). It is also expected to help Korea carry out full-fledged research in the polar regions - the Arctic and Antarctic - more effectively.

At the 19th annual meeting of the International Seabed Authority Association (ISA) held in Kingston, Jamaica, in July 2013, various issues including revising the regulations on the exploration of manganese nodules and establishing the regulations on the development of manganese nodules were actively discussed. Korea, as the third country to secure exclusive mine lots of both manganese nodules and marine hydrothermal deposits in the area after China and Russia, emerged as a pioneer in the field of deep seabed mineral resources development. The Government of the Republic of Korea will actively participate in the efforts to maximize national interests by securing resources through the ISA, and will also participate in the efforts of the international community for the sustainable development of international deep seabed.

Korean nationals are also playing an active role in the works of international judicial institutions. Judge Song Sang-hyun, who was among the first group of judges to be elected as a judge of the ICC in March 2003, has been serving as the President of the ICC since March 2009. Judge Kwon O-gon has been serving as a judge of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) since November 2001. The ICTY has the "authority to prosecute individuals for serious

violations of international humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia since 1991." Also, Judge Chung Chang-ho has been serving as a judge of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) since August 2011. The ECCC has the authority to prosecute individuals for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed during the Khmer Rouge regime (1975-1979).

In addition, Judge Park Seon-gi is currently serving as a judge of the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT). The MICT was established to carry out the functions of the ICTY and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) "after the completion of their respective mandates."

The late Judge Park Choon-ho, who was elected as one of the first judges of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) in October 1996, served on the bench until he passed away in November 2008. The post has since been held by Judge Paik Jin-hyun. In addition, Deputy Registrar of the Tribunal, Kim Doo-young, has been contributing to the management of the Tribunal and the development of the law of the sea since he came into office in 2002.

In 2013, Korea continued to play an active role in the process of formulating international norms. The Korean Government set forth its position on various pending issues concerning international law by dispatching delegations to the 68th UN General Assembly Sixth Committee in November (October 28 - November 6, 2013, New York) and to the 52nd Annual Session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (September 9-12, New Delhi). The Government has actively participated in the international community's efforts to further advance and codify general international law.

Korean nationals have also made active contributions to formulating international norms by serving as a member of the International Law Commission (ILC), the Air Navigation Commission of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and as

the head of the Working Group on Online Dispute Resolution of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

4. Negotiations on Maritime Delimitation with Neighboring States

Since the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) was established in 1996 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Korea has made a steady effort to delimit maritime boundaries with Japan and China in the West Sea, the South Sea, the East Sea, and the East China Sea. As part of such efforts, Korea has held 11 talks with the Japanese government and 14 talks with the Chinese government on the delimitation of the EEZ and the Continental Shelf.

The two Presidents of Korea and China reaffirmed the importance of delimiting maritime boundaries and restarting the talks on maritime delimitation in particular by agreeing to the annex to the Joint Statement issued during the Korea-China Summit in June 2013.

5. Enhancing Awareness of International Law and Capacity-building

The Korean Government has increased cooperation with academic circles at home and abroad, expanded the basis of international law, and disseminated its working-level knowhow and information pertinent to international law in order to increase

the public and private sectors' awareness of international law and enhance Korea's capacity in the field of international law.

Moreover, the Government has steadily pushed for working together with relevant academic circles at home and abroad in order to incorporate the insights of experts in the government's policies and contribute to the development of academic circles devoted to international law. The Government has frequently hosted seminars and pursued various cooperative projects in conjunction with the Korean Society of International Law.

In addition, the Government hosted the Fifth International Law Mock Trial Contest in September and the 13th International Law Thesis Contest in November in order to boost the interest of university and graduate school students in Korea in international law and expand the basis for international law.

As part of the Korean Government's effort to share business practices and disseminate knowhow in relation to international law, MOFA organized a briefing session on "Treaties and Contracts between Institutions" in June 2013. The session was provided for the civil servants working for government organizations, government-affiliated organizations, and local municipalities whose jobs involved international law to enhance their awareness of the process of handling tasks related to international documents. Moreover, the Korean Government issued the "Trends and Works of International Law" containing major documents in relation to international law, the latest trends in the rulings from international judicial bodies, the current state of the conclusion of treaties, global discussion topics, and timely theses on international law. Furthermore, the Government published a compilation of bilateral treaties in 2012 to provide information on the current status of the treaties signed by Korea.

The Government will continue its efforts to boost the interest and capacity of

scholars, legal experts, civil servants, and businessmen in the field of international law.

